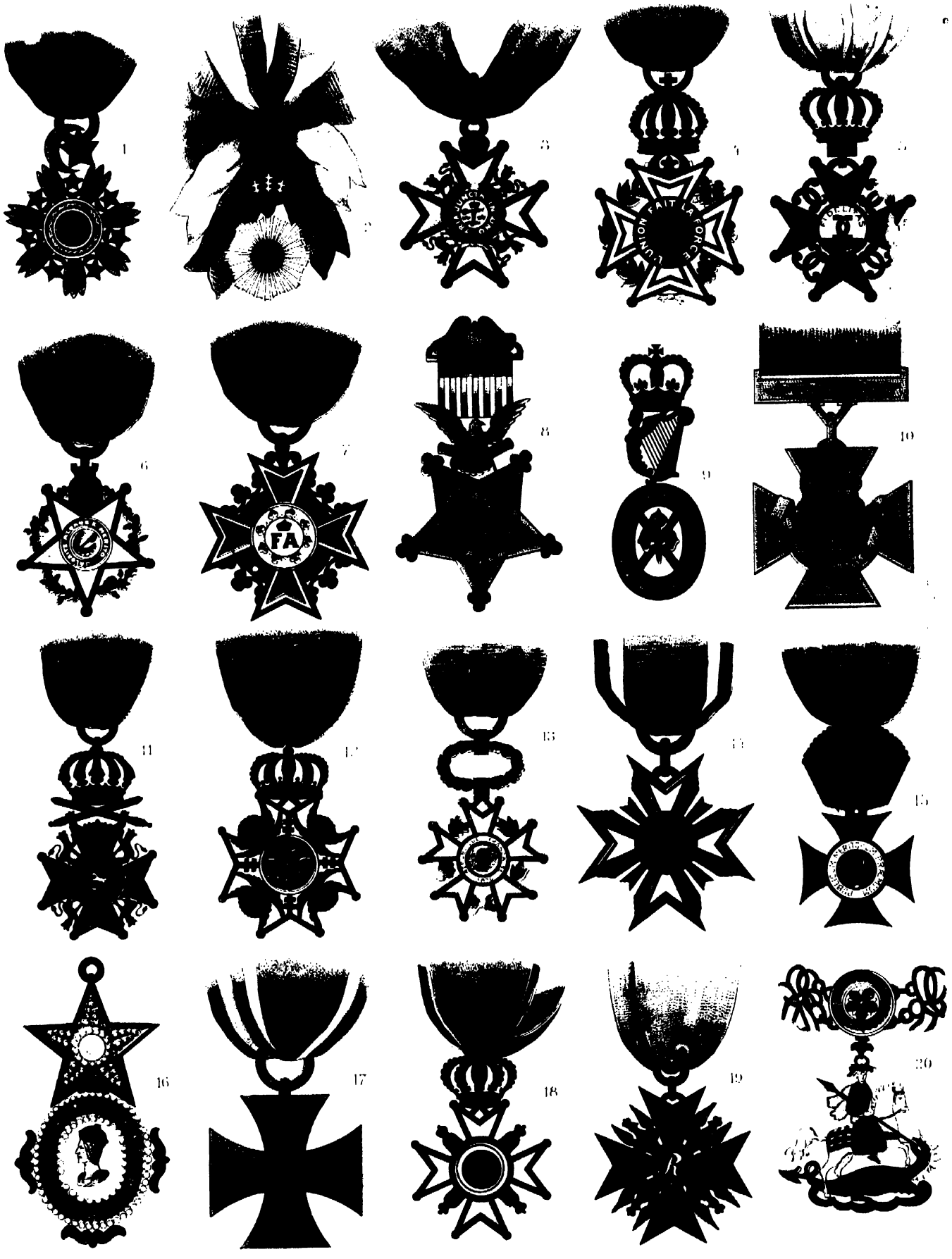
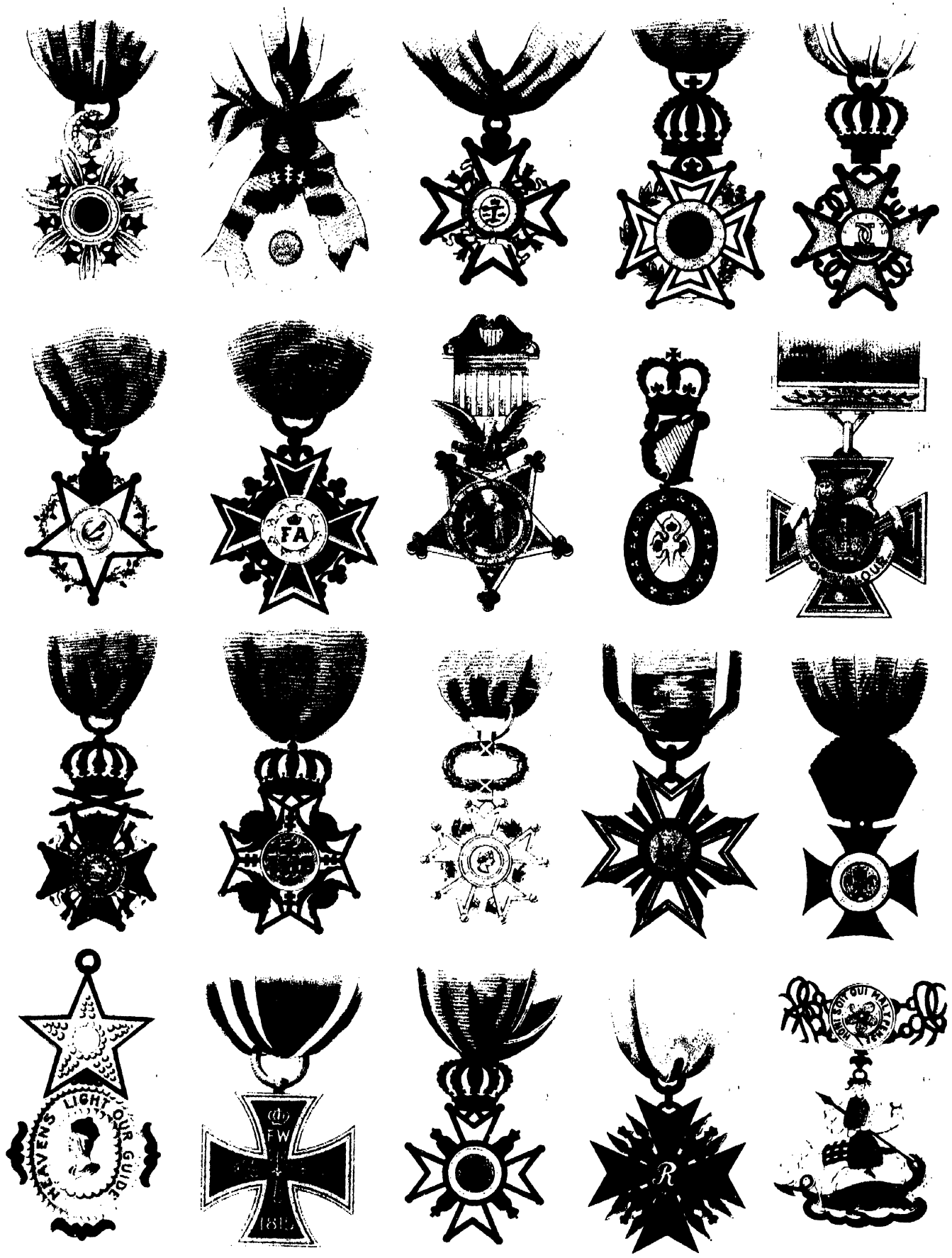
Century Dictionary

Celtic to Gramme




FA
HEAVENS LIGHT OUR GUIDE
FW
1813
R

**Celticize, Keltic'ize** (sel'-, kel'ti-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Celticized, Keltic'ized*, ppr. *Celticizing, Keltic'izing*. [< *Celtic, Keltic,* + *-ize.*] To render Celtic.

The Norse element in the upper end of the island has been thoroughly *Celticized* in speech and social habits.
*The American*, IX. 101.

**Celtis** (sel'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *celtis*, an African species of lotus.] A genus of trees of several species, natural order *Urticaceæ*, nearly related to the elm, but bearing a small fleshy edible drupe instead of a winged samara. *C. australis*, the nettle-tree or tree-lotus, is a native of the Mediterranean region. The principal American species is *C. occidentalis*, the hackberry. Several species occur in northern Asia. See *nettle-tree* and *hackberry*.

**Celtish, Keltish** (sel'-, kel'tish), *a.* [< *Celt*[1], *Kelt*, + *-ish*[1].] Celtic. [Rare.]

**Celtism, Keltism** (sel'-, kel'tizm), *n.* [< *Celt*[1], *Kelt*, + *-ism.*] Same as *Celticism*.

**Celtist, Keltist** (sel'-, kel'tist), *n.* [< *Celt*[1], *Kelt*, + *-ist*.] One engaged or versed in the study of Celtic language, literature, antiquities, etc.

**Celtomania, Keltomania** (sel-, kel-tō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [< NL. *celtomania*, < L. *Celtæ* (see *Celt*[1]) + *mania*, madness.] A strong tendency to exaggerate the antiquity and importance of Celtic civilization, language, and literature, and to derive the words of various languages from Celtic originals.

**Celto-Roman** (sel'tō-rō'man), *a.* Relating to the mixed population of Celts and Romans in southern and western Europe.

**celure**†, **celer**[2]†, **celler**[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cellar* (also *cillerie, cilery*, q. v.), < ME. *celure, cylure, seler, sylure*, < OF. **celeüre*, < L. *cælatura*, ML. also *celatura* (> ME. *celature*: see *celature*) and *celura*, carving in relief, later sculptured or painted decoration, < *cælare*, ML. also *celare*, carve in relief, later of other ornamental work, < *caelum*, a chisel, graver, < *cædere*, cut: connected with *ceil*, *v.*, and *c.*, and *ceiling*, in which are confused the notions of ornamental carving or vaulted work (ult. < L. *caelum*, a chisel) and ornamental hanging or canopy (ult. < L. *cælum*, the sky): see *ceil* and *ceiling*.] 1. Carved work in relief; sculptured decoration for the walls or ceiling of a room; wainscoting.

*Sylure* of valle [var., of a walle] or of a nother thynge, celatura, celamen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 456.

2. A canopy; a ceiling.

Vnder a *seler* of sylke with dayntethis dizte.
*Anturs of Arthur*, st. 27.

Hur bede was off asure,
With testur and *celure*,
With a bryȝt borduro
Compasyd ful clene. *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1474.

**celured**†, *a.* [< ME. **celured, sylured*: < *celure* + *-ed*[2].] Ceiled; canopied.

**cembalist** (sem'ba-list), *n.* [< *cembalo* + *-ist*.] A performer upon a cembalo, usually a harpsichord or a pianoforte.

**cembalo** (sem'ba-lō), *n.* [It., orig. a cymbal: see *cymbal*.] 1. A musical instrument of the harp family; a dulcimer. Formerly a general name for many instruments having several wire strings which were struck with hammers. The term doubtless is derived from the bell-like tone thus produced.

2. Such an instrument played by means of keys or digitals; a harpsichord, and, later, a pianoforte or organ keyboard: short for *clavicembalo*.

**cement** (sē-ment' or sem'ent), *n.* [Early mod. E., and later also *ciment*, < ME. *ciment, cyment, syment*, < OF. *ciment, cement*, F. *ciment* = Pr. *c.nen* = Sp. Pg. It. *cimento*, cement, < L. *cæmentum*, a rough stone, rubble, chippings of stone, prop. contr. from **cædimentum*, < *cædere*, cut. The noun is prop. pronounced, as being of ME. origin, sem'ent (formerly, in the spelling *ciment*, sim'ent); but the pron. sē-ment', after the verb, is now more common.] 1. Any composition which at one temperature or one degree of moisture is plastic and at another is tenacious. Cements are used for uniting materials of the same kind or of different kinds, or for forming smooth and impervious surfaces or coatings. The term properly includes papier-maché, gums, glues, mucilages, pastes, mortars, and a great number of compounds of such nature as to admit of their assuming, under certain conditions, sticky, tenacious, or stone-like consistency. Cements are divided into classes, according to their use, as *glass-cement*, etc. The materials forming the cement are mixed with water, acids, oils, etc., to a paste, and applied to the surfaces to be joined together or coated, and then dried; or, either wet or dry, are applied hot, or are applied and then heated, when they become hard and tenacious. This hardening is called the "setting" of the cement. The cements in use in the arts are exceedingly numerous, and are composed of a great variety of materials.

This hadden tiles for stoons, and towgh cley for *syment*.
*Wyclif*, Gen. xi. 3.

This *syment*, bryȝt, stoon, cley togeder drie,
And knytte into oon tiȝ noon humoure be therin.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Specifically—2. A kind of mortar which sets or hardens under water: hence often called *hydraulic cement*. It is, however, often used in superior masonwork not intended to be covered by water. There are two kinds of cement well known in Europe, *Portland* and *Roman*. Portland cement (named from its resemblance in color to Portland stone) is made from selected materials, commonly chalk and river-mud or alluvial clay. Roman cement (unknown to the Romans, but deriving its name from a supposed resemblance to Roman mortar) was originally made of volcanic ashes, but is now more often made from materials obtained from the Jurassic series of rocks. Much of the cement used in the United States is that known as *Rosendale*. See *cement-stone*.

3. A name sometimes given by placer and hydraulic miners to any rather firmly compacted mass of detrital auriferous material. Usually, however, the application of the word is limited to detrital material of volcanic origin, consisting of fragmentary substances mixed with ashes and caused to cohere somewhat firmly by pressure, or by siliceous or calcareous matter.

4. In *anat.*, the cortical substance which forms the outer crust of a tooth from the point where the enamel terminates to the apex of the root, resembling bone in anatomical structure and chemical composition. Also called *cementum*. See cut under *tooth*.

As age advances, the *cement* increases in thickness, and gives rise to those bony growths, or exostoses, so common in the teeth of the aged. *H. Gray*, Anat.

5. In *zoöl.*, a substance which cements or glues, as the secretion by which a barnacle adheres. —6. Figuratively, bond of union; that which firmly unites persons or interests.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the *cement* of all societies. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

Friendship! mysterious *cement* of the soul!
Sweet'ner of life! and soldier of society.
*Blair*, The Grave, l. 88.

7. A compound made of pitch, brick-dust, plaster of Paris, etc., used by chasers and other artificers to put under their work that it may lie solid and firm, for the better receiving of the impression made by the punches and other tools. *E. Phillips*, 1706. —**Amber cement**, a solution of hard copal in pure ether, of the consistency of castor-oil. *E. H. Knight.*—**Armenian cement.** See *Armenian.*—**Bituminous cement.** See *bituminous.* **Cement-substance**, the sparse intercellular substance of endothelium which stains with nitrate of silver.—**Chalcedony cement**, a cement composed of one volume of burnt chalcedony, one volume of lime, and two volumes of white sand. It has a glaze like polished marble. **Glycerin cement**, a cement made of glycerin and litharge, used for metals and for packing joints. It is useful for galvanoplastic purposes, as it reproduces a surface very delicately and accurately. **Hydraulic cement.** See 2. **Iron cement**, a cement used for luting the sockets and spigots or flanges of cast-iron pipes, and for caulking the seams of steam-boiler plates. It consists of sal ammoniac, sulphur, and finely pulverized castings or borings made into a paste.—**Portland cement, Roman cement.** See 2.—**Royal cement**†, a composition consisting of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 2 parts of common salt, and 4 parts of potters' earth or powdered bricks, the whole moistened with urine, and used in the cementation or purifying of gold. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Rubber cement.** (*a*) Clean caoutchouc triturated with a small quantity of sulphur and dissolved in benzine or some other hydrocarbon. It is used for covering cloth of which boots, shoes, coats, belting, etc., are made. (*b*) A cement for securing rubber rings or plates to metal or wood. It consists of a solution of shellac in ten times its own weight of strong ammonia, left for a considerable time to soften without heat. Also called *caoutchouc cement*. *E. H. Knight.*

**cement** (sē-ment'), *v.* [< ME. *cementen* (in verbal n. *cementynge*) = F. *cimenter* = Sp. Pg. *cimentar* = It. *cimentare* (cf. ML. *cæmentare*, build); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To unite by cement, as by mortar which hardens, or by other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.

The gates, that Kyng Alisandre leet make of grete Stones and passynge hugo, wel *cemented* and made stronge for the maystrie. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 208.

2. Figuratively, to unite morally or socially in close or firm union.

The fear of us
May *cement* their divisions.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

Reverend sirs,
Think on your ancient friendship, *cemented*
With so much blood.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 3.

No lovers in romance ever *cemented* a more instantaneous friendship. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

**Cemented gravel**, gravel caused to cohere by infiltrated calcareous or siliceous matter, or by the effect of such infiltration combined with that of pressure.

II. *intrans.* To unite or become solid; unite and cohere.

They [the parts of a wound] will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.
*Sharpe*, Surgery.

**cemental** (sē-men'tal), *a.* [< *cement* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to cement, as of a tooth: as, *cemental* tubes. *Owen.*

**cementation** (sem-en-tā'shon), *n.* [< *cement* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of cementing; the act of uniting by an adhesive substance.—2. A metallurgical process in which two substances are heated in contact for the purpose of effecting some important chemical change in one of them. Iron may be carburized or decarburized by cementation. Thus, bar-iron, imbedded in charcoal-powder and exposed to a temperature above redness, is gradually converted into steel, and in this way steel was formerly made in large quantity. This is carburization by cementation. Again, if cast-iron be imbedded in the powder of red hematite and kept for some time at a red heat, it is decarburized and acquires a considerable degree of malleability. This is the method in use for producing what is known as *malleable cast-iron*. Malleable iron is also converted into steel by keeping it immersed in molten pig-iron. This is a very ancient process, and is a kind of cementation. Silver is also separated from gold by cementation with salt and with potassium nitrate. These last methods of separation of the two precious metals are also very ancient, but are now nearly obsolete. See *case-hardening*.

**cementation-box** (sem-en-tā'shon-boks), *n.* The box of wrought-iron in which case-hardening is effected. See *case-hardening*.

**cementatory** (sē-men'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< *cement* + *-atory.*] Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

**cement-copper** (sē-ment'kop"ėr), *n.* Copper precipitated by cementation.

**cement-duct** (sē-ment'dukt), *n.* The duct of a cement-gland of a cirriped. *Darwin.* See section and cut under *Balanus*.

**cementer** (sē-men'tėr), *n.* A person or thing that cements.

Language, the great instrument and *cementer* of society.
*Locke*

**cement-gland** (sē-ment'gland), *n.* The gland which secretes the cement of a cirriped. *Darwin.* See *cement*, *n.*, 5.

**cementing-furnace** (sē-men'ting-fėr"nās), *n.* A furnace used in the process of cementation.

**cementing-oven** (sē-men'ting-uv"n), *n.* An oven used for the same purpose as the cementing furnace.

**cementitious** (sem-en-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *cementitius*, prop. *cæmenticius*, pertaining to quarried stones, < *cæmentum*: see *cement*, *n.*] Pertaining to cement; having the property of cementing; of the nature of cement.

A small quantity of lime, starch, or other *cementitious* substance is added. *Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 188

**cement-mill** (sē-ment'mil), *n.* A mill for crushing the stony concretions from which a form of cement is obtained.

**cement-stone** (sē-ment'stōn), *n.* Any rock which is capable of furnishing cement when properly treated. Most of the rock used in the United States for cement comes from the Tentaculite division of the Lower Helderberg series, and the product takes the name of *Rosendale cement* from the town of Rosendale, Ulster county, New York, where it is chiefly worked. The rock which furnishes cement is a more or less impure lime-stone, or mixture of carbonate of lime with sand and clay. Pure limestone will not make a mortar which will set under water; but some magnesian limestones have hydraulic properties. The theory of the hydraulicity of cement is not clearly understood, although much has been written in regard to it. Also *cement rock*.

**cementum** (sē-men'tum), *n.* [NL., prop. *cæmentum*: see *cement*.] In *anat.*, the same as *cement*, 4.

**cemeterial** (sem-ē-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *cemetery* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a cemetery: as, "*cemeterial* cells," *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, iii. [Rare.]

Though we decline (says Dr. Brown in his Urne-buriall) the religious Consideration, yet the *cemeterial* and narrower burying Places, to avoid Confusion and Cross Position, a certain Posture were to be observed.
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 5

**cemetery** (sem'ē-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *cemeteries* (-iz). [Also formerly *cemitery*, etc., < ME. **cemetery, cemetory*, < OF. *cemetere, cimetiere* = Pr. *cementeri* = Sp. *cementerio* = Pg. *cemiterio* = It. *cimiterio*, < LL. *cœmeterium*, ML. also *cemeterium*, < Gr. κοιμητήριον, a sleeping-room, a sleeping-place, in eccles. writers a cemetery, < κοιμᾶν, put to sleep, pass. fall asleep, < κοῖτος, lie down, related to L. *quies*, rest: see *quiet*.] A place set apart for interment, a graveyard; specifically, a burial-ground not attached to any church: as, a necropolis: as, Greenwood *cemetery*, near New York.

In the holy grounde called the *semetory*,
Harde by the place where kynge Arthur was founde.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4

**cenanthy** (se-nan'thi), *n.* [< Gr. κενός, empty + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, the entire suppression of stamens and pistils within the perianth.

**cenatical** (sē-nat'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *cenaticus* (< *cena*, dinner, supper: see *cenation*) + *-al.*] Relating to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

**cenation, cœnation** (sē-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cenatio(n-)*, < *cenare*, pp. *cenatus*, dine, eat, < *cena* (also improp. *cœna*, *cœna*), OL. *cœsna* = Umbrian *cesna*, dinner, supper, the principal meal of the Romans.] The act of dining or supping. *Sir T. Browne.* Also *cœnation*. [Rare.]

**cenatory** (sen'ạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *cenatorius*, < *cenare*, dine: see *cenation*.] Pertaining to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

> The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

**cenchri,** *n.* Plural of *cenchrus*.

**Cenchrina** (seng-krī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cenchris* + *-ina*[2].] A group of American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ*, taking name from the genus *Cenchris*.

**Cenchris** (seng'kris), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κεγχρίς*, also *κεγχριάς*, *κέγχρος*, *κεγχρίνης*, a serpent with millet-like protuberances, < *κέγχρος*, a kind of millet (*Holcus sorghum*).] In *herpet.*: (*a*) A genus of tropical American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of some serpent, as a boa. See *aboma*.

**cenchrus** (seng'krus), *n.*; pl. *cenchri* (-krī). [NL., < Gr. *κέγχρος*, a kind of millet, anything in small grain.] In *entom.*: (*a*) One of two small (often white) points situated superiorly and laterally on the metathorax. (*b*) A hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*.

**cendal**†, **cendalet**, **cendelt**, *n.* See *sendal*.

**cenegild**†, *n.* [An old law form, intended for AS. **cyngild*, < *cyn* (ME. *kin*, rarely *ken*), kin, + *gild*, payment: see *kin* and *yield*.] In *old law*, an expiatory mulct exacted from one who had killed another and paid to the kindred of the deceased.

**ceno-**[1]. [NL. L. *ceno-*, < Gr. *κενός*, empty.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning empty, as in *cenotaph*.

**ceno-**[2]. [NL. *ceno-*, prop., as LL., *cœno-*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning common, as in *cenobite*, etc. For words not found under this form, see *cœno-*.

**ceno-**[3]. [NL. *ceno-*, *cœno-*, < Gr. *καινός*, new, fresh, recent. The NL. spelling is prop. *cœno-*, the E. prop. *ceno-*.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, chiefly scientific, meaning new, recent. For words not found under this form, see *cœno-*.

**Cenobita, Cœnobita** (sen-ō-bī'tạ), *n.* [NL., (prop. *Cœno-*), < LL. *cœnobita*, a hermit: see *cenobite*.] A genus of hermit-crabs, of the family *Paguridæ* or giving name to the family *Cenobitidæ*. *C. rugosa* is an example.

**cenobite, cœnobite** (sen'ō-bīt), *n.* [= F. *cénobite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cenobita*, < LL. *cœnobita*, < *cœnobium*, a convent, monastery, < Gr. *κοινόβιον*, a convent, neut. of *κοινόβιος*, living in common, < *κοινός*, common, + *βίος*, life.] 1. One of a religious order living in a convent or in community; a monk: opposed to *anchoret* or *hermit* (one who lives in solitude).

> He pushed his quarrels to the death, yet prayed
> The beads as fervently on bended knees
> As ever shaven *cenobite*. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. A social bee. *Shuckard*.

**cenobitic, cœnobitic** (sen-ō-bit'ik), *a.* [< *cenobite*, *cœnobite*, + *-ic*; = F. *cénobitique*, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cenobite, or to cenobitism.

> The other [instance] is in the *cenobitic* life of the first Christians and apostles: they had all things in common, *which was that state of nature in which men lived charitably* and without injustice. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 15.

> The second stage of monasticism was *cenobitic* or cloister life, a substitution of the social for the solitary form of devotion. *Sprill*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 336.

2. Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.

**cenobitical, cœnobitical** (sen-ō-bit'i-kạl), *a.* Same as *cenobitic*.

> Religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical*. *Stillingfleet.*

**Cenobitidæ, Cœnobitidæ** (sen-ō-bit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. *Cœno-*), < *Cenobita*, *Cœnobita*, + *-idæ*.] A family of hermit-crabs, resembling the *Paguridæ*, but with long antennulæ and of terrestrial habits. It consists of the genera *Cenobita* and *Birgus*.

**cenobitism, cœnobitism** (sen'ō-bī-tism), *n.* [< *cenobite*, *cœnobite*, + *-ism*.] The state of being a cenobite; the principles or practices of cenobites. *Milman.*

**cenobium,** *n.* See *cœnobium*.

**cenoby**† (sen'ō-bi), *n.* [< LL. *cœnobium*: see *cenobite*.] A place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck.*

**Cenogæa, Cenogean.** See *Cænogæa, Cænogæan*.

**cenogamous, cœnogamous** (sē-nog'ạ-mus), *a.* [< *cenogamy*, *cœnogamy*, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characterized by cenogamy.

**cenogamy, cœnogamy** (sē-nog'ạ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γάμος*, marriage.] The state of having husbands or wives in common; a community of husbands or wives, such as exists among certain primitive tribes.

**cenogonous** (sē-nog'ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *γόνος*, generation.] In *entom.*, a term applied to certain insects which are oviparous at one season of the year and ovoviviparous or viviparous at another, as the *Aphidæ*.

**cenosity** (sē-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *cœnosita(t-)s*, < L. *cœnosus*, filthy, < *cœnum*, dirt, filth.] Filthiness. [Rare.]

**cenosphæra** (sen-ō-sfē'rạ), *n.*; pl. *cenosphæræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *κενός*, empty, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A protozoan lattice-sphere; the spherical skeleton developed in certain radiolarians.

**cenotaph** (sen'ō-taf), *n.* [= F. *cénotaphe* = Sp. It. *cenotafio* = Pg. *cenotaphio*, < L. *cenotaphium*, < Gr. *κενοτάφιον*, an empty tomb, < *κενός*, empty, + *τάφος*, a tomb.] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

> A *cenotaph* his name and title kept.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 3.

> Perhaps this building [tomb of Zechariah] should properly be called a *cenotaph*, as it is perfectly solid, and no cave or sepulchral vault has been found beneath it.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 356.

**cenotaphy**† (sen'ō-taf-i), *n.* Same as *cenotaph*.

**Cenozoic,** *a.* See *Cænozoic*.

**cens** (F. pron. soṅs), *n.* [F., < L. *census*: see *census*[1], *census*.] In *French-Canadian law*, an annual payment by a tenant to the seignior or lord, in recognition of his superiority.

**cense**[1]† (sens), *n.* [< OF. *cens*, *cense*, mod. F. *cens* = Sp. Pg. It. *censo*, rent, rate, tax, < L. *census*, a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, registered property, wealth: see *census*.] 1. A public rate or tax.

> The *censes* or rates of Christendom are raised since ten times, yea, twenty times told. *Bacon.*

2. A census; an enumeration.

> The number of graffs which sprung at one time in and about her walls, in a famous *cense* that was made, amounted to above three millions. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove (ed. 1640), p. 78.

3. Condition as to property; rank.

> A man whose state and *cense* . . . you are familiar with. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**cense**[2] (sens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censed*, ppr. *censing*. [< ME. *censen*, *sensen*, by apheresis for *encensen*, incense: see *incense*[2], *v.*] I. *trans.* To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices; burn incense before or about.

> *Censinge* the wives of the parish faste.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 155.

> The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* To scatter incense.

> Where the devil is resident, that he may prevail, up with all superstition and idolatry,— *censing*, painting of images, candles, palms, ashes, holy water, and new service of men's inventing; as though man could invent a better way to honour God with, than God himself hath appointed. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> He *censeth*: the boy strews flowers.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

**cense**[2]† (sens), *n.* [< ME. *cense*, *cens*, by apheresis for *encense*, incense: see *incense*[2], *n.*] Incense.

> The smel of thi clothingus as the smel of *cense*.
> *Wyclif*, Cant. iv. [1] (Oxf.).

**cense-money**† (sens'mun'i), *n.* Money paid as tax. See *censure*, *n.*, 5.

**censer**[1] (sen'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *censer*, *censer*, by apheresis for *encenser*, < OF. *encenser*, *encensier* = Sp. *incensario* = It. *incensiere*, < ML. *incensarium* (also *incensorium*, > F. *encensoir*), < *incensare*, burn incense: see *incense*[2], and cf. *cense*[2].] 1. A vessel in which incense is burned before an altar. Censers are now usually made of metal in the shape of a cup with a perforated cover, and contain burning charcoal or other material capable of producing sufficient heat to burn the fragrant gums used as incense. The censer is swung in the hand by chains. In ancient Roman usage incense was carried to the altar in a square box called an *acerra*, from which it was taken and sprinkled on the flame. A similar practice prevailed among the Greeks. The ecclesiastical term for a censer is *thurible*. The only distinct biblical precepts regarding the use of the censer are found in Num. iv. 14 and Lev. xvi. 12. According to Bingham, neither incense nor censers were used in the Christian church during the first three centuries. They are now used in the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and in some Anglican and other churches.

Censer, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

> Ther be also iij grett *Sensurys* of gold as hye as the Chalys ys. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

> Antonius gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar. *Peacham*, Compleat Gentleman.

> Like two streams of incense free
> From one *censer*, in one shrine.
> *Tennyson*, Eleanore.

2†. A fire-pan in which perfumes were burned to sweeten the atmosphere, having its lid perforated, and sometimes decorated with figures and designs in open-work.

> And other two after hem with *sencers* soone,
> Set with riche stones; and a viole of sence.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

**censer**[2]† (sen'sėr), *n.* [< *cense*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who formerly paid cense-money. See *censure*, *n.*, 5.

**cension**† (sen'shon), *n.* [< L. *censio(n-)*, < *censere*, value, tax: see *census*.] A rate, tax, or assessment. *Bp. Hall.*

**censitaire** (F. pron. soṅ-si-tãr'), *n.* [F., a copyholder, < ML. **censitarius*, < L. *census*, tax: see *cens*, *cense*[1], *census*.] In *French-Canadian law*, a tenant holding under a seignior by virtue of payment of cens.

**censo** (Sp. pron. then'sō), *n.* [Sp.: see *cense*[1].] In *Spanish-American law*, a ground-rent; an annuity charged upon specific property; the right to a periodical payment out of a particular fund or estate.

**censor** (sen'sọr), *n.* [L. (> Gr. *κήνσωρ*), a Roman magistrate, a rigid judge of morals, < *censere*, pp. *census*, tax, assess, value, judge, consider, etc.] 1. One of two superior magistrates of ancient Rome, who in the latter half of the fifth century B. C. succeeded to certain powers which had before been exercised by the consuls. Their functions included—(*a*) the keeping of a register (census) of all Roman citizens, with the amount of their property, for the ends of taxation, and for the classification of the citizens according to their possessions, from the rank of senator down; (*b*) the disciplinary control of manners and morals, in which their power was absolute, both in sumptuary matters and in the degradation of any citizen from his proper class for reasons affecting the moral or material welfare of the state, or in the imposition of fines at will upon those deemed by them to be offenders; (*c*) the practical administration of the public finances, including the control under the senate of both direct and indirect taxation, the determining of the expenditures of the state other than fixed charges, the letting of public contracts, and the supreme direction of public works. The magistracy of the censors was interrupted at the time of the civil wars, and under Augustus and succeeding emperors was reëstablished at various times, but with greatly diminished powers.

2. An officer empowered to examine manuscripts, books, pamphlets, plays, etc., intended for publication or public performance, in order to see that they contain nothing heretical, immoral, or subversive of the established order of government. See *censorship*. Formerly called *licenser*.

> The oldest mandate for appointing a book *censor* is, as far as I know at present, that issued by Berthold, Archbishop of Mentz, in the year 1486.
> *Beckmann*, quoted in Introd. to Hales's ed. of Milton's Areopagitica, p. xvii.

3. One who censures, blames, or reproves; one addicted to censure or faultfinding; one who assumes the functions of a critic.

> Ill-natur'd *censors* of the present age. *Roscommon.*

> Let me tell my youthful *censor* that the necessities of that time required something very different from what others then suggested. *Burke.*

4. (*a*) In old universities, the title of certain masters chosen by the nations to visit the colleges and reform the administration, discipline, and instruction. (*b*) In the university of Cambridge, a college officer whose duties are similar to those of dean; at Christ Church, Oxford, one of two fellows having similar functions, called *senior* and *junior censor*.— 5. In China, one of a body of officials stationed at Peking, under the presidency of a Chinese and a Manchu, who are charged with the duty of inspect-

ing the affairs of the empire, and, if need be, of censuring any of the officials, and even the emperor himself, for any act which they consider illegal, extravagant, or unjust. They are called the "eyes and ears" of the emperor.—**Council of censors**, a council provided for by the Constitution of Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790, and by that of Vermont from 1790 to 1870, to be elected once in seven years, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of State officers and into violations of the Constitution.

**censorate** (sen'sọr-āt), *n.* [< *censor* + *-ate*[3].] A body of censors; specifically, in China, the college of censors stationed at Peking. See *censor*, 5.

**censorial** (sen-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< *censor* + *-ial*; = F. *censorial*.] 1. Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals: as, the *censorial* office in ancient Rome.

The authority of the Senate, the dignity of the equestrian order, and the manners of the people in general, were guarded, and in a great measure preserved, by the integrity and strict exercise of the *censorial* power.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 535.

2. Full of censure; censorious; severe: as, "*censorial* declamation," *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iv. 6. [Rare.]

**censorian** (sen-sō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *censorius* (< *censor*, censor) + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a censor; censorial.

The *censorian* power. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 64.

II. *n.* A censor; a critic.

But thus it is when petty prisclans
Will needs step up to be *censorians*.
*Marston*, Satires, iv.

**censorious** (sen-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *censorius*, pertaining to a censor, < *censor*: see *censor*.] 1. Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in commenting on others or on their actions, manners, writings, etc.; captious; carping: as, a *censorious* critic.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbours. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

2. Implying or expressing censure: as, *censorious remarks*.

My imperfections, which have no helpe but the shrine of your glorious Name to be sheltered from *censorious* condemnation. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 58.

=**Syn.** Hypercritical, faultfinding, carping, captious.

**censoriously** (sen-sō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a censorious manner.

It is often said, *censoriously*, to be a great advantage possessed by the clergy, that no one can answer them.
*Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 152.

**censoriousness** (sen-sō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being censorious or faultfinding; disposition to blame or condemn; the habit of censuring or severely criticizing.

*Censoriousness* and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

**censorship** (sen'sọr-ship), *n.* [< *censor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office.—**Censorship of the press**, a regulation which formerly prevailed in most countries of Europe, and is still in force in some, according to which manuscripts, printed books, pamphlets, plays, and newspapers are examined by officials, civil or ecclesiastical, appointed for the purpose, who are empowered to prevent publication or suppress any parts of the text if they find anything in such books or writings obnoxious to the prevailing political or religious system. A general censorship of the press was established by the Roman Catholic Church as early as 1515, and is still enforced so far as its authority extends. In England there were "licensers" of books, who were for the most part bishops; a general system of censorship, established by a decree of the Star Chamber in 1637, remained in force during the civil war, and was confirmed by act of Parliament in 1643. Against this act Milton protested in his "Areopagitica: a speech *for the liberty of Unlicensed Printing*." The *censorship*, or license system, was abolished in England in 1694. In France a general censorship of the press existed from the introduction of printing till 1789, when it was abolished; and it has since been several times restored with various ameliorations and again abolished, finally in 1830, though a modified censorship of newspapers was afterward established and still exists. In Russia there is a very rigid censorship of the press. In Spain the censorship was abolished by the Constitution of 1837. In Germany, after great vicissitudes, the censorship has remained abolished since 1848. There is no authoritative censorship in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, or Belgium, but penalties are imposed upon those who offend through the press. In the United States the press is, and always has been, absolutely free from any form of political or ecclesiastical censorship.

**censual**† (sen'shọ̈-al), *a.* [= F. *censuel* = Sp. *censual* = Pg. *censual* = It. *censuale*, < L. *censualis*, < *census*, census.] Relating to or containing a census.

A *censual* roll or book.
*Sir W. Temple*, Int. to Hist. Eng., ii. 574 (Ord MS.).

**censurable** (sen'shọr-a-bl), *a.* [< *censure*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Deserving censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible: as, a *censurable* person; *censurable* conduct or writings.

**censurableness** (sen'shọr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being censurable or blamable; fitness to be censured.

This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physic, poetry, etc.
*Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 493.

**censurably** (sen'shọr-a-bli), *adv.* In a censurable manner; in a manner worthy of blame.

**censural**† (sen'shọr-al), *a.* [< *censure*, *n.*, 5, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a cense, valuation, or assessment: as, a *censural* book or roll. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**censure** (sen'shọr), *n.* [= F. *censure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *censura* = D. *censuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *censur*, < L. *censura*, the office of a censor, a judgment, opinion, a severe judgment, in ML. also tax, assessment, < *censere*, judge, etc.: see *censor*, and cf. *cense*[1].] 1†. Judgment; opinion.

Take each man's *censure*, but reserve thy judgment.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

Your charitable *censures* I beseech.
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 2.

This work and myself I humbly present to your approved *censure*, it being the utmost of my wishes to have your honourable self my weighty and perspicuous comment.
*Webster*, Ded. to Duchess of Malfi.

2†. Judicial sentence; formal condemnation.

To you, lord governor,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
The time, the place, the torture.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

3. *Eccles.*, a penalty imposed upon an offender. It may consist in public rebuke or in temporary or permanent suspension from communion or from office. See *discipline*.

The time being expired that Mr. John Lyford's *censure* was to take place, he was so far from answering their hopes by amendment, as he had doubled his evil.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 122.

4. The act of criticizing, especially of finding fault; criticism; expression of blame or disapprobation; faultfinding; condemnation; animadversion.

What ever the actions of Princes are, they are liable to the *censures* of the people.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii. (1670).

To 'scape my *censure*, not expect my praise.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 113.

In minds unstrengthened by right culture there is a perverse belief that they can only raise themselves by lowering whatever stands beside them. Therefore, when all the world turned critical before the schoolmaster was well abroad, *censure*, that simply meant expression of opinion, with a sense even of some admitted value to be ascertained, came to mean chiefly or only condemnation.
*J. Morley.*

5†. A custom which formerly prevailed in several manors in Cornwall and Devonshire, England, by which all the inhabitants above the age of sixteen were summoned to swear fealty to the lord of the manor, to pay eleven pence per poll, and a penny a year ever after as censemoney or common fine. The persons thus sworn were called *censers*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Absolution from censures.** See *absolution*.=**Syn.** 4. *Admonition*, *Monition*, etc. (see *admonition*), stricture, reprobation, disapproval, reflection, dispraise, reproval.

**censure** (sen'shọr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censured*, ppr. *censuring*. [< *censure*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To estimate; reckon; regard; consider.

Should I say more, you well might *censure* me
(What yet I never was) a flatterer.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, i. 2.

But Scalinger *censureth* our Sibyls to be counterfeit.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

2†. To judge; adjudge; pass judgment on; sentence.

*Censure* me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

Quoth Roberto, I tooke you rather for a Gentleman of great living, for if by outward habite men should be *censured*, I tell you, you would bee taken for a substantiall man. *Greene*, Groats-worth of Wit.

Some were *censured* to the whipping post, some burned in the hand, but two were condemned to die.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 154.

3. *Eccles.*, to discipline by public rebuke, etc. See *censure*, *n.*, 3.—4. To criticize, especially adversely; find fault with and condemn; blame; express disapprobation of: as, to *censure* a man, or his manners or conduct; to *censure* a book.

Shee is a maine derider to her capacitie of those that are not her Preachers, and *censures* all Sermons but bad ones.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.

We laugh at vanity oftener than we *censure* pride.
*Buckminster.*

Clarendon *censures* the continental governments with great bitterness for not interfering in our internal dissensions. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn.** 4. *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, *Censure*, *Remonstrate with*, *Expostulate with*, *Reproach*, chide, reprehend, take to task, rate, berate, scold, upbraid, lecture. To *reprove* is to admonish with disapprobation. To *rebuke* is to reprove strongly or sharply. To *reprimand* is to reprove officially; it is the act of one having authority. To *censure* is to express an unfavorable opinion; it is less personal than the previous terms. *Remonstrate with* and *expostulate with* are more argumentative and imply more of advice than either *reprove* or *censure*; they also apply only to acts now taking place or about to take place, while *censure* applies only to what is past. To *reproach* a person is to lay blame upon him in direct address, and with feeling, to endeavor to shame him with what he has done. The words advance in the degree of likelihood that the person *reproved*, etc., does not admit the fault for which he is taken to task. See the distinction of corresponding nouns under *admonition*.

II.† *intrans.* To pass an opinion, especially a severe opinion; judge: followed by *of* or *on*.

Amongst the rest that *censured of* her curious favours, there was one Signor Bernardo.
*Greene*, Never too Late (Dyce ed.), Int., p. xxi.

'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus *on* lovely gentlemen.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

**censurer** (sen'shọr-ẹr), *n.* One who censures.

A statesman, who is possessed of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics. *Addison.*

**census** (sen'sus), *n.* [L., a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, a censor's list, registered property, wealth, < *censere*, tax, rate, assess. Cf. *cense*[1].] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A registered statement of the particulars of a citizen's property for the purposes of taxation. (*b*) An enumeration and register of the Roman citizens in their appropriate classes, with reference to tribe, family, children, slaves, freedmen, etc. (*c*) The drawing up of such a register. See *censor*, 1.—2. In modern times, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country, with details of sex and age, family, occupation, possessions, etc. A census has been taken by the United States once in ten years, beginning with 1790; and many of the States take an intermediate census. The first actual enumeration of the peoples of England and Scotland was made in 1801. Since then a census, including Ireland, has been taken every ten years. In some countries a census is taken at intervals of three, five, or six years.

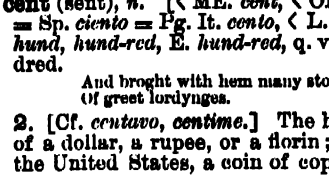
*By the first census, taken in 1790—three years after the* call—the population of the United States amounted to 3,894,563. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 170.

**census-paper** (sen'sus-pā'pẹr), *n.* A schedule or form left with the head of each household on an occasion of taking the census, to be filled up with the names, ages, occupations, etc., of all the members of the household, and to be given up to the enumerators on the statutory day.

**cent** (sent), *n.* [< ME. *cent*, < OF. *cent*, F. *cent* = Sp. *ciento* = Pg. It. *cento*, < L. *centum* = AS. *hund*, *hund-red*, E. *hund-red*, q. v.] 1†. A hundred.

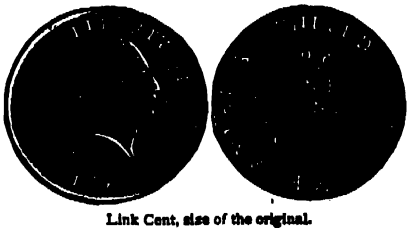
And broght with hem many stout *cent*
Of greet lordynges. *Octavian*, l. 1463.

2. [Cf. *centuvo*, *centime*.] The hundredth part of a dollar, a rupee, or a florin; especially, in the United States, a coin of copper, or copper and nickel, whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar, or about the same as an English halfpenny. Other dollars are divided in the same way, as the Spanish dollar, duro, or piastre, though not in Spain; also, the Dutch florin and the East Indian rupee in Ceylon and the Mauritius. Abbreviated *c.* or *ct.*



United States Cent, size of the original.

3†. An old superficial measure of Belgium, the hundredth part of the bonnier. *Simmons.*—4†. An old game at cards: so called "because 100 was the game" (*Nares*). Also spelled *sant* and *saint*.—**Bar cent**, in the early federal coinage of the United States, a cent the reverse of which was simply


Link Cent, size of the original.

marked with horizontal bars.—**Link cent**, a cent coined by the United States in 1793, the reverse of which bore a circular device of a chain of thirteen links.

**cent.** An abbreviation of Latin *centum*, a hundred: used in *per cent.* for *per centum* (in or by the hundred): as, interest at 10 *per cent.*; fifty *per cent.* of the population.

**centage** (sen'tāj), *n.* [< *cent* + *-age*. Cf. *per-centage*.] Rate by the cent or hundred; percentage. [Rare.]

**cental** (sen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centum*, = E. *hundred*, + *-al*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoning or proceeding by the hundred.

II. *n.* A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, used at Liverpool for corn, and proposed to be generally adopted in the trade and commerce of Great Britain.

**centaur** (sen'târ), *n.* [< L. *centaurus*, < Gr. *κένταυρος*; of uncertain origin.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a monster, half man and half horse, descended from Ixion and Nephele, the cloud. The myth is probably of Eastern origin. The centaurs, supposed to have inhabited Thessaly, were rude and savage beings, embodying the destructive and ungovernable forces of nature. Chiron, the wise instructor of Achilles, and Pholus, the friend of Hercules, were beneficent centaurs. In art the centaur was originally represented as a complete man, to whose body were attached, behind, the barrel and hind quarters of a horse; later this ungainly combination was abandoned, and was universally replaced by the form in which the human body to the waist took the place of the head and neck of the horse. Examples of the primitive type of centaur survive on archaic painted vases, in a few small bronzes, terra-cottas, etc., among the reliefs from the temple of Assos, and in certain wall-paintings.

Centaur.—Museo Capitolino, Rome.

> Come, come, be every one officious
> To make this banquet, which I wish may prove
> More stern and bloody than the *Centaurs'* feast.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Centaurus.—3. In *her.* See *sagittary*.

**Centaurea** (sen-tâ'rē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *centauria*, *-ēum*, *-ion*, < Gr. *κενταύρειον*, *-ιον*, *-ίη*, *-εία*, *-ίς*, centaury, < *κένταυρος*, centaur; feigned to have cured a wound in the foot of the centaur Chiron.] 1. A very extensive genus of herbaceous plants, natural order *Compositæ*, allied to the thistles. The species are annual or perennial herbs, with alternate leaves and single heads, all the florets of which are tubular. They are found in Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa, with a single species in the United States, and two or three in Chili. The annuals, *C. Cyanus* (cornbluebottle), *C. moschata* (purple or white sultan), and *C. suaveolens* (yellow sultan), are sometimes cultivated in gardens, as are also some perennials especially for their foliage; but the species in general are of very little importance, and many are mere weeds.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**centauress** (sen'tâ-res), *n.* [< *centaur* + *-ess*.] A female centaur.

> His [Zeuxis's] picture of a *centauress* suckling her young, the spectators of which forgot the painter in the subject.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 363.

**centaurian** (sen-tâ'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *centaur* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to a centaur. *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archæol.

**centauriet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *centaury*.

**centaurize** (sen'tâ-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *centaurized*, ppr. *centaurizing*. [< *centaur* + *-ize*.] To act like a centaur; make a brute of one's self. *Young.* [Rare.]

**centauromachia** (sen-tâ'rō-mak'i-ạ), *n.* [L.] Same as *centauromachy*.

> The seventeen known antique illustrations of this *centauromachia*.
> *J. T. Clarke*, Archæol. Investigations at Assos, 1881, p. 108.

**centauromachy** (sen-tâ-rom'ạ-ki), *n.* [< L. *Centauromachia*, name of a poem, < Gr. *κενταυρομαχία*, < *κένταυρος*, centaur, + *μάχη*, fight, contest.] In *art* and *archæol.*, a contest in which centaurs take part; especially, a fight between centaurs and men; in *Gr. myth.*, a battle between Hercules and the centaurs, or between the Lapithæ, aided by the Athenians, and the centaurs.

**Centaurus** (sen-tâ'rus), *n.* [L.: see *centaur*.] An ancient southern constellation, situated between Argus and Scorpio, pictured to represent a centaur holding a Bacchic wand. Its brightest star, α Centauri, is the third brightest in the heavens, being a quarter of a magnitude brighter than Arcturus; it is of a reddish color. Its second star, β, a white star, is about as bright as Betelgeuse, and is reckoned the eleventh in the heavens in order of brightness. These two stars are situated near each other on the parallel of 60° south, a little east of the Southern Cross. Centaurus has, besides,

The Constellation Centaurus.

two stars of the second magnitude and seven of the third, and is a splendid constellation.

**centaury** (sen'tâ-ri), *n.* [< ME. *centaurie*, *centurye* (Chaucer), < L. *centauria*: see *Centaurea*.] The popular name of various plants, chiefly of the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. The greater centaury of the old herbals was a gentianaceous plant, *Chlora perfoliata*, and the lesser centaury was *Erythræa Centaurium*. In the United States the name is given to species of the genus *Sabbatia*.

**centavo** (Sp. pron. then-tä'vō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *centum*, a hundred: see *hundred*.] A cent, or hundredth part of a dollar or peso, in Chili, Paraguay, Venezuela, Manila, etc.

**centen** (Sp. pron. then-tän'), *n.* [Sp. *centén*, < L. *centeni*, pl., a hundred each: see *centenary*.] A Spanish gold coin, the doblon de Isabella, first struck in 1854, and worth $5.02 in United States gold.

**centenaar** (sen'te-när), *n.* [D., = G. Dan. Sw. *centner*, < L. *centenarius*, of a hundred: see *centenary*, *centner*, and cf. *cantar* and *quintal*, all ult. identical.] The Amsterdam hundredweight or quintal, equal to 109 pounds avoirdupois. See *centner*.

**centenarian** (sen-te-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *centenaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *centenario*, < L. *centenarius*: see *centenary* and *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a centenary, or to a person one hundred years old.

II. *n.* A person a hundred years old or older.

> These [census] lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the "revision," from the new-born babe to the *centenarian*, are duly inscribed.
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 123.

**centenarianism** (sen-te-nā'ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *centenarian* + *-ism*.] The condition or state of living to the age of one hundred years or more.

> Facts concerning *centenarianism* are still more abundant in the nineteenth century [than in the eighteenth].
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 100.

**centenarii**, *n.* Plural of *centenarius*.

**centenarious** (sen-te-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *centenarius*: see *centenary*.] Belonging to a hundred years. [Rare.]

**centenarius** (sen-te-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *centenarii* (-i). [ML., < L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] In the Salic and other Teutonic legal systems, the president of the court of the hundred.

> The *centenarius* or thungimus of the Frank law was the elected head of his hundred, and exercised his jurisdiction in company with the king's sacebaro.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 45.

**centenary** (sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred, < *centeni*, a hundred each, distributive adj., < *centum* = E. *hundred*: see *cent*, and cf. *centenar*, *centner*, *cantar*, and *quintal*, all ult. < L. *centenarius*. In popular use *centenary*, by confusion with *centennial*, is usually regarded as connoting a hundred years.] I. *a.* Relating to or consisting of a hundred; relating to a period of a hundred years; recurring once in every hundred years: as, a *centenary* festival or celebration.

> *Centenary* solemnities which occurred but once in a hundred years.
> *Fuller.*

II. *n.*; pl. *centenaries* (-riz). 1. The space of a hundred years.

> One inch of decrease in the growth of men for every *centenary*.
> *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 49.

> What I call by this name has grown up in the last *centenary* — a word I may use to signify the hundred years now ending. *De Morgan*, in Correspondent of Oct. 28, 1865.

2. The commemoration or celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event, as the birth of a great man: as, the *centenary* of Burns; the *centenary* of the Constitution of the United States. [Now the usual meaning.]—3. A centenarian.

> *Centenaries*, he thought, must have been ravens and toroises.
> *Southey*, Doctor, cxxxii.

**centenier**†, *n.* [< F. *centenier* = Pr. *centenier*, a centurion, < ML. *centenarius*, a centurion, a minor judge: see *centenarius*.] One of a division containing a hundred.

> They are an hundred chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed *centeniers* or centuriana.
> *Time's Storehouse.*

**centennial** (sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *centennis*, a hundred years old, < L. *centum*, = E. *hundred*, + *annus*, a year: see *cent* and *annual*. Cf. *biennial*.] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of or lasting a hundred years; completing a hundred years: as, a *centennial* epoch; the *centennial* year.

> To her alone I rais'd my strain,
> On her *centennial* day.
> *Mason*, Palinodia, Ode x.

2. Existing for a century or more. [Poetical.]

> That opened through long lines
> Of sacred flex and *centennial* pines. *Longfellow.*

3. Happening every hundred years; relating to or marking a centenary: as, a *centennial* celebration.

II. *n.* The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred a hundred years before: as, the *centennial* of American independence. [Recent (1876).]

**centennially** (sen-ten'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in every hundred years: as, to celebrate an event *centennially*.

**center**[1], **centre**[1] (sen'tėr), *n.* [*Centre* is the regular spelling in England; early mod. E. usually *center*, but also *centre*, < OF. *centre*, F. *centre* = Pr. *centre* = Sp. Pg. It. *centro* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *centrum*, < L. *centrum*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, any sharp point, a goad, spur, peg, pin, quill, the stationary point of a pair of compasses, hence the center of a circle, < *κεντεῖν*, prick, goad.] 1. That point from which all the points of a circumference or of the superficies of a sphere are equally distant: in a regular figure or body the center is a point so situated with reference to the circumscribed circle or sphere.—2. The middle point or part of any surface or solid.

> The market-place,
> The middle *centre* of this cursed town.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

> From the *centre* all round to the sea,
> I am lord of the fowl and the brute. *Cowper.*

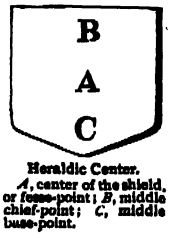
> The *center* of the glacier, like that of a river, moves more rapidly than the sides. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 61.

3†. The fixed point once supposed to exist in the middle of the universe. In the ancient astronomy this was the earth, or more strictly its middle point, either of which was therefore often called simply the *center* by the older poets.

> I will find
> Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeed
> Within the *centre*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

> Is there a justice,
> Or thunder, my Octavio, and he
> Not sunk unto the *centre*?
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

4. In *her.*, the middle point, whether of the whole field or of the chief or base. Thus, in the illustration, *A* is the center of the shield, or the fesse-point, *B* is the middle chief-point, *C* is the middle base-point, and all three are called *centers*.




Heraldic Center. *A*, center of the shield, or fesse-point; *B*, middle chief-point; *C*, middle base-point.

5. One of the points of the two lathe-spindles on which an object to be turned is placed, distinguished as the *front* or *live center*, on the spindle of the head-stock, and the *dead center*, on that of the tail-stock; also, one of two similar points for holding an object to be operated on by some other machine, as a planing-machine, and enabling the object to be turned round on its axis.—6. A point of concentration or diffusion; the nucleus about which or into which things are collected or from which they diverge or emerge: as, a *center* of attraction; a *center* of power.

> These institutions collected all authority into one *centre*, kings, nobles, and people. *J. Adams.*

> The *centre* of a world's desire.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxiv.

7. The central object; the principal point; the point of chief interest: as, the *center* of a diplomatic negotiation.—8. *Milit.*: (*a*) In an army, the body of troops occupying the middle place in the line, between the wings. (*b*) In a fleet, the division between the van and rear of the

line of battle, or between the weather and lee divisions in the order of sailing.—**9.** In *marksmanship*: (*a*) The part of a target next the bull's-eye. Hence—(*b*) A shot striking the target within the circle or square next the bull's-eye.—**10.** The title given to the leaders of the organization of Fenians. The *head center* is at the head of the whole, and he has under him various subordinates named *district centers*, etc.

**11.** In the French and some other legislative assemblies, the name given to the group of deputies who hold moderate views, intermediate between the *Right*, or conservatives, and the *Left*, of which the extreme is the radical party. In the German Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag the Center consists of the Ultramontane party. [Usually with a capital letter.]

**12.** (*a*) The mean position of a figure or system: as, the *center* of mass or of inertia. (See below.) (*b*) A point such that, if the whole mass considered were concentrated there, some important result would remain unchanged: as, the *center* of gravity.—**Center of a bastion.** See *bastion*.—**Center of a curve,** formerly, the point where two diameters concur; now, a point such that every radius vector from it to the curve is accompanied by an equal and opposite one.—**Center of a dial,** the point from which the hour-lines radiate.—**Center of a door,** the pivots on which the door turns.—**Center of a flat pencil,** of rays, the point from which the lines of the pencil radiate.—**Center of an involution,** a point, O, such that, if A and B be any pair of corresponding points of the involution, OA × OB is constant.—**Center of a sheaf,** the point through which all the lines or planes of the sheaf pass.—**Center of attraction,** an attracting point, whether fixed or movable.—**Center of buoyancy.** Same as *center of displacement*.—**Center of cavity,** a metacenter (which see).—**Center of collineation.** Same as *center of perspective*.—**Center of conversion.** See *conversion*.—**Center of curvature** of a plane curve at any point, or **center of absolute curvature** of a twisted curve, the center of the osculating circle.—**Center of displacement** or **of buoyancy,** the center of mass of the water displaced by a ship or other floating body.—**Center of effort,** a point on the sails of a vessel the impingement upon which of the whole force of the wind produces the same effect as that caused by the wind when uniformly distributed on the system of sails. Also called *center-velic* and *velic point*.—**Center of equilibrium,** of bodies immersed in a fluid, a point such that, if the system were suspended from it, the whole would remain in equilibrium.—**Center of figure,** a point whose distance from every plane equals the average distance of the whole figure from the same plane.—**Center of force,** an attracting or repelling point.—**Center of friction,** of a body resting on a base and turning round a vertical axis, a point on the base at such a distance from the axis of rotation that, if the mass of the body were concentrated there while it continued to revolve about the same axis, the retardation would be the same as in the actual case.—**Center of gravity,** a point such that, if the whole mass of the body were concentrated there, the attraction of gravity would remain unchanged. Originally and still often used for *center of mass* and for *center of figure*.—**Center of gyration.** See *gyration*.—**Center of homology.** Same as *center of perspective*.—**Center of inertia,** that point in a body which is so situated that the force requisite for producing motion in the body, or bringing it to rest, is equivalent to a single force applied at this point. It is coincident with the *center of mass*.—**Center of magnitude,** that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this part coincides with the center of gravity.—**Center of mass,** of a material system, a point whose distance from every plane is equal to the average distance of the whole mass from the same plane. This is commonly, but inconveniently, called the *center of gravity* (which see, above).—**Center of mean distances,** of points on a right line, such a point on the line that the algebraic sum of its distances from the former points vanishes.—**Center of motion,** a point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it.—**Center of oscillation,** a point in a pendulum such that, if the whole mass of the pendulum were concentrated there, the time of oscillation would remain unchanged. It coincides with the *center of percussion*.—**Center of ossification.** See *ossification*.—**Center of percussion,** of a body rotating about an axis, a point such that, if part of the mass were concentrated there and the remainder on the axis, the statical moment of the weight and the moment of inertia would be the same as in the actual case.—**Center of perspective,** the point which is collinear with every pair of corresponding points of two figures in perspective. Also called *center of collineation* and *center of homology*.—**Center of principal curvature,** of a surface, the centers of the maximum or minimum osculating circles at any point.—**Center of projection,** a point from which are projected right lines to every point of a figure, and planes to every line of the figure.—**Center of resistance,** of a joint, the point where the resultant stress traverses the joint.—**Center of similarity** or **similitude,** of two loci, a point from which the radii vectores to the two loci in the same direction are in a constant ratio; the vertex of a cone of which two similar and similarly placed figures are sections.—**Center of spherical curvature,** the center of the osculating sphere of a twisted curve.—**Center of stress** or **of pressure,** in any surface, the point where the resultant stress traverses the surface.—**Center of symmetry,** a point which bisects the distance between any two corresponding points of a figure having the requisite kind of symmetry.—**Center of the harmonic mean.** See *harmonic*.—**Equation of the center.** See *equation*.—**General center,** the old name for that which is now called the *center of a curve*.—**Harmonic center of the *n*th order.** See *harmonic*.—**Instantaneous center of rolling,** the point of contact.—**Nervous centers.** See *nervous*.—**Phonocamptic center,** a virtual focus of sound.—**Surface of centers,** the locus of the centers of principal curvature of a given surface.—**Syn.** *Midst*, etc. See *middle*, *n.*

**center**[1], **centre**[1] (sen'tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *centered* or *centred*, ppr. *centering* or *centring*. [< *center*[1], *centre*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place on a center; fix on a central point.

> One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
> Round through the vast profundity obscure.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 228.

**2.** To collect to a point.

> Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be placed in a center or in the middle.

> As God in heaven
> Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou [earth],
> *Centring*, receiv'st from all those orbs.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 109.

**2.** To meet or be collected in one point; be concentrated or united in or about a focus, literally or figuratively.

> Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*
> Life's choicest blessings *centre* all in home. *Cowper.*
> Religion is not an exclusive impulse. It does not grow from an emotion that is *centred* wholly upon God and seeks no other object. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 5.

**center**[2], **centre**[2] (sen'tėr), *n.* [Also formerly *centry*; a modification, in simulation of *center*[1] (with which the word is now confused), of the earlier *cinter*, *cintre*, < ME. *cyntre*, < OF. *cintre*, F. *cintre*, "a centry or mould for an arch, the frame of wood whereon it is built, and whereby it is upheld in building" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *cintre*, center, centering, an arch, semicircle (ML. *cintrum*, *cintorium*), = Cat. *cindria* = Sp. *cimbra*, formerly also *cimbria*, = It. *centina*, a center, centering, frame for arch-work; from the verb, F. *cintrer* = Sp. *cimbrar* = It. *centinare*, arch, < ML. **cincturare*, girdle, inclose as with a girdle, < *cinctura*, OF. *ceinture*, *cinture*, a girdle: see *ceinture*, *cincture*. By the confusion with *center*[1] (L. *centrum*), and for other reasons, the word has suffered unusual changes of form. Cf. *centering*[2].] An arched frame on which the arch of a bridge or any vaulted work is supported during its construction: same as *centering*[2].

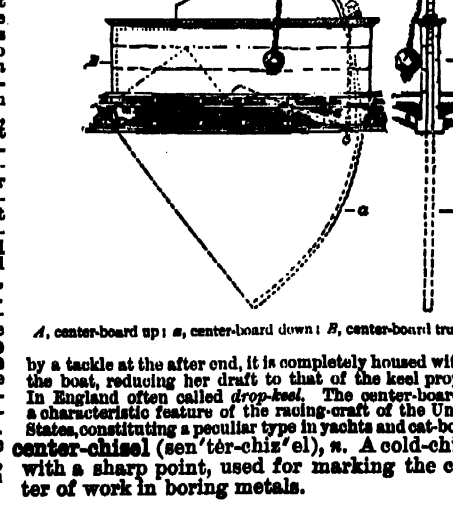
> *Cyntre* or [read *of*] masonry [var. *cynnt* of masonryc], cintorium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 78.

**center-bar** (sen'tėr-bär), *n.* In a drilling- or boring-machine, an arbor to which the cutting-tools are made fast; a boring-bar.

**center-bit** (sen'tėr-bit), *n.* A carpenters' boring-tool, having a central point or pivot and two wings, called a scriber, or vertical cutting edge for severing the fibers in a circular path, and a router, which cuts horizontally and removes the wood within the circle of the scriber. See *bit*[1], 5.—**Plug center-bit,** a modified form of the ordinary center-bit, in which the center-point or -pin is enlarged into a stout cylindrical plug, which may exactly fill a hole previously bored, and guide the tool in the process of cutting out a cylindrical countersink around this, as, for example, to receive the head of a screw-bolt.

**center-block** (sen'tėr-blok), *n.* A wooden block put under the center-plate of a car-truck to raise it to the required height.

**center-board** (sen'tėr-bōrd), *n.* A shifting keel passing through a slot in a boat's bottom and swinging on a pin at the forward lower corner. It is capable of being hoisted or lowered in a vertical casing or well. When lowered below the boat's bottom, it acts as a projecting keel; and when triced up



*A*, center-board up; *a*, center-board down; *B*, center-board trunk.

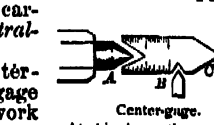
by a tackle at the after end, it is completely housed within the boat, reducing her draft to that of the keel proper. In England often called *drop-keel*. The center-board is a characteristic feature of the racing-craft of the United States, constituting a peculiar type in yachts and cat-boats.

**center-chisel** (sen'tėr-chiz'el), *n.* A cold-chisel with a sharp point, used for marking the center of work in boring metals.

**center-chuck** (sen'tėr-chuk), *n.* A chuck which can be screwed on the mandrel of a lathe, and has a hardened steel cone or center fixed in it; also, a projecting arm or driver.

**center-drill** (sen'tėr-dril), *n.* A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centers.

**center-fire** (sen'tėr-fīr), *a.* Having the primer or fulminate in the center of the base: opposed to *rim-fire*: used of cartridges. Also *central-fire*.



Center-gage.

At *A* is shown the manner of gaging the angle to which a lathe-center should be turned; at *B*, the angle to which a screw-thread cutting-tool should be ground; and at *C*, the correctness of the angle of a screw-thread already cut.

**center-gage** (sen'tėr-gāj), *n.* A guide or gage used in centering work in a lathe.

**center-guide** (sen'tėr-gid), *n.* A channel or course for guiding the chain of a differential pulley.

**centering**[1], **centring**[1] (sen'tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [< *center*[1], *centre*[1], + *-ing*[1].] The act of focusing; specifically, the operation of bringing the centers of a set of lenses into line.

**centering**[2], **centring**[2] (sen'tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [< *center*[2], *centre*[2], + *-ing*[1].] The framing of timber by which an arch, as of a bridge or any vaulted work, is supported during its erection. The centering of a bridge, like that of any other arch or vault, serves to keep the stones or voussoirs in position

Centering, Waterloo Bridge, London.

till they are keyed in, that is, fixed by the placing of the requisite number of stones in the center. The construction of the centering is a matter demanding the utmost care of the architect or builder. The removal of the wooden framework is called *striking the centering*, and on this being done what is called the settlement of the arch takes place, the central voussoirs sinking a little, and those in the flanks rising. Also *center*, *centre*, and formerly *cinter*, *cintre*.

> If a framework for the *centring* of the dome were to be built up from the ground, they stood aghast at the quantity of timber required for it.
> *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 244.

**Common centering,** centering without a truss, but with merely a tie-beam.

**centering-tool** (sen'tėr-ing-tōl), *n.* A tool with a trumpet-shaped mouth into which the end of a shaft may be inserted, and the axis of which is occupied by a drill or punch, which may be driven forward to drill or punch a hole in the exact axial center of the shaft.

**center-lathe** (sen'tėr-lāᵺe), *n.* **1.** A lathe in which the work is supported on centers, one, called the *front* or *live center*, on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other, called the *back* or *dead center*, on the axis in the tail-stock, the latter being adjustable.—**2.** A lathe having two posts from which centers project and hold the work. It is driven by a band making one or more turns about it, and secured at its ends to a spring-bar above the lathe and a treadle below it. Also called *pole-lathe*.

**center-mold** (sen'tėr-mōld), *n.* A templet used in making circular stucco ornaments. It is pivoted at the center of the proposed figure and swept round over the plastic material, thus forming a figure according to the pattern used.

**centerpiece** (sen'tėr-pēs), *n.* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or center of something, as of a table, ceiling, or mantel-shelf, or between other ornaments.

> He might have missed a *centre-piece* or a choice wine-cooler. *Dickens.*

**center-pin** (sen'tėr-pin), *n.* The pivot on which the needle of a compass oscillates.

**center-plate** (sen'tėr-plāt), *n.* One of a pair of plates, usually made of cast-iron, which support a car-body on the center of a truck. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Body center-plate.** See *body*.—**Center-plate block.** See *block*[1].

**center-punch** (sen'tėr-punch), *n.* A tool consisting of a small piece of steel with a hardened point at one end, used for making an indentation, such as to mark the center of a hole to be drilled or a circle to be struck, or as a center of revolution in a lathe. Also called *dot-punch* and *prick-punch*.

**center-rail** (sen'tėr-rāl), *n.* In railways and tramways, a rail placed between the ordinary

**rails in a track.** It is used on inclined planes for the ascent or descent of steep grades, in connection with special wheels on the locomotive.

**center-saw** (sen'tėr-sâ), *n.* A machine for splitting logs into bolts for ax-handles, spokes, etc.

**center-second** (sen'tėr-sek'ond), *a.* Having the second hand mounted on the central arbor: applied to a watch, clock, or other timepiece so constructed.

**center-table** (sen'tėr-tā'bl), *n.* A table placed or intended to be placed in the center of a room; specifically, a parlor or drawing-room table.

> A book . . . for the student, and . . . more likely to find its place on the library-shelf than the *centre-table*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

**center-tools** (sen'tėr-tōlz), *n. pl.* The tools used by bookbinders for the decoration of the centers of ornamented squares.

**center-valve** (sen'tėr-valv), *n.* A four-way gas-cock or distributer, used to distribute the gas to the purifiers.

**center-velic** (sen'tėr-vē'lik), *n.* Same as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*[1]).

**centesimal** (sen-tes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centesimus*, hundredth (ordinal of *centum*, a hundred: see *cent*, and cf. *centime*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hundredth: as, a *centesimal* part.—2. By the hundred: as "*centesimal* increase," *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, p. 40.—**Centesimal division** of the circle, a system of measuring angles used in France. Each centesimal degree is the hundredth part of the quadrant, and is divided into one hundred *centesimal minutes*, and each of these into one hundred *centesimal seconds*.

**II.** *n.* In *arith.*, a hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in dividing by ten.

> The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.
> *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

**centesimally** (sen-tes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By hundredths; in or into a hundred parts.

> The great French tables of logarithms of numbers, sines and tangents, and natural sines, called Tables du Cadastre, in which the quadrant was divided *centesimally*.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 413.

**centesimate** (sen-tes'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centesimated*, ppr. *centesimating*. [< L. *centesimatus*, pp. of *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment, < *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *decimate*.] To pick out one in a hundred of; inflict the punishment of centesimation upon. *De Quincey*.

**centesimation** (sen-tes-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **centesimatio*(*n*-), < *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment: see *centesimate*. Cf. *decimation*.] The punishment of one man in a hundred, as in cases of mutiny or wide-spread desertion from an army.

> Sometimes the criminals were decimated by lot, as appears in Polybius, Tacitus, Plutarch, Julius Capitolinus, who also mentions a *centesimation*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 122.

**centesimo** (It. pron. chen-tes'ē-mō; Sp. then-ses'ē-mō), *n.* [It. and Sp., < L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] 1. In the monetary system of Italy, the hundredth part of a lira; a that of Spain, the hundredth of a peseta: in both equal to the French centime, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent.—2. A money of account in some South American countries, about equal to a United States cent. In the Argentine Republic and Uruguay it is the hundredth part of a peso; in Peru, of a sol.

**centesm**†, *n.* [< L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *centime*.] The hundredth part of a thing, as of an integer. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**centetes** (sen-tē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), Gr. κεντητής, one who pierces, < κεντεῖν, pierce, prick: see *center*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Centetidæ*, having long, highly specialized canines in both jaws, no external tail, and the pelage spiny. It contains the tenrec, or Madagascan groundhog or hedgehog, *C. ecaudatus*, which is from 12 to 16 inches long, and is one of the largest animals of the order. The genus has often been referred to the family *Erinaceidæ*.

**centetid** (sen-tet'id), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*.

**centetidæ** (sen-tet'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of Madagascan mammals, of the order *Insectivora*; the tenrecs or Madagascan groundhogs or hedgehogs. They have a squat form, rudimentary tail, and spines in the pelage; the skull is cylindroconic and without interorbital constriction, zygomatic arches, or postorbital processes. There are several genera, all confined to Madagascar and related to the West Indian *Solenodontidæ*.

**centetinæ** (sen-te-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-inæ*.] The centetids as a subfamily of *Erinaceidæ*. Also *Centetina*.

**centiare** (sen'ti-ār; F. pron. soṅ-tyăr'), *n.* [F., < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *area*: see *are*[2], *n.*] A square meter; the hundredth part of the French are, equal to 1.19 square yards.

**centicipitous** (sen-ti-sip'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *centiceps* (*centicipit*-), hundred-headed, < *centum*, a hundred, + *caput*, a head.] Having a hundred heads. *Smart.* [Rare.]

**centifidous** (sen-tif'i-dus), *a.* [< L. *centifidus*, < *centum*, a hundred, + *findere* (√ **fid*), cleave, = E. *bite*.] Divided into a hundred parts. [Rare.]

**centifolious** (sen-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. **centifolius* (in fem. *centifolia* (sc. *rosa*), a hundred-leafed rose), < *centum*, a hundred, + *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

**centigrade** (sen'ti-grād), *a.* [< F. *centigrade* = Sp. *centigrado* = Pg. It. *centigrado*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *gradus*, a degree: see *grade*.] 1. Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts: often placed after the noun which it qualifies, like *troy, avoirdupois*, etc.—2. Pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees: as, a *centigrade* degree.

Its abbreviation is *C.*: as, 35° *C.*

**Centigrade thermometer**, a thermometer introduced by Celsius, and universally used by physicists, which divides the interval between the freezing- and boiling-points of water into 100°, the zero of the centigrade thermometer being placed at the freezing-point. Five degrees centigrade are equivalent to 9° Fahrenheit, and the point marked 10° on the centigrade scale corresponds to the point marked 50° on the Fahrenheit scale. The simplest rules for reducing a temperature noted on one scale to the corresponding number of degrees in the other are as follows: To reduce a temperature on the centigrade scale to Fahrenheit—Subtract 10° from the given temperature, subtract from the remainder one tenth of itself, double the last remainder, and add 50° to the product. To reduce a temperature on the Fahrenheit scale to centigrade—Subtract 50° from the given temperature, divide the remainder by 2, multiply the quotient by 10, divide the product by 9, and add 10° to the last quotient. See *thermometer*.

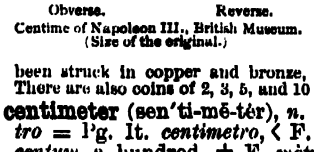
**centigram** (sen'ti-gram), *n.* [= Sp. *centigramo* = Pg. It. *centigrammo*, < F. *centigramme*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *gramme*: see *gram*[2].] A measure of weight in the metric system, the hundredth part of a gram, or 0.15432 grain troy. See *gram*[2]. Also spelled *centigramme*.

**centiliter** (sen'ti-lē-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *centilitro* = Pg. It. *centilitro*, < F. *centilitre*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *litre*: see *liter*.] A liquid measure in the metric system, the hundredth part of a liter, a little more than three fifths of a cubic inch. Also spelled *centilitre*.

**centillion** (sen-til'iọn), *n.* In the French enumeration, used in the United States, the hundredth power of 1000: in England the hundredth power of 1,000,000.

**centiloquy**† (sen-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [= Sp. *centiloquio* = Pg. *centiloquy*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A hundred sayings: as, the *Centiloquy* of Ptolemy, a work containing a hundred astrological aphorisms. *Burton.*

**centime** (F. pron. soṅ-tēm'), *n.* [F., < L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] In the French system of coinage, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent. Its abbreviation is *c.* Coins of a single centime have been struck in copper and bronze, though little used. There are also coins of 2, 3, 5, and 10 centimes.



Obverse. Reverse.
Centime of Napoleon III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**centimeter** (sen'ti-mē-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *centímetro* = Pg. It. *centimetro*, < F. *centimètre*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *mètre*, a meter: see *meter*[2].] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, the hundredth part of a meter, equal to 0.3937+ of an English inch: that is, one inch equals 2.54 centimeters, as nearly as possible. Also spelled *centimetre*, and abbreviated *cm.*—**Centimeter-gram-second system**, a system of physical units introduced in 1874, in which the *centimeter* is taken as the fundamental unit of length, the *gram* of mass, and the mean solar *second* of time. In this system the *dyne* is the unit of force, the *erg* of work, etc. See *unit*. It is abbreviated to *c. g. s. system*.

**centinel**†, *n.* A former spelling of *sentinel*.

**centiped, centipede** (sen'ti-ped, -pēd), *n.* [< L. *centipeda* or *centupeda*, a worm (also called *millepeda* or *multipeda*), < *centum*, a hundred, + *pes* (*ped*-) = E. *foot*.] The popular name of an articulated arthropod animal of the class *Myriapoda* and order *Chilopoda*: so called from having many legs (indefinitely called a hundred), there being a pair to each segment or somite of the body. Species of the temperate countries are mostly small and quite harmless, but in tropical regions some of the centipeds attain great size and are very poisonous, as those of the genus *Scolopendra*, which are sometimes nearly a foot long. See also cuts under *basilar* and *cephalic*.

Centiped (*Scolopendra bonariensis*).

**centipedal** (sen'ti-ped-ạl), *a.* [< *centiped* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the centipeds.

**centnar** (sent'när), *n.* [Pol., = G. *centner*, etc., < L. *centenarius*: see *centner*.] The Polish centner, equal to 89.4 pounds avoirdupois.

**centner** (sent'nėr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *centner* = D. *centenaar* = Pol. *centnar*, < L. *centenarius*: see *centenary*.] 1. In *metal.* and *assaying*, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts. Metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each being equal to one pound, calling the whole a *centner*; the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half-ounces, the half-ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights; with them a centner is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned. 2. A common name in many European countries for a hundredweight. It is now fixed at 50 kilos or 110.23 pounds avoirdupois throughout Germany, Austria, Sweden (after Jan. 1, 1889), Denmark, and Switzerland. The centner was generally 100 local pounds; but this was not always the case. Thus, the Cassel light centner was 108 light pounds, or 111.1 pounds avoirdupois; the old Prussian centner was usually 110 pounds, or 113.3 pounds avoirdupois; the Hamburg centner was 112 pounds, or 119.6 pounds avoirdupois; and the Bremen centner was 116 pounds, or 127.2 pounds avoirdupois. See *centenaar*, *cantar*, and *quintal*. The British cental has also been called *centner*. See *cental*.

> The Liverpool corn measure of 100 lb., called a *centner*, he proposes as the unit of measure.
> *Standard* (London), March 30, 1881.

**cento** (sen'tō), *n.* [= F. *centon* = Sp. *centon* = Pg. *centão* = It. *centone*, < L. *cento*(*n*-), patchwork, a cento, prob. for **centro*(*n*-), < Gr. κέντρων, patchwork, a cento, < κέντρον, a pin, point, etc.: see *center*[1].] 1†. A patchwork.

> His apparel is a *cento*, or the ruins of ten fashions.
> *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.
>
> It is a mere *cento* of blunders.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 190.

Hence—2. In *music* and *literature*, a composition made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers; a pasticcio; a medley.

> I have laboriously collected this *Cento* out of divers writers. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 20.
>
> It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento*. *Camden*, Remains.

A *cento* primarily signifies a cloak made of patches. In poetry it denotes a work wholly composed of verses or passages promiscuously taken from other authors, only disposed in a new form or order, so as to compose a new work and a new meaning. Ausonius has laid down the rules to be observed in composing *centos*. The pieces may be taken either from the same poet, or from several, and the verses may be either taken entire, or divided into two, one half to be connected with another half taken elsewhere, but two verses are never to be taken together.
*I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 392.

**centoculated** (sen-tok'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *centoculus*, having a hundred eyes (< L. *centum*, a hundred, + *oculus*, eye), + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a hundred eyes.

**centoist** (sen'tō-ist), *n.* [< *cento* + *-ist*.] One who compiles centos; a compiler. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

**centon**†, *n.* [F.: see *cento*.] A patched coat. *Coles*, 1717.

**centone** (It. pron. chen-tō'ne), *n.* [It., < L. *cento*(*n*-), a cento: see *cento*.] A musical cento.

**centonism** (sen'tō-nizm), *n.* [< L. *cento*(*n*-), cento, + *-ism*.] The practice of constructing centos, or making compilations from various authors. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

**centonising** (sen'tō-nī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **centonise*, < ML. *centonisare*, < L. *cento*(*n*-): see *cento*.] The practice of compiling; specifically, in *music*, the practice of adapting songs to music already known. [Rare.]

**centra**, *n.* Plural of *centrum*.

**centrad** (sen'trad), *adv.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *-ad*[3].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, to or toward the center; from the periphery or surface to the center or an interior part.

**centradiaphanes** (sen'trạ-dī-af'ạ-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέντρον, center, + *ἀ-* priv., + διαφανής, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] In *pathol.*, cataract caused by opacity of the central portion of the crystalline lens of the eye.

**central** (sen'trạl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *central* = It. *centrale*, < L. *centralis*, < *centrum*: see *cen-*

*ter*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or constituting the center: as, the *central* point of a circle; a *central* country of Europe.

Palmyra, *central* in the desert, . . . fell.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

2. Nuclear in constitution or principle; constituting that from which other related things proceed, or upon which they depend: as, the *central* facts of history; a *central* idea.

The ducal palace of Venice contains the three elements in exactly equal proportions—the Roman, Lombard, and Arab. It is the *central* building of the world.
*Ruskin*, Stones of Venice, I. 17.

The Roman dominion is the *central* fact in the history of the world. . . . Rome is the lake in which all the streams of older history lose themselves, and out of which all the streams of later history flow.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 312.

3. Passing through or near the center or middle; median: as, a *central* line; the New York *Central* Railroad.—**Central artery and vein of retina**, the artery and vein passing in the optic nerve to the middle of the optic papilla, where they subdivide.—**Central canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Central capsule.** See *capsule*.—**Central eclipse**, an annular or total eclipse. (See *annular*.) It is so named because the centers of the sun and moon appear to coincide.—**Central ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.—**Central force**, in *mech.*, a force of attraction or repulsion.—**Central ligament**, the filum terminale of the spinal cord.—**Central lobe of the brain**, the island of Reil; that part of the superficies of the cerebral hemisphere which lies deeply within the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius. It is triangular in shape, and consists of 5 or 6 straight gyri.—**Central projection**, a representation in perspective.

**centrale** (sen-trā'lē), *n.*; pl. *centralia* (-li-ạ). [NL., neut. of L. *centralis*, central: see *central*.] A bone situated in the middle of the typical carpus and tarsus of the higher *Vertebrata*, between the proximal and distal rows of carpal and tarsal bones. It is often wanting. See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.

**centralisation, centralise,** etc. See *centralization*, etc.

**centralism** (sen'trạl-izm), *n.* [< *central* + *-ism*.] Centralizing tendency or tendencies; the principle of centralization, especially in regard to political and governmental influence and control.

It is the true mission of Democracy to resist *centralism* and the absorption of unconstitutional powers by the President and Congress. *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 23.

**centralist** (sen'trạl-ist), *n.* [< *central* + *-ist*; = Sp. *centralista*.] One who favors or promotes political centralization, or the control of all the functions of government by a central authority.

**centrality** (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *central* + *-ity*.] The quality of being central.

**centralization** (sen'trạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *centralize* + *-ation*; = F. *centralisation* = Sp. *centralizacion* = Pg. *centralização* = It. *centralizazione*.] 1. The act of centralizing or bringing to one center: as, the *centralization* of commerce in a city; the *centralization* of control, as in stock companies.

The *centralization* of labour in cities has assisted the birth of the trade-union and the co-operative society, which are among the best agencies for diffusing wealth.
*Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 404.

While his [Charlemagne's] policy of *centralization* was abandoned as impossible, the civilising influences of his rule and his example were never forgotten.
*Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 97.

Specifically—2. In *politics*, the concentration of administrative power in the central government at the expense of local self-government.

The Constitution raises a powerful barrier against the tide of *centralization* which threatens to ingulf our liberties. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 137.

Also spelled *centralisation*.

**centralize** (sen'trạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centralized*, ppr. *centralizing*. [< *central* + *-ize*; = F. *centraliser* = Sp. Pg. *centralizar* = It. *centralizzare*.] To draw to a central point; bring to a center; render central; concentrate in some particular part as an actual or a conventional center: generally applied to the process of transferring local administration to the central government. Also spelled *centralise*.

The first task of a modern despot is to *centralize* to the highest point, to bring every department of thought and action under a system of police regulation, and, above all, to impose his shackling tyranny upon the human mind.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

**centralized** (sen'trạl-īzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *centralize*, *v.*] Centered in one point or on the authority of one person, party, etc.; vested in a central authority. Also spelled *centralised*.

Spain is not, and never has been, one of those *centralized* countries in which the capture of the capital implies the subjugation of the nation. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

Bad as the old poor-law was in many of its aspects, it gave a far greater freedom to those who had to work its provisions than the present *centralized* system allows.
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 260.

**centralizer** (sen'trạl-ī-zėr), *n.* One who centralizes or is in favor of administrative centralization. Also spelled *centraliser*.

If Calhoun had become President he would in all probability have been as strong a *centralizer* as Jefferson.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 360.

**centrally** (sen'trạl-i), *adv.* In a central manner or position; with regard to the center; along a central line: as, to be *centrally* situated; to flow *centrally*, as a river through a region of country.

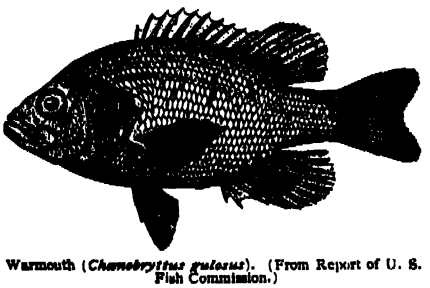
**centralness** (sen'trạl-nes), *n.* [< *central* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being central; centrality.

**Centranthus** (sen-tran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, a spur (see *center*[1]), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, natural order *Valerianaceæ*, distinguished from the true valerian by having a spur to the corolla and a single stamen. The species are perennial smooth herbs, with white or red flowers. *C. ruber* (spur valerian) is a sweet-scented plant from southern Europe, often cultivated for ornament.

**centrarchid** (sen-trär'kid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*.

**Centrarchidæ** (sen-trär'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centrarchus*, containing the forms known as *sunfish*, *rock-bass*, and *black-bass*, all of which are inhabitants of the United States. The *Chænobrytus gulosus* is abundant in the southern streams, where it is known as the *warmouth*. They are all fresh-water fishes, with compressed oval body, continuous lateral line concurrent with the back, head of moderate size with nostrils normally double and scaly cheeks and gill-covers, the operculum ending in a colored lobe or point, a long dorsal fin usually with 10 spines and 10 rays, and the anal fin opposite the soft part of the dorsal. There are 10 genera and nearly 50 species.



Warmouth (*Chænobrytus gulosus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

**Centrarchinæ** (sen-trär-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of centrarchoid fishes, including those of a compressed ovate form, and with the dorsal and anal fins nearly equally developed and obliquely opposite each other. It embraces only the genera *Centrarchus* and *Pomoxys*, of which the former is a southern United States type and the latter common to the southern and western United States.

**centrarchine** (sen-trär'kin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the *Centrarchinæ* or *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Centrarchinæ*.

**centrarchoid** (sen-trär'koid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish belonging to or resembling the *Centrarchidæ*.

**Centrarchus** (sen-trär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *ἀρχός*, rectum (anus).] A genus of percoideous fishes, typical of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having many spines in the anal fin, whence the name.

**centration**† (sen-trā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **centratio*(*n*-), < *centrum*, center: see *center*[1].] Tendency toward the center. *Dr. H. More.*

**centraxonial** (sen-trak-sō'ni-ạl), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἄξων*, axis, + *-al*.] Having a median axial line; having the center of the body definable by a line: the correlative of *monaxonial* and *stauraxonial*. *Encyc. Brit.*

**centre**[1], *n.* and *v.* See *center*[1].

**centre**[2], *n.* See *center*[2].

**centreity**† (sen-trē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *-e-ity*.] The state of being a center, as of attraction or action, or of being situated in a center; centrality.

In everything compost,
Each part of th' essence its *centreity*
Keeps to itself; it shrinks not to a nullity.
*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 20.

**centric** (sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *centrico*, < NL. *centricus*, < Gr. *κεντρικός*, of or from the center, < *κέντρον*, center: see *center*[1], and cf. *central*.] I. *a.* 1. Central; basic; fundamental. [Rare.]

Some that have deeper digg'd Love's mine than I,
Say, where his *centric* happiness doth lie.
*Donne*, Love's Alchemy.

2. Originating at or connected with a central point: as, a *centric* nervous disease (that is, one depending on a brain-lesion, for example, as contrasted with a peripheral disease affecting the nerves in their course).

II.† *n.* A circle the center of which is the same as that of the earth.

The sphere
With *centric* and eccentric scribbled o'er.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 83.

**centrical** (sen'tri-kạl), *a.* Same as *centric*.

The popular fervour of the drama had now a *centrical* attraction; a place of social resort, with a facility of admission, was now opened.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 171.

**centrically** (sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a centric position; centrally. [Rare.]

The city of Herat is . . . very *centrically* situated, great lines of communication radiating from it in all directions.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 713.

**centricalness** (sen'tri-kal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being situated in a central position.

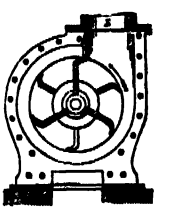
**centricipital** (sen-tri-sip'i-tạl), *a.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *caput* (in comp. *-cipit*), head, + *-al*.] Situated in the middle part, region, or segment of the head, between the sincipital and occipital portions; of or pertaining to the centriciput; parietal, as a cranial segment.

His [Carus's] three principal cranial vertebræ correspond to the three cerebral masses, and are the occipital, *centricipital*, and sincipital.
*S. Kneeland, Jr.*, Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

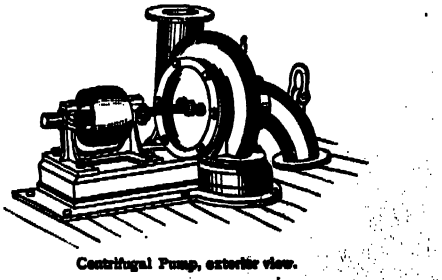
**centriciput** (sen-tris'i-put), *n.* [For *centricaput*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *caput*, head.] In *anat.*, the mid-head, between the sinciput and the occiput, or fore-head and hind-head; a part of the head, or segment of the skull, corresponding to the mesencephalon, and constituting the second cranial segment counting from behind forward. See *centricipital*.

**centricity** (sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< *centric* + *-ity*.] The state of being centric; centricalness.

**centrifugal** (sen-trif'ū-gạl), *a.* and *n.* [*Cf.* F. *centrifuge* = Sp. *centrífugo* = Pg. It. *centrifugo*; < NL. *centrifugus*, < L. *centrum*, the center, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugacious*, *fugue*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Flying off or proceeding from a center; radiating or sent outward from a focus or central point: opposed to *centripetal*: as, *centrifugal* force or energy; *centrifugal* rays or spokes.—2. Operating by radial action; producing effects by centrifugal force: as, a *centrifugal* filter, pump, or machine. (See phrases below.)—3. In *psychol.*, moving from the brain to the periphery.—**Centrifugal drier, centrifugal drill.** See the nouns.—**Centrifugal filter**, a filter having a hollow, perforated, rotary cylinder, in which a saturated substance can be placed. When the cylinder is revolved rapidly, the fluid contained in the substance to be filtered is forced by centrifugal action through the perforations.—**Centrifugal force.** See *force*.—**Centrifugal gun**, a kind of machine-cannon having a chambered disk revolving very rapidly, from which balls are discharged by centrifugal force. [Not in use.]—**Centrifugal inflorescence**, a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *definite* or *determinate*, in which the central axis is terminated by a flower-bud, which is the first to open, the lower or outer ones following in succession. The elder and valerian furnish examples.—**Centrifugal machine**, a name given to many machines for raising water, ventilating mines, drying yarn, clothes, sugar, etc. In centrifugal drying-machines the material is placed in a cylinder of wire gauze, the rapid rotation of which causes the water (or in the case of sugar the molasses) to fly off by centrifugal action.—**Centrifugal pump**, a rotary pump in which water is raised by centrifugal action, by means of a fan-wheel operating directly upon the mass of water.



Section of Gwynne's Centrifugal Pump.—The wheel rotates in the direction of the arrow, and delivers the water upward into the eduction-pipe, *L*.



Centrifugal Pump, exterior view.

There are numerous devices for the application of this principle.—**Centrifugal radicle**, in *bot.*, an embryonic radicle turned away from the center of the seed.—**Centrifugal sugar**, a trade-name for sugar [illegible] in a centrifugal machine.

**II.** *n.* 1. *pl.* Sugars made in a centrifugal machine.

*centrifugals* [ranged in price] from 4½ for "seconds" to ents. *The Century*, XXXV. 119.

A drum in a centrifugal machine.

ext the "masse cuite" falls into the "*centrifugals*," ch are small drums holding about 120 pounds of sugar. *The Century*, XXXV. 114.

**rifugally** (sen-trif'ū-gal-i), *adv.* In a centugal manner; from the center outward.

t some perihelion of the planet . . . the tidal swell ld be lifted bodily from connection with the central s and move *centrifugally* to such distance that a state quilibrium would be reached. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 213.

**rifugence** (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* [< *centrifu-l*) + *-ence*. The strict form would be "*cenugience*."] A tendency to fly off from the ter; centrifugal force or tendency.

**rimanent** (sen-trim'a-nent), *a.* [< L. *cen-m*, center, + *manen(t-)s*, ppr. of *manere*, re-in.] Remaining in the center, especially in brain.

**rina** (sen-trī'na), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] enus of sharks, taken as the type of a fam-*Centrinidæ*.

**ring**[1], *n.* See *centering*[1].

**ring**[2], *n.* See *centering*[2].

**trinidæ** (sen-trin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centri-* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the us *Centrina*: same as *Spinacidæ*. *Lowe*, 1843.

**ripetal** (sen-trip'e-tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *centri-* = Sp. *centrípeto* = Pg. It. *centripeto*; < *centripetus*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *petere*, k, move toward.] 1. Tending or moving ard the center: opposed to *centrifugal*.—Progressing by changes from the exterior of object to its center: as, the *centripetal* calsation of a bone. *Owen*.—**Centripetal force**. *force*.—**Centripetal inflorescence**, a form of inscence, otherwise called *acropetal*, in which the lower nter flowers are the first to open, as in spikes, racemes, els, the heads of composites, etc.—**Centripetal** s, a device for applying pressure in an inward direc-in radial lines.—**Centripetal pump**, a rotary pump hich revolving blades collect the water and draw it e axis, where it enters the discharge-tube.—**Centrip-l radicle**, in *bot.*, an embryonic radicle turned to-d the center of the seed.—**Centripetal railway**, a ay having a single bearing-rail to support the car, side rails and wheels to steady it.

**ripetalism** (sen-trip'e-tal-izm), *n.* [< *cen-etal* + *-ism*.] Tendency toward a center; tripetal motion or tendency.

he plague of *centripetalism* is a curse which has come s [New Zealand] across the seas from older countries. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 409.

**ripetally** (sen-trip'e-tal-i), *adv.* In a cen-etal manner; with tendency toward a cen-, by centripetal force.

rtilaginous process ascending from the cartilaginous gin of the disc *centripetally* in the outer surface of the -like disc. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XII. 562.

**ripetence, centripetency** (sen-trip'e-tens, -en-si), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *petен(t-)s*, of *petere*, seek, + *-ence*, *-ency*. See *centrip-l*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal ce or tendency.

e *centripetence* augments the centrifugence. We bal-one man with his opposite, and the health of the state nds on the see-saw. *Emerson*, Uses of Great Men.

**riscid** (sen-tris'id), *n.* A fish of the family *triscidæ*.

**triscidæ** (sen-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cen-us* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of hemibranchiate es, typified by the genus *Centriscus*, having ort ovate body with bony plates in front and the back, the mouth drawn out into a long ular snout, a small spinous dorsal fin, and ventrals near the middle of the abdomen h a spine and 7 rays each. These fishes are vari-y known as *sea-snipe*, *snipe-fishes*, and *woodcock-fishes*, consequence of the length of the beak. The body is pressed, and covered with small rough scales; there o lateral line; bony strips are found on the side of the t, sometimes confluent into a shield, and other bony s occur on the margin of the thorax and abdomen. re are no teeth. The gill-openings are wide, and the ichiostegals are 4 in number. Of the two dorsal fins, first bears 4 to 7 spines, the second of which is very and strong, and the soft dorsal is of moderate size, the anal; the pectorals are short; the caudal is emar-te, and its middle rays are not produced. The family so and more properly called *Macrorhamphosidæ*.

A family extended to include not only the e *Centriscidæ*, but also the *Amphisilidæ*.

**risciform** (sen-tris'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cen-iformis*, < *Centriscus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, m.] Shaped like a fish of the genus *Centris-*; of or pertaining to the *Centrisciformes*.

**risciformes** (sen-tris-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [., pl. of *centrisciformis*: see *centrisciform*.] Günther's system of classification, the third division of *Acanthopterygii*, characterised by two dorsal fins with short spines, the soft anal of moderate extent, and the ventrals truly abdominal and imperfectly developed.

**Centriscus** (sen-tris'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεντρίσκος*, a kind of fish, dim. of *κέντρον*, a spine, spur: see *center*[1].] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Centriscidæ*. *C. scolopax* is the trumpet-fish, bellows-fish, snipe-fish, or sea-snipe of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, now called *Macrorhamphosus scolopax*.

**Centrist** (sen'trist), *n.* [< *center*[1] + *-ist*.] In the German Reichstag or Imperial Parliament, one of the members of the so-called Center or Ultramontane party.

**centro-**. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *centrum* or Greek *κέντρον*, center, also spine.

**centro-acinal** (sen-trō-as'i-nal), *a.* In *anat.*, in the center of an acinus: applied specifically to certain spindle-shaped shells found in the middle of the acini of the pancreas and in some other glands.

**centro-acinar** (sen-trō-as'i-nār), *a.* Same as *centro-acinal*.

**centrobaric** (sen-trō-bar'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, the center, + *βάρος*, weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the method of finding it.—**Centrobaric body**, a body which attracts as if its whole mass were concentrated in a point, its center of gravity.

If the action of terrestrial or other gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body, whatever be its position relatively to the earth or other attracting mass, that point is called its center of gravity, and the body is called a *centrobaric body*.

*Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 534.

**Centrobaric method**, a method of measuring the extent of a surface or the contents of a solid by means of certain relations subsisting between the center of inertia (or gravity) of a line and surfaces generated by it, and between the center of inertia of a plane surface and solids generated by it.

**centrobaricalt**, *a.* [Formerly also *centrobarycal* (E. Phillips, 1706); as *centrobaric* + *-al*.] An obsolete form of *centrobaric*.

**Centrocercus** (sen-trō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *κέντρον*, point, center, + *κέρκος*, tail.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the

Sage-cock, or Cock-of-the-plains (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).

*Tetraonidæ* or grouse family, the typical and only species of which is the great sage-cock or cock-of-the-plains of western America, *C. urophasianus*. The genus is so named from the stiff, narrowly acuminate tail-feathers, which are 20 in number and equal or exceed the length of the wing. The neck is susceptible of enormous inflation by means of air-sacs beneath the skin, which when distended is extensively naked, and forms an irregular bulging mass surmounted by a fringe of filamentous feathers, several inches long, springing from a mass of erect white feathers, and covered below with a solid set of sharp, white, horny feathers like fish-scales. The tarsus is feathered to the toes, and the gizzard is only slightly muscular.

**centrodorsal** (sen-trō-dôr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Central and dorsal or aboral: applied to the central ossicle of the stem of crinoids, as members of the genus *Comatula*.

The centre of the skeleton is constituted by a large *centro-dorsal* ossicle. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 500.

**II.** *n.* In crinoids, a centrodorsal ossicle which unites the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

**centrodorsally** (sen-trō-dôr'sal-i), *adv.* In a centrodorsal position or relation.

**Centrogonida** (sen-trō-gon'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *γόνος*, generation, + *-ida*.] An order of degraded suctorial crustaceans, represented by such genera as *Sacculina* and *Peltogaster*. Also called *Suctoria* and *Rhizocephala*.

**centroid** (sen'troid), *n.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *math.*, the center of mass. See *center*[1].

**centrolecithal** (sen-trō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *λέκιθος*, yolk of an egg, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, having the food-yolk (deutoplasm) central in position, surrounded by peripheral protoplasm.

The food yolk may . . . have a central position. In such *centrolecithal* eggs the segmentation is confined to the periphery. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 112.

**Centrolepis** (sen-trō-lē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, point, + *λεπίς*, scale.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to and the type of the natural order *Centrolepideæ*. They are small tufted plants, mostly annuals, with linear-filiform radical leaves. Seventeen species are known, natives of Australia.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Egerton*, 1843.

**centrolineal** (sen-trō-lin'ē-al), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-al*[3].] An instrument for drawing lines converging toward a point, though the point be inaccessible.

**centrolineal** (sen-trō-lin'ē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Converging to a center.

**II.** *n.* Same as *centrolineal*.

**Centrolophinæ** (sen'trō-lō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrolophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Stromateidæ*, typified by the genus *Centrolophus*. They have complex elongated gill-rakers extending backward from the epibranchials of the last branchial arch, 11 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebræ, protractile premaxillaries, and normally developed ventral fins persistent through life.

**centrolophine** (sen-trol'ō-fin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Centrolophinæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Centrolophinæ*.

**Centrolophus** (sen-trol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *λόφος*, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Centrolophinæ*, including the blackfish of England, *Centrolophus pompilus*, or *C. morio*. This fish is chiefly of a black color; the vent is advanced in position, the ventral fin is small, and the anal is half as long as the dorsal.

**centronel**†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *centinel*, for *sentinel*.

**Centronist**† (sen-trō'ni-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, a point, spine.] A large group of animals, the radiates, zoöphytes, or cœlenterates: an inexact synonym of *Radiata*.

**Centronotidæ** (sen-trō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centronotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Centronotus*: same as *Murænoididæ*.

**Centronotus** (sen-trō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *νῶτος*, back.] A genus of fishes with the entire dorsal fin composed of spines, typical of the family *Centronotidæ*.

**Centrophanes** (sen-trof'a-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *κέντρον*, a goad, sting, spur, + *-φανής*, evident, < *φαίνειν*, appear.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, inhabiting northerly parts of both hemispheres: so called from the long, straight, spur-like hind claw. The Lapland longspur, *C. lapponicus*, common to Europe, Asia, and America, is the type-spe-

Lapland Longspur (*Centrophanes lapponicus*).

cies. Others are *C. ornatus*, the chestnut-collared lark-bunting, and *C. pictus*, the painted lark-bunting, both of North America.

**centropipedon** (sen-trō-pip'e-don), *n.*; pl. *centropipeda* (-dą). [NL., prop. "*centrepipedon*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἐπίπεδος*, level, plane, superficial, < *ἐπί*, upon, + *πέδον*, ground. Cf. *parallelopipedon*.] In *morphology*, a complicated form, in which the poles of at least the dorsoventral axis are unlike, and in which the body is thus defined not with reference to a line, but to a median plane. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

**centropipedonal** (sen'trō-pi-ped'ō-nal), *a.* [< *centropipedon* + *-al*.] Having the morphological form of a centropipedon.

**Centropodinæ** (sen'trō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centropus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of picarian birds, of the family *Cuculidæ*; the coucals or spurred cuckoos: so called from the long, straight hind claw. They include many species of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies, some of them also known as *pheasant-cuckoos*. Also *Centropinæ*.

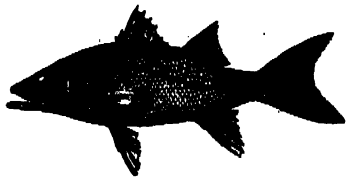
**centropomid** (sen-trō-pō'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Centropomidæ*.

**Centropomidæ** (sen-trō-pom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centropomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centropomus*, peculiar to the tropical and subtropical waters of America. They have an elongate body with distinct lateral line continued on to the caudal fin, small ctenoid scales, separate dorsal fins, of which the first has 7 or 8 spines, the third being the longest, short anal fin with 3 spines, and forked caudal.

**centropomoid** (sen-trō-pō'moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Centropomidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the family *Centropomidæ*.

**Centropomus** (sen-trō-pō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *πῶμα*, lid, cover, i. e., operculum.] A genus of fishes, typical of



Robalo (*Centropomus undecimalis*).

the family *Centropomidæ*, having a long preopercular spine, whence the name. It includes a number of species of moderate size found in the tropical American seas, known as snooks and robalos, and esteemed for food.

**Centropristis** (sen-trō-pris'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, a spine, sting, + *πριστις*, a large fish, supposed to be (as in early NL.) the sawfish.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidæ*, containing the sea-basses, such as *C. furvus*, *C. atrarius*, and *C. philadelphicus*.

**Centropus** (sen'trō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κέντρον*, a spur, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Centropodinæ*: in a restricted sense, covering only the African coucals, like *C. senegalensis*; in other usages, more or less nearly the same as the subfamily *Centropodinæ*.

**centrostigma** (sen-trō-stig'mą), *n.*; pl. *centrostigmata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *στίγμα*, a point, spot.] In *morphology*, a form or body of which all the axes radiate from a central point; a protaxonial organism which is defined by its central point.

**centrostigmatic** (sen'trō-stig-mat'ik), *a.* [As *centrostigma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Consisting of a centrostigma; definable as to figure by a center: said of protaxonial figures only.

**centrosurface** (sen-trō-sėr'fās), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *surface*.] In *geom.*, the locus of centers of principal curvature of a surface.

**centrotrisene** (sen'trō-tri-ē'nē), *n.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *τρίαινα*, a three-pronged fish-spear, a trident: see *triæne*.] A kind of sponge-spicule having the form of a cladose rhabdus or trisene, whose cladome arises from the middle of the rhabdome. *W. J. Sollas.*

The shaft may also become trifid at both ends, amphitrisene, and the resulting rays all bifurcate, or the cladome may arise from the centre of the rhabdome, *centrotriæne*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**centrotylote** (sen-trot'i-lōt), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *τυλωτός*, knobbed, < *τυλοῦν*, make knobby, < *τύλος*, a knot, knob.] Swollen in the middle: a term applied by Sollas to a form of sponge-spicule which is an oxyaster of two rays produced from a central swelling: as, "a *centrotylote* microxea," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**centrum** (sen'trum), *n.*; pl. *centra* (-trą). [L., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center: see *center*[1].] 1. A center. Specifically—2. [NL.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The body of a vertebra; the solid piece to which the arches and some other parts are or may be attached. Morphologically, however, the centrum is not exactly what is ordinarily called the body of a vertebra; for the latter usually includes the bases of the neural arches, from which the centrum proper is separated for a period by the neurocentral suture. See cuts under *cervical*, *dorsal*, and *endoskeleton*. (*b*) The basis or fundamental portion of one of the cranial segments, regarded as analogous to vertebræ. Thus, the basioccipital is the centrum of the occipital segment of the skull. —**Centrum ovale**, the large white central mass displayed by removing the upper portions of the cerebral hemispheres at the level of the corpus callosum. Also called *centrum ovale majus* and *centrum ovale of Vieussens*.—**Centrum ovale minus**, the white central mass of the cerebral hemispheres as displayed by a transverse cut at any level. Also called *centrum ovale of Vieq-d'Azyr*.

**centry**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *center*[2].

**centry**[2]†, *n.* A contracted form of *cemetery*.

**centry**[3]†, *n.* A former spelling of *sentry*.

The *centry's* box. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 206.

**centum** (sen'tum), *n.* [L., = E. *hundred*: see *cent*, *hundred*.] A hundred: used in the phrase *per centum*, by the hundred.

**centumpondium** (sen-tum-pon'di-um), *n.*; pl. *centumpondia* (-ą). [L., < *centum*, a hundred, + *pondus*, weight.] The ancient Roman hundredweight, equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois.

**centumvir** (sen-tum'vėr), *n.*; pl. *centumvirs*, *centumviri* (-vėr, -vi-rī). [L. *centumviri*, prop. separately *centum viri*, < *centum* (= AS. *hund*, E. *hund-red*, q. v.) + *viri*, pl. of *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man.] In ancient Rome, one of a body of 105 (called in round numbers 100) judges, 3 from each of the 35 tribes, appointed to decide common causes among the people. The office of the centumvirs was annual, the presidency of the tribunal belonging to the prætor. The court sat in the Julian basilica, in four sections, each presided over by a decemvir or an exquæstor. Under the empire their number was increased to 180, or perhaps more.

**centumviral** (sen-tum'vi-ral), *a.* [< L. *centumviralis*, < *centumviri*: see *centumvir*.] Pertaining to the centumvirs.

**centumvirate** (sen-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *centumviri* + *-ate*[3].] 1. The office or dignity of a centumvir.—2. Any body of a hundred men.

Finding food and raiment all that term for a *centumvirate* of the profession. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 198.

**centumviri**, *n.* Latin plural of *centumvir*.

**centuple** (sen'tū-pl), *a.* [< F. *centuple* = Sp. *céntuplo* = Pg. It. *centuplo*, < L. *centuplus*, hundred-fold, < *centum*, a hundred, + *-plus* (= Gr. *-πλόος*), a multiplicative suffix, related to *plus*, more, and ult. to E. *full*.] A hundred-fold greater; multiplied by a hundred.

I wish his strength were *centuple*.
*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

**centuple** (sen'tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centupled*, ppr. *centupling*. [< *centuple*, *a.*] To make a hundred times more; multiply by a hundred.

**centuplicate** (sen-tū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centuplicated*, ppr. *centuplicating*. [< L. *centuplicatus*, pp. of *centuplicare*, increase a hundred-fold, < *centuplex* (*centuplic-*), a hundred-fold, < *centum*, a hundred, + *plicare*, fold.] To multiply a hundred times; centuple.

I performed the civilities you enjoined me to your friends, who return you the like *centuplicated*.
*Howell*, Letters, iv. 2.

**centuply**† (sen'tū-plī), *v. t.* [< L. *centuplicare*: see *centuplicate*.] To centuple.

Though my wants
Were *centuplied* upon myself, I could be patient.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

**centuria** (sen-tū'ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *centuriæ* (-ē). [L.: see *century*[1].] An ancient Roman measure of land, said to have been originally 100 times the quantity Romulus distributed to each citizen, and equal to 200 jugera: but it seems to have varied from 50 to 400 jugera. See *jugerum*.

**centurial** (sen-tū'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *centurialis*, < *centuria*, a century: see *century*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a century or centuries; existing for a century or centuries of years.

Quadrangles mossy with *centurial* associations.
*Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 70.

2. Consisting of or regulated by centuries; arranged by or divided into hundreds, or hundreds of years: as, a *centurial* organization of troops; a *centurial* history.

The *centurial* plan, which prevailed from Flaccus to Mosheim, is an improvement [on the purely chronological or annalistic method of writing history].
*Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

3. Occurring once in a century or a hundred years; centennial: as, a *centurial* sermon. [Rare.]—4. Completing a century.

Every year of which the number is divisible by four without a remainder is a leap-year, excepting the *centurial* years, which are only leap-years when divisible by four after omitting the two ciphers. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 667.

**Centurial stones**, boundary-stones; stones marking the limits of an old Roman century or allotment of land. See *century*[1], 2 (*c*).

**centuriate**† (sen-tū'ri-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *centuriatus*, pp. of *centuriare*, divide into hundreds, < *centuria*, a hundred: see *century*[1].] To divide into centuries or hundreds.

**centuriate**† (sen-tū'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *centuriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into or consisting of centuries or hundreds: as, *centuriate* assemblies. *Holland.*

**centuriation** (sen-tū-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *centuriatio*(*n-*), < *centuriare*, divide into centuries: see *centuriate*, *v.*] The custom of dividing land into centuries. See *century*[1], 2 (*c*).

It is obvious that formal *centuriation* in straight lines and rectangular divisions, by the Agrimensores, produced something entirely different from the open field system as we have found it in England.
*Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 277.

**centuriator** (sen-tū'ri-ā-tor), *n.* [NL. (> F. *centuriateur* = Pg. *centuriador*), < L. *centuriare*, divide into hundreds: see *centuriate*, *v.*] One of the writers of the Protestant ecclesiastical history known as the Centuries of Magdeburg. Also *centurist*.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Aylife*, Parergon.

**centuried** (sen'tū-rid), *a.* [< *century* + *-ed*[2].] Lasting for a century or centuries; centurial.

His *centuried* silence to those hearers frank
With joy he broke. *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, ii.

**Centurio** (sen-tū'ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842): see *centurion*.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, notable in its family for the absence of a distinct nose-leaf, but having various extraordinary excrescences upon the face, which produce a most grotesque physiognomy. *C. senex* is the type.

*Centurio senex*.

**centurion** (sen-tū'ri-ọn), *n.* [< ME. *centurion* = F. *centurion* = Sp. *centurion* = Pg. *centurião* = It. *centurione*, < L. *centurio*(*n-*), < *centuria*, a company of a hundred: see *century*[1].] In *Rom. antiq.*, a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry. The centurion was appointed by the commander-in-chief, and corresponded to the captain in modern military service.

**centurist** (sen'tū-rist), *n.* [< *century*[1] + *-ist*.] Same as *centuriator*.

**Centurus** (sen-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Centrurus*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, a spine, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of banded woodpeckers of

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*).

the warmer parts of America, of which the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*, is the type: so called from the acute tail-feathers. They are also known as *zebra-woodpeckers*, from the transversely striped plumage.

**century**[1] (sen'tū-ri), *n.*; pl. *centuries* (-riz). [< F. *centurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *centuria*, < L. *centuria*, an assemblage or division consisting of a hundred units, as a company of a hundred soldiers, a division of the people, etc. (not in the sense of 'a hundred years,' for which *sæculum* was used: see *secular*), < *centum* = E. *hundred*.] 1. In a general sense, a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number.

And when
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and sigh.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

How many of the *century* of graduates sent forth from our famous University every year . . . are able to read with moderate relish and understanding one of the Tusculan Disputations?
*Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 44.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A division of the people (originally so called, probably, with reference to the approximate number of its members, though there was no fixed limit), instituted by Servius Tullius, formed with reference to taxation and to the election of magistrates and enactment of laws. All the citizens were divided into classes according to their wealth, and each of the classes was divided into from 10 to 40 senior and junior centuries, according to age, in all 193 or 194. Each century had one vote in the comitia centuriata, the wealthier classes voting first and generally controlling the others. (*b*) A subdivision of the legion, corresponding to a modern military company of infantry, and consisting nominally of a hundred men. Prior to the rule of Marius the century was half of a maniple, and contained normally 160 men, each century having in addition 20 light-armed troops. After the military reform of Marius the old distinctions of [illegible] the legion were abolished; the century was still the [illegible]

of the maniple, but its normal quota of men was increased. Under the empire the regular force of the century was 110 men. See *legion*.

*Mes.* Know you what store of the prætorian soldiers Sejanus holds about him for his guard?

*Lac.* I cannot the just number; but I think
Three *centuries*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 8.

c) An allotment of land of varying size; especially, the area of land allotted to soldiers in a conquered country. — **3.** A period of one hundred years, reckoned from any starting-point: as, a *century* of national independence; a *century* of oppression. Specifically, one of a number of hundred-year periods, reckoned either forward or backward from some recognized era. Thus the *first century* of the Christian era began with the year A. D. 1 and extended to the end of the year 100; the *third century* began with 201 and ended with 300; and the *eighteenth century* began with 1701 and ended with 1800, the year completing the hundred-year period in each instance giving name to the century. When used absolutely, without explanatory adjunct of any kind, the centuries of the Christian era are always meant. The centuries before Christ are reckoned backward in their order from the Christian era, and those after Christ are reckoned forward: as, the fourth *century* B. C. (from 301 B. C. backward to 400).

One crash, the death-hymn of the perfect tree,
Declares the close of its green *century*.
*Emerson*, Woodnotes, i.

**Centuries of Magdeburg**, a title given to an ecclesiastical history of the first 1,300 years of the Christian era, in which the records of each century occupy a volume, compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg. It was published at Basel, 1560–74.

**centry**²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *centaury*.

**century-plant** (sen'tū-ri-plant), *n.* A name given to the American aloe, *Agave Americana*, which was formerly supposed to flower only after the lapse of a century. See *Agave*.

**centussis** (sen-tus'is), *n.* [L., < *centum*, a hundred, + *as* (*ass-*), an as.] An ancient Roman unit of weight, consisting of 100 asses. See *as*⁴.

**ceorl**†, *n.* [The AS. original of E. *churl*, q. v.] A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons; a churl.

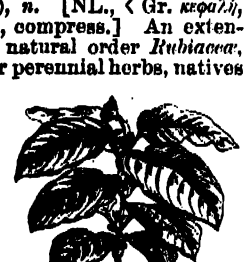
**ceous.** An adjective termination of Latin origin. See *-aceous*.

**cepa** (sē'pą), *n.* [L., also written *cœpa*, *cepe*, *cœpe*, an onion, > F. *oive*, > E. *oive*, q. v.] The common onion, the *Allium Cepa* of botanists.

**cepaceous** (sē-pā'shius), *a.* [< *cepa* + *-aceous*.] Alliaceous; having the odor of onions.

**cepevorous** (sē-pev'ō-rus), *a.* [Prop. **cepivorous*, < L. *cepa*, *cepe*, an onion, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding on onions. [Rare.]

**Cephaëlis** (sef-ą-ē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἴλειν* (√ **ἑλ*), compress.] An extensive genus of plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of shrubs or perennial herbs, natives of tropical regions, chiefly in America. Their flowers grow in close heads, surrounded by involucrating bracts, which are sometimes richly colored. The most interesting species is *C. Ipecacuanha*, which yields the ipecacuanha-root of the druggists. It is found in shady woods in Brazil. The root has a characteristic ringed structure. See *ipecacuanha*.


*Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha.*

**cephal-.** See *cephalo-*.

**Cephalacanthidæ** (sef'ą-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cephalacanthus*: a synonym of *Dactylopteridæ*.

**Cephalacanthus** (sef'ą-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] A genus of fishes: a synonym of *Dactylopterus*. *C. voltans* is the flying-fish, flying-robin, or bat-fish.

**cephalad** (sef'ą-lad), *adv.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ad*³.] In *anat.*, toward the head; forward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from caudad. In man it is upward, and in most animals forward; but in any case it is used without reference to the posture of the body. Thus, the carotid arteries run *cephalad* from the chest; the cerebrum is situated *cephalad* of the cerebellum; the fundus of the bladder is *cephalad* with reference to its neck.

**cephalæa** (sef-ą-lē'ą), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κεφαλαία*, a persistent headache, prop. fem. of *κεφάλαιος*, of the head, < *κεφαλή*, head.] In *pathol.*, headache, especially one of those forms of headache which do not seem to be part of some more general disorder, and which do not exhibit the typical features of neuralgia or of megrim.

**cephalæmatoma** (sef-ą-lē-ma-tō'mą), *n.*; pl. *cephalæmatomata* (-mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *αἷμα* (*τ-*), blood, + *-oma*.] A swelling formed in new-born children by an effusion of blood — (*a*) between the aponeurotic structures of the cranium and the pericranium; (*b*) between the pericranium and the skull; or (*c*) between the dura mater and the skull. Also *cephalhematoma* and *cephalohematoma*.

**cephalagra** (sef-ą-lag'rą), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄγρα*, a catching; cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*.] Severe pain in the head; especially, gout in the head.

**cephalalgia** (sef-ą-lal'ji-ą), *n.* [L., also *cephalargia*, < Gr. *κεφαλαλγία*, later also *κεφαλαργία*, headache, < *κεφαλαλγής*, having headache, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄλγος*, pain, ache.] In *pathol.*, headache. Also called *cephalalgy*, *cnocephalalgia*.

**cephalalgic** (sef-ą-lal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cephalalgicus*, < Gr. *κεφαλαλγικός*, < *κεφαλαλγία*: see *cephalalgia*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to cephalalgia or headache.

**II.** *n.* A medicine for headache.

**cephalalgy** (sef'ą-lal-ji), *n.* [< F. *céphalalgie* = Sp. *cefalalgia* = Pg. *cephalalgia* = It. *cefalalgia*, *cefalargia*, < L. *cephalalgia*: see *cephalalgia*.] Same as *cephalalgia*.

**cephalanthium** (sef-ą-lan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *cephalanthia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] In *bot.*, the head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.

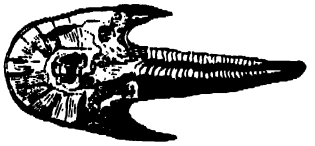
**Cephalanthus** (sef-ą-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*. The species are shrubs, with small white flowers densely aggregated in spherical peduncled heads. The best-known species is *C. occidentalis*, the button-bush of North America.

**Cephalaspidæ**, *n. pl.* See *Cephalaspididæ*.

**Cephalaspidea** (sef'ą-las-pid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalaspis* (*-pid-*) + *-ea*.] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of a cephalic disk distinct from the back. It comprises the *Bullidæ* and related families.

**Cephalaspididæ**, **Cephalaspidæ** (sef'ą-las-pid'i-dē, sef-ą-las'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalaspis* (*-pid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil fishes, of which the genus *Cephalaspis* is typical.

**Cephalaspis** (sef-ą-las'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] A genus of fossil fishes, typical of the family *Cephalaspididæ*. The very large head which characterizes these fishes bears a close resemblance in shape to a saddlers' knife, and is covered with a buckler prolonged backward into a point on either side. They are known as *buckler-fishes* or *buckler-heads*. *C. lyelli* is a common species.


*Cephalaspis Lyelli.*

**Cephalata** (sef-ą-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalatus*: see *cephalate*.] A prime division of mollusks, including those with a head, generally provided with tentacles, eyes, and a mouth armed with jaws, as gastropods, pteropods, and cephalopods: same as *Cephalophora*, 1, or *Encephala*: the opposite of *Acephala*. [Not now in use.]

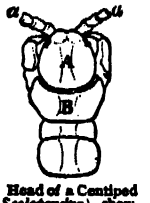
**cephalate** (sef'ą-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cephalatus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] **I.** *a.* Having a head, as a mollusk; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalata*.

**II.** *n.* A mollusk having a head; specifically, one of the *Cephalata*.

**cephaletron** (sef-ą-lē'tron), *n.*; pl. *cephaletra* (-trą). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ἦτρον*, the abdomen.] Owen's name (1872) of the head, cephalon, or anterior division of the body of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: correlated with *thoracetron* and *pleon*.

**cephalhematoma**, *n.*; pl. *cephalhematomata*. Same as *cephalæmatoma*.

**cephalic** (se-fal'ik or sef'ą-lik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *céphalique* = Sp. *cefálico* = Pg. *cephalico* = It. *cefalico*, < L. *cephalicus*, < Gr. *κεφαλικός*, of or for the head, < *κεφαλή*, dial. *κεβαλή*, *κεβλή*, head, prob. not connected with L. *caput*, head, or AS. *hedfod*, E. *head*, or, it appears, with AS. (poet.) *hafela*, *hafala*, *heafola*, the head, but perhaps connected with *gable*¹: see *caput*, *head*, *gable*¹.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the head in any way. — **2.** Situated or directed toward the head; connected with or constituting the front or fore part of a body or organ: opposed to *caudal*: as, the *cephalic* surface of the liver or diaphragm; the *cephalic* end of a vertebra; the *cephalic* segment of a centiped.



Head of a Centiped (*Scolopendra*), showing cephalic segment, *A*, followed by basilar segment, *B*; *a*, *a*, antennæ.

Now that the extended study of comparative anatomy and embryonic development is largely applied to the elucidation of the human structure, it is very desirable that descriptive terms should be sought which may without ambiguity indicate position and relation in the organism at once in man and [other] animals. Such terms as *cephalic* and caudal, dorsal and ventral, are of this class, and ought, whenever this may be done consistently with sufficient clearness of description, to take the place of those which are only applicable to the peculiar attitude of the human body. *Quain*, Anat., I. 6.

**Cephalic aura**, peculiar sensations, referred to the head, preceding epileptic or hysterical attacks. — **Cephalic enteron**, the cephalic portion of the enteron; so much of the alimentary canal as is in the head. — **Cephalic flexure.** (*a*) In *Arthropoda*, the upward inclination of the longitudinal axis of the cephalic sternites in respect to the same axis of the thoracic sternites. (*b*) In *human anat.*, the bending of the head of the embryo forward or downward upon the trunk. — **Cephalic ganglia.** See *ganglion*. — **Cephalic index**, in *craniom.*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the skull multiplied by 100. It varies from 62 to 98 or 99.

Those people who possess crania with a *cephalic index* of 80 and above are called brachycephali; those with a lower index are dolichocephali. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 430.

**Cephalic medicines**, remedies for disorders of the head. — **Cephalic shield**, in trilobites, the large buckler which surrounds and protects the head and extends over more or less of the body. See *Trilobita*, and cut under *Limulus*. — **Cephalic souffle**, a blowing murmur which may be heard on auscultation of the head in some anemic states, as well as in some cases of aneurism of an artery of the head. — **Cephalic vein**, a large superficial vein on the front of the arm, running from the elbow to the shoulder: so named because the ancients used to open it as a remedy for disorders of the head. — **Cephalic version**, in *obstet.*, the operation of turning the fetus in the uterus in such a manner that the head is made to present at the os uteri: distinguished from *podalic version*.

**II.** *n.* A remedy for headache or other disorders in the head.

**cephalical**† (se-fal'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cephalic*.

When I had passed the superficial parts, and digged a little more than skin-deepe into the Minerall of *Cephalicall* Motion, I came to the Muscles, the instruments of voluntary motion.

Quoted in *F. Warner's* Physical Expression, p. 321.

**Cephalinæ** (sef-ą-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of plectognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Cephalus*: synonymous with *Molidæ*.

**cephalis** (sef'ą-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλίς*, a little head, a capital, dim. of *κεφαλή*, head.] A lattice-head in the skeleton of certain radiolarians of the group *Monopylea*; a simple subspherical lattice-shell, inclosing the central capsule and standing in connection with it at the basal pole of its main axis.

**cephalistic** (sef-ą-lis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ist-ic*.] Same as *cephalic*. [Rare.]

There is a cranium, the *cephalistic* head-quarters of sensation. *Is. Taylor.*

**cephalitis** (sef-ą-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

**cephalization** (sef'ą-li-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *cephalize* + *-ation*.] In *biol.*, a term first used by J. D. Dana to denote a tendency in the development of animals to localization of important parts in the neighborhood of the head, as by the transfer of locomotive members or limbs to or near to the head (in decapod crustaceans, for example), or the concentration of plastic force in parts composing the head, or subserving cephalic functions. It is accomplished in various ways: by the transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series; by participation of anterior locomotive organs in cephalic functions; by increased abbreviation, condensation, and perfection of structure anteriorly, with the opposite qualifications posteriorly; or (in man alone) by the uprising of the cephalic end, till at last the body becomes vertical.

**cephalize** (sef'ą-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cephalized*, ppr. *cephalizing*. [< *cephal-ic* + *-ize*.] To make or render cephalic; favor or cause cephalization in or of: as, to *cephalize* legs of a crustacean by modifying them into mouth-parts; to *cephalize* the nervous system by developing a brain.

**cephalized** (sef'ą-līzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cephalize*, *v.*] Exhibiting cephalization; having the head and anterior members of the body well developed or well distinguished.

**cephalo-.** [NL., etc., *cephalo-*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning the head, referring to the head, skull, or brain. Also *cephal-*, before a vowel.

**Cephalobranchia**, **Cephalobranchiata** (sef'ą-lọ-brang'ki-ą, -brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr.

*κεφαλή*, head, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of *Annelida* with cephalic branchiæ, including the sedentary or tubicolous polychætous annelids. They are worm-like marine animals, for the most part protected by a tube; have distinct sexes and a segmented body; respire by branchiæ situated on or near the head; and undergo metamorphosis, the embryo being free-swimming and ciliate. The tubes are usually secreted by the animals themselves, and in some cases have been mistaken for the shells of molluska; they may be either calcareous or membranous, or composed of grains of sand agglutinated together, and are either free or adherent to some fixed foreign body, but not organically attached to the animals inhabiting them. To this order belong such families as *Amphictenidæ*, *Terebellidæ*, *Sabellidæ*, and *Serpulidæ*. Also called *Capitibranchia*, *Capitibranchiata*, *Capitobranchia*, *Capitobranchiata*. See *Sedentaria* and *Tubicolæ*.

**cephalobranchiate** (sef″ą-lō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ate*[1].] Having tufts of external gills on or near the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalobranchia*. Also *capitibranchiate*, *capitobranchiate*.

**cephalocaudal** (sef″ą-lō-kâ′dąl), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + L. *cauda*, the tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, same as *cephalocercal*.

**cephalocele** (sef′ą-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of more or less of the cranial contents through an abnormal opening in the cranial walls; hernia of the brain.

**cephalocercal** (sef″ą-lō-sėr′kąl), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κέρκος*, tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, extending from head to tail: applied to the long axis of the body. Also *cephalocaudal*.

**cephalochord** (sef′ą-lō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *χορδή*, string, cord, chord.] In *embryol.*, the cephalic or intracranial portion of the chorda dorsalis of the embryo: correlated with *notochord* and *urochord*.

**Cephalochorda** (sef″ą-lō-kôr′dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *χορδή*, string, cord, chord.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to the lancelets (*Amphioxus*) considered as a prime division of *Vertebrata*, contrasted on one hand with *Urochorda* (tunicates or ascidians), on another with *Hemichorda* (acorn-worms), and also with *Craniota* (all other vertebrates collectively).

**cephalochordal** (sef″ą-lō-kôr′dąl), *a.* [< *cephalochord* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the cephalochord.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Cephalochorda*.

**cephalocone** (sef′ą-lō-kōn), *n.* Same as *cephalocomus*.

**cephaloconi**, *n.* Plural of *cephaloconus*.

**cephaloconic** (sef″ą-lō-kon′ik), *a.* [< *cephalocone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a cephaloconus.

**cephaloconus** (sef″ą-lō-kō′nus), *n.*; pl. *cephaloconi* (-nī). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κῶνος*, a wedge, cone.] In pteropods, a process on the head in addition to the superior tentacles. Also *cephalocone*.

**cephalodia**, *n.* Plural of *cephalodium*.

**cephalodiiferous** (sef-ą-lō-di-if′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalodium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing cephalodia.

**cephalodine** (sef-ą-lō′din), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλώδης*, like a head (see *cephalodium*), + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, forming a head. *R. Browne*.

**cephalodium** (sef-ą-lō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *cephalodia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλώδης*, like a head, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, an orbicular granular concretion which occurs on the thallus of lichens, and in which gonidia are localized.

**cephalodynia** (sef″ą-lō-din′i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the head; cephalalgia; myalgia in the muscles of the head.

**cephalogenesis** (sef″ą-lō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The formation or development of the head or brain.

**cephalogenetic** (sef′ą-lō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *cephalogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalogenesis.

**cephalography** (sef-ą-log′rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the head. *Dunglison*.

**cephalohematoma** (sef′ą-lō-hem-ą-tō′mą), *n.*; pl. *cephalohematomata* (-mą-tą). Same as *cephalæmatoma*.

**cephalohumeral** (sef″ą-lō-hū′mę-rąl), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cephalohumeralis*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + L. *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, the humerus.] I. *a.* Connecting the head with the fore limb: as, the *cephalohumeral* muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of some animals connecting the skull with the fore limb; the cephalohumeralis.

**cephalohumeralis** (sef″ą-lō-hū-mę-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *cephalohumerales* (-lēz). [NL., adj. as n.: see *cephalohumeral*.] In *anat.*, a large muscle of some animals, as the horse, representing the clavicular portions of the human sternocleidomastoid and deltoid combined.

**cephaloid** (sef′ą-loid), *a.* [= F. *céphaloïde* = Sp. *cefaloideo*, < Gr. *κεφαλοειδής*, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] Shaped like or resembling the head.

**Cephaloidæ** (sef-ą-lō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephaloön* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera* with the anterior coxal cavities open behind, and the head strongly constricted at the base, prolonged behind, and gradually narrowed.

**cephalology** (sef-ą-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the head.

**Cephalolophus** (sef-ą-lol′ō-fus), *n.* Same as *Cephalophus*.

**cephaloma** (sef-ą-lō′mą), *n.*; pl. *cephalomata* (-mą-tą). [NL. (from its resemblance to brain-substance), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a soft carcinoma.

**cephalomeningitis** (sef″ą-lō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + NL. *meningitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain: distinguished from *spinal meningitis*.

**cephalometer** (sef-ą-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument formerly used for measuring the fetal head during parturition.—2. An instrument for measuring the various angles of the skull; a craniometer.

**cephalometric** (sef″ą-lō-met′rik), *a.* [< *cephalometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cephalometry.

**cephalometry** (sef-ą-lom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *céphalométrie*: see *cephalometer*.] Measurement of the head or skull; craniometry.

**Cephalonian** (sef-ą-lō′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Cephalonia (the ancient Cephallenia), the largest of the Ionian islands, now belonging to the kingdom of Greece.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cephalonia.

**cephalonomancy** (sef-ą-lon′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὄνος*, an ass, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination formerly practised in detecting guilt. Lighted coals having been placed on the head of an ass, prayers were recited, and the names of suspected persons pronounced at random. The one whose name happened to be called at the moment that the ass brayed with pain was presumed to be guilty.

**cephalont** (sef′ą-lont), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *ens* and *be*[1].] In *zoöl.*, the phase or stage of a septate or dicystidan gregarine in which the anterior cyst or protomerite bears an epimerite: the opposite condition is called *sporont*.

**Cephalodn** (sef-ą-lō′on), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1838), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὠόν* = L. *ovum*, an egg.] The typical genus of the family *Cephaloïdæ*.

**cephalo-orbital** (sef″ą-lō-ôr′bi-tąl), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the head and to the orbits.—**Cephalo-orbital index**, the ratio of the cubic contents of the two orbits taken together to the cubic contents of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100.

**Cephalopeltinæ**† (sef″ą-lō-pel-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalopeltis* + *-inæ*[2].] A group of amphisbænians, typified by the genus *Cephalopeltis*, named by Gray for species having the head depressed and covered above by a flat and slender nail-like shield, either simple or transversely divided. It included a few African and South American species.

**Cephalopeltis** (sef″ą-lō-pel′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cephalopeltinæ*, including amphisbænians with a shield-like plate on the head.

**cephalopharyngeal** (sef″ą-lō-fa-rin′jē-ąl), *a.* [As *cephalopharyngeus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the head or skull and to the pharynx: as, a *cephalopharyngeal* muscle.

**cephalopharyngeus** (sef″ą-lō-fa-rin′jē-us), *n.*; pl. *cephalopharyngei* (-ji-ī). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] 1. The superior constrictor of the pharynx.—2. A muscle, occasionally found in man, springing from the base of the skull, and inserted among the fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

**Cephalophinæ** (sef″ą-lō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of African antelopes, represented chiefly by the genus *Cephalophus*.

**cephalophine** (se-fal′ō-fin), *a.* Tufted on the poll, as an antelope; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophinæ*.

**Cephalophora** (sef-ą-lof′ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalophorus*: see *cephalophorous*.] 1. A division of molluska, including those which have a head: synonymous with *Cephalata*. *De Blainville*, 1817.—2. One of the three classes of *Mollusca*, the other two being *Acephala* and *Cephalopoda*. It is divided into the subclasses *Scaphiopoda*, *Gastropoda*, and *Pteropoda*.

**cephalophoran** (sef-ą-lof′ō-rąn), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A member of the *Cephalophora*.

II. *a.* Same as *cephalophorous*.

**cephalophore** (se-fal′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Cephalophora*.] A cephalophoran.

**cephalophorous** (sef-ą-lof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalophorus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having a head, as a cephalate mollusk.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophora*.

There are various reasons for supposing that this ancestry [of the lamellibranch] is to be found in the stock of the *cephalophorous* molluscs. *Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 37.

Also *cephalophoran*.

**cephalophragm** (se-fal′ō-fram), *n.* [< NL. *cephalophragma*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *φράγμα*, division: see *phragma*.] A Y-shaped internal partition which divides the head of some insects, as certain orthopterans, into an anterior and a posterior chamber.

**cephalophragma** (sef″ą-lō-frag′mą), *n.*; pl. *cephalophragmata* (-mą-tą). [NL.] Same as *cephalophragm*.

**cephalophragmatic** (sef″ą-lō-frag-mat′ik), *a.* [< *cephalophragma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Forming a partition or diaphragm in the head, as of some insects; of or pertaining to a cephalophragm.

**Cephalophus** (se-fal′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), contr. from *Cephalolophus*; so called from the tuft of hair on the head; < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *λόφος*, a crest.] An extensive genus of African antelopes, with short conical

Duyker, or Impoon (*Cephalophus mergens*).

horns set far back, a large muzzle, and a crested poll. It contains such species as the duyker or impoon, *C. mergens*; the roodebok or redbuck, *C. natalensis*; and the philantomba, coquetoon, and many others, which are much hunted for their hides and flesh. Also written more correctly *Cephalolophus*, and incorrectly *Cephalopus*.

**cephalopod** (sef′ą-lō-pod or se-fal′ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan*, *cephalopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the class *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan*, *cephalopode*.

**Cephalopoda** (sef-ą-lop′ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A class of the *Mollusca*, the highest in organization in that division of the animal kingdom, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head. They are divided into two sections, *Tetrabranchiata* and *Dibranchiata*. The nautilus and the fossil genera *Orthoceras*, *Ammonites*, *Goniatites*, etc., belong to the *Tetrabranchiata*, in which the animal has an external shell. The dibranchiate group includes the argonaut, the octopus or eight-armed cuttlefish, and the ten-armed forms, as the calamaries, the fossil belemnites, etc. The shell is in all these internal, in some rudimentary, but the female argonautids develop an egg-case as a sort of external papery shell. The fossil *Cephalopoda* are multitudinous. See cuts under *Dibranchiata*, and *Tetrabranchiata*.

**cephalopodan** (sef-ą-lop′ō-dąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cephalopoda* + *-an*.] Same as *cephalopod* and *cephalopodous*.

**cephalopode** (sef′ą-lō-pōd or se-fal′ō-pōd), *n.* Same as *cephalopod*.

**cephalopodic** (sef′ą-lō-pod′ik), *a.* [< *cephalopod* + *-ic*.] Same as *cephalopod*.

**cephalopodous** (sef-ą-lop′ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopoda*.

The apparent resemblances between the *cephalopodous* and the vertebrate eye are merely superficial and disappear on detailed comparison. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert. [illegible]

**Cephaloptera** (sef-a-lop'te-rä), *n.* [NL. (Risso, 1826), fem. of *cephalopterus*: see *cephalopterous*.] The typical genus of the family *Cephalopteridæ*: so called from having a pair of projections like horns upon the head. Also *Cephalopterus*.

**Cephalopteræ** (sef-a-lop'te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cephaloptera*.] Same as *Cephalopteridæ*. *Müller and Henle*, 1841.

**cephalopterid** (sef-a-lop'te-rid), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cephalopteridæ*.

**Cephalopteridæ** (sef"a-lop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephaloptera* + *-idæ*.] A family of oblique-mouthed fishes, of the group *Batoidei*, or rays, typified by the genus *Cephaloptera*. They have very broad, laterally pointed, wing-like pectorals, distinct cephalic fins, subterminal mouth, and fine teeth in one or both jaws, or none at all. The largest of the rays belong to this family, and among them is the devil-fish, *Manta birostris*, of the American seas.

**cephalopteroid** (sef-a-lop'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cephaloptera* (*Cephalopterus*, 2) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Cephalopteridæ*.

**II.** *n.* A cephalopterid.

**cephalopterous** (sef-a-lop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalopterus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the head alate; provided with wing-like cephalic appendages; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopteridæ*.

**Cephalopterus** (sef-a-lop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1809): see *cephalopterous*.] 1. A remarkable genus of South American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, including those fruit-crows which are known as umbrella-birds: so called from their singular crests. There are three species, *C. ornatus*, *C. penduliger*, and *C. glabricollis*. They are related to the bell-birds or arapungas.

2. Same as *Cephaloptera*.

**cephalorachidian** (sef"a-lō-ra-kid'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ῥάχις* (*ῥαχιδ-*), spine, + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the head and spine.

**cephalostegite** (sef-a-los'te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *στέγος*, a roof, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, that part of the carapace which covers the head; an anterior division of the carapace, in any way distinguished from the posterior division, or omostegite. See *Apus*, 2, and *Daphnia*.

**cephalot, cephalote** (sef'a-lot, -lōt), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλωτός*, headed, with a head, < *κεφαλή*, head.] A yellow, elastic, fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, obtained from the brain. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state. Also *cerebrot*.

**Cephalotaxus** (sef"a-lō-tak'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τάξος* (< L. *taxus*), a yew-tree.] A genus of coniferous trees, resembling and nearly related to the yew, but with clustered inflorescence and large plum-like fruit. There are four species, of China and Japan, two of which attain a height of about 10 feet, and the others of 50 and 60 feet. They are sometimes planted for ornament, and are easy of cultivation.

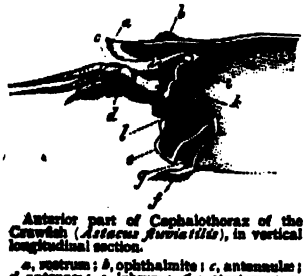
**cephalote**, *n.* See *cephalot*.

**cephalotheca** (sef"a-lō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *cephalothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the head-case, or that part of the integument of an insect-pupa which covers the head.

**cephalothecal** (sef"a-lō-thē'kal), *a.* [< *cephalotheca* + *-al*.] Casing or sheathing the head; having the character of a cephalotheca.

**cephalothoracic** (sef"a-lō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< *cephalothorax* (*-rac-*) + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the cephalothorax.—**Cephalothoracic scutum** or **shield**, the plate covering the cephalothorax. See cut under *Eurypterida*.

**cephalothorax** (sef"a-lō-thō'raks), *n.* [= F. *céphalothorax*, < NL. *cephalothorax*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate: see *thorax*.] The anterior division of the body in arthropods, as crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, etc., consisting of the head and thorax blended together. The term is also applied to the entire anterior division of the body of members of the genus *Limulus*, by those who hold the view of its morphology thus implied.



Anterior part of Cephalothorax of the Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), in vertical longitudinal section.

*a*, rostrum; *b*, ophthalmite; *c*, antennule; *d*, antenna; *e*, labrum; *f*, metastoma; *g*, mouth; *h*, preocephalic process; *i*, ophthalmic sternite; *k*, antennulary sternite; *l*, antennary sternite, or epistoma.

**Cephalothricidæ, Cephalothrichidæ** (sef"a-lō-thris'i-dē, -thrik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Cephalotrichidæ*, < *Cephalothrix* (*-trich-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Cephalothrix*, having an indistinct head elongated and pointed, and no cephalic slits or lateral organs. Also *Cephalotrichidæ*.

**Cephalothrix** (sef-a-loth'riks), *n.* [NL. (*Cephalotrich-*), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] The typical genus of the family *Cephalothricidæ* or *Cephalothrichidæ*. *C. bioculata* is an example. Also *Cephalotrix*.

**cephalotome** (sef'a-lō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *céphalotome*, < Gr. *κεφαλοτόμος*, cutting (off) the head, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *obstet.*, an instrument for cutting into the fetal head as a preliminary to its forcible compression in order to facilitate delivery.

**cephalotomy** (sef-a-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *céphalotomie* = Sp. *cefalotomía*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy*, and cf. *cephalotome*.] 1. In *anat.*, the dissection or opening of the head.—2. In *obstet.*, the act or practice of operating with the cephalotome.

**cephalotribe** (sef'a-lō-trīb), *n.* [= F. *céphalotribe*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τρίβειν*, bruise.] In *obstet.*, an instrument for crushing the head of the infant in the womb in cases of difficult delivery. It consists of a strong forceps, with a powerful screw, by which the blades are forcibly pressed together so as to crush anything that is between them.

**Cephalotrichidæ** (sef"a-lō-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* The correct form for *Cephalothricidæ*, *Cephalothrichidæ*.

**cephalotripsy** (sef'a-lō-trip-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τρῖψις*, a rubbing, bruising, < *τρίβειν*, rub, bruise.] In *obstet.*, the use of, or the act of operating with, the cephalotribe; the operation of crushing the head of the fetus in the womb to facilitate delivery. *Dunglison*.

**Cephalotrix** (sef-a-lot'riks), *n.* Same as *Cephalothrix*.

**cephalotroch** (sef'a-lō-trok), *n.* [< NL. *cephalotrochum*, neut. of *cephalotrochus*: see *cephalotrochous*.] In *zoöl.*, the preoral or cephalic division of a trochosphere (which see), as distinguished from the postoral branchiotroch: thus, the velum of an embryonic mollusk in the veliger stage is a cephalotroch.

**Cephalotrocha** (sef-a-lot'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalotrochus*: see *cephalotrochous*.] A group of polychætous annelids, the ciliated free-swimming larvæ of which have a row of cilia in front of the mouth at some distance from the anterior end of the body, as the larva of *Polynoë*. *Claus*.

**cephalotrochal** (sef-a-lot'rō-kal), *a.* [< *cephalotroch* + *-al*.] Having a cephalic circlet of cilia; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cephalotroch.

**cephalotrochic** (sef"a-lō-trok'ik), *a.* [< *cephalotroch* + *-ic*.] Same as *cephalotrochal*: as, the *cephalotrochic* tufts of *Rotifera*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 4.

**cephalotrochous** (sef-a-lot'rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalotrochus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *τροχός*, a wheel, a round cake: see *trochee*.] Having a cephalic circlet of cilia; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalotrocha*.

**Cephalotus** (sef-a-lō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλωτός*, headed, < *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of plants of a somewhat anomalous structure, included in the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*. Only one species is known, *C. follicularis* (the Australian pitcher-plant), a curious herb with radical leaves, of which some are elliptic and entire, but others are altered into pitchers with a thickened notched rim, closed with lids like the true pitcher-plants, *Nepenthes*. The small white flowers are borne on a long spike. The generic name has reference to the capitate hairs which cover the base of the calyx.

Australian Pitcher-plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*).

**cephalous** (sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head.] 1. Having a head: opposed to *acephalous*.—2. Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalata*: as, the *cephalous Mollusca*.

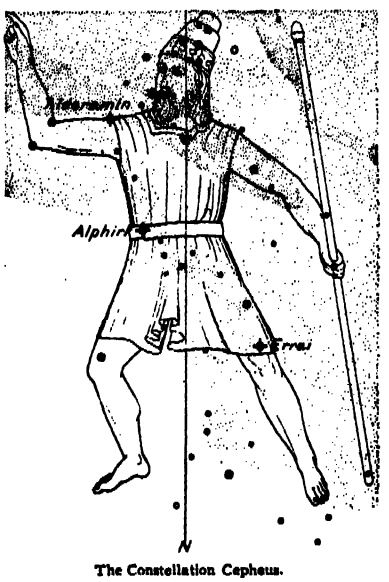
**Cephalus** (sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Shaw, about 1804), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head: see *cephalic*.] A genus of plectognathous fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (1) Originally proposed by Shaw (in 1804) for the same species previously called by Cuvier *Mola*, and by Bloch and Schneider *Orthagoriscus*. (2) Later used by Ranzani (in 1837) for the typical species of *Mola*, but a monstrous specimen of the species. (3) Subsequently restricted by Swainson (in 1839) to the species typical of the genus now called *Ranzania*. In the last sense it became the basis of the subfamily *Cephalinæ* of the family *Balistidæ* in Swainson's classification of fishes.

**Cephea** (sē'fē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesson, 1809): see *Cepheus*.] A genus of discophorous hydrozoans, of the order *Rhizostomea* and family *Cepheidæ*. See cut under *Discophora*.

**cepheid** (sē'fē-id), *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cepheidæ*.

**Cepheidæ** (se-fē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephea* + *-idæ*.] The family of hydrozoans represented by the genus *Cephea*. Subsequently the family was reduced to the rank of a subfamily, which was named, from the associate genus (*Polyrhiza*) of *Cephea*, *Polyrhizidæ*, and referred to the family *Toreumidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1879, 1880.

**Cepheus** (sē'fūs), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κηφεύς, in myth. a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus,




The Constellation Cepheus.

placed with these three among the stars.] 1. One of the ancient northern constellations, preceding Cassiopeia. It is figured to represent the Ethiopian king Cepheus wearing a tiara and having his arms somewhat extended. Its brightest stars are of the third magnitude.

2. A genus of moss-mites, or acarids of the family *Oribatidæ*. *Koch*, 1835.

**Cepola** (sep'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (in ref. to the resemblance of the fish to the leaves of the plant), < ML. *cepola*, also *cepula*, a little onion, dim. of L. *cepa*: see *cepa* and *cibol*.] The typical genus of the family *Cepolidæ*, instituted by Linnæus in 1766. A species of this genus is *C. rubescens*, found on the British coast, and known in England by the names *red band-fish* and *red snake-fish*.

**cepolid** (sep'ō-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidæ*.

**Cepolidæ** (se-pol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cepola* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cepola*, to which varying limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In Günther's system of classification the *Cepolidæ* form a family of his *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*, and are characterised by the elongated band-like body, which is much compressed; by the absence of a bony stay for the preoperculum; and by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are composed of a spine and five soft rays. The species are called *ribbon-fish*, *band-fish*, and sometimes *snake-fish*, in allusion to their elongated and attenuated form. Some other forms of the family name are *Cepolidæ*, *Cepolidia*, and *Cepolini*.

**cepoloid** (sep'ō-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cepola* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Cepolidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidæ*; a cepolid.

**Cepphi** (sep'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cepphus*, q. v.] A group of diving birds: an inexact synonym of *Pygopodes* or *Urinatores*.

**cepphic** (sep'fik), *a.* [< Gr. *κέπφος*, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel; hence, a feather-brained simpleton, a booby: see *Cepphus*.] Very light; trifling. [Rare.]

**Cepphus** (sep'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέπφος*, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel.] In *ornith.*: (*a*†) A genus of diving birds, the loons: sy-

nonymous with *Colymbus* or *Urinator*. *Moehring*, 1752. (*b*) A genus of *Alcidæ* founded by P. S. Pallas in 1769, now commonly called *Uria*; the black guillemots. There are several species, inhabiting the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Arctic oceans. The common black guillemot is *C. grylle*; the pigeon-guillemot is *C. columba*; the sooty guillemot is *C. carbo*. (*c*†) A genus of altricial grallatorial birds, the umbrettes: now called *Scopus*. *J. Wagler*, 1827.

**cera** (sē'rạ), *n.* [L., wax: see *cere*.] Same as *cere*.

**cera-**. See *cerato-*.

**Cerabranchia** (ser-ạ-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Ceratobranchia*.

**ceraceous** (sẹ-rā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *ceraceus*, < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] In *bot.*, waxy: applied to bodies which have the texture and color of new wax, as the pollen-masses of many orchids.

**cerago** (sẹ-rā'gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *cera*, wax.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food.

**cerain** (sē'rạ-in), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*2. Cf. *cerin*.] That portion of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and is not saponified by potash.

**ceral** (sē'ral), *a.* [< *cera* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the cere. *Coues*.

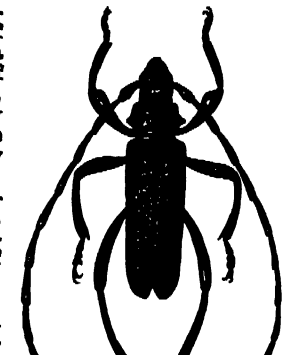
**cerambycid** (se-ram'bi-sid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cerambycidæ*.

**Cerambycidæ** (ser-am-bis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*, with antennæ having a diffused sensitive surface, the tarsi generally dilated and spongy beneath, the submentum not pedunculate, the antennæ usually long or greatly developed, frequently inserted upon frontal prominences, the front often vertical, large and quadrate, and the tibial spurs distinct.

**Cerambycinæ** (se-ram-bi-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Cerambycidæ*, in which the prothorax is not margined, the palpi are not acutely pointed, and the fore tibiæ are without grooves on the inner side.

**cerambycine** (se-ram'bi-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cerambycinæ* or *Cerambycidæ*.

**Cerambycini** (se-ram-bi-sī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-ini*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of longicorn beetles, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Cerambycidæ*.



Musk-beetle (*Cerambyx moschata*), natural size.

**Cerambyx** (se-ram'biks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεράμβυξ*, a kind of horned beetle, perhaps < *κάραβος*, a beetle, with simulation of *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of longicorn beetles, typical of the family *Cerambycidæ*, formerly of great extent, but now restricted to the typical musk-beetles.

**ceramia**, *n.* Plural of *ceramium*, 2.

**Ceramiaceæ** (se-rā-mi-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceramium* + *-aceæ*.] The rose-tangles considered as a natural order: same as *Ceramieæ*.

**ceramic, keramic** (se-, ke-ram'ik), *a.* [= F. *céramique* = Sp. *cerámico* = Pg. It. *ceramico*, < NL. *ceramicus*, < Gr. *κεραμικός*, < *κέραμος*, potters' clay, a piece of pottery, jar, etc.] Of or belonging to pottery or to the fictile arts; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain, stoneware, earthenware, and terra-cotta: as, *ceramic* decoration.

**ceramics, keramics** (se-, ke-ram'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ceramic, keramic*: see *-ics*.] The fictile arts collectively; the art or industry of making jars, vases, etc., from clay which is molded and baked; also, collectively, the things so made. See *ceramic*.

**ceramidium** (ser-ạ-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *ceramidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *κεραμίδιον*, dim. of *κεραμίς*, a vase, a tile, < *κέραμος*, potters' clay, pottery: see *ceramic*.] In *bot.*, an ovate or urn-shaped conceptacle found in certain algæ, having an apical pore and containing a tuft of pear-shaped spores arising from the base. *Harvey*.

**Ceramieæ** (ser-ạ-mi'ẹ-ē,) *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceramium* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of seaweeds or algæ, consisting of thread-like jointed plants of a red or brown-red hue; the rose-tangles. The spores are in masses surrounded by a gelatinous envelop. Also, classed as an order, *Ceramiaceæ*.

**ceramioid** (se-ram'i-oid), *a.* [< *Ceramium* + *-oid*.] Having the character or appearance of algæ of the suborder *Ceramieæ*.

**ceramist** (ser'ạ-mist), *n.* [< *ceram-ic* + *-ist*.] A person devoted to the ceramic art, whether as a manufacturer, a designer and decorator, or as a student or connoisseur.

Archeologists, *ceramists*, musicians. *Science*, IX. 534.

**Ceramium** (se-rā'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the incurved tips of the forked filaments, which resemble the handles of a pitcher), < Gr. *κεράμιον*, a jar or pitcher, dim. of *κέραμος*, potters' clay, pottery, a jar.] 1. A large genus of delicate red algæ, typical of the suborder *Ceramieæ*. The plant consists of branching filaments, each having a single row of cells and a cortical band at the nodes. The tips of the filaments are incurved. In some species, as the common *Ceramium rubrum*, the cortical layer extends throughout.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ceramia* (-ạ).] An ancient liquid measure. In Egypt under the Ptolemies it was equal to the artab, or 39.4 liters; later, to the cube of a Roman cubit, or 88.6 liters. In Greece the name was used for the Roman amphora.

**ceramographic** (ser'ạ-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *ceramography* + *-ic*; = F. *céramographique* = Sp. *ceramográfico*.] Pertaining to ceramography.

**ceramography** (ser-ạ-mog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *céramographie*, < Gr. *κέραμος*, pottery, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The study of ceramics; a description of ceramic ware, as of porcelain or terra-cotta.—2. Decoration of fictile ware, as pottery, porcelain, etc.

Painting, or rather colouring, as it would be more properly described in its earliest phase, in which it was entirely subservient to architecture and *ceramography*, is said to have been first elevated to an art by Cleanthes of Corinth. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 353.

There is no progress and no promise in Cyprian *ceramography*; it would seem to have mechanically reproduced the same patterns, century after century. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 227.

**Ceraphron** (ser'ạ-fron), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn (antenna), + *ἄφρων*, senseless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φρήν*, mind.] A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, of minute size and parasitic habits. Some of them prey on injurious insects. *C. pusillus* lives on the larvæ of bark-boring beetles. It is calculated that not more than one in ten escapes these enemies. *C. carpenteri* deposits its eggs in female plant-lice. About 60 species are described.

**Ceraphroninæ** (ser'ạ-frō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceraphron* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidæ*, typified by the genus *Ceraphron*, and characterized by the two-spurred front tibiæ.

**Cerapus** (ser'ạ-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans which live in a tube, like the caddis-worms among insects; the caddis-shrimps. They belong to the family *Cerophilidæ*. *C. tubularis* is a species which is found among sertularians on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

**cerargyrite** (se-rär'ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *ἀργυρίτης*, of silver, < *ἄργυρος*, silver.] Native silver chlorid, a mineral occurring crystallized in cubes, also more commonly massive. It looks a little like wax, and is so sectile that it may be cut with a knife; hence it is called *horn-silver*. The color is nearly white when fresh, but on exposure to the light it darkens and becomes brown. It is an important ore of silver. Also written *kerargyrite*.

**ceras** (ser'as), *n.*; pl. *cerata* (-ạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, akin to L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, and the source of *carat*: see *horn*, *carat*, *cerato-*, etc.] In *soöl.*, a horn, or a horn-like part, process, or organ; specifically, one of the dorsal papillæ or false gills of a pygobranchiate or notobranchiate mollusk, as a sea-slug.

These diverticula extend usually one into each of the dorsal papillæ or *cerata* when these are present. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 659.

**cerasin** (ser'ạ-sin), *n.* [= F. *cérasine* = Sp. *cerasina*, < NL. *cerasina*, < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*1.] A kind of gum which exudes from cherry-trees and plum-trees. It is distinguished from gum arabic by being insoluble in cold water.

**cerasine** (ser'ạ-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *-ine*1.] In *mineral.*, horny; corneous. Often *kerasine*.

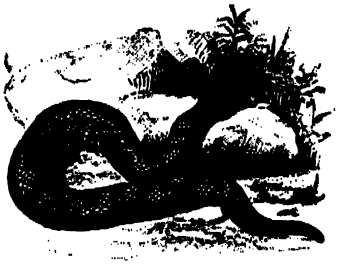
**cerasinous** (se-ras'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *cerasinus*, < Gr. **κεράσινος*, pertaining to the cherry, < *κεράσος*, cherry: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*1.] 1. Pertaining to or containing cerasin.—2. Cherry-colored; deep-red. [Rare.]

**cerasite** (ser'ạ-sīt), *n.* [< L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, + *-ite*2.] A cherry-like petrifaction.

**cerastes** (se-ras'tēz), *n.* [= F. *céraste* = Sp. *cerasta*, *ceraste*, *cerastes* = Pg. It. *cerasta*, < L. *cerastes*, < Gr. *κεράστης*, a horned serpent, prop. adj., horned, < *κέρας*, horn: see *ceras*, *cerato-*.] 1. Some horned viper.

*Cerastes* horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear. *Milton*, P. L., x. 525.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Laurenti, 1768).] A genus of very venomous African and Indian serpents,



Horned Viper (*Cerastes vipera* or *hasselquisti*).

the horned vipers, of the suborder *Solenoglypha* and family *Viperidæ*, having a horn over each eye, and the tail distinct from the body. *C. vipera* or *hasselquisti* is the horned viper of northern Africa, a species known to the ancients.

**Cerastium** (se-ras'ti-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the horn-shaped capsules of many of the species), < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of plants, natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, consisting of pubescent herbs with small leaves and white flowers, the petals bifid, and the cylindrical capsules often curved, opening regularly by twice as many teeth as there are styles. The species, known as *mouse-ear chickweed* and *field-chickweed*, are numerous and widely distributed, but are of no economic value. A few are cultivated for ornament, and several are very common weeds in all temperate and cool regions.

Branch of Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium nutans*), with flower and dehiscent capsule on larger scale. (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

**Cerasus** (ser'ạ-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerasus*, < Gr. *κερασός*, the cherry-tree: see *cherry*1.] A former genus of trees, natural order *Rosaceæ*, now considered a section of the genus *Prunus*. See *cherry*1.

**cerata**, *n.* Plural of *ceras*.

**cerate**1 (sē'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] I. *a.* In *ornith.*, cered; having a cere.

II. *n.* [< L. *ceratum*, prop. neut. of *ceratus*, pp.] A thick ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally for various medical purposes.—**Simple cerate**, Same as *ceratum*.—**Turner's cerate**, cerate composed of prepared calamin, yellow wax, and olive-oil.

**cerate**2 (ser'āt), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *ceras*.] Chlorid of silver; horn-silver. See *cerargyrite*. Also *kerate*.

**cerated** (sē'rā-ted), *a.* [< L. *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, cover with wax: see *cerate*1.] Covered with wax.

**ceratheca** (ser-ạ-thē'kạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ceratotheca*.

**ceratia**, *n.* Plural of *ceratium*, 1.

**Ceratiaceæ** (se-rā-ti-ā'sẹ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratium* + *-aceæ*.] A division of *Myxomycetes*, containing those which have the plasmodium fused and exosporous. *Van Tieghem*.

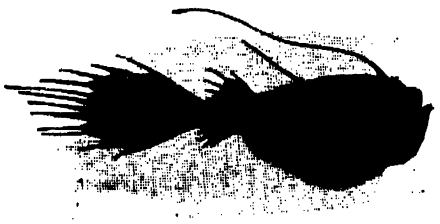
**ceratiaceous** (se-rā-ti-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiaceæ*.

**Ceratias** (se-rā'ti-as), *n.* [NL. (Krøyer, 1845), < L. *ceratias*, < Gr. *κερατίας*, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Ceratiidæ*.

**ceratiid** (se-rā'ti-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ceratiidæ*.

**Ceratiidæ** (ser-ạ-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratias* + *-idæ.*] In Gill's system of classification, a family of pediculate fishes, with the branchial apertures in or behind the inferior axillæ of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal rays superior, mouth opening more or less upward, lower jaw generally projecting beyond or closing in front



*Ceratias holbölli.*

of the upper, and pseudobrachia with three actinosts. It is one of the most characteristic of the deep-sea types of fishes, and unusual variation occurs among its representatives.

**ceratin, ceratine**[3] (ser'ạ-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proper substance of horn or horny tissue; the organic substance of the ceratina, entering largely into the composition of epithelial or cuticular structures, as horns, hoofs, nails, etc. Also *keratin, keratine.*

**ceratina** (se-rat'i-nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεράτινος*, of horn, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *ceras.*] 1. In *anat.*, the horn-plate or horn-layer of the skin; the epidermis or cuticle: in the most general sense including all epidermal parts or structures, as horns, nails, hoofs, claws, etc.— 2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of bees, family *Apidæ* and subfamily *Dasygastrinæ*. *C. dupla* is an example. *Latreille*, 1804. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Menge*, 1867.

**ceratine**[1] (ser'ạ-tin), *a.* [< Gr. *κεράτινος*, of horn, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn.] Epidermal; cuticular; consisting of or pertaining to ceratina.

**ceratine**[2] (ser'ạ-tin), *a.* [= F. *cératine*, < L. *ceratina*, < Gr. *κερατίνης*, the name of a sophistical dilemma (the Horns) celebrated among ancient rhetoricians, < *κεράτινος*, of a horn, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn. The dilemma is thus stated: in Greek, Εἴ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις · κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες · κέρατα ἄρα ἔχεις (Diogenes Laertius, 7, 187); in Latin: *Quod non perdidisti, habes; cornua non perdidisti; habes igitur cornua* (Gellius, 18, 2, 8); that is: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns.] Sophistical; fallaciously subtle. [Rare.]

**ceratine**[3], *n.* See *ceratin.*

**ceratine**[4]† (ser'ạ-tin), *a.* [Appar. < L. *ceratum*, a wax plaster (see *cerate*[1]), + *-ine*[2]; or an error for *cerine.*] Made of wax. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

**ceratioid** (se-rat'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ceratias* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Ceratiidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Ceratiidæ.*

**ceratite** (ser'ạ-tīt), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Ceratites.*

**Ceratites** (ser-ạ-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-ites.*] 1. A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, characteristic of the Triassic formation, and typical of the family *Ceratitidæ.* They have descending lobes ending in a few small denticulations pointing upward, and evident septa. *C. nodosus* is an example.

*Ceratites nodosus.*

2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ. MacLeay*, 1829.

**Ceratitidæ** (ser-ạ-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratites*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ceratites.* The last chamber of the shell is short, the lobes are finely denticulated, the denticulations being shallow and subequal, and the saddles are generally simple and rounded. The surface of the shell is ribbed and tuberculated. The species lived during the Permian and Triassic epochs.

**ceratitis** (ser-ạ-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-itis.* Cf. L. *ceratitis*, < Gr. *κεράτιτις*, horned poppy.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also *keratitis.*

**ceratitoid** (se-rat'i-toid), *a.* [< *Ceratites*, 1, + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Ceratitidæ* or of *Ceratites.*

**ceratium** (se-rā'shium), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεράτιον*, dim. of *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *ceras.*] 1. Pl. *ceratia* (-shiạ). In *bot.*, a capsule similar to the ordinary siliqua of the *Cruciferæ*, but without a septum, and having the lobes of the stigma alternate with the placentæ, as in *Corydalis.*— 2. [*cap.*] A genus of flagellate infusorians, related to *Peridinium*, by some referred to a family *Peridiniidæ. C. tripos* is an example: so called from the three processes besides the flagellum. *F. von Paula Schrank*, 1793.

*Ceratium tripos*, greatly magnified.

**cerato-.** [NL., etc., also by contr. *cera-, cerao-, cero-* (and irreg. *ceras-, ceri-, cerio-*), in some words also or more commonly with initial *k, kerato-*, etc., before a vowel *cerat-, cer-, kerat-*, < Gr. *κεραο-* (rarely also *κερο-*), combining form of *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, a horn: see *ceras.*] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning horn, or a part likened to a horn. See the following words.

**ceratoblast** (ser'ạ-tō-blạst), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A spongoblast (which see). Also *keratoblast.*

The spongoblasts of Schultze, which should, we think, be styled *keratoblasts.*

*Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 83.

**Ceratobranchia** (ser'ạ-tō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the branchiæ cylindrical, fusiform, or club-shaped, whence the name. Also *Cerabranchia.*

**ceratobranchial** (ser'ạ-tō-brang'ki-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-al.*] I. *a.* Noting the principal and median piece of a branchial arch in fishes.

II. *n.* 1†. In Owen's nomenclature of the parts of a hyoid bone, that bone which, in vertebrates below mammals, is borne upon the end of the hypobranchial, and, in a bird for instance, forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu of the hyoid, the hypobranchial and ceratobranchial together forming the so-called thyrohyal, which curves up behind the skull. In fishes it contains on its convex margin most of the gill-filaments, and on the concave one most of the rakers. Now called *epibranchial.*

2. In later nomenclature, same as the *apohyal* of some authors and the *hypobranchial* of Owen.

**ceratobranchiate** (ser'ạ-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Ceratobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Ceratobranchia.*

**ceratocele** (ser'ạ-tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the cornea, or protrusion of the membrane of Descemet, with more or less of the inner corneal layers, through an opening in the outer corneal layers. Also *keratocele.*

**ceratocricoid** (ser'ạ-tō-krī'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *ceratocricoideus.*] I. *a.* In *anat.*, connected with the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage and with the cricoid ring.

II. *n.* An occasional muscle of the human larynx, connected with the posterior crico-arytenoid muscle, passing from the cricoid ring to the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. Also *keratocricoid.*

**ceratocricoideus** (ser'ạ-tō-kri-koi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ceratocricoidei* (-ī). [NL., < *cerato-* + *cricoideus.*] The ceratocricoid muscle. Also *keratocricoideus.*

**Ceratoda** (ser-ạ-tō'dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κερατώδης*: see *ceratode.*] The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratospongiæ* or *Fibrospongiæ.* See *Ceratoidea.* Also written *Keratoda.*

**ceratode** (ser'ạ-tōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κερατώδης*, contr. of *κερατοειδής*, horn-like, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *εἶδος*, form.] The horny or fibrous skeletal substance of sponges. Also *ceratose, keratode.*

We have heard that *keratode* was found in the invaginations of the ectoderm [of certain sponges].

*Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 82.

**Ceratodidæ** (ser-ạ-tod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratodus* + *-idæ.*] A family of dipnoans, or so-called mudfish, characterized by possessing but one lung, and so considered to represent a suborder, *Monopneumona*, of the order *Dipnoi.* Also called, more correctly, *Ceratodontidæ.*

**ceratodon** (se-rat'ọ-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] 1†. An old name of the narwhal: so called from the horn-like tusk.— 2. [*cap.*] The genus of narwhals: now called *Monodon. Brisson*, 1756; *Illiger*, 1811.

**ceratodont** (se-rat'ọ-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the characters of the *Ceratodontidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Ceratodus* or family *Ceratodontidæ.*

**ceratodontid** (ser'ạ-tō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ceratodontidæ.*

**Ceratodontidæ** (ser'ạ-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dipnoöus fishes, represented by the genus *Ceratodus.* See *Ceratodidæ.*

**ceratodous** (se-rat'ọ-dus), *a.* [< *ceratode* + *-ous.*] Consisting of ceratode; ceratofibrous, as the skeleton of a sponge.

**Ceratodus** (ser'ạ-tō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Ceratodontidæ:* so called from the horn-like ridges of the teeth. *Ceratodus forsteri* is the barramunda of Australia, sometimes called the native salmon. It is from 3 to 6 feet long, and its body is covered with cycloid scales. The head is wide and bony, the dorsal and anal fins are confluent with the caudal, and the pectoral and ventral paddle-like, but pointed at the ends. The dentition is especially characteristic; in each jaw is a lateral molar with transverse ridges diverging outward, and in advance of the palatal ones are incisor-like teeth. The family is remarkable for its antiquity, having survived from the Triassic and Jurassic periods to the present time. In the early ages it was widely distributed, but it is now represented by only one or two fresh-water species in Australia.

**ceratofibrous** (ser'ạ-tō-fī'brus), *a.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *fibrous.*] Consisting of horny fibers, as the skeleton of most sponges.

**ceratogenous** (ser-ạ-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + √ **γεν*: see *-genous.*] Producing horn or a horny substance: as, *ceratogenous* cells. Also *keratogenous.*

**ceratoglobus** (ser'ạ-tō-glō'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + L. *globus*, ball.] Same as *buphthalmos.*

**ceratoglossal** (ser'ạ-tō-glos'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [As *ceratogloss-us* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and to the tongue: specifically said of the ceratoglossus.

II. *n.* The ceratoglossus.

**ceratoglossus** (ser'ạ-tō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *ceratoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] In *anat.*, that portion of the hyoglossus which arises from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone in man. It is sometimes described as a distinct muscle. *Albinus.*

**ceratohyal** (ser'ạ-tō-hī'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + E. *hy(oid)* + *-al.*] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or noting (*a*) certain lateral portions of the hyoid skeletal arch; (*b*) the smaller and anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in man.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) In mammals, including man, the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone; that by which the bone is slung to the skull, situated at the junction of the greater cornu or thyrohyal with the body of the bone or basihyal. *Flower.* See cut under *skull.* (*b*) In birds, the corresponding part of the hyoid bone, which, however, does not connect the bone with the skull, and is borne upon the glossohyal, not the basihyal: it is always small, often wanting. (*c*†) In *ornith.*, formerly, the bone of the compound hyoid, now known as the *epibranchial;* that bone which is borne upon the apohyal (of former nomenclature, now the *ceratobranchial*), and forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu. *Macgillivray.* (*d*) In fishes, the chief element of the branchiostegal arch, which bears most of the branchiostegal rays.

**Ceratohyla** (ser'ạ-tō-hī'lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *Hyla.*] A genus of arciferous salient batrachians, of the family *Hemiphractidæ*, having a well-ossified skull developing horn-like processes, whence the name. *C. bubalus* is an example.

**ceratohyoid** (ser'ạ-tō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ceratohyoideus*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + NL. *hyoideus:* see *hyoid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the horns of the hyoid bone: as, a *ceratohyoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The ceratohyoideus.

**ceratohyoideus** (ser'ạ-tō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ceratohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *ceratohyoid.*] A muscle connecting the hyoidean and branchial arches of some of the lower vertebrates, as reptiles of the genus *Menobranchus.*

**ceratoid** (ser'ạ-toid), *a.* [= F. *cératoïde*, < Gr. *κερατοειδής*, horn-like: see *ceratode.*] 1. Horn-like; horny.— 2. Fibrous or horny, as a sponge; specifically, belonging to the *Ceratoidea.*

Also *keratoid.*

**Ceratoidea** (ser-ạ-toi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κερατοειδής*, horn-like: see *ceratode.*] The horny sponges or *Ceratoda;* in Hyatt's system, the third order of the second class, *Carneospongiæ.*

of the *Poriferata* or sponges; the true horny sponges, whose skeleton consists of ceratode, forming a network in the mesoderm. They are the only sponges of practical importance and commercial value. They are usually found on rocky ground or coral-reefs at a depth of not more than 75 fathoms. Also *Keratoidea*.

**ceratomandibular** (ser″a-tō-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. *ceratomandibularis*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + LL. *mandibula*, a mandible.] Pertaining both to a portion of the hyoid bone and to the mandible: as, the *ceratomandibular* muscle of reptiles.

**ceratome** (ser′a-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn (cornea), + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction of the lens. Also *keratome*.

**Ceratonia** (ser-a-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κερατωνία*, also *κερατέα*, the carob-tree (so called from the horn-shaped pods), < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, remarkable from the fact that the flowers lack the corolla. The only species is *C. Siliqua*, a native of the countries skirting the Mediterranean. The pods, often called locust-beans, are supposed by some to have been the food of John the Baptist in the wilderness. They contain a sweet nutritious pulp, are extensively used for feeding animals, and are sometimes seen in fruiterers' shops.

Branch of Carob-tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*), with flower and fruit.

**Ceratonota** (ser″a-tō-nō′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratonotus*: see *ceratonotous*.] A division of non-palliate or nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the ctenidia atrophied and replaced by cerata which serve as gills, as the sea-slugs of the family *Æolidæ*.

**ceratonotal** (ser″a-tō-nō′tąl), *a.* [As *ceratonot-ous* + *-al*.] Having cerata or false gills on the back; notobranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ceratonota*.

**ceratonotous** (ser″a-tō-nō′tus), *a.* [< NL. *ceratonotus*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *νῶτος*, back.] Same as *ceratonotal*.

**ceratonyxis** (ser″a-tō-nik′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *νύξις*, a puncturing.] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the corner of the eye and breaking up the opaque mass. Also *keratonyxis*.

**Ceratophrys** (ser-a-tof′ris), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀφρύς* = E. *brow*.] A genus of arciferous salient batrachians, of the family *Cystignathidæ*, containing toads with a horn-like process over the eye, whence the name. The Brazilian *C. fryi* is an example.

**Ceratophthalma** (ser″a-tof-thal′mą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllopodous branchiopods, equivalent to the modern families *Branchipodidæ* and *Estheridæ*, of the order *Phyllopoda*. Properly *Ceratophthalmata*.

**Ceratophyllaceæ** (ser′a-tō-fi-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratophyllum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, containing a single genus with only one species, *Ceratophyllum demersum* (hornwort). It is a slender aquatic herb, with whorled, finely dissected, rigid leaves, and small, solitary, monœcious flowers, without calyx or corolla. It is common in pools or slow streams over a great part of the world.

Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

**Ceratophyllum** (ser″a-tō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The only genus of plants of the natural order *Ceratophyllaceæ*.

**Ceratophyta**† (ser″a-tō-fī′tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. *Keratophyta*—Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a tribe of corticate *Corallifera*, having an interior fibrous axis resembling horn in substance and texture. It includes such genera as *Antipathes* and *Gorgonia*.

**ceratophyte**† (ser′a-tō-fīt), *n.* A member of the *Ceratophyta*. Also *keratophyte*.

**ceratoplastic** (ser″a-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *ceratoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of ceratoplasty. Also *keratoplastic*.

**ceratoplasty** (ser″a-tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the artificial restoration of the cornea by replacing it by one taken from an animal. Also spelled *keratoplasty*.

**Ceratoptera** (ser-a-top′te-rį), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *πτερόν*, wing or fin.] A genus of rays with cephalic fins developed as horn-like appendages toward the front of the head, typical of a group *Ceratopterina*.

**Ceratopterina** (ser″a-top-te-rī′nį), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratoptera* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Myliobatidæ*, characterized by the very small size of the teeth and the development of cephalic fins, forming a pair of separated appendages of the head in front of the snout: synonymous with *Cephalopteridæ*.

**Ceratorhina** (ser″a-tō-rī′ną), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828, in the form *Ceratorhyncha*), < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *ῥίς*, *ῥιν*, nose.] 1. A genus of auks, of the family *Alcidæ*: so called from the large deciduous horn which surmounts the base of the bill. The type and only species is the rhinoceros auk, *C. monocerata*, of the northern Pacific ocean. Also *Ceratorhyncha*, *Cerorhynca*, *Cerorhina*, *Cerorhyncha*, *Cerorhinca*.

2. [Spelled *Ceratorrhina*.] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1843.

**Ceratorhyncha** (ser″a-tō-ring′ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] Same as *Ceratorhina*, 1. *Bonaparte*, 1828.

**Ceratornis** (ser-a-tôr′nis), *n.* Same as *Ceriornis*.

**Ceratosa** (ser-a-tō′są), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratosus*: see *ceratose*.] 1. The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratoda*. Also *Keratosa*. *Bowerbank*.—2. As restricted by Lendenfeld, a suborder of sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, supported by a skeleton of spongin (exceptionally without any skeleton at all), the fiber without spicules proper, but with or without foreign bodies. In this sense it is composed of the families *Spongidæ*, *Aplysinidæ*, *Hircinidæ*, *Spongeliidæ*, *Aplysillidæ*, and *Halisarcidæ*. Also *Keratosa*.

**ceratose** (ser′a-tōs), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ceratosus*, < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-osus*: see *-ose*.]

I. *a.* Horny.

When the living matter is removed from a *Ceratose* sponge a network of elastic horny fibres, the skeleton of the animal, remains behind. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

II. *n.* Same as *ceratode*.

Also *keratose*.

**ceratosilicious** (ser″a-tō-si-lish′ius), *a.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + L. *siliceus*, silicious.] Containing or composed of mixed horny fibers and silicious spicules, as a sponge. Also *keratosilicious*.

**ceratosilicoid** (ser″a-tō-sil′i-koid), *a.* [As *ceratosilic-ious* + *-oid*.] Same as *ceratosilicious*. Also *keratosilicoid*.

**Ceratosilicoidea** (ser″a-tō-sil-i-koi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerato(idea)* + *Silicoidea*.] An order or other group of sponges, intermediate between the *Ceratoidea* on the one hand and the *Silicoidea* on the other; the siliciceratous sponges. They have skeletons of mixed ceratose fibers and silicious spicules. Most sponges are of this character. Also *Keratosilicoidea*.

**Ceratospongiæ** (ser″a-tō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *σπόγγος*, a sponge.] In Claus's system of classification, the second order of the class *Spongiæ*; the horny sponges, for the most part branched or with massive sponge-stocks, with a framework of horny fibers in which grains of silex and sand are embedded. Also *Keratospongiæ*.

**ceratospongian** (ser″a-tō-spon′ji-an), *a.* and *n.*

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratospongiæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ceratospongiæ*.

**ceratostoma** (ser-a-tos′tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *ceratostomata* (ser″a-tō-stō′ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn, + *στόμα*, a mouth.] 1. In *bot.*, a perithecium with an elongated neck, occurring in certain fungi.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi.

**ceratotheca** (ser″a-tō-thē′ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *θήκη*, case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, an antenna-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers and shows the outline of the antenna. Kirby and Spence called it *ceratheca*.

**ceratothecal** (ser″a-tō-thē′kąl), *a.* [< *ceratotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a ceratotheca; casing antennæ.

**ceratotome** (se-rat′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *surg.*, a kind of scalpel used in operations for cataract for making incisions in the cornea. Also *keratotome*.

**ceratotomy** (ser-a-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*, and cf. *ceratome*.] In *surg.*, an incision in the cornea. Also *keratotomy*.

**ceratum** (sē-rā′tum), *n.* [L.: see *cerate*[1], *n.*] The pharmacopœial name for simple cerate, consisting of 30 parts of white wax and 70 of lard; ceratum adipis.

**ceraunic** (se-râ′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt, thunder and lightning, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or accompanied by thunder and lightning.

**ceraunics** (se-râ′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *ceraunic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of natural philosophy which investigates the laws and describes the phenomena of heat and electricity. [Rare.]

**ceraunite** (se-râ′nit), *n.* [= F. *céraunite*, < Gr. *κεραυνίτης* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), a kind of precious stone, lit. a thunder-stone, < *κεραυνός*, a thunderbolt.] Same as *belemnite*.

**ceraunoscope** (se-râ′nō-skōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. *κεραυνοσκπία*, the observation of thunder and lightning in divination, < *κεραυνός*, thunder and lightning, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus or instrument used in the mysteries of the ancients to imitate thunder and lightning.

**Cerbera** (sėr′bę-rą), *n.* [NL., after the fabled dog *Cerberus*, in allusion to their poisonous qualities.] An apocynaceous genus of small trees, consisting of four maritime species of Madagascar, tropical Asia, and the Pacific. Those best known are *C. Odollam* and *C. Tanghin*, the fruit of which is a violent poison, and was formerly used in Madagascar in ordeals.

**Cerberean** (sėr-bē′rē-an), *a.* [Also *Cerberian*, < L. *Cerbereus*, pertaining to Cerberus.] Relating to or resembling Cerberus.

A cry of hell hounds never ceasing bark'd
With wide *Cerberean* mouths full loud.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 655.

**cerberin, cerberine** (sėr′bę-rin), *n.* [< *Cerbera* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegetable principle found in *Cerbera Odallam*.

**Cerberus** (sėr′bę-rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κέρβερος.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the watch-dog of the infernal regions, the offspring of the giant Typhœus and the serpent-woman Echidna. He is usually represented with three heads, with the tail of a serpent, and with serpents round his neck.

Cerberus.—Antique bronze.

2. [NL.] In *herpet.*, a genus of East Indian serpents, related to the pythons, having the head entirely covered with small scales.—3. A constellation of Hevelius, formed out of four small stars of the constellation Hercules, and now obsolete.

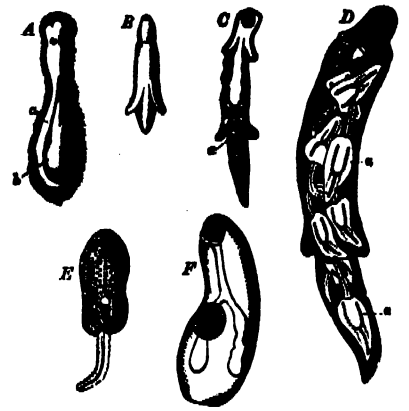
**cerca** (sėr′ką), *n.*; pl. *cercæ* (-sē). [NL.] An incorrect form of *cercus*.

**cercal** (sėr′kąl), *a.* [< *cercus* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the tail; caudal; coccygeal. [Little used.] Specifically—2. Of or pertaining to the cerci of an insect.

**cercar**, *n.* See *sircar*.

**cercaria** (sėr-kā′ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *cercariæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κέρκος*, the tail of a beast: see *cercus*.] In *zoöl.*, the second larval stage of a trematoid worm or fluke, named by O. F. Müller in 1786 as a genus of infusorians. It is a tadpole-like body, which becomes encysted and gives rise to the sexual forms. The cycle of forms is: 1, distoma, parent form; 2, redia; 3, cercaria; 4, encysted cercaria; 5, distoma. The larvæ are chiefly found in the bodies of mollusks, and the adults in vertebrated animals, as birds. See *redia*, *Distoma*.

The Redia . . . has a mouth and a simple sac-like intestine, but no other organ. In its cavity a process of internal gemmation takes place, giving rise to bodies resem-




Embryonic and Larval Forms (Redi and Cercariæ) of *Trematoda*, all highly magnified. *A*, *Monostomum mutabile*, the ciliated embryo, *a*, inclosing the rodid, *b*, which is represented free at *B*. *C*, redia, or King's yellow worm of *Distoma hepaticum*, containing germs (*a*) of other rediæ. *D*, redia, containing cercariæ, *a*, *a*. *E*, cercaria. *F*, the distoma resulting from the cercaria.

bling the parent in shape, but destitute of reproductive organs, and furnished with long tails, by which they are propelled. These creatures, called *Cercariæ*, escape by bursting through the Redia, and, after a free-swimming existence, penetrate the body of some other animal, their tails dropping off. They then become encysted, and . . . assume the adult form. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 179.

**Cercariadæ†** (sėr-kā-rī′ą-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercaria* (see *cercaria*) + *-adæ*.] A family of worms, named from the supposed genus *Cercaria*.

**cercarian** (sėr-kā′ri-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *cercaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of cercarians.

**II.** *n.* A trematoid worm or fluke in its second larval stage. See *cercaria*.

**cercariform** (sėr-kar′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cercaria* + L. *forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a cercaria: as, the *cercariform* larva of a trematoid. *Huxley*.

**cercel†**, *n.* [< F. *cercelle*, also *sarcelle*, < ML. *circella*, a teal, found also in various other forms, appar. ult. < L. *querquedula*, a teal: see *querquedula*.] A teal. *Coles*, 1717.

**cerchet†**, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *search*.

**cerchneis** (sėrk-nē′is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κερχνηίς*, contr. *κερχνῆς*, also transposed *κεγχρίς*, etc., the kestrel.] An old name of some small hawk of Europe, sometimes generically applied to the group of which the kestrel, *Falco* (or *Tinnunculus*) *alaudarius*, is the type.

**cerchnus** (sėrk′nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρχνος*, roughness, hoarseness, < *κέρχνος*, rough, hoarse.] In *pathol.*, noisy respiration; hoarseness of voice.

**cerci**, *n.* Plural of *cercus*.

**Cercidiphyllum** (sėr′si-di-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (so called because the leaves resemble those of the Judas-tree), < Gr. *κερκίς*, Judas-tree (see *Cercis*), + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of trees, referred to the *Magnoliaceæ*. Two species are known, both natives of Japan, of which *C. Japonicum* has been introduced into cultivation. It has cordate leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

**Cercis** (sėr′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κερκίς*, a kind of poplar (according to others, the Judas-tree), so called from its rustling motion; < *κερκίς*, a shuttle.] A small genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. They have simple, broad, generally two-lobed leaves, and rose-colored flowers, appearing before the leaves. The best-known species in the old world is *C. Siliquastrum*, commonly called the *Judas-tree*, from the tradition that it was upon a tree of this sort, standing near Jerusalem, that Judas Iscariot hanged himself. It is common on the shores of Asia Minor and in all the East. *C. Canadensis*, of the United States, is known as the *red-bud*.

**cercle†**, *n.* and *v.* The older English form of *circle*.

**cercelé** (sėr′klā), *a.* [F., circled, pp. of *cercler*, circle.] 1. In *her.*, crowned, or surrounded by a crown, wreath, or the like.—2. Ornamented with circles, as a jug or bottle: most commonly applied to vessels decorated with circles drawn around them by a brush or point held stationary while the vessel is revolved on the potters' wheel.

**Cercocarpus** (sėr-kō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the long and caudate achenes), < Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A rosaceous genus of shrubs or small trees of the western United States and northern Mexico. There are four or five species, with thick evergreen leaves and hard, heavy, dark-colored wood. *C. ledifolius* attains the greatest size, and is known as *mountain mahogany*.

**Cercocebidæ** (sėr-kō-seb′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercocebus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monkeys, named from the genus *Cercocebus*.

**Cercocebus** (sėr-kō-sē′bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρκος*, a tail, + *κῆβος*, an ape: see *Cebus*.] A genus of long-tailed Asiatic and African monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*, with large cheek-pouches and ischial callosities: formerly often included in the genus *Cercopithecus*, but more nearly related to the macaques. It includes the malbrouk or dog-tailed monkey, and the mangabeys and green monkeys. Species of this genus are frequent inmates of menageries, and are remarkable for their suppleness and agility.

**Cercolabes** (sėr-kol′ą-bēz), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Brandt, 1835), < Gr. *κέρκος*, a tail, + *λαμβάνειν* (√ *λαβ*), seize.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, typical of the subfamily *Cercolabinæ*. *C. prehensilis* is the South American prehensile-tailed porcupine, or coendoo. The name is a synonym of both *Sphingurus* and *Synetheres*.

**Cercolabidæ** (sėr-kō-lab′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercolabes* + *-idæ*.] The American or arboricole porcupines considered as a family of rodents, including the North American tree-porcupines of the genus *Erethizon*, as well as the prehensile-tailed *Cercolabinæ*. See cut under *porcupine*. Also called *Synetherina* (Gervais, 1852).

**Cercolabinæ** (sėr″kō-lą-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercolabes* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of rodents, the prehensile-tailed porcupines, of the family *Hystricidæ*, typified by the genus *Cercolabes*. Also called *Sphingurinæ*.

**cercolabine** (sėr-kol′ą-bin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Seizing or holding with the tail; prehensile-tailed; of or pertaining to the *Cercolabinæ*.

**II.** *n.* A porcupine of the subfamily *Cercolabinæ*.

**Cercoleptes** (sėr-kō-lep′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *λήπτης*, one who takes, < *λαμβάνειν*, take.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cercoleptidæ*, containing the kinkajou, *C. caudivolvulus*. See cut under *kinkajou*.

**Cercoleptidæ** (sėr-kō-lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercoleptes* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, related to the *Procyonidæ* or racoons, and to the *Bassarididæ*. They have well-developed auditory bullæ with a short bony floor in the auditory meatus; short, blunt paroccipital processes; a very stout mandible with high coronoid process and extensive symphysis; 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 2 molars, above and below on each side, the last upper premolar and first lower molar tuberculous; the snout short and declivous; the tail long and somewhat prehensile; and the alisphenoid canal wanting. The only genus is *Cercoleptes*. See *kinkajou*. Also, erroneously, *Cercoleptididæ*.

**Cercoleptinæ** (sėr″kō-lep-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercoleptes* + *-inæ*.] The *Cercoleptidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Procyonidæ*. Also *Cercoleptina*.

**cercomonad** (sėr-kom′ō-nad), *n.* A member of the genus *Cercomonas*; one of the *Cercomonadidæ*.

**cercomonadid** (sėr-kō-mon′ą-did), *n.* A member of the *Cercomonadidæ*.

**Cercomonadidæ** (sėr″kō-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of monomastigate flagellate *Infusoria*, named by Saville Kent from the genus *Cercomonas*. These animalcules are naked, either free-swimming or adherent, with no distinct oral aperture, one terminal vibratile flagellum, and a permanent or temporary caudal filament. There are several genera, species of which inhabit both fresh and salt infusions. The many species of *Bodo* are parasites in the intestines of various animals, *B. hominis* being found in the dejections of persons suffering from cholera and typhoid fever.

**Cercomonas** (sėr-kom′ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), < Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *μονάς*, unit: see *monad*.] A genus of flagellate infusorians, of the family *Monadidæ*, having a long caudal filament: sometimes made the type of a family *Cercomonadidæ*. *C. intestinalis* is an example.

**cercomyd** (sėr′kō-mid), *n.* [Prop. *cercomyid*, < *Cercomys* + *-id*².] An animal of the genus *Cercomys*. *E. Blyth*.

**Cercomys** (sėr′kō-mis), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of South American rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*. *C. cunicularius* of Brazil is curiously similar to the common house-rat, having a long scaly tail and no spines in the pelage.

**Cercopidæ** (sėr-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercopis* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Hemiptera*, founded by Leach in 1818 upon the Fabrician genus *Cercopis*, characterized by prominent front of head, two conspicuous ocelli, six-sided or trapezoidal prothorax truncate in front, membranous apical area and thick or leathery basal area of wing-covers, stout legs, and one or two stout teeth on hind tibiæ. It is a very extensive and wide-spread family, including several genera and numerous species known as *cuckoo-spits* and *frog-hoppers*.

**Cercopis** (sėr-kō′pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < Gr. *κέρκωψ* (*κερκωπ-*), a long-tailed monkey, one of a fabled race of men-monkeys, < *κέρκος*, tail, + *ὤψ*, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Cercopidæ*.

**Cercopithecidæ** (sėr′kō-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercopithecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of old-world catarrhine quadrumanous quadrupeds, taking name from the genus *Cercopithecus*. Now usually called *Cynopithecidæ*.

**cercopithecoid** (sėr′kō-pi-thē′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cercopithecus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Cercopithecidæ*; belonging to that group of catarrhine *Quadrumana* which contains the tailed monkeys of the old world.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Cercopithecidæ*.

**Cercopithecus** (sėr″kō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL. (Erxleben, 1777), < L. *cercopithecus*, < Gr. *κερκοπίθηκος*, a long-tailed ape, < *κέρκος*, a tail, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of African monkeys, with long tails, well-developed thumbs, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. The species are very agile, and are often prettily variegated. Among them is the mona monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*. See cut under *Catarrhina*.

Mona Monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*).

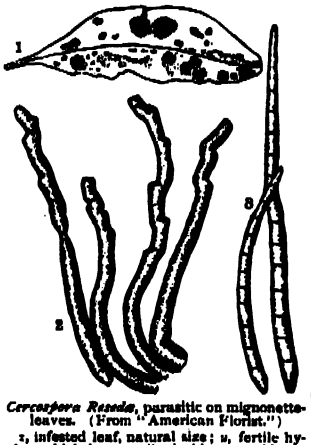
**cercopoda** (sėr-kop′ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The jointed anal appendages of certain insects and crustaceans, such as those of the genus *Apus*.

**Cercosaura** (sėr-kō-sâ′rą), *n.* Same as *Cercosaurus*.

**Cercosauridæ** (sėr-kō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cercosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclosaurian lizards, taking name from the genus *Cercosaurus*.

**Cercosaurus** (sėr-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1838), < Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Ecpleopodidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cercosauridæ*. There are several species, all South American. *C. gaudichaudi* inhabits the Andes of Ecuador. *C. rhombifer* is about 7 inches long, of a brownish-gray color. Also *Cercosaura*.

**Cercospora** (sėr-kos′pō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρκος*, tail, + *σπορά*, seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, growing mostly on living leaves, producing dark-colored erect hyphæ, which emerge in clusters from the stomates of the leaf, and bear at their tips elongated septate spores (conidia). Some of the species are injurious to cultivated plants.




*Cercospora Resedæ*, parasitic on mignonette-leaves. (From "American Florist.")
1, infested leaf, natural size; 2, fertile hyphæ, which bear easily deciduous conidia at the nodules; 3, conidia.

**cercus** (sėr′kus), *n.*; pl. *cerci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *κέρκος*, the tail of a beast (*οὐρά* being the generic word), used also of birds, etc.] 1. In *entom.*, one of the feelers which project from the hinder parts of some insects; one of the more or less antenniform appendages of some insects, the anal limbs or anal forceps (also called *anal cerci*), usually jointed, as in the cockroach. The cerci resemble the antennæ of the same insects. In *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera* they are inarticulate and greatly aborted. See cuts under *Amara* and *Blattidæ*.

2. In *anat.*, a bristle or bristle-like structure.—3. [*cap.* (Latreille, 1796.)] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*. It is easily recognized by the combination of the following characters: claws without distinct tooth at base; elytra margined and with distinct epipleuræ. The species are all of small size and occur on flowers.

**Cerdale** (sėr′dą-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κερδαλή*, a fox-skin, fem. contr. of *κερδαλέος*, of the fox, wily,

cupsing, < *cipôc*, gnin.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cerdalidæ*.

**Cerdalidæ** (sêr-dal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerdale* + *-idæ*.] In some systems of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cerdale*, embracing eel-like lycodoid forms with small slit-like gill-apertures and anisocercal tail. *Cerdale* and *Microdesmus* are western American genera.

**Cerdonian** (sêr-dō'ni-an), *n.* A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, deriving its name from Cerdo, a Syrian teacher, who held that there were two first causes, one good and one evil, and that one was not subject or inferior to the other. The evil principle is revealed by the law and the prophets, and known to men as the Creator of the world, the good principle being the unknown Father of Jesus Christ. The system of Cerdo was very similar to that of Marcion, his pupil. See *Marcionite*.

**Cerdonist** (sêr'dō-nist), *n.* Same as *Cerdonian*.

**cere** (sēr), *n.* [< F. *cire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cera*, wax, < L. *cera*, wax, = Gr. κηρός, wax, = W. *cwyr* = Corn. *coir* = Ir. and Gael. *coir*, wax.] 1. Wax. —2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, a fleshy cutaneous or membranous, sometimes feathered, covering of the base of the upper mandible of a bird, as of all birds of prey and parrots: so called from its waxy appearance. It differs from the rest of the sheath of the bill in texture, and usually shows a plain line of demarkation. When such a structure is present, the nostrils are always pierced in its substance, or at least open at its edge. When feathered, as in sundry parrots, it appears to be wanting, but its presence is recognized by the opening of the nostrils among the feathers which grow upon it. (*b*) A bare space about the base of the upper mandible, or a fleshy prominence in that situation, or a distinct part of the covering of the upper mandible, though of the same texture as the rest.

A sort of false *cere* occurs in some water-birds, as the jaegers or skua-gulls. . . . The tumid nasal skin of pigeons is sometimes called a *cere*; but the term had better be restricted to the birds first above named.
*Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 102.

Also *cera* and *ceroma*.

**cere** (sēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cered*, ppr. *cering*. [Early mod. E. also *cear*, *sear*; = F. *cirer* (Sp. Pg. *encerar* = It. *incerare*), < L. *cerare*, cover with wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*, and cf. *cerement*.] To wax, or cover with wax, or with a cerecloth.

Then was the bodye bowelled [*i. e.*, disemboweled], embawmed and *cered*. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

Let the silent years
Be closed and *cered* over their memory,
As yon mute marble where their corpses lie.
*Shelley*, Julian and Maddalo.

**cereal** (sē'rē-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *céréale* = Sp. Pg. *cereal* = It. *cereale*, cereal, < L. *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture: see *Ceres*.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to edible grain; producing farinaceous seeds suitable for food.—**Cereal grasses**, grasses which produce edible grain.

II. *n.* A gramineous plant cultivated for the use of its farinaceous seeds as food; any one of the annual grain-plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, millet, or maize.

**Cerealia** (sē-rē-ā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*: see *cereal*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, festivals in honor of the goddess Ceres.—2. A systematic name of those *Gramineæ*, or grasses, which produce edible grains; the cereals.

**Cerealian** (sē-rē-ā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Cerealis* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Ceres or to the Cerealia: as, *Cerealian* worship.

**cerealin, cerealine** (sē'rē-ạ-lin), *n.* [< *cereal* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A nitrogenous substance obtained from bran, closely resembling diastase in its power of transforming starch into dextrin, sugar, and lactic acid.

**cerealious**† (sē-rē-ā'li-us), *a.* [< L. *Cerealis* (see *cereal*) + *-ous*.] Cereal.

The Greek word "spermata," generally expressing seeds, may signify any edulious or *cerealious* grains.
*Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, p. 16.

**Cereanthidæ, Cereanthus**, etc. See *Cerianthidæ*, etc.

**cerebelt**, *n.* [< L. *cerebellum*: see *cerebellum*.] The cerebellum. *Derham*.

**cerebella**, *n.* Plural of *cerebellum*.

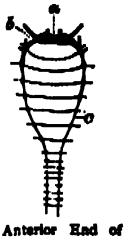
**cerebellar** (ser-ē-bel'ạr), *a.* [< *cerebellum* + *-ar*.] Pertaining or relating to the cerebellum. —**Cerebellar fossa, ganglion**, etc. See the nouns.

**cerebellitis** (ser'ē-be-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebellum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebellum.

**cerebellospinal** (ser-ē-bel-ō-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *cerebellum*, a small brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] Pertaining to both the cerebellum and the spinal cord.

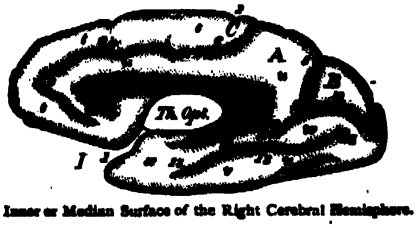
**cerebellous** (ser-ē-bel'us), *a.* [< *cerebellum* + *-ous*.] Relating to the cerebellum, especially to its vessels. [Rare.]

**cerebellum** (ser-ē-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cerebella* (-ạ). [= F. *cervelle* = Pr. *cervela*, *servela* (< L. *cerebella*, pl.) = Sp. *cerebelo* = Pg. It. *cerebello*, < L. (NL.) *cerebellum*, a small brain, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] 1. The little brain or hind-brain of a vertebrate animal; a lobe of the brain developed on the dorsal side of the cerebrospinal axis, between the corpora quadrigemina in front and the medulla oblongata behind, and forming part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. The pons Varolii is the corresponding ventral portion of the cerebrospinal axis, and these two parts together are sometimes called the *epencephalon*. In man the cerebellum is a well-developed mass, having an average weight of about 5½ ounces, occupying the inferior occipital fossæ, and separated from the posterior portions of the cerebral hemispheres above by the tentorium. A median portion or vermis and two lateral hemispheres are distinguished, and these are divided by transverse clefts into thin, closely packed laminæ. The cerebellum has three pairs of peduncles by which it is connected with the rest of the brain: the superior peduncles, which join it with the cerebrum; the middle peduncles, which pass down on either side to form the pons Varolii; and the inferior peduncles or restiform bodies, which connect it with the medulla oblongata. The surface of the laminæ is of gray matter, while the interior is white, so that a section at right angles to the lamellæ presents a foliaceous appearance, which has received the name of *arbor-vitæ*. There are other masses of gray matter within, namely, the corpus dentatum, nucleus emboliformis, nucleus globosus, and nucleus fastigii. (See *corpus* and *nucleus*.) The cerebellum seems to be principally concerned with the coördination of voluntary movements. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*. 2. In *Insecta*, the subesophageal ganglion, situated in the lower part of the head, and connected with the supra-esophageal ganglion or cerebrum by two nerve-chords surrounding the gullet. [Rare.]—**Digastric lobe of the cerebellum**, a lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side, on the lower surface, lying outside of the tonsil. Also called *lobus biventer* or *biventral lobe*, and *lobus cuneiformis*.—**Ganglion of the cerebellum**. Same as *corpus dentatum*, (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*).—**Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum**, a continuous fissure which separates the cerebellum into upper and lower portions. It begins in front at the middle peduncles, and extends around the outer and posterior border of each hemisphere.—**Incisura cerebelli anterior**, the anterior median notch of the cerebellum, into which the corpora quadrigemina are received.—**Incisura cerebelli posterior**, the median notch on the posterior outline of the cerebellum, formed by the projection of the cerebellar hemispheres beyond the vermis.—**Ventricle of the cerebellum**, the fourth ventricle or epicœle, a space between the medulla and pons in front and the cerebellum behind.

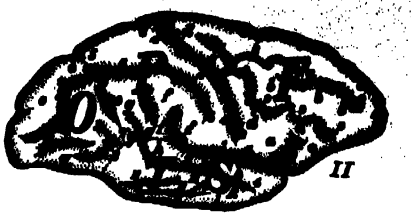


Anterior End of Nervous System of *Sabella flabellata*, a polychætous annelid.
*a*, cerebral ganglia, united by *b*, œsophageal commissures continued into the ventral ganglia, *c*, by a series of transverse commissures.

**cerebral** (ser'ē-bral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cérébral* = Sp. Pg. *cerebral* = It. *cerebrale*, < NL. *cerebralis*, < L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the brain of a vertebrate animal, whether to the whole brain or to the brain proper or cerebrum.—2. Pertaining to the anterior or preoral ganglia of the nervous system in invertebrate animals, regarded as the analogue or homologue of the vertebrate brain. These ganglia are commonly connected with the rest of the nervous system by an œsophageal ring, or commissural fibers encircling the anterior part of the alimentary canal. See *œsophageal ring*, under *œsophageal*.—**Cerebral carotid artery**. Same as *internal carotid*. See *carotid*, *n.*—**Cerebral ganglia**, in any invertebrate, ganglia of the nervous system situated in the head, or a part of the body considered as the head.—**Cerebral hemisphere**, one of the two lateral halves forming the prosencephalon, or cerebrum in its most restricted sense. In man the cerebral hemispheres are highly developed, overlapping the cerebellum behind and the olfactory lobes in front, and the surface is highly convoluted with gyri and sulci. Each hemisphere is primarily divided into frontal, parietal, temporosphenoidal, and occipital lobes. The two hemispheres are connected with each other by the corpus callosum or great white commissure, and with the cerebellum by the parts below. They consist chiefly of white matter invested with gray matter, and contain ganglia of the latter in the interior. See



I. Inner or Median Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.


II. Outer Convex Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.

Letters indicate convolutions, or gyri; numbers, fissures, or sulci.
*A*, quadrate lobule, or precuneus; *B*, cuneus; *C*, paracentral lobule, being the extension of the anterior and posterior central convolutions on to the median surface; *F*, frontal lobe, separated from the parietal lobe by the central fissure, *a*, *a*, *a*; *O*, occipital lobe; *P*, parietal lobe; *T S*, temporosphenoidal lobe; *Th. Opt.*, thalamus opticus; *P E*, corpus callosum; *K*, genu, or anterior extremity, and *E*, splenium, or posterior extremity, of corpus callosum.
1, Sylvian fissure; 1', anterior branch of Sylvian fissure; 2, central fissure, or fissure of Rolando; 3, intraparietal fissure; 4, first temporosphenoidal fissure, or parallel fissure; 5, parieto-occipital fissure; 6, callosomarginal fissure; 7, precentral fissure; 8, superior frontal gyrus; 9, inferior frontal fissure; 10, anterior occipital fissure; 12, inferior temporosphenoidal fissure; 13, calcarine fissure; 13, collateral fissure.
*a*, inferior frontal convolution; *b*, middle frontal convolution; *c*, superior frontal convolution; *d*, anterior central or ascending frontal convolution; *e*, posterior central or ascending parietal convolution; *f*, supramarginal convolution; *g*, angular convolution; *h*, superior or first temporosphenoidal convolution; *k*, middle or second temporosphenoidal convolution; *l*, inferior or third temporosphenoidal convolution; *m*, first annectent or bridging convolution; *n*, second annectent or bridging convolution; *o*, superior occipital convolution; *p*, middle occipital convolution; *q*, inferior occipital convolution; *r*, third annectent convolution; *s*, fourth annectent convolution; *t*, marginal convolution; *u*, gyrus fornicatus, or calleosal convolution; *v*, lobulus fusiformis, or external occipitotemporal convolution; *w*, lobulus lingualis, or median occipitotemporal convolution; *x*, uncinate gyrus.

*brain*.—**Cerebral index**, the ratio of the transverse to the anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100.—**Cerebral letters**, in *philol.*, a name often used for certain consonants which occur especially in the Sanskrit alphabet, and are formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and placing its under surface against the roof of the mouth: an improper translation of the Sanskrit term *mūrdhanya*, literally, 'head-sounds,' cephalics (from *mūrdhan*, the head, skull). They are also called *lingual* or *cacuminal letters*.—**Cerebral localization**. See *localization*.—**Cerebral macula**, blotches of red following on slight irritation of the skin, extending beyond the area irritated, and persisting for several minutes. They have been observed in a variety of nervous affections. Also called by the French name *taches cérébrales*.—**Cerebral vesicles**, anterior, middle, and posterior, the three primitive hollow dilatations of the embryonic brain; the brain-bladders.—**Primitive cerebral cleft**. See *cleft*[1].

Vertebrate Embryo (chicken, third day of incubation), showing 1, 2, 3, first, second, and third cerebral vesicles; 1*a*, vesicle of the third ventricle; *c*, numerous protovertebræ; *E*, heart; *h*, eye; *i*, ear; *k*, visceral arches and clefts; *l*, *m*, anterior and posterior folds of amnion, not yet united over the body.

II. *n.* A cerebral sound or letter. See I.

**cerebralism** (ser'ē-bral-izm), *n.* [< *cerebral* + *-ism*.] In *psychol.*, the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

*Cerebralism* professes to be a science of the brain and its functions, both vital and psychical, . . . the more exact and comprehensive knowledge of the brain on which the cerebralists build. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 41.

**cerebralist** (ser'ē-bral-ist), *n.* [< *cerebral* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism.

**cerebralization** (ser'ē-bral-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *cerebralize* + *-ation*.] In *philol.*, enunciation by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate.

**cerebralize** (ser'ē-bral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerebralized*, ppr. *cerebralizing*. [< *cerebral* + *-ize*.] To pronounce as a cerebral, that is, by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate; treat, consider, or mark as a cerebral.

**cerebrasthenia** (ser'ē-bras-thē-ni'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *asthenia*, q. v.] Nervous debility of the brain.

**cerebrasthenic** (ser'ē-bras-then'ik), *a.* [< *cerebrasthenia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resulting from, or affected with cerebrasthenia: as, *cerebrasthenic* insanity.

**cerebrate** (ser'ē-brāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrated*, ppr. *cerebrating*. [< *cerebrum* + *-ate*[3].] To have the brain in action; exhibit brain-action. Also *cerebrize*.

The mind is never wholly idle and never fully under control; in response to external or internal suggestions we are always *cerebrating*. *H. A. Nelson*.

**cerebration** (ser-ē-brā'shọn), *n.* [< *cerebrate* + *-ion*; see *-ation*.] Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

This principle of action was expounded by [illegible] under the designation of "unconscious cerebration" in the fourth edition of his "Human Physiology," [illegible]

sanity in 1882—some months before any of the phenomena developed themselves to the explanation of which we now deem it applicable, and it has of late been frequently referred to under that name. The lectures of Sir W. Hamilton not having then been published, none but his own pupils were aware that the doctrine of "unconscious *cerebration*" is really the same as that which had long previously been expounded by him as "latent thought." *Quarterly Rev.*

**Cerebratulus** (ser-ē-brat'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *cerebr-um* + pp. suffix *-at-* (see *cerebrate*) + dim. *-ulus*.] A notable genus of nemertean worms. *C. lacteus* is an enormous species, sometimes from 10 to 12 feet long and over an inch thick, of flattened form and pale color, found under stones on sandy bottoms. *C. rosea* is a similar but smaller, more rounded, and reddish species found in like places.

**cerebric** (ser'ē-brik), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the brain; cerebral.

The English naturalists defined identity as a *cerebric* habit. *The American*, VI. 410.

**Cerebric acid**, a substance extracted by ether from the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state.

**cerebriform** (se-reb'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *forma*, form.] Brain-shaped.

**cerebriformly** (se-reb'ri-fôrm-li), *adv.* In such a way as to resemble the brain: as, a *cerebriformly* plicate surface. [Rare.]

**cerebrin, cerebrine**[2] (ser'ē-brin), *n.* [< *cerebrum* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A name common to several nitrogenous non-phosphorized substances obtained chemically from the brain and nerves. They are light, very hygroscopic powders, insoluble in cold alcohol or ether, but soluble in hot alcohol.

**cerebrine**[1] (ser'ē-brin), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the brain; cerebral.

**cerebrine**[2], *n.* See *cerebrin*.

**cerebritis** (ser-ē-brī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebrum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebrum; encephalitis.

**cerebrize** (ser'ē-brīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrized*, ppr. *cerebrizing*. [< *cerebrum* + *-ize*.] Same as *cerebrate*.

The normal process of *cerebrizing*. *Science*, X. 269.

**cerebro-**, In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *cerebrum*, the brain, or, in its New Latin modified sense, a part of the brain, as distinguished from *cerebellum*.

**cerebroganglion** (ser'ē-brō-gang'gli-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *ganglion*.] In *Invertebrata*, the cerebral or preoral ganglion, when simple; when composite, one of the ganglia of which the cerebrum consists.

**cerebroganglionic** (ser'ē-brō-gang-gli-on'ik), *a.* [< *cerebroganglion* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cerebroganglion.

**cerebroid** (ser'ē-broid), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-oid*.] Resembling the cerebrum.

**cerebromedullary** (ser'ē-brō-mē-dul'ā-ri), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *medulla* + *-ary*[1]: see *medullary*.] Pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; cerebrospinal.—**Cerebromedullary tube**, in *embryol.*, the embryonal tube of inverted epiblast from which the whole cerebrospinal axis is developed.

**cerebroparietal** (ser'ē-brō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *parietes* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, connecting the cerebrum or cerebral ganglia with the parietes: as, a *cerebroparietal* muscle or ligament.

**cerebropathy** (ser-ē-brop'ā-thi), *n.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + Gr. *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a hypochondriacal condition, approaching insanity, which sometimes supervenes in persons whose brains have been overtaxed. *Dunglison.*

**cerebropedal** (ser'ē-brō-ped'al), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *pedal*.] In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to both the cerebral and the pedal nervous ganglia.

**cerebrophysiology** (ser'ē-brō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< *cerebrum* + *physiology*.] The physiology of the cerebrum.

**cerebropleurovisceral** (ser'ē-brō-plō'rō-vis'ē-ral), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *pleura* + *viscera* + *-al*.] Representing the cerebral, pleural, and visceral ganglia, as a single pair of ganglia in some mollusks. [Rare.]

The typical pedal ganglia . . . are joined to the *cerebropleurovisceral* ganglia by connectives. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 693.

**cerebrorachidian** (ser'ē-brō-rā-kid'i-an), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *rachis* (*rachid-*) + *-ian*.] Same as *cerebrospinal*.

**cerebrose, cerebrous** (ser'ē-brōs, -brus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *cerebroso*, < L. *cerebrosus*, brain-sick, hot-brained, mad, < *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] In *pathol.*, brain-sick; mad; headstrong; passionate. [Rare.]

**cerebrosensorial** (ser'ē-brō-sen-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *sensorium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the brain and to sensation.

**cerebrosity** (ser-ē-bros'i-ti), *n.* [< NL. **cerebrositas(t-)s*, < L. *cerebrosus*, hotheaded: see *cerebrose*.] Hotheadedness; brain-sickness. [Rare.]

**cerebrospinal** (ser'ē-brō-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; consisting of the brain and spinal cord; cerebromedullary: as, the *cerebrospinal* system. Also *cerebrorachidian*.—**Cerebrospinal axis**, the brain and spinal cord taken together.—**Cerebrospinal canal**. See *canal*[1].—**Cerebrospinal fluid**, a fluid between the arachnoid and the pia mater membranes investing the brain and spinal cord.—**Cerebrospinal meningitis**, inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord.—**Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, a malignant zymotic, non-contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the cranial and spinal meninges, the appearance in many cases of small red or purplish spots called petechiæ, and profound general disturbance showing itself in many ways. Also called *spotted fever*.

**cerebrot** (ser'ē-brot), *n.* [< *cerebrum*.] Same as *cephalot*.

**cerebrous**, *a.* See *cerebrose*.

**cerebrovisceral** (ser'ē-brō-vis'ē-ral), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *viscera* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cerebral and visceral nervous ganglia of mollusks: as, a *cerebrovisceral* commissure.

**cerebrum** (ser'ē-brum), *n.*; pl. *cerebra* (-brȧ). [L. (NL.), the brain, prob. akin to Gr. *κάρα*, the head (see *cheer*[1]), to *κραίον*, cranium, and to AS. *hærnes*: see *harns*. Cf. *cerebellum*.] 1. The entire brain; the encephalon.—2. That portion of the brain which lies in front of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. This is the ordinary meaning of the term in human anatomy, the cerebrum in this use comprising the prosencephalon or cerebral hemispheres and the olfactory lobes, the thalamencephalon or optic thalami and other parts about the third ventricle, and the mesencephalon, consisting of the corpora quadrigemina above and the crura cerebri below. See cuts under *brain*, *corpus*, and *cerebral*.

The *cerebrum* is generally recognized as the chief organ of mind; and mind, in its ordinary acceptation, means more especially a comparatively intricate co-ordination in time—the consciousness of a creature "looking before and after," and using past experiences to regulate future conduct. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 22, note.

3. The two cerebral hemispheres taken together, with the olfactory lobes; the prosencephalon. See *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral*.—4. In insects, the supra-esophageal ganglion, formed by the union of several ganglia in the upper part of the head, and often called the *brain*.—5. In invertebrates generally, the principal nervous ganglion or ganglia of the head.—**Cerebrum Jovis** (literally, Jupiter's brain), a name given by old chemists to burnt tartar.—**Cerebrum parvum**, the little brain; the cerebellum.—**Cistern of the cerebrum**. See *cistern*.—**Testudo cerebri** (literally, the tortoise of the brain), a name of the fornix: so called because it seems to support or bear up the cerebrum, as a tortoise was fabled to support the world.

**cerecloth** (sēr'klôth), *n.* [< *cere* + *cloth*.] A linen or other cloth saturated or coated with wax in such a way as to be proof against moisture, used as an under-cover for an altar, as a wrapping or bandage in medical treatment, etc., and especially (in this case also called *cerement*) as a wrapper for a corpse.

It [lead] were too gross
To rib her *cerecloth* in the obscure grave.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

His honourable head
Seal'd up in salves and *cerecloths*, like a packet,
And so sent over to an hospital.
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

So to bed, and there had a *cere-cloth* laid to my foot, but in great pain all night long. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 191.

**Antiseptic cerecloth**, cloth or thin calico saturated with solid paraffin, to which oil, wax, and carbolic acid are added, used for the treatment of wounds. *Dunglison.*

**cereclothed**†, *a.* Wrapped in a cerecloth. *Sir T. Browne.*

**cerectomy** (se-rek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn (cornea), + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the excision of the outer layers of the cornea. Also *kerectomy*.

**cered** (sērd), *a.* [< ME. *cered*; < *cere*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Waxed.

*Cered* pokets, sal peter, vitriole.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

2. In *ornith.*, having a cere; cerate.

**cerement** (sēr'mẹnt), *n.* [< F. *cirement* (Cotgrave), a waxing, a dressing or covering with wax, < *cirer*, wax: see *cero*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. Cloth dipped in melted wax and used in wrapping dead bodies when they are embalmed; hence, any grave-cloth; in the plural, grave-clothes in general.

Let me not burst in ignorance! but tell,
Why thy canonis'd bones, hearsed in death,
Have burst their *cerements*! *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

A *cerement* from the grave. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. The under-cover of an altar-slab.

**ceremonial** (ser-ē-mō'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cérémonial* = Sp. Pg. *ceremonial* = It. *ceremoniale*, < LL. *cærimonialis*, < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-al*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites: ritual; pertaining to or consisting in the observance of set forms or formalities.

The *ceremonial* rites of marriage.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

It is certain that books, in any language, will tend to encourage a diction too remote from the style of spoken idiom; whilst the greater solemnity and the more *ceremonial* costume of regular literature must often demand such a non-idiomatic diction, upon mere principles of good taste. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Daily intercourse among the lowest savages, whose small loose groups, scarcely to be called social, are without political or religious regulation, is under a considerable amount of *ceremonial* regulation.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 243.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion: as, the *ceremonial* law, as distinguished from the *moral* law.

There is no elaborate imitation of classical antiquity, no scrupulous purity, none of the *ceremonial* cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical Pharisees.
*Macaulay.*

3†. Observant of forms; precise in manners; formal: as, "the dull, *ceremonial* track." *Dryden.* [*Ceremonious* is now used in this sense.]

Very magnifical and *ceremonial* in his outward comportment. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

=Syn. 1. *Ceremonious*, *Formal*, etc. See *ceremonious*.

II. *n.* 1. A system of rites or ceremonies enjoined by law or established by custom, as in religious worship, social intercourse, etc.; rites, formalities, or requirements of etiquette, to be observed on any special occasion.

I have known my friend Sir Roger's dinner almost cold before the company could adjust the *ceremonial*, and be prevailed upon to sit down. *Addison*, Country Manners.

The next year saw me advanced to the trust and power of adjusting the *ceremonial* of an assembly.
*Johnson*, Rambler, No. 109.

The forever-fickle creeds and *ceremonials* of the parochial corners which we who dwell in them sublimely call The World. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

Specifically—2. The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic Church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

**ceremonialism** (ser-ē-mō'ni-al-izm), *n.* [< *ceremonial* + *-ism*.] Adherence to or fondness for ceremony; ritualism.

In India, as elsewhere, we find an elaborate and debasing *ceremonialism* taking the place of a spiritual religion.
*Faiths of the World*, p. 27.

**ceremoniality** (ser-ē-mō-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *ceremonial* + *-ity*.] Ceremonial character.

The whole *ceremoniality* of it is confessedly gone.
*Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 287.

**ceremonially** (ser-ē-mō'ni-al-i), *adv.* In a ceremonial manner; as regards prescribed or recognized rites and ceremonies: as, a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful.

**ceremonialness** (ser-ē-mō'ni-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonial.

**ceremonious** (ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *cérémonieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ceremonioso*, < LL. *cærimoniosus*, < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-ous*.] 1†. Consisting of or relating to outward forms and rites; conformable to prescribed ceremony. [In this sense *ceremonial* is now used.]

God was . . . tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony or formality; marked by solemnity of manner or method.

O, the sacrifice!
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly
It was i' the offering! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

They [the Puritans] rejected with contempt the *ceremonious* homage which other sects substituted for the pure worship of the soul. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; characterized by more elaborate forms of politeness than are commonly used between intimate acquaintances; formal in manner or method: as, *ceremonious* phrases. *Addison.*

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewell, of our several friends.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

In her own circle, it was regarded as by no means improper for kinsfolk to visit one another without invitation, or preliminary and *ceremonious* warning.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

Very reverend and godly he [Winthrop] truly was, and a respect not merely *ceremonious*, but personal, a respect that savors of love, shows itself in the letters addressed to him. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 246.

4. Observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony; punctilious as to outward observances and ceremonies.

You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too *ceremonious* and traditional.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Ceremonious, Ceremonial, Formal.* *Ceremonious*, full of ceremony, fond of ceremony; *ceremonial*, consisting in or having the nature of ceremony, or bearing upon ceremonies: as, *ceremonious* manners, persons; *ceremonial* law, rites, uncleanness. *Formal* differs from *ceremonious* in that a *formal* person tries too hard to conform to rule in his whole bearing as well as in his bearing toward others, while a *ceremonious* person magnifies too much the conventional rules of social intercourse; thus both are opposed to *natural*, *formal* to *easy*, and *ceremonious* to *hearty* or *friendly*.

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, *ceremonious*, and reserved. *Addison.*

The Roman *ceremonial* worship was very elaborate and minute, applying to every part of daily life.
*J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, viii. § 3.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures. *Bacon*, Ceremonies and Respects.

**ceremoniously** (ser-ē-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms: as, to treat a person *ceremoniously*.

After this great work of reconciling the kingdom was done most *ceremoniously* in the parliament.
*Strype*, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

**ceremoniousness** (ser-ē-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony; formality: as, *ceremoniousness* of manners.

**ceremony** (ser'ē-mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *ceremonies* (-niz). [< ME. *cerimonie* = D. G. *ceremonie* = Dan. Sw. *ceremoni*, < OF. *ceremonie*, F. *cérémonie* = Pr. *ceremonia*, *cerimonia* = Sp. Pg. *ceremonia* = It. *ceremonia*, *cerimonia*, *cirimonia*, < L. *cærimonia* or *cæremonia*, later often *cerimonia*, sacredness, reverence, a sacred rite; perhaps akin to Skt. *karman*, action, work, < √*kar*, do; cf. L. *creare*, create, etc.: see *create* and *Ceres*.]

1. A religious observance; a solemn rite.

Bring her up to th' high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* there partake.
*Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 216.

There I heard them in the darkness, at the mystical *ceremony*,
Loosely robed in flying raiment, sang the terrible prophetesses.
*Tennyson*, Boädicea.

2. The formalities observed on some solemn or important public or state occasion in order to render it more imposing or impressive: as, the *ceremony* of crowning a king, or of laying a foundation-stone; the *ceremony* of inaugurating the President of the United States.

A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well forgot.
*Dryden*, Fables.

3. A usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; a punctilious adherence to conventional forms; punctilio.

When love begins to sicken and decay,
It useth an enforced *ceremony*.
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

She made little *ceremony* in discovering her contempt of a coxcomb. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

All *ceremonies* are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. *Chesterfield.*

I met the janissary Aga going out from him [the Bey], and a number of soldiers at the door. As I did not know him, I passed him without *ceremony*, which is not usual for any person to do. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 37.

4†. A ceremonial symbol or decoration.

No *ceremony* that to great ones 'longs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace
As mercy does. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies*.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

5†. A sign or portent; a prodigy.

For he is superstitious grown of late;
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies*.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

**Master of ceremonies.** (*a*) A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion; specifically, an officer of the royal household of England who superintends the reception of ambassadors. (*b*) An officer in many European cathedrals whose business it is to see that all the ceremonies, vestments, etc., peculiar to each season and festival are observed in the choir.—**Military ceremonies**, stated military exercises, such as guard-mounting, inspections, parades, reviews, funeral escorts and honors, color escorts, etc.—**Syn.** 1. *Forms*, *Ceremony*, *Rite*, *Observance*. *Form* is the most general of these words: it is impossible to join in worship without the use of some *forms*, however simple; we speak of legal *forms*, etc. *Ceremony* is a broader word than *rite*, in that a *rite* is always solemn and either an act of religion or suggestive of it, as marriage-*rites*, the *rites* of initiation, while *ceremony* goes so far as to cover forms of politeness. A *rite* is generally a prescribed or customary form, while a *ceremony* may be improvised for an occasion: as, the *ceremony* of laying a corner-stone or opening a new bridge. *Observance* is primarily a compliance with a requirement, as in religion, where the word was applied to the act of compliance: as, the *observance* of the sabbath.

Heavy persecution shall arise
On all who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth; the rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward *rites* and specious *forms*
Religion satisfied. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 534.

Nay, my lords, *ceremony* was but devis'd at first
To set a gloss on faint deeds, hollow welcomes,
Recanting goodness, sorry ere 'tis shown;
But where there is true friendship, there needs none.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

Little as we should look for such an origin, we meet with facts suggesting that fasting as a religious *rite* is a sequence of funeral *rites*.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 140.

With the [Hebrews'] advance from the pre-pastoral state, there was probably some divergence from their original *observances* of burial and sacrifice.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 128.

**ceremonyt**, *v. t.* [< *ceremony*, *n.*] To confirm or join by a ceremony. [Rare.]

Or if thy vows be past, and Hymen's bands
Have *ceremonied* your unequal hands,
Annul, at least avoid, thy lawless act.
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

**Cereopsinæ** (sē'rē-op-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cereopsis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Anatidæ*, represented by the genus *Cereopsis*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

**Cereopsis** (sē-rē-op'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cereus*, waxen, < *cera*, wax (> E. *cere*, q. v.), + Gr. *ὄψις*, appearance.] 1. A genus of Australian geese, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anserinæ*, having a small and extensively membranous bill, and notably long legs, bare above the suffrago. They are so named from the remarkable size of their cere. There is but one species, *C. novæ-hollandiæ*, sometimes called the *pigeon-goose*. It has been made the type of a subfamily *Cereopsinæ*.

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.—3. A genus of cœlenterates.

**cereous** (sē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *cereus*, of wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*, *Cereus*, *cerge*.] Waxen; like wax. [Rare.]

What is worth his observation goes into his *cereous* tables. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, ii. 5.

**Ceres** (sē'rēz), *n.* [L., the goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of grain; prob. from the root of *creare*, create: see *create*. Cf. *ceremony*.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the name given by the Romans to the Greek goddess Demeter, whose worship they adopted with some subordinate differences. She was the mother of Proserpine and, according to some phases of the myth, of Bacchus. She was the goddess of the earth in its capacity of bringing forth fruits, especially watching over the growth of grain (whence the adjective *cereal*). The Romans celebrated in her honor the festival of the Cerealia. Ceres was always represented fully draped. Her attributes were ears of corn and poppies, and on her head she sometimes wore a corn-measure. Her sacrifices consisted of pigs and cows.

Ceres.—Wall-painting from Pompeii, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

2. An asteroid discovered by Piazzi at Palermo, Sicily, in 1801. It is the first discovered of the telescopic planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It is very much smaller than the moon, and it presents the appearance of a star of between the seventh and the eighth magnitude.

**ceresin, ceresine** (sē'rē-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*², *-ine*².] A white waxy substance consisting of a mixture of paraffins prepared from the mineral ozocerite, and used as an adulterant of and substitute for beeswax.

**Cereus** (sē'rē-us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the resemblance of some species to a wax torch), < L. *cereus*, a wax candle, orig. an adj., of wax: see *cereous*, *cerge*, *cere*.] 1. A large genus of cactaceous plants, of the tropical and warm regions of America, including 200 species, 30 of which are found in the United States. They are oval or columnar plants, with spiny ribs or angles, large tubular funnelform flowers, and small black exalbuminous seeds. They vary greatly in form and habit, the columnar species being either erect or climbing, and the flowers are often very large, as in the night-blooming cereus group, *C. grandiflorus*, *C. Macdonaldiæ*, etc., which is well known in cultivation. The old-man cactus, *C. senilis*, is so called from the long gray hairs covering the top of the stem. The most remarkable species are those with tall columnar stems, from 25 to 50 feet high, found chiefly in northwestern Mexico and Arizona, some of them bearing large edible fruit. The best-known of this group is the giant cactus, *C. giganteus*, of Arizona. See cuts under *Cactaceæ*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Cereus*.—3. In *zoöl.*, a genus of sea-anemones, of the family *Actiniidæ*.

**cerevis** (ser'ē-vis), *n.* [< L. *cerevisia*, beer.] The small cap worn by members of students' societies in German universities. It is a low cloth cylinder, too small to fit the head; the society's monogram is usually embroidered on the crown.

**cerevisia**, *n.* See *cervisia*.

**cerfoilt**, *n.* See *chervil*.

**cerge, serge**² (sėrj), *n.* [< ME. *cerge*, *serge*, *cierge*, < OF. *cerge*, *cierge*, *sierge*, *cirge*, F. *cierge* = Pr. *ceri* = Sp. Pg. *cirio* = It. *cerio*, *ceri*, now *cero*, < L. *cereus*, a wax candle, taper, prop. adj., of wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cereous* and *cere*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a large wax candle burned before the altar.

**Ceria**¹ (sē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ*, having elongate antennæ with a terminal style.—2. [*l. c.*] An old name of some cestoid worm.

**ceria**²† (sē'ri-ą), *n.* [L. *ceria* or *cerea*, also *celia*: same as *cerevisia*, beer. Cf. *cervis*.] A drink made of corn; barley-water. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cerial**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cerrial*.

**ceriama** (ser-i-ā'mą), *n.* Same as *seriema*.

**Cerianthea** (ser-i-an'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerianthus* + *-eæ*.] A group of *Actiniaria*, with numerous unpaired septa and a single ventral esophageal groove. The septa are longest on the ventral side, and gradually diminish toward the dorsal aspect; the two septa attached to the bottom of the esophageal groove (directive septa) are remarkably small, and are distinguished in this way from the other ventral septa. Also *Cereanthea*.

**Cerianthidæ** (ser-i-an'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerianthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacodermatous actinozoans, represented by the genus *Cerianthus*. It contains hermaphrodite forms of sea-anemones, the skin of which secretes a glutinous mass filled with nematocysts or a kind of membrane. Also *Cereanthidæ*.

**Cerianthus** (ser-i-an'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, mod. tentacle, + *ἄνθος*, a flower. The allusion seems to be to the circles of tentacles.] A remarkable genus of hexamerous *Anthozoa*, having two circlets of numerous tentacles, one immediately around the mouth, the other on the margin of the disk, and one pair of the diametral folds of the mouth much longer than the other and produced as far as the pedal pore usually found on the apex of the elongated conical foot. The larva at one stage is tetramerous, with four mesenteries. The genus is typical of the family *Cerianthidæ*, and belongs to the same order (*Malacodermata*) as the sea-anemones. Also *Cereanthus*.

**ceric** (sē'rik), *a.* [< *cer*(*ium*) + *-ic*.] Containing cerium as a quadrivalent element: as, *ceric* oxid, $CeO_2$.

**ceriferous** (sē-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing or producing wax.

**cerin, cerine** (sē'rin), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*², *-ine*².] 1. The name given to that portion of beeswax (from 70 to 80 per cent. of the whole) which is soluble in alcohol. That part of cerin which is not saponified by potash was formerly called *cerain*. Probably cerin is merely impure cerotic acid.

2. A waxy substance extracted from grated cork by digestion in alcohol.—3. An ore of cerium, a variety of the mineral allanite.

**Cerinthian** (sē-rin'thi-an), *n.* One of a sect of early heretics, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew believed to have been born before the crucifixion, and one of the first heresiarchs in the church. The Gospel of John is by some supposed to have been written against his system, which was a mixture of Judaism and Gnosticism.

**Cerioporа** (ser-i-op'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *πόρος*, a passage.] The typical genus of the family *Cerioporidæ*.

**Cerioporidæ** (ser'i-ō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerioporа* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolæmata*.

**Ceriornis** (ser-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), irreg. < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, the tragopans or satyrs, of which there are several species, as *C. satyra* and *C. melanocephala* of the Himalayas, *C. temminckii* and *C. caboti* of China. More correctly *Ceratornis*.

**ceriph**, *n.* See *serif*.

**Coriphasia** (ser-i-fā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < *Ceri*(*thium*) + Gr. *φάσις*, aspect.] The typical genus of the *Coriphasiidæ*. More correctly *Cerithiopsis*. *Swainson*, 1840.

**Coriphasiidæ** (ser'i-fą-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coriphasia* + *-idæ*.] A family of [illegible]

gastropods, typified by the genus *Cerithiasia*. The species are closely related to the *Melanidæ*, but the margin of the mantle is entire, and the females are oviparous. The shell varies from an elongate turreted to a subglobular form. The operculum is subspiral. About 500 species have been described, all of which are inhabitants of North America and the West Indies.

**Cerithiasis** (se-rif'ī-a-sis), *n.* Same as *Cerithiasia*.

**cerise** (se-rēz'), *n.* and *a.* [F., < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *cherry*[1].] I. *n.* Cherry color.

II. *a.* Cherry-colored.

**cerite**[1] (sē'rīt), *n.* [< *cer*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral, a hydrated silicate of cerium, of a pale rose-red or clove-brown color, and having a dull resinous luster, occurring only in an abandoned copper-mine at Riddarhyttan in Sweden. It is the chief source of cerium, and is the mineral from which that metal was first obtained. It contains also lanthanum and didymium.

**cerite**[2] (sē'rīt), *n.* [< *Cerithium*, *Cerithium*, q. v.] A gastropod of the genus *Cerithium* or family *Cerithiidæ*.

**Cerithiidæ** (ser-i-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithium* + *-idæ*.] A family of holostomatous taenioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, or sea-snails, typified by the genus *Cerithium*, to which different limits have been assigned; the club-shells. As now generally understood, it includes mollusks with a short muzzle, eyes on short pedicles connate with the slender tentacles, and with shells elongate, turreted and having a short, wide anterior spout to the aperture or a sinuous anterior margin. The species are very numerous and mostly of small size. They are generally distributed, but most abundant in tropical seas. Also written *Cerithiadæ*. See cut under *Cerithium*.

**cerithioid** (se-rith'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cerithium* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Cerithium*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cerithiidæ*.

**cerithiopsid** (se-rith-i-op'sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cerithiopsidæ*.

**Cerithiopsidæ** (se-rith-i-op'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithiopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Cerithiopsis*. They have shells very similar to those of the *Cerithiidæ*, but the animal has a retractile proboscis. The few species are mostly confined to the northern seas.

**Cerithiopsis** (se-rith-i-op'sis), *n.* [NL., < *Cerithium* + Gr. *ὄψις*, aspect.] The typical genus of the family *Cerithiopsidæ*.

**Cerithium** (se-rith'i-um), *n.* [NL., also *Ceritium*; a modification of Gr. *κεράτιον*, a little horn, dim. of *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of club-shells of the family *Cerithiidæ*. The species are numerous. *C. obtusum* is an example.

Club-shell (*Cerithium obtusum*).

**cerium** (sē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., named by Berzelius in 1803 from the planet *Ceres*.] Chemical symbol, Ce; atomic weight, 140; specific gravity, 5.5. A metal discovered in 1803 by Klaproth, Hisinger, and Berzelius independently. It is a powder of lamellar texture, malleable, of a color between that of iron and that of lead, and acquires a metallic luster by pressure. It becomes bright by polishing, but soon tarnishes in the air. It does not occur native, but exists in combination in the mineral cerite, in which it was first found, as also in allanite, gadolinite, and some others.

**Cermatia** (sėr-mā'ti-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρμα*(*τ*-), a slice, a mite, a small coin, < *κείρειν*, shear: see *shear*.] The typical genus of the family *Cermatiidæ*, having large faceted eyes: synonymous with *Scutigera*. *C.* or *S. coleoptrata* of Europe is an example. *C. forceps* is a common species of the middle and southern United States.

**Cermatiidæ** (sėr-ma-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cermatia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilopod myriapods or centipeds, represented by the genus *Cermatia*. The filiform antennæ are at least as long as the body; the legs are long, and increase in length from before backward; and the free terga are few. They have faceted eyes instead of ocelli. Also called *Scutigeridæ*.

**cern**† (sėrn), *v. t.* [Abbreviation of *concern*.] To concern.

> What *cerns* it you if I wear pearl and gold?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

**cernet**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. and F. *cerne*, a circle, ring, compass, < L. *circinus*, a pair of compasses, < Gr. *κίρκινος*, a circle, < *κίρκος*, a circle: see *circus*, *circle*.] A circle; a ring; a magic circle.

> She a-roos softly, and made a *cerne* with hir wymple all a-boute the bussh and all a-boute Merlin.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 661.

**cernuous** (sėr'nū-us), *a.* [< L. *cernuus*, stooping or bending forward.] Drooping; hanging; having the apex curved or bent down: specifically, in *bot.*, noting less inclination than *pendulous*; in *entom.*, said of the head when it is bent down so as to form a right angle with the thorax, as in the crickets.

**cero** (sē'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *sierra*, saw, sawfish.] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus regalis*, with elongated body and of silvery color relieved by a broken brownish band along the side, above and below which are numerous brownish spots, the anterior portion of the spinous dorsal fin being black. It is closely related to the well-known Spanish mackerel, but reaches a much larger size, sometimes weighing 20 pounds.

**cerograph** (sē'rō-graf), *n.* [See *cerography*.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colors; an encaustic painting.

**cerographic, cerographical** (sē-rō-graf'ik, -i-kąl), *a.* [< *cerography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to cerography.

**cerographist** (sē-rog'rą-fist), *n.* [< *cerography* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or who practises cerography.

**cerography** (sē-rog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρογραφία*, encaustic painting, < *κηρογραφεῖν*, paint with wax, < *κηρός*, wax, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art or act of writing or engraving on wax.—2. Wax-painting; encaustic painting.

**cerolein** (sē-rō'lē-in), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-ol* + *-o-in*.] A substance obtained from beeswax by treating the wax with boiling alcohol. It is very soft, dissolves readily in cold alcohol and ether, and is acid to litmus. It is probably a mixture of fatty bodies.

**cerolite** (sē'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous magnesium silicate, occurring in reniform masses with conchoidal fracture. Also *kerolite*.

**ceroma** (sē-rō'mą), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κήρωμα*, a wax tablet, a wax salve, < *κηρός*, wax: see *cero*.] 1. In *class. antiq.*, an unguent used by wrestlers.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *cere*.

**ceromancy** (sē'rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination from the forms assumed by drops of melted wax let fall into water.

**ceromel** (sē'rō-mel), *n.* [< L. *cera* (= Gr. *κηρός*), wax, + *mel* = Gr. *μέλι*, honey.] An ointment composed of 1 part of yellow wax and from 2 to 4 parts of made honey: used in India and other tropical countries as an application for wounds and ulcers.

**ceroon**, *n.* See *seroon*.

**cerophera**ry† (sē-rof'ę-rā-ri), *n.* [A mixed form, = F. *cérofraire* = Sp. Pg. *ceroferario*, < ML. *ceroferarius*, also corruptly *ceroferagius*, an acolyte who carried candles (neut. *ceroferarium*, *ceroferale*, *cerofarium*, a stand to hold candles), < L. *cera*, wax, *cereus*, a wax candle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]; or < Gr. *κηρός*, wax, pl. *κηροί*, wax tapers, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. See *cere*, *cereous*.] 1. *Eccles.*, an acolyte; one who carries candles in religious processions. *Fuller*.—2. A stand to hold candles.

**ceroplastic** (sē-rō-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κηροπλαστικός*, modeling in wax (fem. *ἡ κηροπλαστική*, the art), < *κηρόπλαστος*, molded in wax, < *κηρός*, wax, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, verbal adj. *πλαστός*: see *plastic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the art of modeling in wax; modeled in wax.

II. *n.* The art of modeling or of forming models in wax. It probably originated in Egypt and Persia, where wax was used in embalming. The Greeks derived it from the Egyptians and applied it to portraiture in the time of Alexander the Great. The Romans decorated the vestibules of their houses with wax busts of their ancestors.

**cerosin, cerosine** (sē'rō-sin), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax (with unusual retention of nom. case-ending *-ος*; cf. *kerosene*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A wax-like substance forming a white or grayish-green coating on some species of sugar-cane. When purified, it yields fine light pearly scales.

**Cerostoma** (sē-ros'tō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of moths, the caterpillars of one species of which, *C. xylostella*, the turnip diamond-back moth, are very destructive to turnip-crops by eating the leaves. These caterpillars are about half an inch long, green in color, and tapering to both ends. The genus is referred to the family *Tineidæ*.

**cerotate** (sē'rō-tāt), *n.* [< *cerot*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cerotic acid.

**cerote**† (sē'rōt), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρωτή*, a salve, cerate, fem. of *κηρωτός*, covered with wax (= L. *cerātum*, a cerate), < *κηρός*, wax: see *cero*.] Same as *cerate*.

**cerotic** (sē-rot'ik), *a.* [< *cerote* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from beeswax.—**Cerotic acid**, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, a fatty acid existing in the free state in beeswax, and combined with ceryl as an ether in Chinese wax. It crystallizes from alcohol in delicate needles.

**Ceroxylon** (sē-rok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of tree-palms, natives of South America. They have pinnate leaves and small berries with one hard seed. The wax-palm of South America, *C. andicola*, is one of the tallest of American

Wax-palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*).

palms, reaching a height of over 150 feet, and often grows on the mountains at the limit of perpetual snow. A secretion consisting of two parts of resin and one part of wax is produced in great abundance on the stem, and is also exuded from the leaves, each tree yielding on an average 25 pounds. It is used with tallow in candle-making. The genus has also been named *Iriartea*.

**cerrial** (ser'i-ąl), *a.* [< ME. *cerial* (see first extract), prop. **cerreal*, < L. *cerreus*, of or pertaining to the *cerrus*, the Turkey oak: see *cerris*.] Pertaining to the cerris or bitter oak.

> A corone of a grene ok *cerial*
> Upon hir heed was set ful faire and meete.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1432.
>
> Chaplets green of *cerrial* oak.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 230.

**cerris** (ser'is), *n.* [NL., improp. form of L. *cerrus*, a kind of oak, the Turkey oak.] The European bitter oak, *Quercus Cerris*.

**cert** (sėrt), *adv.* [< ME. *cert*, < OF. *cert*, < L. *certo*, *certe*, adv., < *certus*, certain: see *certain*, and cf. *certes*.] Certainly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> So hy ben delited in that art
> That wery ne ben hy neuere, *cert*.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 5802.

**For cert**, for certain; certainly. [Scotch.]

**certain** (sėr'tąn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *certayn*, *certen*, < ME. *certain*, *-tayn*, *certein*, *-teyn*, *-ten*, etc., < OF. *certain*, *certein*, F. *certain* = Pr. *certan* = OSp. It. *certano*, < ML. **certanus*, extended form of L. *certus* (> Sp. *cierto* = Pg. *certo* = Pr. *cert* = OF. *cert*: see *cert*, *certes*), fixed, determined, of the same origin as *cretus*, pp. of *cernere*, separate, perceive, decide, = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate, decide, akin to Icel. *skilja*, separate: see *skill*. From the same L. source come also *ascertain*, *concern*, *decern*, *decree*, *discern*; from the Gr., *critic*, *diacritic*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Fixed; determinate; definite; specified; prescribed; settled beforehand: as in the phrase "at a time *certain*."

> Alle the bretheren and sisteren paien a *certein* somme of seluer to leghte of Trinite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.
>
> The people shall go out and gather a *certain* rate every day. Ex. xvi. 4.
>
> In France a person is compelled to make a *certain* distribution of his property among his children. *Brougham*.

2. Indefinite in the sense of not being specifically named; known but not described: applied to one or more real individual objects or characters, as distinguished from a class of objects or an order of characters; coming under particular observation, but undefined, as to kind, number, quantity, duration, etc.; some particular: as, a lady of a *certain* age.

> Therby in the rokkes be *certayne* Caues where the apostelles hyd theym in the tyme of the passyon of our Lorde.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.
>
> We returnyd to the Mounte Syon to refftesah us and ther restyd us for a *Certeyn* tyme.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 34.
>
> Then came a *certain* poor widow. Mark xii. 42.
>
> The priests and monks concluded the interview with *certain* religious services. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 145.
>
> About everything he wrote there was a *certain* natural grace and decorum. *Macaulay*.

[Formerly *some* was occasionally used before *certain* in this sense with a plural noun.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
*Some certain* edicts, and some strait decrees.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.]

**3.** Some (known but unspecified): followed by *of*.

*Certain* also *of* your own poets have said. Acts xvii. 28.

The count of Cifuentes followed, with *certain of* the chivalry of Seville. *Irving*, Granada, p. 85.

**4.** Established as true or sure; placed beyond doubt; positively ascertained and known; unquestionable; indisputable.

'Tis most *certain* your husband's coming.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise.
*Dryden.*

It is *certain* that, when Murat and Poncet were returned from Abyssinia, there was a missionary of the minor friars who arrived in Ethiopia, had an audience of the king, and wrote a letter in his name to the pope.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 521.

This is the earliest *certain* mention of the place.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 45.

**5.** Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.

Nothing so *certain* as your anchors.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

What they say, is *certaine:* but an oath they hate no lesse then periury. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

**6.** Unfailing; unerring; sure; positive: as, a *certain* remedy for rheumatism.

Such little arts are the *certain* and infallible tokens of a superficial mind. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 138.

**7.** Assured; free from doubt regarding: used absolutely, or with *of*, and formerly sometimes with *on*.

And, brethren, I myself am *certain of* you, that also ye ben full of love. *Wyclif*, Rom. xv. 14.

Be *certain* what you do, sir; lest your justice
Prove violence. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

I am *certain on't*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

A prophet *certain of* my prophecy.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**8.** Sure: with an infinitive: as, he is *certain* to be there to-morrow.

Were it fire,
And that fire *certain* to consume this body,
If Cæsar sent, I would go.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Valentinian, iv. 2.

**=Syn. 4.** Undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible, inevitable.—**7.** *Sure, Positive, Certain, Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); unhesitating, undoubting.

**II.†** *n.* **1.** A definite but unstated quantity.

Of unces a *certain* [a certain number of ounces].
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 223.

**2.** Certainty.

Whereof the *certaine* no man knoweth.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant. (ed. Pauli), I. x.

In this massacre, about 70 thousand Romans and thir associats in the places above-mention'd, of a *certaine*, lost their lives. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**3.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, prayers said daily at mass for specified persons, as for the members of a guild unable to keep a priest of its own, but who paid so much to a church to have a daily remembrance. Also *certainty*.

A *certain* consisted of saying, for certain persons, every day, at or after Mass, those same prayers which by the use of Sarum each parish priest was enjoined to put up to God, on Sundays, for all souls departed.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 127.

**For certain,** certainly; of a certainty: now only colloquial: as, I do not know *for certain*. [A phrase still current.]

*For certain*,
This is of purpose laid by some that hate me.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

**In certain†,** with certainty; with assurance. *Chaucer.*

To know *in sertayn* ho fourged and wrought
Roial lesigne[n], the noble castell.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 134.

**In good certain†,** certainly; beyond all doubt.

*In good certain*, madam, it makes you look most heavenly.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

**certain†** (sèr'tān), *adv.* [< ME. *certain*, *-tayn*, etc., adj. as adv.] Certainly; assuredly.

And elles *certeyn* were thei to blame.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 375.

'Tis *certain* so;—the Prince woos for himself.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

**certainly** (sèr'tān-li), *adv.* [< ME. *certainly, certeinliche*, etc.; < *certain* + *-ly*².] With certainty; without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; inevitably; assuredly; undoubtedly; unquestionably; of a certainty.

He said, I will *certainly* return unto thee. Gen. xviii. 10.

For *certeynly* he that hathe a litille there of upon him, it helethe him of the fallynge Evylle.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 69.

The discontented Whigs were, not perhaps in number, but *certainly* in ability, experience, and weight, by far the most important part of the Opposition.
*Macaulay*, William Pitt.

**certainness** (sèr'tān-nes), *n.* Same as *certainty*.

**certainty** (sèr'tān-ti), *n.*; pl. *certainties* (-tiz). [< ME. *certeinte, certeynte*, < OF. *certaineté* (= Pr. *certanetat* = OSp. *certanedad*), < *certain*, certain.] **1.** The quality or fact of being certain, fixed, determinate, or sure; the possession, as by a judgment or proposition, of certain marks which place it in the class of true propositions; exemption from failure or liability to fail; infallibility; inevitability: as, the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a remedy.

Nature assureth us by never-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither *certainty* nor durability.
*Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. 54.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ames.*

Certitude is a mental state: *certainty* is a quality of propositions. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 331.

**2.** A clearly established fact, truth, or state; that which is positively ascertained, demonstrated, or intuitively known, or which cannot be questioned.

Know for a *certainty* that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations. Josh. xxiii. 13.

I speak from *certainties*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2.

But I haue little *certaintie* to say of him.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 81.

*Certainties* are uninteresting and sating. *Landor.*

**3.** That which is sure to be or occur; an assured event or result; an unerring forecast.

An event had happened in the north which had changed the whole fortune of the war [the American revolution], and made the triumph of the Revolution a *certainty*.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

**4.** Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt; certitude.

Such sober *certainty* of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton*, Comus, l. 263.

I therefore share Augustine's repugnance to Probability as the sole goal of human truth-search, and believe with him that the human reason is destined to attain positive indubitable *certainty*.
*J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 358.

*Certainty* is not in sensation, though sensation is so constantly our means of acquiring it. *Certainty* belongs to thought and to thought only. Self-conscious, reflective thought is then our ultimate and absolute criterion.
*Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 46.

**5†.** Same as *certain*, 3.

The vicarye of the forsayde chirche of seynt Clement schal haue iiij. s. and iiij. d. for his *certeynte* of messes.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 278.

**Demonstrative** (or **derivative**) **certainty**, that which is produced by demonstration: opposed to *intuitive certainty*.—**Empirical certainty**, certainty founded on experience.—**Esthetic certainty**. See *esthetic*.—**Immediate certainty**, the certainty of what is undemonstrable.—**Intuitive certainty**, certainty depending upon intuition.—**Moral certainty**, a probability sufficiently strong to justify action upon it: as, there is a *moral certainty* that the sun will rise to-morrow.—**Principle of certainty**, in *logic*, the formula "*A* is *A*," whatever logical term *A* may be; the principle of identity.—**Rational certainty**, certainty founded on reason.—**Subjective certainty**, firm confidence in a belief.

**certes** (sèr'tēz), *adv.* [< ME. *certes, certez, certis, certys*, < OF. *certes*, F. *certes* (prop. fem. pl., as in phrase *à certes, par certes*) = Pr. OSp. *certas*, < L. *certas*, fem. acc. pl. of *certus*, certain: see *cert, certain*.] Certainly; in truth; verily.

But therof *certes* nedid noght haue doute,
All redy was made a place ful solain.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 863.

Owe! *certes!* what I am worthely wroghte with wyrschip, i-wys! *York Plays*, p. 4.

*Certes*, Madame, ye have great cause of plaint.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 52.

**Certhia** (sèr'thi-ạ), *n.* [NL., formerly also *certhias, certhius* (Gesner, 1555), < Gr. *κέρθιος*, a little bird, the common tree-creeper.] **1.** An old Linnean genus of birds, of indefinite character, containing many small slender-billed species later referred to different families and orders.—**2.** As now restricted, the typical genus of the small family *Certhiidæ*. The type is the common tree-creeper of Europe, Asia, and America, *C. familiaris*. See *creeper*, 4 (*a*).

**Certhidea** (sèr-thid'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < *Certhia* + *-idea*.] A genus of remarkable fringilline birds, peculiar to the Galapagos islands, and related to *Cactornis, Camarhynchus*, and *Geospiza*. The type-species is *C. olivacea*.

**Certhiidæ** (sèr-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Certhia;* the creepers, properly so called. It is a small group of about a dozen species and four or five genera, falling into two sections, commonly called subfamilies, one of which, *Tichodrominæ*, contains the wall-creepers and some others, and the other, *Certhiinæ*, the typical tree-creepers of the genus *Certhia* and its immediate allies. Also written *Certhiadæ*.

**Certhiinæ** (sèr-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia*, 2, + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Certhiidæ*.

**Certhilauda** (sèr-thi-lâ'dạ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), prop. **Certhialauda*, < *Certhia* + *Alauda*, q. v.] A genus of larks, chiefly African, of the family *Alaudidæ*, the type of which is *C. capensis* of South Africa. There are several other species.

**Certhiola** (sèr-thī'ō-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835), dim. of *Certhia*, q. v.] A genus of honey-creepers, of the family *Cœrebidæ*, containing about 15 species or varieties, chiefly of the West Indies. The bill is but little shorter than the head, stout at the base, but curved and rapidly tapering to the acute tip; the rictus is without bristles; the wings are long; and the tail is short and rounded. *C. flaveola* is a leading species. *C. bahamensis*, the Bahaman honey-creeper, occurs in Florida.

**Certhiomorphæ** (sèr'thi-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, containing the tree-creepers, nuthatches, and some others: synonymous with *Scansores* of the same author.

**certie, certy** (sèr'ti), *n.* [Due to ME. *certis, certes*, certainly: see *certes* and *cert.*] A word used only in the phrases *by my certie, my certie*, a kind of oath, equivalent to *by my faith, by my conscience*, or *in good troth*. [Scotch.]

*My certie!* few ever wrought for siccan a day's wage.
*Scott.*

**certificate** (sèr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* [= F. *certificat* = Sp. Pg. *certificado* = It. *certificato*, < ML. *certificatus*, pp. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] **1.** In a general sense, a written testimony to the truth of something; a paper written in order to serve as evidence of a matter of fact.

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

I wrote a simple *certificate*, explaining who he was and whence he came. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 28.

**2.** In a more particular sense, a statement written and signed (usually by some public officer), but not necessarily nor usually sworn to, which is by law made evidence of the truth of the facts stated, for all or for certain purposes. Such are, for example, a *certificate of discharge*, issued by a bankruptcy court to show that a bankrupt has been duly released from his debts; a *certificate of naturalization*, issued by the proper court to show that the holder has been duly made a citizen; a *certificate of registry*, issued by a custom-house collector to show that a vessel has complied with the navigation laws. A certificate is the usual mode of evidencing those acts of ministerial and executive officers which are done for the benefit of particular persons who may desire to possess evidence of them independently of official record.—**Allotment certificate.** See *allotment*.—**Certificate lands**, in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the western portion of the State which might be bought with the certificates which the soldiers of that State in the revolutionary army had received in lieu of pay.—**Certificate of deposit**, a written acknowledgment of a bank that it has received from the person named a sum of money as a deposit.—**Certificate of origin**, a British custom-house document required from importers of cocoa, coffee, spirits, and sugar imported from any British colony, to certify the place of production of the commodity in question.—**Clearing-house certificate.** See *clearing-house*.—**Continuous-service certificate.** See *continuous*.—**Gold and silver certificates**, certificates issued by the United States government, circulating as money, on the security of gold deposited with the government for the purpose, or of silver coin belonging to itself. The smallest denomination of the former is twenty dollars, and of the latter one dollar.

**certificate** (sèr-tif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *certificated*, ppr. *certificating*. [< *certificate*, *n.*] **1.** To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; furnish with a certificate: as, to *certificate* the captain of a vessel. [In this sense used chiefly in the past participle.]

By the 12th of Queen Anne, it was further enacted, that neither the servants nor apprentices of such *certificated* man should gain any settlement in the parish where he resided under such certificate.
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. x.

The teacher, a gentleman, was *certificated* for one of the lower grades. *Jour. of Education*, XIV. 845.

**2.** To attest, certify, or vouch for by certificate: as, to *certificate* a fact.

**certification** (sèr'ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *certification* = Sp. *certificacion* = Pg. *certificação* = It. *certificazione*, < ML. *certificatio(n-)*, < *certificare*, pp. *certificatus*, certify: see *certify*.] **1.** The act of certifying or informing; notification of a fact.

Of whiche ridinge that other knight had *certification*.
*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 174.

He was served with a new order to appear, . . . with this *certification*, that if he appeared not they would proceed.
*Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, ii.

**2.** A making sure or certain; certain information; means of knowing.

There can be no *certification* how they stand.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 219.

**3.** An explicit or formal notice; specifically, in *law*, a certificate attesting the truth of some statement or event; the return to a writ.—**4.** The writing on the face of a check by which it is certified. See *certify*.

**certifier** (sėr'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who certifies or assures.

**certify** (sėr'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *certified*, ppr. *certifying*. [< ME. *certifien*, < OF. *certifier*, *certefier*, F. *certifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *certificar* = It. *certificare*, < ML. *certificare*, certify, < L. *certus*, certain, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *certain* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assure or make certain (of); give certain information to; tell positively: applied to persons, and followed by *of* before the thing told about, or by *that* before a verb and its nominative: as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

And returne to telle how Merlin departed from the kynge Arthur, and how he *certified* the kynge Ban and his wif *of* dyuers dremes that thei hadden mette.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 416.

In a iournay, to *certefy* you all,
An hundered knightes of this said contre
Distroed and slain, put to deth mortall.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4068.

We sent and *certified* the king. Ezra iv. 14.

I go to *certify* her, Talbot's here. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

You are so good, 'tis a shame to scold at you; but you never till now *certified* me *that* you were at Casa Ambrosio.
*Gray*, Letters, I. 126.

**2.** To give certain information of; make clear, definite, or certain; vouch for: applied to things.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

The disease and deformity around us *certify* the infraction of natural, intellectual, and moral laws.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 226.

**3.** To testify to or vouch for in writing; make a declaration of in writing under hand, or hand and seal; make known or establish as a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded.
*Blackstone*.

**Certified check**, a check which has been recognized by a competent officer of a bank as a valid appropriation of the amount of money specified therein to the payee, and bearing the evidence of such recognition.—**To certify a check**, to acknowledge in writing upon it that the bank on which it is drawn has funds of the drawer sufficient to pay it. This is done by writing across the face of the check the name of the officer deputed by the bank for that purpose, and the word "good," or any customary equivalent; when done by authority of the bank this has the same effect as the acceptance of a bill of exchange, binding the bank to pay the amount of the check, whether in funds of the drawer or not.

**II.** *intrans.* To testify; declare the truth; make a certification or certificate. [Rare.]

And thei seide that thei were with Julius Cesar, Emperour of Rome, and ledde to hym that sauage man that thei hadde founded in the foreste, for to *certefie* of a vision that was shewed hym slepinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 426.

The trial by certificate is allowed in such cases where the evidence of the person *certifying* is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute.
*Blackstone*, Commentaries, III. xxii. 3.

**certiorari** (sėr'shi-ō-rā'rī), *n.* [< LL. *certiorari*, be informed of, inf. pass. of *certiorare*, inform, lit. make more certain, < L. *certior*, compar. of *certus*, certain: see *certain*.] In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior court to call up the record of a proceeding in an inferior court or before any body or officer exercising judicial power, that it may be tried or reviewed in the superior court. This writ is usually obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court or body. It is now to a great extent superseded by the appeal.

**certiorate**† (sėr'shi-ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *certioratus*, pp. of *certiorare*, inform: see *certiorari*.] To inform; assure.

As I am this instant *certiorated* from the court at Whitehall. *Scott*, Peveril, xii.

**certitude** (sėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *certitude* = Pr. *sertetut* = Cat. *certitut* = Sp. *certitud* = It. *certitudine*, < ML. *certitudo* (*-din-*), < L. *certus*, certain: see *certain*.] Certainty; complete assurance; freedom from doubt.

The world . . .
Hath really neither joy, nor light, nor love,
Nor *certitude*, nor peace, nor help for pain.
*M. Arnold*.

*Certitude*, as I have said, is the perception of a truth with the perception that it is a truth.
*J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

**cert-money** (sėrt'mun'i), *n.* [< ME. *cert* (see *cert*) + *money*.] In *old Eng. law*, head-money, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred.

**certosa** (cher-tō'sä), *n.* [It.; cf. *Carthusian*.] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in Italy. The most celebrated is the great establishment near Pavia in Lombardy, founded by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, first duke of Milan, in 1396, the decorations of which are of extraordinary architectural richness.

**certosina-work** (cher-tō-sē'nä-wėrk), *n.* [< It. *certosina* (< *certosa*, a convent of Carthusian monks) + *work*.] An inlay of wood and other materials, usually light upon dark, as ivory, satinwood, and the like on walnut or other dark wood. Compare *tarsia*.

**certy**, *n.* See *certie*.

**cerulet**†, *a.* [< L. *cærulus*, dark-blue: see *cerulean*.] Cerulean. Also spelled *cærule*.

Then gan the shepheard gather into one
His straggling Goates, and drave them to a foord,
Whose *cærule* streame, rombling in Pible stone,
Crept under mosse as greene as any goord.
*Spenser*, Virgils Gnat.

The bark,
That silently adown the *cerule* stream
Glides with swift sails. *J. Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

**cerulean** (sē-rö'lē-an), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-an*.] Sky-colored; clear light-blue; blue. Also spelled *cærulean*.

It stands like the *cerulean* arch we see,
Majestic in its own simplicity.
*Cowper*, Truth, l. 26.

Blue — blue — as if that sky let fall
A flower from its *cerulean* wall.
*Bryant*, Fringed Gentian.

**Cerulean blue.** See *blue*.—**Cerulean warbler**, *Dendræca cærulea*, a small insectivorous migratory bird of North America, 4½ inches long, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, of an azure-blue color varied with black and white.

**ceruleated** (sē-rö'lē-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Painted blue. Also spelled *cæruleated*. [Rare.]

**cerulein** (sē-rö'lē-in), *n.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-in*2.] 1. Same as *azulene*.—2. A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating gallein with strong sulphuric acid. It is mostly used in dyeing or printing cotton fabrics, although applicable to wool and silk. It produces fast olive-green shades. Sometimes called *anthracene green*.

**ceruleous**† (sē-rö'lē-us), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus*, poet. also *cærulus*, dark-blue, dark-green, dark-colored; perhaps for **cælulus*, < *cælum*, the sky: see *ceil*, *celest*.] Cerulean. Also spelled *cæruleous*.

This *ceruleous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament.
*Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 3 h.

**cerulescent** (ser-ö-les'ent), *a.* [< *cerule* + *-escent*.] Somewhat blue; approaching in color to blue. Also spelled *cæruleascent*.

**ceruleum** (sē-rö'lē-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cæruleum*, neut. of *cæruleus*, blue: see *ceruleous*.] A blue pigment, consisting of stannate of protoxid of cobalt, mixed with stannic acid and sulphate of lime. *Ure*, Dict. Also spelled *cæruleum*.

**cerulific** (ser-ö-lif'ik), *a.* [< L. *cæruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Of or producing a blue or sky-blue color. Also spelled *cærulific*. [Rare.]

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are . . . separated one from another.
*N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 2.

**cerumen** (sē-rö'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] Ear-wax; the wax-like substance secreted by numerous glands situated in the external meatus of the ear. It is a mixture mainly of fats and soaps, with some coloring matter. It acts as a lubricant, and by its peculiar bitterness is supposed to prevent the entrance of insects.

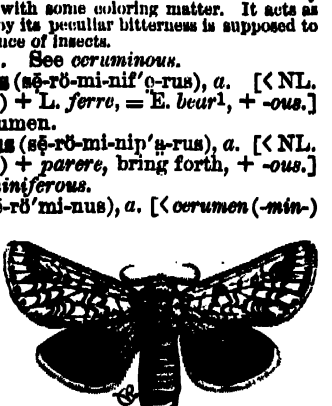
**cerumenous**, *a.* See *ceruminous*.

**ceruminiferous** (sē-rö-mi-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cerumen* (*-min-*) + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] Producing cerumen.

**ceruminiparous** (sē-rö-mi-nip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cerumen* (*-min-*) + *parere*, bring forth, + *-ous*.] Same as *ceruminiferous*.

**ceruminous** (sē-rö'mi-nus), *a.* [< *cerumen* (*-min-*) + *-ous*.] Relating to or containing cerumen. Also written *cerumenous*.—**Ceruminous glands.** See *gland*.

**Cerura** (se-rö'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of arctiid moths: so called from the extensile anal appendages of the larvæ. The species are known as puss-moths; *C. vinula*, which feeds on the willow, poplar, and other trees, is an example. See *puss-moth*.


Puss-moth (*Cerura multiscripta*), natural size.

**ceruse** (sē'rös), *n.* [< ME. *ceruse*, < OF. *ceruse*, F. *céruse* = Pr. *cerusa* = Sp. Pg. *cerusa* = It. *cerussa*, < L. *cerussa*, white lead, prob. < *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] White lead; a mixture or compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse, but in this case it is generally called *cerusite*.

Ther was quyksilver, litarge, ne bremstoon,
Boras, *ceruse*, ne ollie of tartre noon,
Ne oynement that wolde clense and lyte,
That him mighte helpen of his whelkes white.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 629.

Lend me your scarlet, lady. 'Tis the sun
Hath giv'n some little taint unto the *ceruse*.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 1.

Your ladyship looks pale;
But I, your doctor, have a *ceruse* for you.
*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

**Ceruse of antimony**, a white oxid of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed.

**ceruse** (sē'rös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerused*, ppr. *cerusing*. [< *ceruse*, *n.*] To wash with ceruse; apply ceruse to as a cosmetic.

Here's a colour!
What lady's cheek, though *ceruse'd* o'er, comes near it?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

**cerusite, cerussite** (ser'ö-sīt), *n.* [< *ceruse* (L. *cerussa*) + *-ite*2.] A native carbonate of lead, $PbCO_3$; a common lead ore, found in England, Siberia, the Harz, etc., often in conjunction with galena or sulphid of lead. It occurs crystallized, fine granular, or earthy. Its color is white, yellowish, or grayish, and its luster adamantine. It is often derived from the decomposition of galena. Sometimes called *ceruse*.

**cervalat**, **cervelat**†, *n.* [F. *cervelat*, a kind of sausage, whence ult. E. *saveloy*, q. v.] 1. A kind of sausage. See *saveloy*.—2. An obsolete musical instrument of the clarinet kind, producing tones similar to those of the bassoon.

**Cervantist** (sėr-van'tist), *n.* [< *Cervantes* + *-ist*.] A student of the works of Cervantes (1547–1616), a Spanish novelist, author of "Don Quixote."

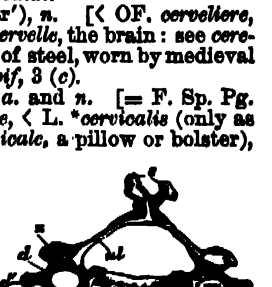
Mr. Gibson's versions of the almost forgotten dramatic and lyrical works of the author of "Don Quixote" have won the applause of all true *Cervantists*, both in England and in Spain. *Athenæum*, No. 3077, p. 499.

**cervantite** (sėr-van'tīt), *n.* [< *Cervantes*, a locality in Spanish Galicia, + *-ite*2.] A native oxid of antimony of a white to yellow color, occurring in acicular crystallizations or massive.

**cervelat**†, *n.* See *cervalat*.

**cervelière** (sėr-ve-liėr'), *n.* [< OF. *cerveliere*, *cervelliere*, < *cerveau*, *cervelle*, the brain: see *cerebellum*.] A skull-cap of steel, worn by medieval foot-soldiers. See *coif*, 3 (*c*).

**cervical** (sėr'vi-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *cervical* = It. *cervicale*, < L. **cervicalis* (only as neut. n. *cervical*, *cervicale*, a pillow or bolster), < *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the neck: as, the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels; *cervical* vertebræ.—**2.** In *med.*, pertaining to the cervix or neck of the uterus: as, *cervical* endometritis.—**3.** In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the cervix, scruff, or back of the neck, or to the auchenium, just behind the nape of the neck: as, a *cervical* collar.—**Cervical fold**, in *Crustacea*, a depression on the sides of the body, representing the union of the maxillary with the maxillipedary segments. It represents the neck of such an animal, or the demarkation between the head and the thorax, and contains the scaphognathite, an appendage of the second maxilla.—**Cervical ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Cervical groove**, in *Crustacea*, an impression on the carapace parallel with the cervical fold.—**Cervical sclerites**, in *entom.*, small chitinous pieces in the membrane which connects the head of an insect with the body. *Huxley*. See cut under *Insecta*.


Third Human Cervical Vertebra.

*c*, centrum; *s*, bifid neural spine; *nl*, neural lamina; *d*, diapophysis proper, being the posterior or tubercular transverse process; *p*, parapophysis, being the anterior or capitular transverse process; *d'*, *p'*, so-called tubercles; *z*, prezygapophysis; *vv*, vertebrarterial foramen.

**II.** *n.* A cervical part or organ; especially, a cervical vertebra.

**Cervicapra** (sėr-vi-kap'rä), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < *Cervus* + *Capra*.] A genus of African

antelopes, including such species as the bohor, *C. bohor*, and the isabelline antelope, *C. isabellina:* used synonymously with *Kobus*. See cut under *bohor*.

**Cervicaprinæ** (sėr'vi-ka-prī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervicapra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of African antelopes, including such genera as *Cervicapra, Kobus, Neotragus*, etc.

**cervicaprine** (sėr-vi-kap'rin), *a.* Combining characters of the deer and the goat; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cervicaprinæ*.

**cervices,** *n.* Plural of *cervix*.

**cervicicardiac** (sėr'vi-si-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the heart.—**Cervicicardiac nerves,** several branches from the cervical portion of the pneumogastric nerve to the cardiac plexus.

**cervicide** (sėr'vi-sīd), *n.* [< L. *cervus*, a deer, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of deer: as, "a wanton *cervicide*," *B. Taylor*. [Rare.]

**cerviciplex** (sėr'vi-si-pleks), *n.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *plexus*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the cervical plexus of nerves. See *plexus*. [Rare.]

**cervicispinal** (sėr'vi-si-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*. Cf. *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the cervical region of the spinal column, or to vertebræ of the neck.

**cervicitis** (sėr-vi-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neck (cervix) of the uterus.

**cervicobrachial** (sėr'vi-kō-brā'ki-al), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *brachium*, arm, + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the arm.

**Cervicobranchia** (sėr'vi-kō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *branchia*, gills.] A suborder of heteroglossate scutibranchiate gastropods, with lamellar gills in a single row on the side of the gill-cavity at the back of the neck, and the shell conical and symmetrical. It was framed by Gray for the families *Tocturidæ, Lepetidæ*, and *Gadinüdæ*. [Not in use.]

**Cervicobranchiata** (sėr'vi-kō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cervicobranchiatus:* see *cervicobranchiate*.] In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of *Mollusca* forming a subclass, *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, and including two families, *Retifera* and *Branchifera*. [Not in use.]

**cervicobranchiate** (sėr'vi-kō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cervicobranchiatus*, < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + NL. *branchia*, gills.] Having cervical branchiæ or gills; of or pertaining to the *Cervicobranchia* or *Cervicobranchiata*.

**cervicodynia** (sėr'vi-kō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia or cramp of the neck.

**cervicofacial** (sėr'vi-kō-fā'shial), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *facies*, face, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the neck and the face: as, the *cervicofacial* division of the facial nerve.

**cervico-occipital** (sėr'vi-kō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *occiput* (*occipit-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the back of the head.

**cervico-orbicular** (sėr'vi-kō-ôr-bik'ū-lėr), *a.* [< NL. *cervico-orbicularis*, q. v.] Connecting the cervix with an orbicular muscle: specifically applied to the cervico-orbicularis.

**cervico-orbicularis** (sėr'vi-kō-ôr-bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.* [NL., < L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *orbicularis:* see *orbicular*.] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the cervical fascia with the anterior dorsal part of the orbicularis panniculi, the sphincterial action of which it assists in counteracting.

**cervicorn** (sėr'vi-kôrn), *a.* [< L. *cervus*, a deer, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Branching like the antlers of a deer.

> This type . . . being sometimes globular, sometimes stellate, sometimes *cervicorn*.
> *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 473.

**cerviculate** (sėr-vik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *cervicula*, a little neck, dim. of *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, forming a slender neck: applied to the prothorax when it is unusually long and cylindrical, as in certain *Hymenoptera* and *Neuroptera*.

**cervid** (sėr'vid), *n.* A ruminant of the family *Cervidæ*, as a deer.

**Cervidæ** (sėr'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ungulate artiodactyl ruminant mammals; the deer tribe. It is characterised by a polycotyledonary placenta and a fourfold stomach; a skull with the auditory bulla but little produced downward, and applied only to the inner surface of the paroccipital process; a styloid process directed downward between the bulla and the paroccipital, and not inclosed in a fold of the bulla; a palatine axis nearly parallel with the occipitosphenoid axis; and diversiform horns, generally present in the male sex only, solid, caducous, usually branched, and known as antlers. The family formerly included the small deer-like animals of the genus *Tragulus*, but these are now regarded as a separate family. The *Cervidæ* are divided into the *Cervinæ*, the *Cervulinæ*, and the *Moschinæ*, or the deer proper, muntjacs, and musk-deer. The leading genera are *Alces, Rangifer, Dama, Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus, Cervulus, Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*, represented by such animals as the elk or moose, the reindeer, cariboo, wapiti, stag, roebuck, fallow-deer, muntjac, musk-deer, etc. The *Cervidæ* are first found fossil in the Miocene.

**Cervinæ** (sėr-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *cervine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cervidæ*, having horns in one or both sexes, and the canine teeth small or wanting, characters distinguishing the typical deer from the muntjacs (*Cervulinæ*) and the musk-deer (*Moschinæ*).

**cervine** (sėr'vin), *a.* [< L. *cervinus*, < *cervus*, a deer: see *Cervus*.] 1. Pertaining to deer, or animals of the family *Cervidæ*.—2. Of a deep tawny or fawn color; dun.—**Cervine anoplothere.** See *Dichobune*.

**cervisia, cerevisia** (sėr-, ser-ę-vis'i-ą), *n.* [L., also *cervesia*, beer: a word of Gallic origin.] Beer.

**cervix** (sėr'viks), *n.*; pl. *cervices* (-vi-sēz). [L., the neck.] 1. In *soöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The neck; the constricted part of the body between the head and the chest. [Little used.] (*b*) The back of the neck; the scruff of the neck, regarded either as to its surface or its deep parts. (*c*) That part of a rib which is situated between its head and shoulder; the neck of a rib, between the capitellum and the tuberculum. (*d*) In *entom.*, the upper part of the occiput or back of the head, over the occipital foramen, and adjoining the vertex. (*e*) Part of an organ likened to a neck: as, the *cervix* of the womb or bladder.—2†. In *bot.*, a rhizome or rootstock.—**Cervix cornu,** or **cervix cornu posterioris,** the constricted part of the posterior horn of gray substance in the spinal cord.—**Cervix glandis,** the constriction behind the corona glandis of the penis.—**Cervix uteri,** the neck of the womb; the narrower and lower part of the uterus, nearly an inch in length.—**Cervix vesicæ,** the neck of the bladder.

**Cervulinæ** (sėr-vū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cervulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of small deer, of the family *Cervidæ;* the muntjacs, having horns and enlarged tusk-like canine teeth in the male. See *muntjac*.

**cervuline** (sėr'vū-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Cervulinæ* or muntjacs.

**Cervulus** (sėr'vū-lus), *n.* [NL. (cf. LL. *cervulus*, a little chevaux-de-frise), dim. of L. *cervus*, a deer (also a chevaux-de-frise).] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cervulinæ;* the muntjacs.

**Cervus** (sėr'vus), *n.* [L., a stag, a deer, = AS. *heoro-t*, E. *har-t:* see *hart*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Cervidæ* and subfamily *Cervinæ:* formerly coextensive with the family, but now restricted to such species as the stag or red-deer of Europe (*C. elaphus*), the wapiti or elk of America (*C. canadensis*), and their immediate congeners.

**ceryl** (sē'ril), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, an organic radical ($C_{27}H_{55}$) found in combination in beeswax.

**Ceryle** (ser'i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *κηρύλος*, a sea-bird of the halcyon kind.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ*

Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).

and subfamily *Alcedininæ*, of which the type is *C. rudis* of Africa and Europe. The species are, however, mostly American, and are such as the common belted kingfisher of North America, *C. alcyon*, together with a number of smaller kinds, as *C. americana*.

**cerylic** (sē-ril'ik), *a.* [< *ceryl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing ceryl: as, *cerylic* alcohol.

**cesare** (sē'zą-rē), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism, consisting of three universal propositions, the major premise and conclusion being negative and the minor premise being affirmative: as, No false religion produces good moral results; all kinds of Christianity produce good moral results; therefore, no kind of Christianity is a false religion. Five of the six letters composing the word *cesare* are significant. *C* means that the mood is reducible to *celarent;* *e*, that the major premise is a universal negative; *s*, that this premise is simply converted in the reduction; *a*, that the minor premise is a universal affirmative; *e*, that the conclusion is a universal negative. See *barbara* and *mood*[2].

**Cesarean, Cesarian,** *a.* See *Cæsarean*.

**cesarowitch** (sē-zar'ō-vich), *n.* Same as *czarevitch*.

**cese**[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

**cese**[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *seize*.

**cesious,** *a.* See *cæsious*.

**cespitate**† (ses'pi-tāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *cespitatus*, pp. of *cespitare*, prop. *cæspitare*, stumble, < L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] To stumble. *Coles*, 1717.

**cespititious** (ses-pi-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *cæspititius*, < *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] Made of turf; turfy: as, *cespititious* ramparts. *Gough*. [Rare.]

**cespitose, cæspitose** (ses'pi-tōs), *a.* [< L. as if **cæspitosus*, for which occurs *cæsposus*, < *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), a turf or sod.] 1. In *bot.*, growing in low tufty patches.—2. In *entom.*, matted; tangled: applied to a surface when it is thickly covered with long and irregularly commingled hairs.

Also *cespitous*.

**cespitosely, cæspitosely** (ses'pi-tōs-li), *adv.* In a cespitose manner.

> Filaments . . . *cæspitosely* aggregated into a sort of thallus. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 51.

**cespitous** (ses'pi-tus), *a.* Same as *cespitose*.

> A *cespitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting.
> *Martyn*.

**cespitulose** (ses-pit'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. as if **cæspitulosus*, < L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] In *bot.*, growing in small tufts.

**cess**[1]† (ses), *v. i.* [< ME. *cessen, sessen*, another form of *cesen* (*cēsen*) (whence the usual mod. form *cease*), < OF. *cesser*, < L. *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] 1. To cease.

> O nature, *cesse*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

2. To neglect a legal duty. *Cowell*.

**cess**[2] (ses), *v. t.* [A misspelling of *sess, v.*, short for *assess*.] To impose a tax upon; assess.

> A man of two thousand a year is not *cessed* at so many weapons as he has on. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.
>
> The English garrisons *cessed* and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., II. vii.

**cess**[2] (ses), *n.* [A misspelling of *sess, n.*; from the verb: see *cess*[2], *v.*] 1. A rate or tax; a public imposition. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> *Cesse* is none other but that which your selfe called imposition, but it is in a kind perhaps unacquaynted unto you. For there are *cesses* of sundrye sortes; one is, the cessing of souldiours upon the countrey.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. In Scotland, the land-tax; a permanent tax fixed at £47,954 per annum, to be levied out of the land-rent of Scotland forever, subject, however, to a power of redemption.—3†. Estimation; measure.

> The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

**cess**[3] (ses), *n.* [Perhaps a contraction of *success*.] Luck: used chiefly in the imprecation *bad cess to you* (*it, them*, etc.). [Irish.]

**cessant** (ses'ant), *a.* [< L. *cessan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cessare*, cease: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] Resting; discontinuing motion or action; inactive; dormant.

**cessation** (se-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cessatio(n-)*, < *cessare*, pp. *cessatus*, cease: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] 1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; discontinuance of motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

> The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Sir J. Hayward*.
>
> The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Addison*, Freeholder.

2†. An armistice.—**Syn. 1.** *Pause, Stay*, etc. See *stop, n.*

**cessavit** (se-sā'vit), *n.* [L., he has ceased; 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *cessare*, cease: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ given by statute to recover lands when the tenant or occupier had ceased for two years to perform the service which constituted the condition of his tenure, and had not sufficient goods

or chattels to be distrained, or when the tenant had so inclosed the land that the lord could not come upon it to distrain. This writ was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., xxvii.

**cesse**[1]†, **cesse**[2]†. See *cess*[1], *cess*[2].

**cesser** (ses'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *cesser*, a ceasing, < *cesser*, cease: see *cease*.] In *law*, a ceasing; a neglect to perform services or make payment for two years. See *cessavit*.

**cessibility**† (ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cessible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of giving way or yielding without resistance. *Sir K. Digby.*

**cessible**† (ses'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *cessible*, transferable, < L. *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield, cede: see *cede* and *-ible*.] Giving way; liable to give way; yielding.

If the parts of the strucken body be so easily *cessible* as without difficulty a stroke can divide them. *Sir K. Digby.*

**cessio bonorum** (sesh'iō bō-nō'rum). [L.: *cessio*, yielding; *bonorum*, gen. of *bona*, goods: see *cession* and *bona*.] The surrender of one's assets; in *Scots law*, a yielding or surrender of property or goods, a legal proceeding by which a debtor is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors. Any property accumulated after this surrender is, however, liable to attachment so long as the debt is not wholly paid off.

**cession** (sesh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *cession* = Sp. *cesion* = Pg. *cessão* = It. *cessione*, < L. *cessio(n-)*, a yielding, < *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield, give way, cede: see *cede*.] 1†. The act of yielding or giving way; concession.

For excusations, *cessions*, modesty itself, well governed, are but arts of ostentation. *Bacon*, Vain Glory.

No wise man ever lost anything by *cession*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 253.

2†. A yielding to physical force or impulse.

If there be a mere yielding or *cession* [in a body struck] it produceth no sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as territory, property, or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender.

A *cession* of Flanders to that crown [France] in exchange for other provinces. *Sir W. Temple.*

The *cession* of her claims on the earldom of Angus by Lady Margaret had won to Darnley's side the powerful and dangerous Earl of Morton, and had alienated from Murray the kindred houses of Ruthven and Lindsay.
*Froude*, Hist. Eng., II. ix.

4. In *civil law*, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors to avoid imprisonment. See *cessio bonorum*.—5. *Eccles.*, the leaving of one benefice in consequence of accepting another, the incumbent not having a dispensation entitling him to hold both.

**cessionary** (sesh'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cessionnaire* = Sp. *cesionario* = Pg. It. *cessionario*, < ML. *cessionarius*, < L. *cessio(n-)*: see *cession*.] I. *a.* Giving up; yielding.—**Cessionary bankrupt**, one who has surrendered his estate to be divided among his creditors.

II. *n.*; pl. *cessionaries* (-riz). In *Rom. law*, one to whom property has been assigned or conveyed; a transferee, assignee, or grantee.

The parties, cedent and *cessionary*, appeared before the magistrate; the *cessionary*, taking the position of plaintiff, declared the thing his in quiritary right.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 690.

**cessment**† (ses'ment), *n.* [< *cess*[2] + *-ment*.] An assessment or tax.

**cessor**[1] (ses'ọr), *n.* [< OF. as if **cessour*, < L. *cessator*, < *cessare*, pp. *cessatus*, cease, be inactive: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] In *Eng. law*, formerly, one who neglected for two years to perform the service by which he held lands, so that he incurred the danger of the writ of cessavit. See *cessavit*.

**cessor**[2]† (ses'ọr), *n.* [A misspelling of **scssor*, short for *assessor*: see *cess*[2].] An assessor or taxer.

**cess-pipe** (ses'pīp), *n.* A pipe for carrying off drainage from cesspools, sinks, or drains.

**cesspit** (ses'pit), *n.* [< *cess* (in *cesspool*) + *pit*[1].] Same as *cesspool*. [Rare.]

Of the deposit of such refuse in *cesspits* and privy-pits.
*Premature Death*, p. 88.

**cesspool** (ses'pōl), *n.* [The orig. and correct spelling is *scespool*; E. dial. *suspool*, < E. dial. *suse*, *sose*, a puddle, hog-wash, anything foul or muddy, a dirty mess (< Gael. *sos*, any unseemly mixture of food, a coarse mess), + E. *pool*[1].] 1. A sunk chamber, cistern, or well in a drain or privy, to receive the sediment or filth.—2. Figuratively, any foul or fetid receptacle.

The *cess-pool* of agio, now in a time of paper-money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 1.

**cest** (sest), *n.* [< L. *cestus*, a girdle: see *cestus*[1].] A lady's girdle. *Collins.* [Rare and poetical.]

**cesti**, *n.* Plural of *cestus*[1].

**Cestida** (ses'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestum* + *-idæ*.] A family of ctenophorans, constituting the order *Tæniata*, of which *Cestum* is the typical and only genus. See cut under *Cestum*.

**Cestoda** (ses-tō'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., var. of *Cestoidea*, q. v.] Same as *Cestoidea*.

**cestode** (ses'tōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *cestoid*.

**cestoid** (ses'toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* 1. In general, of or pertaining to the *Cestoidea*; being or resembling a tapeworm; tæniate.—2. More particularly, applied to the adult in distinction from the cystic state of a tænia, not cysticercoid nor hydatid, as a tapeworm.

Diagram of Structure of a Cestoid Worm with only one joint, magnified.

*A*, head and neck; *B*, a segment of the body or attached proglottis; *a*, rostellum; *b*, rostellar spines, as of a tænia; *c*, *c'*, *c''*, spinose eversible proboscis, as of *Tetrarhynchus*; *d*, sucker or bothrium; *e*, ganglion; *f*, *f'*, lateral and circular water-vessels; *h*, ramifications, and *k*, anastomosing trunk of these vessels; *i*, contractile vacuole; *l*, genital vestibule; *m*, penis and vas deferens; *n*, vagina; *o*, common cavity and interior seminal vesicle; *p*, ovary; *q*, uterus; *r*, vitellarian duct.

The tape-worms are rarely met with in both the cystic and *cestoid* conditions in the same animal.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 186.

Also *cestoideous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cestoidea*. Also called *cestoidean*.

**Cestoidea** (ses-toi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. as if **κεστοειδής*, < *κεστός*, a girdle, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of platyhelminths or flatworms, having no intestinal cavity; the tapeworms; *Tæniata* or *Agastreæ*. They are internal parasites, without digestive or blood-vascular systems, hermaphrodite, mostly of an elongated and flattened form, like a piece of tape, and with the anterior end of the body, or head, provided with hooks, suckers, spines, or other armature for adhering. In the typical forms the animal is segmented, and in the tapeworm *Tænia solium* there may be as many as 800 joints; but the head alone is the true animal, the joints or proglottides being merely hermaphroditic reproductive organs budded from the head. The embryo is called a *proscolex*, and at a later stage a *scolex*; in the encysted state the animals are known as *hydatids*. The chain of reproductive segments is the *strobila*. There are several families of cestoids, as the *Tæniidæ*, *Dibothriidæ*, *Diphyllidæ*, *Tetraphyllidæ*, *Tetrarhynchidæ*, and *Caryophyllæidæ*. Also called *Cestoda*.

**cestoideanean** (ses-toi'dē-ạn), *n.* Same as *cestoid*.

**cestoideous** (ses-toi'dē-us), *a.* Same as *cestoid*.

**cestont**, *n.* [< OF. *ceston*, < L. *cestus*, a girdle: see *cestus*[1].] Same as *cestus*[1], 1.

The Paphian queen
(The flood Eurotas passing) laid aside
Her glass, her *ceston*, and her amorous graces.
*Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey, ii. 1.

This, this that beauteous *ceston* is
Of lovers' many-coloured bliss.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

**cestra**, *n.* Plural of *cestrum*[2].

**Cestraciidæ** (ses-trạ-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestracion* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks: same as *Cestraciontidæ* and *Heterodontidæ*.

**Cestracion** (ses-trā'si-on), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, from Klein, 1742), < Gr. *κέστρα*, a weapon.] 1. A generic name originally employed for the hammer-headed sharks: synonymous with *Sphyrna*. *Klein*, 1742.—2. A generic name of the Port Jackson sharks, giving name to the family *Cestraciontidæ*: synonymous with *Heterodontus*.

**cestraciont** (ses-trā'si-ont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cestraciontidæ*.

II. *n.* A shark of the family *Cestraciontidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

**Cestraciontes** (ses-trā-si-on'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cestracion(t-)*.] Same as *Cestraciontidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.

**Cestraciontidæ** (ses-trā-si-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestracion(t-)* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Selachoidei*, having an anal fin and two dorsal fins, of which the first is opposite the space between the pectoral and ventral fins, and the second opposite that between the ventral and anal fins. The nasal and buccal cavities are confluent; the teeth are of several kinds, the molars being arranged in oblique rows which vary in form and character, and form the basis of the division into genera; there is no nictitating membrane. It contains the Port Jackson sharks. See *shark*. Also called *Heterodontidæ*.

**cestraphoran** (ses-traf'ọ-rạn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cestraphori*; cestraciont.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cestraphori*; a cestraciont.

**Cestraphori** (ses-traf'ọ-rī), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Owen, 1866), < Gr. *κέστρα*, a weapon, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A group of selachians, including the living *Cestraciontidæ* and sundry fossil sharks, such as those whose remains chiefly furnish the fossils known as *ichthyodorulites*. In Owen's system the group was defined as a suborder of *Plagiostomi* having obtuse back teeth and spines in front of each dorsal fin. [Not in use.]

**Cestrian** (ses'tri-ạn), *n.* [< *Cestria*, Latinized form of *Chester*: see *chester*.] An inhabitant of Chester, England.

The good *Cestrians* may boast of their walls, without a shadow of that mental reservation on grounds of modern ease which is so often the tax paid by the picturesque.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 8.

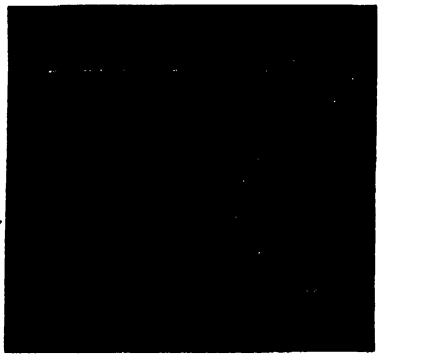
**cestront**, *n.* A corrupt form of *cistern*.

**Cestrum**[1] (ses'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέστρον*, betony.] A genus of plants, natural order *Solanaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They have funnel-shaped, yellow, fragrant flowers, and a few species are common in conservatories.

**cestrum**[2] (ses'trum), *n.*; pl. *cestra* (-trạ). [L., also *cestron*, < Gr. *κέστρον*, a graving-tool used in encaustic painting, < *κεντεῖν*, prick, puncture: see *cestus*[1].] An implement formerly used in encaustic painting. It was of metal and of various forms. When heated and passed near the surface of the painting, it fused the wax and set the color.

**cestui, cestuy** (ses'twi), *n.* [OF., he, that one, ult. < L. *ecce*, lo, ML. **isti-huic*, dat. of **iste-hic*, < L. *iste*, that (man), + *hic*, this.] He; a person. Used in law expressions such as the following: *cestui que trust*, the person who is entitled to the benefit of a trust, the beneficiary; *cestui que use*, the person who is entitled to a use (see *use*); *cestui que vie*, the person for whose life any lands, tenements, or hereditaments may be held.

**Cestum** (ses'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *cestus*, a girdle.] The typical and only genus of tæniate ctenophorans constituting the family *Cestidæ*. They have a ribbon-like body without oral lobes, and two tentacles near the mouth; each half of the ctenophoral system is represented by four very long canals. *Cestum veneris*, Venus's-girdle, the common Mediterranean species, is a gelatinous ribbon-like organism several feet long and about two inches across; it exhibits phosphorescence. Also *Cestus*.



Venus's-girdle (*Cestum veneris*).

**cestus**[1] (ses'tus), *n.*; pl. *cesti* (-tī). [L.; also improp. written *cæstus*; < Gr. *κεστός*, a girdle, prop. adj., stitched, embroidered (sc. *ἱμάς*, a strap, girdle), < *κεντεῖν*, prick, stitch.] 1. In *Gr. and Rom. antiq.*, a girdle of any kind, whether worn by men or by women; particularly, the Greek girdle for confining the tunic, and specifically the girdle or zone of Venus, which was said to be decorated with everything that could awaken love.

Cestus.—Figure of Ariadne, from a Greek red-figured amphora found at Perugia.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A ctenophoran; one of the *Cestidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Same as *Cestum*.

**cestus**[2], **cæstus** (ses'tus), *n.*; pl. *cestus*, *cæstus*. [L., prop. *cæstus*, a boxer's glove, < *cædere*, strike.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of boxing-glove or gauntlet, consisting of stout leather thongs or straps, often loaded with lead or iron, fastened on the hands and arms of boxers (call-

Various forms of Cestus.

ed *cestuarii*) to render their blows more effective. At first the cestus was worn reaching no higher than the wrist, but it was afterward extended to the elbows, was more heavily weighted, and became, particularly among the Romans, a terrible weapon.

**cestuy**, *n.* See *cestui*.

**cestvaen** (kest'vā-en or -vān), *n.* Same as *cist*[2].

**cesura, cæsura** (sē-gū'rą), *n.*; pl. *cesuras, cæsuræ* (-rē, -rē). [= F. *césure* = Sp. Pg. It. *cesura* = D. *caesuur* = G. *cäsur* = Dan. *cæsur*, < L. *cæsura*, lit. a cutting, < *cædere*, pp. *cæsus*, cut.] In *pros.*, a division made in a line by the termination of a word, especially when this coincides with a pause in delivery or recitation. Strictly, cesura is the division made by the termination of a word within a foot, the division occasioned by the concurrence of the end of a word with the end of a foot being called *dieresis*. This distinction of terms is not, however, generally observed in treating of modern poetry. A *masculine cesura* is one which immediately follows a syllable bearing the ictus or metrical accent; a *feminine cesura* is one which succeeds a metrically unaccented syllable. A cesura is called *tritheminieral, penthemimeral*, or *hephthemimeral*, according as it occurs in the middle of the second, third, or fourth foot. In the dactylic hexameter the cesura after the first of the two short syllables of the dactyl is called the *trochaic cesura* or *cesura after the trochee* (of the second, third, or fourth foot, as the case may be). In the same kind of verse a division at the end of the fourth foot is called a *bucolic cesura*, more accurately a *bucolic dieresis*. In the following examples the cesura is marked by a dagger (†), the dieresis by a parallel (‖). Thus, in the lines of English heroic verse (iambic pentapody) given below there is a dieresis after the third foot of the first line, and a cesura in the fourth and third feet of the second and third lines respectively.

> Bĕfōre | thē hĭlls | ăppēar'd, ‖ ŏr fōun | tain flōw'd,
> Thōu with | Ētĕr | năl Wis | dōm † dĭdst | cōnvērse,
> Wisdōm | thў sīs | tĕr, † ănd | with hĕr | dĭdst | plāy.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 8.

A cesura occurs in the fourth foot of this iambic hexapody (trimeter):

> Tō dēath's | bĕnūm | ming ō | plūm † ās | mў ŏn | lў cūre.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 630.

The remaining examples show different cesuras in the dactylic hexameter. One of the most usual is the penthemimeral: as,

> Nāught būt trā | dĭtiōn rē | māins † ōf thē | beaūtĭfūl | village ōf | Grănd-Prē. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

The trochaic cesura of the third foot is also very frequent: as,

> This is thē | fŏrēst prī | mēvăl. † Thē | mūrmūring | pines and thē | hēmlŏcks. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

An example of the bucolic cesura (dieresis) combined (as is frequent) with the penthemimeral is:

> Wē ōur | cōuntrў | fīў, † thōu, | Tĭtўrūs, | strētched in thē | shādōw. *Longfellow*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogue, i.

The hephthemimeral is generally preceded by a tritheminieral as secondary cesura: as,

> Bēardēd with | mōss, † ănd in | gārmēnts | grēen, † indis- | tinct in thē | twĭlight. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

**cesural, cæsural** (sē-gū'ral), *a.* [< *cesura, cæsura*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or constituting a cesura.

> It is but a *cæsural* pause, and anon the curtain lifts. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

**cesure**†, *n.* [Cf. F. *cesure*, cutting, section, now *césure*, cesura, < L. *cæsura*: see *cesura*.] Same as *cesura*.

> Vulgar languages that want
> Words, and sweetness, and be scant
> Of true measure,
> Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,
> That they long since have refused
> Other *cesure*.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xlviii.

**cesuric, cæsuric** (sē-gū'rik), *a.* [< *cesura, cæsura*, + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by cesura or pause.

> The great goal before the poet is to compel the listener to expect his *cæsuric* effects. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 262.

**Ceta** (sē'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Cete* or *Cetea*, < Gr. *κήτεα*, contr. *κῆτη*: see *Cete*[3].] Same as *Cete*[3].

**Cetacea** (sē-tā'shią), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, 1799), neut. pl. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous*.] 1. Formerly, the systematic name of animals of the whale kind in general, including the sirenians or herbivorous cetaceans and the cetaceans proper: same as *Cetomorpha*.—2. Same as *Cete*[3], 1.

**cetacean** (sē-tā'shiąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetacea* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the whale, or to the *Cetacea*.

II. *n.* An animal of the order *Cete*; a whale, or one of the whale kind.—**Herbivorous cetaceans.** See *herbivorous*.

**cetaceous** (sē-tā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *cetáceo* = Pg. It. *cetaceo*, < NL. *cetaceus*, < L. *cetus*, < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale: see *cete*[2] and *cetus*.] Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the *Cetacea* or whale kind.

**cetaceum** (sē-tā'sē-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous*.] An oily, semi-transparent crystalline matter obtained from the cavity of the cranium of spermaceti and other whales.

**cetate** (sē'tāt), *n.* [< *cet(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cetic acid.

**cete**[1] (sēt), *n.* [< L. *cœtus*, an assembly, gathering: see *coitus*.] A company; a number together: said of badgers. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

**cete**[2]† (sēt), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale: see *cetus*, and cf. *Cete*[3].] A whale.

**Cete**[3] (sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κῆτη*, uncontr. *κήτεα*, pl. of *κῆτος*, any sea-monster or large fish, particularly a whale: see *cetus*, and cf. *cete*[2], *Cetacea*.] 1. An order of monodelphian *Mammalia*, superorder *Educabilia*, containing the true cetaceans, as whales, dolphins, etc. It is naturally divisible into three suborders: the *Zeuglodontes*, mostly extinct; the *Denticetæ*, or toothed cetaceans, as the sperm whales, dolphins, and porpoises; and the *Mysticetæ*, or whalebone whales. The genera and species are very numerous, and are arranged under 10 families. The *Cete* are characterized by having the pelvis and hind limbs more or less completely atrophied; a fish-like body, specialized for aquatic progression, and ending in a horizontal tail or flukes; short fore limbs like fins or flippers, one at least of the digits having more than 3 phalanges; the neck usually short; and a greater or less number of the cervical vertebræ ankylosed together. The dentition is monophyodont, and the teeth are conic or compressed when present. Also *Ceta*, *Cetacea*.

2. In some systems of zoölogical classification, a suborder of *Cetomorpha*. Also *Ceta*.

**cetene** (sē'tēn), *n.* [For *cetylene*, < *cetyl* + *-ene*.] A colorless, oily, liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{16}H_{32}$) obtained from cetylic alcohol. Also called *cetylene*.

**Ceteosaurus**, *n.* See *Cetiosaurus*.

**ceterach** (set'e-rak), *n.* [= F. *cétérac* = It. *ceterac*, < ML. *ceterach* = MGr. *κηταράκ*; of Eastern origin.] The scaly fern or miltwaste, *Asplenium Ceterach*, a native of Europe and western Asia.

**ceteris paribus** (set'e-ris par'i-bus). [L.: *ceteris*, abl. pl. of *ceterum*, neut. of *ceterus*, other; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *par*.] Literally, other things being equal; being evenly matched in other respects; other conditions corresponding, etc.: as, *ceteris paribus*, a large man is generally stronger than a small one.

**cetewale**†, *n.* An obsolete name of zedoary. *Chaucer*.

**cetic** (sē'tik), *a.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the whale.—**Cetic acid**, an acid produced, according to Heintz, in very small quantity in the saponification of spermaceti. It crystallizes in nacreous scales, grouped in stars, melting at 53.5° C.

**ceticide** (sē'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A whale-killer. *Southey*. [Rare.]

**cetin, cetine** (sē'tin), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The fatty crystallizable matter which forms the essential part of spermaceti.

**cetin-elaic** (sē'tin-e-lā'ik), *a.* Derived from cetin-elaine.—**Cetin-elaic acid**, a fatty acid obtained from cetin-elaine by saponification with an alkali. It resembles but is distinct from oleic acid. *U. S. Disp.*, p. 396.

**cetin-elaine** (sē'tin-e-lā'in), *n.* A fat dissolved by alcohol from spermaceti, and obtained by evaporating the alcoholic solution.

**cetiosaurian** (sē'ti-ō-sâ'ri-ąn), *n.* [< *Cetiosaurus*. Cf. *saurian*.] A member of the genus *Cetiosaurus*.

**Cetiosaurus, Ceteosaurus** (sē'ti-, sē'tē-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κήτειος*, of sea-monsters, monstrous (< *κῆτος*, a sea-monster, a whale: see *cetus*), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil dinosaurian reptiles, the species of which attained a length of from 60 to 70 feet, found in the Oölite and Wealden formations.

**cetochilid** (sē-tō-kil'id), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cetochilidæ*.

**Cetochilidæ** (sē-tō-kil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetochilus* + *-idæ*.] A family of copepods, taking name from the genus *Cetochilus*.

**Cetochilus** (sē-tō-ki'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *χιλός*, fodder, forage.] A genus of copepod crustaceans, typical of a family *Cetochilidæ*, or referred to a family *Calanidæ*: so called because a species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms a principal part of the food of whales.

**cetological** (sē-tō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* [< *cetology* + *-ical*: see *logical*.] Pertaining to cetology.

**cetologist** (sē-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *cetology* + *-ist*.] One versed in cetology.

**cetology** (sē-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

**Cetomorpha** (sē-tō-môr'fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *μορφή*, form.] A series of whale-like mammals, including the *Sirenia*, or herbivorous cetaceans, as they were formerly called (the manatee, halicore, dugong, etc.), with the *Cete* or *Cetacea* proper, as the whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc.

**cetomorphic** (sē-tō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *Cetomorpha* + *-ic*.] Formed like a whale; having cetacean structure or affinities; of or pertaining to the *Cetomorpha*.

**Cetonia** (sē-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, referred to the *Scarabæidæ*, and made type of a subfamily *Cetoniinæ*, or furnishing the name of a distinct family *Cetoniidæ*. *C. aurata* is the rose-beetle or rose-chafer.

Rose-beetle (*Cetonia aurata*). Vertical line shows natural size.

**cetonian** (sē-tō'ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetonia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cetoniinæ*.

II. *n.* A scarabæoid beetle of the subfamily *Cetoniinæ*.

**Cetoniidæ** (sē-tō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetonia* + *-idæ*.] The subfamily *Cetoniinæ* elevated to the rank of a family. Also written *Cetoniadæ*.

**Cetoniinæ** (sē-tō-ni-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetonia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the *Scarabæidæ*, typified by the genus *Cetonia*; a group of beautiful beetles, the floral beetles, living among plants and flowers. They have short 10-jointed antennæ, the last three joints being elongated and lamelliform. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the colors with which many of them are adorned. The typical genus is *Cetonia*.

The sub-family *Cetoniinæ* is often treated as a distinct family; it is differentiated chiefly by the position of the mesothoracic epimera. *Packard*, Zoöl. Class., p. 141.

**cetorhinid** (sē-tō-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cetorhinidæ*.

**Cetorhinidæ** (sē-tō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Cetorhinus*. The teeth are excessively small; the branchiæ have long fringes; the five branchial apertures are extremely cleft, almost girdling the neck, and the eyes are very small. The only certain species is the basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*.

**cetorhinoid** (sē-tō-rī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetorhinus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or resembling the *Cetorhinidæ*.

II. *n.* A cetorhinid.

**Cetorhinus** (sē-tō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *ῥίνη*, a shark with a rough skin used like shagreen for polishing wood, etc., lit. a file or rasp.] The typical genus of sharks of the family *Cetorhinidæ*, containing a species of great size, approaching a whale in dimensions, whence the name. This is the basking-shark, *C. maximus*, which attains a length of 30 feet. See cut under *basking-shark*.

**cetotolite** (sē-tot'ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *κῆτος*, a whale, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*), an ear, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name of certain fossil cetaceous ear-bones, occurring in such profusion in the Upper Tertiary formation, as the red crag of Suffolk, England, that superphosphate of potash is prepared from them on an extensive scale, and used as manure for land. The ear-bones are the tympanic and petrosal, a characteristic and very durable part of the skull of cetaceans, readily detached from the rest.

**cetrarate** (sē-trā'rāt), *n.* [< *cetrar(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound formed by the combination of cetraric acid with another substance.—**Ammonium cetrarate**, a compound of cetraric acid with ammonia.

**Cetraria** (sē-trā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the apothecia), < L. *cetra*, better *cætra*, a short Spanish shield, prob. of Hispanic origin.] A genus of lichens, related to *Lecidea*. They have a rigid, erect, and branching brown thallus, with lateral apothecia. The best-known species is *C. Islandica*, or Iceland moss, which is abundant in high northern latitudes and found in many other parts of the globe. It has a slightly bitter taste, and when wet becomes soft and mucilaginous. Boiling water extracts a large proportion of lichenin or lichen-starch, which is a modification of cellulose.

*Cetraria.*

Iceland moss had repute formerly as a remedy in pulmonary complaints, and is still used as a mild nutritious, tonic and as a nutritious article of diet.

**cetrariaform** (sē-trā'ri-ę-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cetraria* + L. *forma*, shape.] Like plants of the genus *Cetraria*. Also *cetrarioid*.

**cetraric** (sē-trar'ik), *a.* [< *Cetraria* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the genus *Cetraria*; existing in or derived from plants of the genus *Cetraria*, as Iceland moss, *C. Islandica*.—**Cetraric acid**, a crystallizable acid constituting the bitter principle of the lichen *Cetraria*. *Lindsay*.

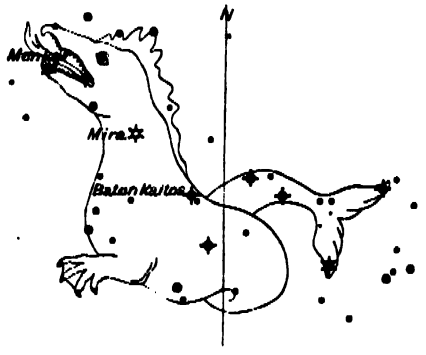
**cetrarin, cetrarine** (sē-trā'rin), *n.* [< *Cetraria* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A vegetable substance extracted by alcohol from several lichens, as *Cetraria Islandica* (Iceland moss) and *Sticta pulmonacea*. It forms a fine white powder, very bitter to the taste.

**cetrarioid** (sē-trā'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Cetraria* + *-oid*.] Same as *cetrariæform*.

**Cettia** (set'i-ę), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Cetti*, a proper name.] One of the most remarkable and anomalous genera of passerine birds, having only ten rectrices. There are about 10 European and Asiatic species, the best-known of which is *Cettia cetti*, or Cetti's bush-warbler, found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also called *Horsfea*, *Hornis*, *Neornis*, *Herbivox*, and *Urosphena*.

Bush-warbler (*Cettia cetti*).

**cetus** (sē'tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κῆτος*, any sea-monster or large fish, especially a whale; as a constellation, the Whale. Hence *cete*², *Cete*³, *Cetacea*, etc.] 1. A whale.—2. [*cap.*] A southern constellation, the Whale, in advance of Orion.




The Constellation Cetus.—From Ptolemy's description.

It was anciently pictured as some kind of marine animal, possibly a seal.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of whales. *Brisson*, 1756.

**cetyl, cetyle** (sē'til), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-yl*.] An alcoholic radical ($C_{16}H_{33}$) supposed to exist in a series of compounds obtained from spermaceti and beeswax.

**cetylene** (sē'ti-lēn), *n.* Same as *cetene*.

**cetylic** (sē-til'ik), *a.* [< *cetyl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing cetyl: as, *cetylic* alcohol.

**Ceuthorhynchus** (sū-thȯ-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, bury (= E. *hide*¹), + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils. The larvæ are very destructive to the turnip. *C. assimilis* is the turnip-seed weevil; *C. contractus*, the charlock weevil; *C. pleurostigma*, the turnip-gall weevil. Also *Ceutorhynchus*.

**cevadic** (sē-vad'ik), *a.* [Abbr. form of *cevadillic*, q. v.] 1. Relating or pertaining to cevadilla.—2. Existing in or derived from cevadilla: as, *cevadic* acid.—**Cevadic acid**, a volatile fatty acid obtained from *Schænocaulon officinale* (*Veratrum Sabadilla*). It appears in needle-like crystals. Also called *cevadillic acid* and *methylcrotonic acid*.

**cevadilla, cebadilla** (sev-, seb-ę-dil'ą), *n.* [= F. *cévadille*, < Sp. *cevadilla*, usually *cebadilla*, = Pg. *cevadilha* (NL. *sabadilla*), cevadilla, dim. of Sp. *cevada*, usually *cebada*, = Pg. *cevada* = Cat. *civada* = Pr. *civada*, barley; < Pg. *cevar* = Sp. *cebar*, feed, < L. *cibare*, feed, < *cibus*, food.] The seeds of *Schænocaulon officinale*, a bulbous liliaceous plant of Mexico and Central America, with long grass-like leaves. The seeds have a bitter acrid taste, are poisonous to dogs and cats, and have been used as a remedy in various complaints. They are now chiefly used as a source of veratrin. Also *sabadilla*.

**cevadillic** (sev-ę-dil'ik), *a.* [< *cevadilla* + *-ic*.] Same as *cevadic*.

**cevadillin, cevadilline** (sev-ę-dil'in), *n.* [< *cevadilla* + *-in*², *-ine*².] An uncrystallizable alkaloid ($C_{34}H_{53}NO_8$) obtained from cevadilla.

**cevadin, cevadine** (sev'ę-din), *n.* [As *cevad(ic)* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$) obtained from cevadilla.

**Ceva's theorem.** See *theorem*.

**cevin, cevine** (sē'vin), *n.* [< *cev(adin)* + *-in*², *-ine*².] A decomposition product ($C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$) of cevadin.

**ceylanite** (sē-lan'īt), *n.* [F., = E. *ceylonite*.] See *ceylonite*.

**Ceylonese** (sē-lon-ēs' or -ēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ceylon*, otherwise written *Zeylan*, F. *Ceylan*, etc., + *-ese*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to Ceylon, a large island lying to the south of Hindustan, now a colony of Great Britain.

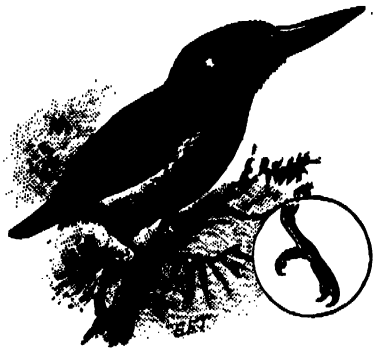
II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Ceylon; specifically, a member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon. See *Singhalese*.

Also *Cingalese*, *Singhalese*, and *Sinhalese*.

**ceylonite** (sē'lon-īt), *n.* [< *Ceylon* + *-ite*².] A dark-colored ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon. Also *candite*, *ceylanite*, *zeylanite*.

**Ceylon moss, stone**, etc. See the nouns.

**Ceyx** (sē'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κήϋξ*, also *καίηξ*, *καίναξ*, *κήξ*, a sea-bird, perhaps the tern or gannet. Cf. *Cecomorphæ*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Dacelonineæ*, characterized by having only three developed toes. The type is *C. tridactyla*. There are several species in India and the East Indies.



*Ceyx melanura*.

**cf.** [Contr. of L. *confer*, impv. of *conferre*, compare, collate: see *confer*, *collate*.] A contraction of the Latin *confer*, compare.

**C. G.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *commissary-general*, and (*b*) of *consul-general*.

**c. g. s.** The usual abbreviation of *centimeter-gram-second* (which see, under *centimeter*): as, the *c. g. s.* system of physical units.

**ch.** [(1) < ME. *ch* initial, *ch*, *cch*, later *tch*, medial (in earlier ME. never final, being in its origin due to a following *e* or *i*), < AS. *c* (orig. or inflexive), followed by vowel *e* (*æ*, *ea*, *eá*), *i*, or *y*, the *c* in such case being usually pron. as a palatalized *k*, as in *ceaster*, E. *chester*, *cist*, E. *chest*, *cild*, E. *child*, *wicce*, E. *witch*, *hwylc* (*hwylce*), E. *which*, etc. (2) < ME. *ch* initial, *ch*, rarely *cch* (or later *tch*) medial (see above), < OF. *ch* (pron. as mod. E. *ch*, i. e., *tsh*, but in mod. F. simply *sh*: see below), < L. *c*, under conditions like those mentioned above. (3) < mod. F. *ch*, pron. *sh*. (4) < L., etc., *ch*, < Gr. *χ*, an aspirated form of *κ*, L. *c*, whence the L. spelling *ch*. (5) Sc., var. *gh*, repr. ME. *gh*, *h*, *g*, AS. *h*, etc., or Gael. or other forms of this palatal sound, like G. *ch*, aspirated form of orig. *c* or *k*, as in G. *krachen* = AS. *cearcian*, E. *crack*, etc. (6) In Skt. Hind., etc., see def.] A common English digraph, of various origin and pronunciation. In native English words it is always pronounced *tsh*, being a compound sound consisting of a *t* produced at the *sh*-point, followed by an *sh* in intimate union, so that the sound is commonly regarded as one, and is in many languages, as in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Russian, etc., provided with a simple character. In Spanish it is denoted by *ch* as in English, but the symbol is regarded and named (*che*, pronounced chā) as a single character in separate alphabetical place. *Ch* = *tsh* is the surd correlate of *j* = *dsh*. (See *j*.) The digraph *ch* occurs—(1) in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, being in such words usually initial, as in *child*, *choose*, *chest*, etc., but sometimes final, as in *each*, *such*, *which*, but then usually in the combination *tch* (see *tch*); (2) in words of old French origin, as in *chair*, *change*, *chase*, *chamber*, etc.; (3) in words of modern French origin, in which it has the modern French sound, *sh*, as in *chaise*, *champagne*, and in some of older French origin, with original *ch*-sound, assimilated to modern *sh*, as in *champaign*, *chivalry*, etc.; (4) in words of Greek origin, representing the Greek *χ*, as in *chorus*, *chyle*, etc., being in older words of this origin often a modern substitution for Middle English, Old French, Middle Latin, etc., *c* or *k*, as in *Christian*, *chameleon*, *chamomile*, *alchemy*, *chirurgeon*, etc.; (5) in Scotch words, as *loch*, in which the *ch* is a guttural spirant or fricative uttered through the narrowed throat, like the German *ch* in *doch*, *ach*, etc.; (6) in words of Sanskrit, Hindustani, etc., origin, in which *ch* has the same sound as in English. So in words of Spanish and Portuguese origin, as *chinch*, *chinchilla*, and in Russian and other Slavic words, in which the spelling *tch*, *tsh*, or (as in German) *tsch* is often employed for the single original Russian or Slavic character. See *assibilation*.

**ch.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *chapter*, and (*b*) of *church*.

**C. H.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *court-house*, very common in the southern United States, and as far north as southern Pennsylvania, as a part of town-names: as, Spottsylvania *C. H.*; and (*b*) of *custom-house*.

**cha** (chä), *n.* [Chinese *ch'a*, *ts'a*, etc., tea: see *tea*.] The Chinese word for *tea*.—**Cha sse**, a tea-expert; a tea-taster.

**chabasie** (kab'ą-si), *n.* Same as *chabasite*.

**chabasite, chabasite** (kab'ą-zīt, -sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χαβαζίος*, one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem *Περὶ λίθων* ("About stones"), ascribed to Orpheus (Webster's Dict.).] A mineral of the zeolite group which occurs in rhombohedral crystals of a white or flesh-red color. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium. A reddish variety from Nova Scotia is called *acadialite*; a yellowish variety from the neighborhood of Baltimore, Maryland, has been called *haydenite*.

**Chablis** (sha-blē'), *n.* A dry white French wine of excellent quality, taking its name from the town of Chablis, near Auxerre, in the department of Yonne.

**chabouk, chabuk** (cha-bȯk'), *n.* [Also written *chawbuck*, repr. Hind. *chābuk*, a whip.] A long whip; specifically, the whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

> Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your *chabouk*.
> *Scott*, Surgeon's Daughter, xiv.

**Chaca** (kā'kä), *n.* [NL., from native E. Ind. name.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Chacidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus. Also *chaka*.

**chacet**, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *chase*.

**chachalaca** (chä-chä-lä'kä), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] The Texan guan, *Ortalis vetula maccalli*; a gallinaceous bird of the family *Cracidæ* and subfamily *Penelopinæ*, the only representative of the family in the United States. It is 23 inches long and 26 in extent of wings, of a dark-olive color, brightening to lustrous green on the tail, and changing to plumbeous on the head; the lower parts are of a dingy, undefinable color. It is easily domesticated, and is said to be sometimes used as a game-fowl. It inhabits the valley of the Rio Grande and thence southward. The name is variously spelled, the orthography here given being the usual one.

**chacid** (kā'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chacidæ*.

**Chacidæ** (kā'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Chaca*. The head and front of the body are much depressed; the true dorsal fin is short and anterior; the adipose is replaced by a rayed dorsal, which is confluent with the caudal; the true anal is short, and there is a second anal corresponding to the second dorsal and also confluent with the caudal; each pectoral fin has a strong spine, and the ventrals are moderately far back. The family is represented by an Indian fresh-water fish, *Chaca lophioides*. By most ichthyologists the species is referred to the family *Siluridæ*, and variously regarded as representative of a subfamily (*Chacinæ*), a group (*Chacina*), or a cohort (*Chacini*).

**Chacina** (kā-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-ina*².] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridæ homaloptoræ*, having the gill-membranes confluent with the skin of the broad isthmus, the dorsal and anal fins divided into two portions, the anterior portion of the former with a strong spine, the posterior and the anal united with the caudal, and the ventrals six-rayed. The group is the same as the family *Chacidæ*.

**Chacinæ** (kā-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-inæ*.] The *Chacidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Siluridæ*: same as *Chacidæ*.

**Chacini** (kā-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-ini*.] In Bleeker's system of classification, a cohort of the family *Siluridæ*: same as *Chacidæ*.

**chack**¹ (chak), *v. t.* [Sc.; cf. *chock*³, *chuck*³, and *check*¹, *v.*] 1. To bruise, nip, or pinch by jamming or squeezing accidentally: as, to *chack* one's finger in shutting a door.—2. To cut by a sud-

den stroke.—3. To take hold of suddenly.—4. In the *manège*, to jerk or toss (the head), as a horse, in order to slacken the strain of the bridle.

**chack**[2] (chak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A slight repast; luncheon; a snack: as, "a *chack* of dinner," *Galt.* Also *check, chatt.* [Scotch.]—**Family chack**, a family dinner; a dinner or luncheon *en famille*, or without special preparation or formality.

He seasoned this dismission by a kind and hospitable invitation, "to come back and take part o' his *family-chack*, at ane preccesely." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv.

**chack**[3], **chacker, chack-bird** (chak, chak'ėr, chak'bėrd), *n.* [Sc. *chack*, also *check*, and comp. *stane-chacker, -checker*, the wheatear, also the stonechat; var. of *chat*[2].] Local British names of the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe. Montagu.*

**chack**[4] (chak), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *check.*

**chackle** (chak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chackled*, ppr. *chackling.* [Var. of *chatter*; cf. *chack*[1], *chat*[1].] To chatter. [Prov. Eng.]

**chackstone** (chak'stōn), *n.* A jackstone. [Eng.]

**chacma** (chak'mä), *n.* The Hottentot name of a South African baboon, *Cynocephalus porcarius.*

**chaco** (chak'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of an unctuous earth found at La Paz, Bolivia, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate.

**chaconne, chacone** (sha-kon', -kōn'), *n.* [< F. *chaconne* = It. *ciaconna*, < Sp. *chacona*, a dance, an air.] 1. An old dance or saraband, probably of Moorish or Spanish origin.—2. A musical composition in the movement of such a dance, in slow tempo, usually in triple rhythm, and properly consisting of a series of variations upon a ground-bass of eight bars' length. It closely resembles the passacaglia.

**chacuru** (cha-kö'rö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of *Bucco chacuru*, a South American barbet or puff-bird, barred above with brown and black, having two black stripes on each side of the head and a very stout red beak.

**chad**[1] (chad), *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *shad.*—2. The name in Cornwall, England, of the young of the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.*

**chad**[2] (chad), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *chat*[4], q. v.] 1. A dry twig: same as *chat*[4].—2. Dry, bushy fragments found among food. [Prov. Eng. in both senses, usually in plural.]

**chadam** (chad'am), *n.* [E. Ind.] An imaginary money of account in some parts of Asia, representing 25 cowries, or 2½ mills. *Simmonds.*

**chadar,** *n.* See *chudder.*

**chadding** (chad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **chad*[2], *v.*, < *chad*[2], *n.*] Gathering twigs. [Prov. Eng.]

**chadlock** (chad'lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *charlock.*

**chad-penny** (chad'pen'i), *n.* A contribution made at Whitsunday to aid in keeping in repair Lichfield cathedral, England, which is dedicated to St. Chad. [Local, Eng.]

**chænichthyid** (kē-nik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chænichthyidæ.*

**Chænichthyidæ** (kē-nik-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chænichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chænichthys*, and including those *Notothenoidea* which have the snout produced and spatuliform, the body mostly naked, and two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and the second long. The few species known are confined to the antarctic seas.

**Chænichthys** (kē-nik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *χαίνειν*, gape, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Chænichthyidæ.*

**chænopsid** (kē-nop'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chænopsidæ.*

**Chænopsidæ** (kē-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chænopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of blennioid fishes, represented by the genus *Chænopsis.* The body is elongated, compressed, and naked; the head elongated and with the postocular region much developed; the branchiostegal membrane conspicuous externally and free from the throat; the dorsal fin long, with the anterior rays inarticulate and the remainder articulate; and the ventrals a little in advance of the pectorals and having two or three rays. The only known species is the *Chænopsis ocellatus*, a rare fish of the Caribbean sea.

**Chænopsis** (kē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), irreg. < Gr. *χαίνειν*, yawn, + *ὄψις*, look, face.] The typical genus of the family *Chænopsidæ.*

**Chærophyllum** (kē-rō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., in L. *chærephylum* (usually *cærefolium*, > ult. E. *chervil*), < Gr. *χαιρέφυλλον*, chervil: see *chervil.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of about 30 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. The more common European species are popularly called *chervil* (which see).

**chæta** (kē'tą), *n.*; pl. *chætæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, long, loose, flowing hair, a horse's mane, etc.] In *zoöl.*, a bristle; a seta: used chiefly in composition.

**Chætetes** (ket'ę-tēz), *n.* Same as *Chætites.*

**Chætetidæ** (kē-tet'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætitidæ.*

**Chætifera** (kē-tif'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous*, and cf. *Chætophora*[1].] An ordinal or other group of gephyreans which have chætæ or setæ. They are characterized by having two strong ventral bristles, the mouth at the base of the proboscis, and the anus terminal. The group contains the families *Echiuridæ* and *Bonellidæ*, and is distinguished from *Achæta.* Also called *Armata.*

**Chætiferi** (kē-tif'ę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous.*] Same as *Chætifera.*

**chætiferous** (kē-tif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chætiferus*, < *chæta*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *chætophorous.*] Bearing chætæ or bristles; setiferous or setigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chætifera.*

**Chætites** (ket'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *λίθος*, stone.] The typical genus of the family *Chætitidæ.* Also *Chætetes.*

**Chætitidæ** (kē-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætites* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil tabulate corals occurring in several geological formations, from the Silurian to the Permian. Also *Chætetidæ.*

**Chætocercus** (kē-tō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *κέρκος*, tail.] 1. A genus of humming-birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1853.—2. A genus or subgenus of kangaroorats, of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ* or *Phascologalinæ.* It is detached from *Phascologale* on account of the crested compressed tail and the lack of one lower premolar tooth. *C. cristicauda* is the type. *Krefft*, 1866.

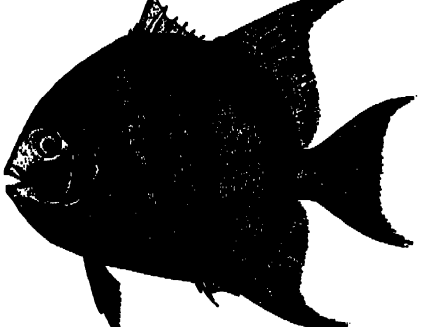
**Chætoderma** (kē-tō-dėr'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. A genus of supposed gephyrean worms having minute calcified spines in the integument, whence the name: now regarded as a genus of gastropodous mollusks, and made the type of an order *Chætodermata. Loven*, 1845.—2. [Used as a plural.] Same as *Chætodermata. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit.

**Chætodermata** (kē-tō-dėr'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chætoderma*(*t-*).] An order of shell-less isopleural gastropods, represented by the genus *Chætoderma.*

**Chætodermatidæ** (kē'tō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætoderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] The family of gastropods which is represented by the genus *Chætoderma.* The body is vermiform and subcylindrical, with a swelling at each end, the anterior oral and the posterior anal; the intestine has a hepatic sac; there are two anal branchiæ; and there is a median, strong, chitinous pharyngeal tooth, corresponding to the radula of typical gastropods. The only known species is the *Chætoderma nitidulum* of the European seas.

**chætodermatous** (kē-tō-dėr'mą-tus), *a.* [< *Chætoderma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Having a chætiferous integument; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætodermata.*

**Chætodipterus** (kē-tō-dip'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < *Chæto*(*don*) + Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-finned: so named because it was considered to be like *Chætodon*, but distinguished by having two dorsal fins.]



Moonfish, or Porgy (*Chætodipterus faber*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

A genus of chætodontoid fishes, of the family *Ephippidæ. C. faber* is a species of the Atlantic coast of North America, locally known as the *moonfish* and *porgy* (but very different from the porgy of New York). *C. zonatus* is a species of the Pacific coast.

**Chætodon** (kē'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Chætodontidæ:* so named from the slender bristle-like character of the teeth, which are closely crowded together. To it have been referred at times not only all the *Chætodontidæ*, but some other forms little related to it. By most late writers it is restricted to such species as *C. capistratus* and *C. lunula.*

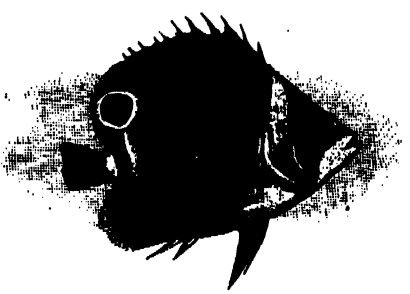
**Chætodonidæ** (kē-tō-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætodontidæ* as used by former writers. *Swainson*, 1839.

**chætodont** (kē'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Chætodontoidea* or *Chætodontidæ. Sir J. Richardson.*

**II.** *n.* Same as *chætodontid.*

**chætodontid** (kē-tō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chætodontidæ.*

**Chætodontidæ** (kē-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian or spiny-finned fishes, typified by the genus *Chætodon*, of varying limits with different writers. By former writers it was used for a group corresponding to that called by many ichthyologists *Squamipinnes.* By late ichthyologists it is restricted to *Chætodontoidea*, with a single entire dorsal fin, branchial apertures confluent below, and the post-temporal bones undivided and articulating by a single process with the cranium. It includes numerous tropical sea-fishes of rather small or moderate size, most of which frequent coral reefs. They are generally remarkable for the contrast and beauty of their colors.



*Chætodon lunula.*

**Chætodontina** (kē'tō-don-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon*(*t-*) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Squamipinnes*, characterized by the absence of palatine and vomerine teeth: nearly the same as the family *Chætodontidæ* of recent authors.

**chætodontoid** (kē-tō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chætodontoidea.*

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Chætodontoidea.*

**Chætodontoidea** (kē'tō-don-toi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon*(*t-*) + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of chætodont fishes. It contains several families, having peculiarly modified vertebræ and basioccipital bone, vertically extended lamellar upper pharyngeal bones, and a much compressed body with its integument encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins.

**chætognath** (kē'tog-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chætognatha*; chætognathous.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Chætognatha.*

**Chætognatha** (kē-tog'nä-thą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætognathus*: see *chætognathous.*] A group of transparent animals consisting of the family *Sagittidæ*, the affinities of which are still undetermined. They resemble the nematoid worms and oligochætous annelids in structure, while their mode of development is peculiar, presenting some points of resemblance to that of brachiopods and echinoderms. The group is now made a separate class of the branch *Vermes.*

**chætognathous** (kē-tog'nä-thus), *a.* [< NL. *chætognathus*, < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætognatha.*

**Chætomium** (kē-tō'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle).] A genus of ascomycetous fungi which grow upon paper (sometimes in books), straw, and similar substances, frequently producing red or yellow spots. The fructification consists of superficially borne perithecia, clothed with hairs or minute bristles and containing asci and spores. The asci are very delicate, and are easily ruptured, so that only the spores are commonly seen.

**Chætonotus** (kē-tō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *νῶτος*, the back.] A genus of minute aquatic worm-like animals of uncertain position, referred by Ehrenberg to the rotifers, by Dujardin to the infusorians; and they are placed by some writers with *Ichthyidium* in the order of oligochætous annelids, and by others with *Ichthyidium* and some related genera in a separate class *Gastrotricha.*

**Chætophora**[1] (kē-tof'ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætophorus*: see *chætophorous.*] In *zoöl.*, a division of annelids including those which

move by means of setigerous feet or parapodia, or by suctorial disks, as the oligochætous and polychætous forms of worms, and the suctorial forms, or leeches. The group is nearly equivalent to the class *Annelida* in the usual acceptation of that term.

*Chætophora elegans.* In one branch a zoöspore is being produced in each cell. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

**Chætophora**[2] (kē-tof'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *chætophorus:* see *chætophorous.*] In *bot.*, the principal genus of the *Chætophoraceæ.*

**Chætophoraceæ** (kē-tof-ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætophora*[2] + *-aceæ.*] A family of filamentous green fresh-water or rarely terrestrial algæ, belonging to the *Chlorosporeæ*, and characterized by bristle-like tips on terminal appendages. *Chætophora* is the principal genus, and *C. elegans* a common species.

**chætophorous** (kē-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chætophorus* (cf. *chætiferous*), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing bristles; setigerous or setiferous; chætiferous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chætophora.*

**chætopod** (kē'tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chætopoda.* Also *chætopodous.*

**II.** *n.* An annelid or worm of the order *Chætopoda.*

**Chætopoda** (kē-top'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] 1. In some systems of zoölogical classification, a prime division or branch of a phylum of the animal kingdom called *Appendiculata*, consisting of two classes, *Oligochæta* and *Polychæta:* in this sense contrasted with *Rotifera* (alone) and *Gnathopoda* (*Arthropoda* indiscriminately). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—2. Ordinarily, an order or subclass of the class *Annelida*, with dorsal branchiæ and non-suctorial mouth. They are marine worm-like annelids not distinctly segmented, and with tubular setigerous feet or parapodia, whence the name. There is a metamorphosis in most forms, and the sexes are generally distinct. This order is a large and important group of about 30 families, which has received many names, and to which varying limits have been assigned; it is now usually divided into *Oligochæta* and *Polychæta.*

**chætopodous** (kē-top'ō-dus), *a.* [< *Chætopoda* + *-ous.*] Same as *chætopod.*

**Chætops** (kē'tops), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] A notable genus of turdoid passerine birds of Africa: so called from the bristly rictus which they possess. *C. frenatus* is an example.

**Chætopteridæ** (kē-top-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætopterus*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of annelids, usually referred to the order *Chætopoda*, sometimes to the *Cephalobranchia.* The body is elongated and segmented into several dissimilar regions; the dorsal appendages of the middle segments are alate and often lobate, and they usually have 2 or 4 very long tentacular cirri. The animals live in parchment-like tubes.

**Chætopterus** (kē-top'tẹ-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Chætopteridæ.* *C. pergamentaceus* is a West Indian species.—2. A genus of sparoid fishes.

**Chætosoma** (kē-tō-sō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *σῶμα*, body.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Chætosomidæ*, having a double row of short knobbed rods on the ventral surface in front of the anus.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

**Chætosomidæ** (kē-tō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætosoma*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of marine worms of uncertain position, usually referred to the order *Nematoidea*, and considered to have relationship with the *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta*).

**Chætospira** (kē-tō-spī'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Lachmann, 1856), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire.] A genus of heterotrichous infusorians, of the group of the stentors or trumpet-animalcules, having a slender, spirally twisted, ribbon-like extension of the anterior region, and a lateral hyaline expansion along the peristome. It includes sedentary loricate infusorians, the zoöids of which are not attached to the sheath, as *C. mueller.*

**Chætura** (kē-tū'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1825), < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *οὐρά*, tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ;* the spine-tailed swifts: so called because the shafts of the tail-feathers project beyond the webs in a hard, sharp point

Chimney-swift (*Chætura pelagica*).

or mucro. There are many species, the best-known of which is the common black chimney-swift of the United States, *Chætura pelagica.*

2. A genus of gastrotrichous *Nematorhyncha.*—3. A genus of dipterous insects. *Macquart*, 1851.—4. A genus of protozoans.

**Chæturinæ** (kē-tū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætura*, 1, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of non-passerine fissirostral birds, of the family *Cypselidæ* or swifts; the spine-tailed swifts, differing from the typical swifts or *Cypselinæ* in having the normal ratio of the phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5). The genera are *Chætura, Collocalia, Dendrochelidon, Cypseloides*, and *Nephœcetes.*

**chæturine** (kē'tū-rin), *a.* Spine-tailed, as a swift; of or pertaining to the *Chæturinæ.*

**chafe** (chāf), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chafed*, ppr. *chafing.* [< ME. *chaufen*, warm, heat, < OF. *chaufer*, F. *chauffer*, warm, = Pr. *calfar*, < L. *calefacere*, make warm, < *calere*, be warm, + *facere*, make. Cf. *calefacient, calefy*, and see *chaff*[2].]

**I.** *trans.* 1†. To heat; make warm.

That the flamme upbende
The celles forto chere and *chaufe* oloftc.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To excite heat in or make warm by friction; stimulate to warmth by rubbing, as with the hands: as, to *chafe* the limbs.

At last, recovering hart, he does begin
To rubb her temples, and to *chawfe* her chin.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

Fain would I go to *chafe* his paly lips
With twenty thousand kisses.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

But she . . . laid his head upon her lap,
And loosed the shatter'd casque, and *chafed* his hands.
*Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To fret and wear by friction; abrade; especially, abrade (the skin) by rubbing; make sore by rubbing; gall: as, the coarse garments *chafed* his skin.

The ground for anchorage is of the very best kind, sand without coral, which last *chafes* the cables all over the Red Sea. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 310.

Two slips of parchment . . . she sewed round it to prevent its being *chafed*. *Scott.*

The opposite hill, which hems in this romantic valley, and, like a heavy yoke, *chafes* the neck of the Aar. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

4. To irritate; annoy; vex; gall; make angry.

These foughten full harde, that sore were *chaufed* with wrath oon a-gein a-nother. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Nay—yet it *chafes* me that I could not bend
One will; nor tame and tutor with mine eye
That dull cold-blooded Cæsar. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

5. To stimulate, as by pungent odors; perfume. [Rare.]

Lilies . . .
Whose scent so *chafed* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabick spices grew. *Suckling.*

6†. To animate; revive; inspirit; encourage.

That he wolde . . .
. . . cherisch hem alle with his cher, & *chaufen* her loye.
*Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 123.

=Syn. 3. To rub, wear.—4. To gall, vex, irritate, heat, ruffle, exasperate.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To be or become heated.

The day be-gan to *chaufe*, and the sonne was risen right high as a-boute the houre of pryme, and the duste be-gan to rise right thikke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 283.

2. To be fretted and worn by rubbing: as, the cable *chafed* against a rock.—3. To be irritated or annoyed; fret; fume.

And take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Strode about in the chamber,
*Chafing* and choking with rage; like cords were the veins on his temples. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, iv.

4. To be in violent agitation; rage or boil; dash, as in anger; fret.

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with her shores.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

She too is strong, and might not *chafe* in vain
Against them. *Bryant*, The Ages, st. 34.

**chafe** (chāf), *n.* [< *chafe, v.*] 1. Heat excited by friction. [Rare.]—2. An irritated mental condition arising from continued provocation or annoyance; heated impatience or anger, especially under restraint or a sense of injury; a fretful tendency or state; vexation.

But she, in *chafe*, him from her lap did shove.
*Sir P. Sidney*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 511.

Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks, but in a sultry *chafe*.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1246.

**chafer**[1] (chā'fėr), *n.* [< ME. **chafer*, < AS. *ceafor, ceafer*, a beetle (tr. of L. *bruchus:* see *Bruchus*), = D. *kever* = OS. *kever* (gloss.) = OHG. *chevar, chevaro*, MHG. *kever, kefere*, G. *käfer*, a chafer; root uncertain; cf. MHG. *kifen, kiffen*, gnaw.] A name commonly given to several species of lamellicorn beetles, *Scarabæidæ.* The melancholy rose-chafer, *Euphoria melancholica*, a familiar example, feeds upon flowers or upon the sap exuded from wounded trees, but in the autumn, and especially in dry seasons, not infrequently attacks and injures ripe fruit of all descriptions, as grapes, figs, and cotton-bolls. The European cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*, is in habit and position the analogue of the American May-beetle or June-bug.

Melancholy Rose-chafer (*Euphoria melancholica*), natural size.

**chafer**[2] (chā'fėr), *n.* [< *chafe* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which chafes.—2†. A vessel for heating water, food, etc.; a chafing-dish.

Water in *chafer* for laydyes fre.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

*Chafowre*, to make whote a thynge, as watur, calefactorium. *Prompt. Parv.*

Hence—3†. Any dish or pan. [Rare.]

A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the irons.
*Baker*, Hen. VIII., an. 1541.

4. A small portable furnace; a chauffer. *E. H. Knight.* Also *chaffer.*

**chafery**† (chā'fėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaferie*, < F. (OF.) *chaufferie*, a forge, < *chaufer*, OF. *chaufer*, heat: see *chafe, v.*] A sort of blacksmiths' forge formerly used in manufacturing iron in England, for reheating the blooms intended to be drawn out into bars.

**chafe-wax** (chāf'waks), *n.* [< *chafe*, heat, + obj. *wax*[1]. Cf. equiv. F. *chauffe-cire.*] Formerly, in England, an officer in chancery who prepared the wax for the sealing of writs and other documents about to be issued. Also written *chaff-wax.*

**chafeweed** (chāf'wēd), *n.* A local English name for *Gnaphalium Germanicum*, the cudweed.

**chaff**[1] (chaf), *n.* [= Sc. *caff*, < ME. *chaf, caffe*, < AS. *ceaf* = D. *kaf*, > MHG. *kaf*, G. *kaff*, chaff, prob. akin to OHG. *cheva*, MHG. **keve*, G. *kiefe*, pod, husk, G. dial. (Swiss) *kefen* (also *kifel*, Bav. *kif-erbes*), green peas in the pod; cf. MHG. *kefach*, pods collectively.] 1. The glumes or husks of wheat, oats, or other grain and grasses, especially when separated from the seed by threshing and winnowing.

Ley hem [pomegranates] feire in *chaf* that never oon other Touche, and ther thai beeth save ynough.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as *chaf*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Straw cut small for the food of cattle.—3. Figuratively, paltry refuse; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind.

Here es cury un-clene, carle, be my trowthe,
*Cafe* of creatours alle, thow cursede wriche!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1064.

Gods defend us!
We are *chaff* before their fury else.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 4.

Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, ii. 1.

4. In *bot.*, the scales or bracts which subtend the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ.*—5. A name among fishermen for the finer kinds of seaweed.

**chaff**[2] (chaf), *v.* [A dial. form of *chafe*, preserving the older sound of the *a* (namely ä, à), as also in *chaff-wax* for *chafe-wax:* see *chafe, v. t.*, 4.] **I.** *trans.* To assail with sarcastic banter or raillery; banter; make game of; ridicule; tease; quiz; worry. [Colloq.]

Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray.*

=Syn. See *taunt.*

**II.** *intrans.* To use bantering or ironical language by way of ridicule, teasing, or quizzing. [Colloq.]

**chaff**[2] (chaf), *n.* [< *chaff*[3], *v.* Cf. *chafe*, *n.*, 2.] Banter; sarcastic or teasing raillery.

In banter, in repartee, in *chaff*, the almost constant trait is some display of relative superiority—the detection of a weakness, a mistake, an absurdity, on the part of another. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 534.

**chaffaret**, **chaffart**, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *chaffer*[1].

**chaff-cutter**, **chaff-engine** (chaf'kut'ėr, -en'jin), *n.* An agricultural machine for cutting up hay, straw, etc., as food for cattle. See *chaff*[1], 2.

**chaffer**[1] (chaf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *chaffere*, *chaffare*, *chaffar*, *cheffare*, earlier *chapfare*, *cheapfare*, bargaining, trade, merchandise (= Icel. *kaupför*, a journey), < *cheap*, *chep*, a bargain, trade, + *fare*, a going, journey, doing, affair, business: see *cheap*, *n.*, and *fare*, *n.*] 1†. Merchandise; wares; goods; traffic.

No regratour ne go owt of towne for to engrosy the *chaffare*, vpon payne for to be fourty-dayes in the kynges prysone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

But these Marchandes with their shippes great,
And such *chaffare* as they bye and get
By the weyes, must nede take on hand
By the coasts to passe of our England.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 188.

2. Bargaining; haggling in buying and selling.

**chaffer**[1] (chaf'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *chaffaren*, *cheffaren*, bargain, negotiate, < *chaffare*, etc., bargaining, trade: see *chaffer*[1], *n.*] I.† *trans.* 1. To buy or sell; trade or deal in.

Where is the fayre flocke thou was wont to leade?
Or bene they *chaffred*, or at mischiefe dead?
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

2. To exchange; bandy.

Approching nigh, he never staid to greete,
Ne *chaffar* words. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To treat about a purchase or contract; bargain; haggle: as, to *chaffer* with a fishwoman or a hackman.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the public fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where bishoprics and sinecures are sold.
*Dryden*, Character of a Good Parson, l. 70.

2. To talk much and idly; chatter: as, "the *chaffering* sparrow," *Mrs. Browning*.

**chaffer**[2] (chaf'ėr), *n.* Same as *chafer*[2], 4.

**chaffer**[3] (chaf'ėr), *n.* [< *chaff*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who employs chaff or light raillery. [Colloq.]

She was considered the best *chafer* on the road; not one of them could stand against her tongue. *Mayhew*.

**chafferer** (chaf'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

**chaffering** (chaf'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chaffer*[1], *v.*] 1. Bargaining; trading.—2. Wordy talk and haggling.

Long ere heat of noon,
From byre or field the kine were brought; the sheep
Are penned in cotes; the *chaffering* is begun.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, viii.

If the Florentines had laid aside their niggardly *chaffering* about the price, they might have diverted the storm. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 119.

**chaffery**† (chaf'ėr-i), *n.* [< *chaffer*[1] + *-y*.] Traffic; buying and selling.

**chaff-flower** (chaf'flou'ėr), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate weed with chaffy flowers, common in warm regions.

**chaff-halter** (chaf'hâl'tėr), *n.* A bridle with double reins used by women.

**chaffinch** (chaf'inch), *n.* [< ME. *chaffynche*, var. *caffynche*: so called from its delighting in *chaff*, or rather in grain (so the ML. name *furfurio*, also *furfuris*, < L. *furfur*, bran); < *chaff*[1] + *finch*.] 1. A common European bird of the genus *Fringilla*, *F. cœlebs*, whose pleasant short and oft-repeated song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer. The plumage of the male is very pretty. Chaffinches are useful in destroying aphids and caterpillars, though they injure various kinds of garden-plants. In winter they feed mostly on seeds. Also called *chaffy*, *beech-finch*, *horse-finch*, *shell-apple*, *shelly*, *twink*, *spink*, *pink*, etc.

Chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*).

2. A name of the Australian birds of the genus *Chloëbia*, as *C. gouldiæ*.

**chaffless** (chaf'les), *a.* [< *chaff*[1] + *-less*.] Without chaff; free from worthless matter, rubbish, or refuse. [Rare.]

The gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 7.

**chaffo** (chaf'ō), *v.* [E. dial., var. of *chavel*, q. v.] To chew. *Grose*.

**chaffron** (chaf'rọn), *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

**chaffs** (chafs), *n. pl.* [Var. of *chafts*: see *chaft*.] The jaws; jaw-bones; chops. [North. Eng.]

**chaff-seed** (chaf'sēd), *n.* The *Schwalbea Americana*, a scrophulariaceous plant with yellowish flowers, allied to the eyebright, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States: so called from its loose thin seed-coats.

**chaff-wax** (chaf'waks), *n.* Same as *chafe-wax*.

**chaffweed** (chaf'wēd), *n.* [< *chaff*[1] + *weed*[1].] A popular name of *Centunculus minimus*, from its small chaffy leaves. It is a low annual, allied to the pimpernel, widely distributed through Europe and America.

**chaffy**[1] (chaf'i), *a.* [< *chaff*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Like chaff; full of chaff.

*Chaffy* grain beneath the thresher's flail. *Coleridge*.

2. In *bot.*, furnished with chaff, as the receptacle in some compound flowers; paleaceous.—3. Figuratively, light; frivolous; unstable.

A very thief in love, a *chaffy* lord,
Nor worth the name of villain!
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

Slight and *chaffy* opinion. *Glanville*, Van. of Dogmat., xv.

**chaffy**[2] (chaf'i), *a.* [< *chaff*[2] + *-y*[1].] Given to chaffing; bantering; ironical. [Rare.]

The time is off hand, *chaffy*, and must be taken in its mood. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 24.

**chaffy**[3] (chaf'i), *n.* [Dim. of *chaffinch*.] A chaffinch. *Macgillivray*.

**chafing-board** (chā'fing-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a batten fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing.

**chafing-check** (chā'fing-chek), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat containing a sheave, sometimes fastened on the after side of topgallant yard-arms for reeving the royal-sheets.

**chafing-dish** (chā'fing-dish), *n.* 1. A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.—2. A dish fitted with such a vessel for hot coals, or with lamps or the like beneath, and having a cover, used for cooking food or keeping it hot.

**chafing-gear** (chā'fing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, mats or other soft substances fastened on the rigging, spars, etc., to prevent chafing.

Wherever any of the numberless ropes or the yards are chafing or wearing upon the rigging, there *chafing-gear*, as it is called, must be put on. This *chafing-gear* consists of worming, parcelling, roundings, battens, and service of all kinds—rope-yarns, spun-yarn, marline, and seizing-stuffs. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 15.

**chafing-plate** (chā'fing-plāt), *n.* In *mech.*, any metal guard or plate put between two parts moving one upon the other: as, the bolster *chafing-plate* of a car-truck.

**chafront**, *n.* See *chamfron*.

**chaft** (chaft), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *cheft*, usually in pl. *chafts*, *chefts*, corruptly *chaffs*, < ME. *chaft*, *chafte*, < Icel. *kjaptr*, *kjǫptr* (*pt* pron. as *ft*) = Sw. *käft* = Dan. *kjæft*, the jaw, with formative *-t*, connected with Dan. *kjave*, the jaw, with OS. *kaflos*, pl., = AS. *ceaft*, pl. *ceaflas*, ME. *chavel*, *chavyl*, *chawylle*, *chaule*, early mod. E. *chaul*, *chawl*, *chowl*, *chole*, now *jowl*: see *chavel* = *chawl* = *chowl* = *jowl*, and cf. *chaw*[2] = *jaw*. The form *chaft* is in general use corrupted to *chap*, *chop*: see *chap*[2], *chop*[3].] A jaw.

**chagan**†, *n.* [ML. *chaganus*, *caganus*, etc., ult. < Pers. *khān*.] An obsolete form of *khan*[1].

For *Chagan* is not a proper name, but a Princely title, which in those parts and the Countries adioyning is still continued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 397.

**chagigah** (ha-gē'gä), *n.* [Heb.] The voluntary sacrifices offered by the Jews with the paschal lamb at the passover. It is supposed by some that in the time of Christ they were offered on the morning following the sacrifice of the paschal lamb. *Strauss*.

**chagrin**[1]†, *n.* [F. *chagrin*, a kind of leather, shagreen: see *chagrin*[2] and *shagreen*.] See *shagreen*.

**chagrin**[2] (sha-grin' or sha-grēn'), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *shagreen*, a spelling now confined to the other sense; < F. *chagrin*, grief, sorrow, formerly (OF. *chagrin*) vexation, melancholy; prob. a metaphorical use of *chagrin*, a kind of roughened leather (*chagrin*[1], *shagreen*), sometimes used (it is supposed) for rasping wood, and hence taken as a type of corroding care. Cf. It. dial. (Genoese) *sagrinâ*, gnaw, *sagrindse*, consume one's self with anger; It. *simare*, file, gnaw, fret. Similar turns of thought are seen in similar uses of E. *corrode*, *gnaw*, *nag*[1], *fret*[1].] Mental disquiet and pain from the failure of aims or plans, want of appreciation, mistakes, etc.; mortification; vexation.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*,
That single act gives half the world the spleen.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 77.

=Syn. *Vexation*, etc. See *mortification*.

**chagrin**[2] (sha-grin' or sha-grēn'), *v. t.* [< F. *chagriner*; from the noun.] To excite a feeling of chagrin in; vex; mortify.

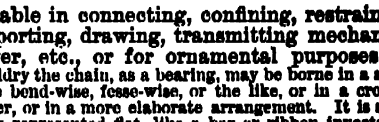
O! trifling head and fickle heart,
*Chagrined* at whatsoe'er thou art.
*T. Warton*, Progress of Discontent.

**chagul** (cha-gōl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, a kind of canteen, usually made of leather, used for carrying drinking-water.

**chai-mui** (chi'mū-i or -mā), *n.* [Chinese.] A game played at dinner-parties and convivial gatherings in China. It is played by two persons, who, while looking each other steadily in the face, simultaneously extend a hand showing some or none of the fingers, crying out at the same time the probable number of fingers thus stretched out by both. The unsuccessful guesser has to drink a cup of wine as a forfeit. It is the same as the Italian game of *mora*, with some differences of method.

Every person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars who shall utter Shouts or Cries or make other Noises while playing the game known as *Chai-Mui*, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 6 a. m.
*Hong Kong Ordinance*, No. 2, of 1872 (quoted in [Giles's Glossary of Reference).

**chain** (chān), *n.* [< ME. *chaine*, *chayne*, *cheine*, *cheyne*, < OF. *chaine*, *chaene*, F. *chaîne* = Pr. Sp. *cadena* = Pg. *cadea* = It. *catena* = MD. *ketene*, D. *keten*, *ketting* = MLG. *kedene*, *kede*, LG. *kede* = OHG. *chetinna*, *chetina* (> Sloven. *ketina*), MHG. *kotene*, G. *kette* = Icel. (mod.) *kedja* = Sw. *kedja*, *ked* = Dan. *kjæde* = W. *cadwyn*, *cadwen*, a chain, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catena*, *catenary*, etc., and cf. *chignon*.] 1. A connected series of links of metal or other material, serving the purposes of a band, cord, rope,



Different forms of Chains.

or cable in connecting, confining, restraining, supporting, drawing, transmitting mechanical power, etc., or for ornamental purposes. In heraldry the chain, as a bearing, may be borne in a single piece bend-wise, fesse-wise, or the like, or in a cross or saltier, or in a more elaborate arrangement. It is sometimes represented flat, like a bar or ribbon invected or indented on the edge, and pierced with holes.

gitt there schewethe in the Roche ther, as the Irene *Cheynes* were festned, that Andromade a gret Geaunt was bounden with, and put in Presoun before Noes Flode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 80.

2. Figuratively, that which binds, confines, restrains, fetters, or draws; specifically, in the plural, fetters; bonds; bondage; slavery: as, bound by the *chains* of evil habit.

The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the *chains* that tie
The hidden soul of harmony.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 143.

3. In *surv.*, a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, each 7.92 inches (see *Gunter's chain*, below), or, as commonly in the United States, one foot, in length.—4. In *weaving*, the warp-threads of a web: so called because they form a long series of links or loops.—5. A series of things, material or immaterial, linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession; a concatenation or coördinate sequence: as, a *chain* of causes, events, or arguments; a *chain* of evidence; a *chain* of mountains or of fortifications.

Nothing is so apt to break even the bravest spirits as a continual *chain* of oppressions. *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

6. In *chem.*, a group of atoms of the same kind assumed to be joined to one another by chemical force without the intervention of atoms of a different kind.—7. *pl.* *Naut.*, strong bars or plates of iron bolted at the lower end to the

ship's side, and at the upper end secured to the iron straps of the wooden blocks called deadeyes, by which the shrouds supporting the masts are extended. Formerly, instead of bars, chains were used; hence the name. Same as *chain-plates*.—**Albert chain**, a short chain attaching a watch to a buttonhole, where it is secured by a bar or hook: named (1849) from Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria.—**Alderman in chains**. See *alderman*.—**Angular chain-belt**. See *angular*.—**Chain-belt**. See *belt*.—**Chain cable**. See *cable*, 2.—**Chain harrow**. See *harrow*[1].—**Chain-mail**. See *mail*.—**Chain of locks**, in *canal navigation*, a series of locks contiguous one to another, the upper gate of one forming the lower gate of the one next above it.—**Chain of reasoning**, a series of arguments of which each one after the first uses as a premise the conclusion of the one that precedes it, or such that the conclusion of each is a premise of that which precedes it.—**Endless chain**. See *endless*.—**Gunter's chain**, the chain formerly in common use for measuring land. It has a length of 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles of 5½ yards each, and is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. 100,000 square links make 1 acre.—**To back a chain**. See *back*[1].—**Syn.** See *shackle*.

**chain** (chān), *v. t.* [< ME. *chaynen, cheynen*, etc.; from the noun.] 1. To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains: as, to *chain* floating logs together; to *chain* a dog; to *chain* prisoners.

> A chayne for *chayne* a boke, by the gefte of Mawte Kent. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.
>
> The mariners he *chained* in his own gallies for slaves. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To unite firmly; link.

> In this vow [I] do *chain* my soul to thine. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

(*b*) To hold by superior force, moral or physical; keep in bondage or slavery; enthrall; enslave.

> And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
> Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 147.
>
> I am *chained* to Time, and cannot thence depart.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, xxvi.

(*c*) To restrain; hold in check; control.

> He could stay swift diseases in old days,
> *Chain* madmen by the music of his lyre.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna, i. 1.

3. To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a passage or the entrance to a harbor.

**chain-ball** (chān'bâl), *n.* Same as *chain-shot*.

**chain-bearer** (chān'bâr'ėr), *n.* A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chainman.

**chain-bit** (chān'bit), *n.* A bridle-bit in which the mouthpiece is a chain.

**chain-boat** (chān'bōt), *n.* Same as *anchor-boy*.

**chain-bolt** (chān'bōlt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, one of the large bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to a vessel's sides. Also called *chain-plate bolt*.—2. A door-bolt which is held or drawn by a chain.

**chain-bond** (chān'bond), *n.* In *arch.*, a bond formed by building an iron chain, a bar, or a heavy scantling into the masonry. Hoop-iron is often used, since it is so thin that it does not disturb the joints.

**chain-bridge** (chān'brij), *n.* A suspension-bridge in which the roadway is suspended by chains instead of by wire cables. See *bridge*[1].

**chain-chest** (chān'chest), *n.* *Naut.*, a locker in the channels for the storage of wash-deck gear. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 4.

**chain-coral** (chān'kor'al), *n.* A kind of fossil coral, *Catenipora escharoides*.

**chain-coupling** (chān'kup'ling), *n.* 1. A supplementary coupling between railroad-cars, etc., used for security in case the main coupling should accidentally give way or become unfastened.—2. A hook or other device attached to the end of a chain for the purpose of connecting it with another chain or of fastening it to any object.

**chain-fern** (chān'fėrn), *n.* The common name of ferns of the genus *Woodwardia*, from the chain-like rows formed by the fruit-dots on each side of the midrib and midveins, and parallel to them.

**chain-gang** (chān'gang), *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together, as during outdoor labor or while in transit.

> I'd take my place with a *chain-gang*, and eat Norfolk Island biscuit. *Lever.*

**chain-gear** (chān'gėr), *n.* A device for transmitting motion by means of a chain that engages the cogs or sprockets of a wheel.

**chain-grate** (chān'grāt), *n.* A feeding-device for furnaces. The fuel is placed in a hopper, and is slowly carried forward by an endless apron formed of cross-bars attached at each end to moving chains. These bars form the grate. The motion is so timed that when the fuel reaches the rear of the fire-box all combustible matter has been consumed, and the ashes are thrown off by the downward motion of the grate-apron as it returns in its circuit.

**chain-guard** (chān'gärd), *n.* In *watch-making*, a mechanism, provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch from being over-wound. *E. H. Knight.*

**chain-hook** (chān'hůk), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, an iron rod, with a handling-eye at one end and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain cables about.—2. A hook which grips a link of a chain cable and serves as a cable-stopper.—3. In *surg.*, a light chain with hooks attached, used for retracting the parts in dissecting.

**chain-knot** (chān'not), *n.* 1. A series of loops on a cord, in which each loop successively locks the one above it, and the last loop is secured by passing the cord itself through it.—2. A knot used in splicing the loop-stitch in certain sewing-machines.

**chainless** (chān'les), *a.* [< *chain* + *-less*.] Having no chains; incapable of being chained or bound down.

> Eternal spirit of the *chainless* mind.
> *Byron*, Sonnet on Chillon.

**chainlet** (chān'let), *n.* [< *chain* + dim. *-let*.] A little chain.

> The spurs and ringing *chainlets* sound. *Scott.*

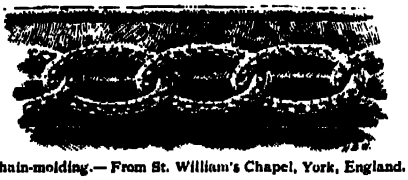
**chain-lightning** (chān'lit'ning), *n.* Lightning visible in the form of wavy or broken lines.

**chain-locker, chain-well** (chān'lok'ėr, -wel), *n.* *Naut.*, a receptacle below deck for the chain cable. The deck-pipe, through which the chain passes, is made of iron. Steam-vessels have frequently a movable box on deck for this purpose.

**chain-loom** (chān'lōm), *n.* A loom in which patterns upon a chain control the harnesses, as distinguished from one governed by cams or by a Jacquard attachment. *E. H. Knight.*

**chainman** (chān'man), *n.*; pl. *chainmen* (-men). A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chain-bearer.

**chain-molding** (chān'mōl'ding), *n.* In *arch.*,



Chain-molding.—From St. William's Chapel, York, England.

a species of molding cut to represent a chain. It occurs in the Romanesque style.

**chain-pier** (chān'pėr), *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

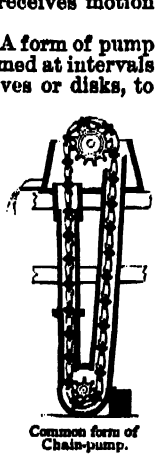
**chain-pin** (chān'pin), *n.* An iron pin used by surveyors for marking the length of a chain; a measuring-pin.

**chain-pipe** (chān'pīp), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron pipe or casing in the deck of a ship through which the chain cable is led.

**chain-plate** (chān'plāt), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the iron plates used for securing the shrouds of the lower rigging to a vessel's sides. Also called *channel-plate*. See *chain*, 7.—**Chain-plate bolt**. Same as *chain-bolt*, 1.

**chain-pulley** (chān'půl'i), *n.* A pulley having depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links or alternate links of a chain which passes over it and gives motion to or receives motion from it. *E. H. Knight.*

**chain-pump** (chān'pump), *n.* A form of pump employing an endless chain, armed at intervals with buckets or with flat valves or disks, to raise water for short distances. The chain is carried over two sprocket-wheels, one of them submerged, and turns with them. If buckets are used, the water is lifted in them by turning the upper wheel, each bucket discharging its load as it passes over the wheel. When valves or disks are employed, the chain passes upward through a tube, which discharges the water forced into it by the disks.



Common form of Chain-pump.

**chain-rule** (chān'rōl), *n.* A rule of arithmetic, by which, when a succession or chain of equivalents is given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between numbers of the first and last kind mentioned.

**chain-saw** (chān'sâ), *n.* A surgical saw, consisting of a chain the links of which have a serrated edge, used in amputations between small bones on account of its adjustability.

**chain-shot** (chān'shot), *n.* Two balls or halves of a ball connected by a chain, chiefly used in old naval ordnance to cut down the masts or spars of vessels or to destroy the shrouds and rigging. It is not used with modern ordnance.

Chain-shot.

In heraldry it is represented in various fantastic ways. Also called *chain-ball*.

> Thys argument, though it bee leueld against Poetrie, yet is it indeed a *chaine-shot* against all learning. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

**chainsmith** (chān'smith), *n.* One who makes chains.

**chain-snake** (chān'snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus*: so called from the concatenation of its bold black and white markings.

**chain-stitch** (chān'stich), *n.* A stitch used in various kinds of ornamental needlework, in ordinary sewing (in contrast with the *lock-stitch*) by some sewing-machines, and as the characteristic method in tambour-work. To form chain-stitches in sewing, a loop is made on the right side of the stuff, and the thread, being passed backward through the stuff, is brought out again in the middle of this loop, and then pulled tight; another loop is then formed; and so on. In tambour-work the fabric itself is formed by such stitches made with a crochet-hook.—**Chain-stitch embroidery**, embroidery done with a chain-stitch, whether with a needle or a hook. Some of the most ancient embroidery is of this character, and the stitch has been in use in all periods.

**chain-stopper** (chān'stop'ėr), *n.* A device for holding a chain cable or keeping it from running out too rapidly.

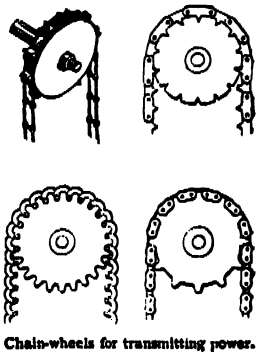
**chain-syllogism** (chān'sil'ō-jizm), *n.* A sorites. It is a complex syllogism or argumentation having more than two premises and capable of being analyzed into a series of true syllogisms: as, Bucephalus is a horse; a horse is a quadruped; a quadruped is an animal; an animal is a substance; therefore, Bucephalus is a substance. Also called *complex syllogism*. See *sorites*.

**chain-timber** (chān'tim'bėr), *n.* Same as *bond-timber*.

**chain-wale** (chān'wāl), *n.* [< *chain* + *wale*[1]; usually contr. to *channel*[2], q. v.] *Naut.*, a channel. See *channel*[2].

**chain-well**, *n.* See *chain-locker*.

**chain-wheel** (chān'hwēl), *n.* 1. A wheel having sprockets or teeth which catch the links of a chain, used for transmitting power.—2. An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power. It consists of a bucket-chain which passes over a pulley and through a pipe of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its section. The water flows into the pipe at the upper end, and, descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain and therefore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as Lamolière's piston-wheel, the application having been first made by a French mechanician of that name.



Chain-wheels for transmitting power.

**chainwise** (chān'wīz), *adv.* [< *chain* + *-wise*.] Connected in a sequence, like the links of a chain.

**chain-work** (chān'wėrk), *n.* 1. A style of textile fabric consisting of a succession of loops, used in hosiery and tambour-work. *E. H. Knight.* See *chain-stitch*.—2. In *decorative art*: (*a*) An ornament of chains meeting one another and interlinking, so as to form a sort of net. (*b*) Any carved or embossed work resembling intersecting links or overlapping chains.

> Wreaths of *chain work*, for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 Ki. vii. 17.

**chair** (chār), *n.* [< ME. *chaire, chaiere, chaere, chayre, chayere*, etc., < OF. *chaiere, chaere*, F. *chaire*, < L. *cathedra* (with reg. F. suppression of medial consonants *th* and *d*), a chair, a throne, < Gr. *καθέδρα*, a chair, seat: see *cathedra*. Cf. *chaise*, a doublet of *chair*.] 1. A seat having a back, and sometimes arms, intended for the accommodation of one person. Chairs are usually movable, and made of wood, cane, or other light material, but are sometimes fixed, and sometimes made of stone or metal. The seats are usually and the backs frequently made of some soft material, often upholstered.

> The Jewes setten him in a *Chayere* and cladde him in a Mantelle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

2. A seat of office or authority: as, the *chair* of a judge, a professor, the presiding officer of a meeting or an assembly, etc. Hence—(*a*) The

office itself; especially, the office of a professor; a professorship: as, to hold the *chair* of logic or divinity; to found a *chair* in a university. [In the medieval universities the lecturer alone sat in a chair, and the hearers on the rushes.]

> The *chairs* of justice
> Supplied with worthy men. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Nor does it follow, even when a *chair* is founded in connection with a well-known institution, that it has either a salary or an occupant. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 87.

(*b*) The incumbent of a seat of authority; a professor or the like; now, specifically, the chairman or presiding officer of an assemblage: as, to address or support the *chair*.

Let our universities, my Lord, no longer remaine thus silent. . . . Let it not be said, your *Chaires* take no notice of a more pernicious plot than any that yet has alarm'd us. *Evelyn*, To the Bishop of Oxford.

**3.** One of four conventions connected with the eisteddfod of Wales, in which bardic matters are discussed and disciples trained in preparation for the great gorsedd or assembly.

The great day of the Eisteddfod is the *chair* day — usually the third or last day — the grand event of the Eisteddfod being the adjudication on the *chair* subject and the chairing and investiture of the fortunate winner. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 792.

**4†.** A sedan-chair.

> Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
> And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 46.

**5†.** A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a chaise; a gig.

> E'en kings might quit their state to share
> Contentment and a one-horse *chair*.
> *T. Warton*, Phaeton.

**6.** One of the iron blocks forming a kind of clutch by which, according to a common English system, the rails in a railroad are supported and secured to the sleepers or ties. A *joint-chair* is a chair that secures the connection of two rails at their ends.—**Bath chair**, an invalid's chair on wheels, intended to be pushed along by an attendant: so called from Bath in England, where invalids are conveyed to the springs in such chairs.—**Cane chair**. See *cane*[1].—**Chair of St. Peter**, the see of Rome, or the office of the papacy: so called from the tradition that St. Peter was the first bishop of Rome, and hence the founder of the papacy.—**Chair of state**, a throne; the seat or dignity of any chief executive: as, Washington was unanimously called to the *chair of state*.—**Curule chair**. See *curule*.—**Easy chair**. See *easy-chair*.—**Folding chair**, a chair having the seat, legs, and back hinged and jointed in various ways, so that it can be folded up into a small space when not in use; a camp-chair; also, a sea-chair.—**Oculist's chair**. See *oculist*.—**St. Peter's Chair**, the name of two Roman Catholic festivals, held on February 22d and January 18th, in celebration of St. Peter's traditional founding of the episcopacies of Antioch and of Rome on those dates respectively.—**Windsor chair**. (*a*) A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood.

> He got up from his large wooden-seated *windsor-chair*. *Dickens.*

(*b*) A sort of low wheeled carriage.

**chair** (chãr), *v. t.* [< *chair*, *n.*] **1.** To place or carry in a chair; especially, carry publicly in a chair in triumph.

The day the member was *chaired* several men in Coningsby's rooms were talking over their triumph. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 2.

**2.** To place in a chair of office; install; enthrone.

He took a big, grizzled, docile-looking fellow patronizingly by the arm . . . and *chaired* him on a large cylinder-head. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

**chair-bearer** (chãr'bãr'ėr), *n.* Same as *chairman*, 2.

**chair-bed** (chãr'bed), *n.* Same as *bed-chair*.

**chair-bolt** (chãr'bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt used for fastening a railroad-chair to the sleeper or tie. [Seldom used in the United States.]

**chair-days** (chãr'dāz), *n. pl.* The evening of life; the time of repose for old age. [Poetical and rare.]

> In thy reverence, and thy *chair-days*, thus
> To die in ruffian battle. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

**chairman** (chãr'man), *n.*; pl. *chairmen* (-men). **1.** The presiding officer of an assembly, association, company, committee, or public meeting.—**2.** One who assists in carrying a sedan-chair. *Prior.* Also called *chair-bearer*.

**chairmanship** (chãr'man-ship), *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer, as of a committee or board; the performance of the duties of a chairman.

A great meeting was held in the Town Hall, under Mr. Carter's *chairmanship*. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 94.

**chair-organ** (chãr'ôr'gan), *n.* A choir-organ. The word is supposed to be suggested by *choir-organ*, with reference to the frequent location of the choir-organ directly behind the organist's seat.

**chair-rail** (chãr'rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a board or plate of wood fastened to a wall at the proper height to prevent the plastering from being injured by the backs of chairs.

**chair-web** (chãr'web), *n.* A scroll-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

**chaise** (shāz), *n.* [F.; a variant of *chaire*, a chair: see *chair*. In the 16th century the Parisians in many words substituted the sound of *s* for that of *r*, and in this case, as a distinct meaning was attached to each form, the modification was adopted as a new word.] **1.** Properly, a two-wheeled carriage for two persons, drawn by one horse, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down. In dialectal speech often *shay*.—**2.** A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage drawn by two or more horses.

> Within the low-wheel'd *chaise*,
> Her mother trundled to the gate
> Behind the dappled grays.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

**3.** [< F. *chaise*, a chair, from the representation on the coin of the king seated on his throne.] A French gold coin first issued by Louis IX. in the thirteenth century. It was equal to about three United States gold dollars. The specimen illustrated weighs about 73 grains. Chaises were also coined in England in the reign of Edward III.

Obverse.

Reverse.

Chaise of Philip VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**chaisel**†, *n.* [ME., also *chaysel*, *cheisel*, *cheysel*, < OF. *chaisel*, *chainsil*, *cheinsil*, also *chamsil* (> ME. *chaunsel*), assibilated forms of *cainsil*, *camsil* = Pr. *cansil*, *camsil*, < ML. *camisile*, < *camisa*, a shirt, camis: see *camis* and *chemise*.] A fine linen used in the middle ages.

**chaitya** (chīt'yą), *n.* [Skt. *chaitya*, any large tree in a village held in peculiar sanctity, an altar, a monument, a Buddhist temple.] Among Buddhists, a place or an object deserving of worship or reverence. Specifically—(*a*) A place rendered sacred by association with a Buddha, such as the spot where he was born, or attained Buddhaship, or entered into Nirvana, etc. (*b*) A relic belonging to a Buddha, such as a tooth, his girdle, alms-bowl, etc. (*c*) A temple, pagoda, dagoba, shrine, etc., erected in honor of a Buddha or an Arhat, or to contain relics.

**chaja** (chä'jä), *n.* A name of the crested screamer, *Chauna chavaria*. Also *chuha*.

**chaka** (cha'kä), *n.* Same as *chaca*, 2.

**chaki** (chä'ki), *n.* Cotton and silk piece-goods made in Egypt.

**chalandre**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

**chalastic** (ka-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chalastique*, < Gr. χαλαστικός, making supple, laxative, < *χαλαστός, verbal adj. of χαλᾶν, let down, loosen, relax, slacken.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing stiffness in the fibers of the body; relaxing; emollient.

**II.**† *n.* A relaxing or emollient medicine; also, a laxative.

**chalaza** (ka-lā'zą), *n.*; pl. *chalazæ* (-zē). [< NL. *chalaza*, < Gr. χάλαζα, hail, a hailstone, a pimple, a tubercle.] **1.** In *bot.*, that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus. It is the true base of the seed, but corresponds to the hilum or scar only in some cases.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, one of the two albuminous twisted cords which bind the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell, and keep it near the middle as it floats in the albumen, so that the cicatricula or germinating point is always uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation. Also called *pullet-sperm* and *treadle*.—**3.** Same as *chalazion*.

**chalasal** (ka-lā'zął), *a.* [< *chalaza* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chalaza; containing the chalaza.

**chalase** (ka-lāz'), *n.* [= F. *chalase*, < NL. *chalaza*: see *chalaza*.] A chalaza.

**chalasia**, *n.* Plural of *chalazion*.

**chalaziferous** (kal-ą-zif'ę-rus), *a.* [= F. *chalazifère*, < NL. *chalaza*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing chalazæ: applied to the layers of condensed albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg, which when twisted into strings form the chalazæ.

The first deposit upon the yelk-ball consists of a layer of dense and somewhat tenacious albumen, called the *chalaziferous* membrane. . . . As the egg is urged along by the peristaltic action of the tube [oviduct], it acquires a rotation about the axis of the tube; the successive layers of soft albumen it receives are deposited somewhat spirally; and the *chalaziferous* membrane is drawn out into threads at opposite poles of the egg. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 222.

**chalazion, chalazium** (ka-lā'zi-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *chalazia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. χαλάζιον, dim. of χάλαζα, a sty: see *chalaza*.] In *pathol.*, a transparent swelling on the eyelid, due to inflammation of a Meibomian gland with obstruction of its duct. Also *chalaza*.

**chalcanthite** (kal-kan'thīt), *n.* [< L. *chalcanthum* (< Gr. χάλκανθον, a solution of blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, < χαλκός, copper, + ἄνθος, a flower; cf. the origin of *copperas*) + *-ite*[2].] Native copper sulphate or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanosite*.

**Chalcedonian**[1] (kal-sę-dō'ni-ąn), *a.* [< L. *Chalcedonius* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Chalcedon, a city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, or to the council held there and its teachings.—**Chalcedonian Council**, the fourth ecumenical council, held at Chalcedon A. D. 451, which condemned Eutychianism, and gave distinct expression to the doctrine of the inseparable union, without mutation or confusion, of two perfect and complete natures, divine and human, in the one person of Christ. This council also conferred high privileges on the see of Constantinople, confirming and extending those given by the second ecumenical council, and putting it nearly on an equality with the see of Rome.

**chalcedonian**[2] (kal-sę-dō'ni-ąn), *a.* Same as *chalcedonic*.

**chalcedonic** (kal-sę-don'ik), *a.* [< *chalcedony* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the nature or appearance of chalcedony. Also spelled *calcedonic*.

Many pines [fossils] have wood well preserved; others are completely silicified and *chalcedonic*. *Science*, IV. 73.

**chalcedonous** (kal-sed'ō-nus), *a.* [< *chalcedony* + *-ous*.] Having the character or appearance of chalcedony.

**chalcedony** (kal-sed'ō-ni or kal'sę-dō-ni), *n.* [Altered, with immediate ref. to the L., from ME. *calcidoine*, *cassidoine*, *cassedony* (> E. *cassidony*[1]), < OF. *calcedoine*, F. *calcédoine* = Sp. It. *calcedonia* = Pg. *chalcedonia*, < L. *chalcedonius* (prop. adj. 'of Chalcedon'), chalcedony, < Gr. χαλκηδών, a precious stone found at Chalcedon, Χαλκηδών, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor nearly opposite to Byzantium or Constantinople.] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling in color milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque with veins, circles, or spots. It is used in jewelry. There are several varieties, as common chalcedony, chrysoprase, sard, and sardonyx. Also called *white agate*. Also spelled *calcedony*. See cut under *botryoid*.

> Above was had a knightly armed kyng,
> Off *cassedony* wyll formed and made.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4510.

**Chalcedony cement**. See *cement*.

**chalcedonyx** (kal-sed'ō-niks), *n.* [< *chalcedony* + *onyx*.] A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate. Also *calcedonyx*.

**chalchihuitl** (chal-chi-wētl'), *n.* [Mex.] A bluish-green turquoise found in New Mexico, highly prized as a gem by the aborigines.

**chalcid** (kal'sid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *chalcidian*[2] and *chalcidian*[3].

**Chalcidæ** (kal'si-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chalcididæ*[1].

**Chalcidea** (kal-sid'ę-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcis*[2] (*Chalcid-*) + *-ea*.] A small group of existing *Lacertilia*.

**Chalcides** (kal'si-dēz), *n.* [NL., taken as sing., prop. pl. of L. *chalcis*, < Gr. χαλκίς, a kind of lizard: see *Chalcis*[2].] The typical genus of lizards of the family *Chalcididæ*.

**Chalcidian**[1] (kal-sid'i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chalcis* (*Chalcid-*), Gr. Χαλκίς (Χαλκιδ-) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Chalcis, the chief city of the Greek island sometimes called Egripo and Negropont, but now bearing its ancient name Eubœa.

The alphabet used by the Romans is identical with that of the *Chalcidian* colonies in southern Italy and Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 125.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Chalcis.

**chalcidian**[2] (kal-sid'i-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chalcis*[1] (*Chalcid-*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the insects called *Chalcididæ*. See *Chalcididæ*[1].

The male insect is unknown, two insects mistaken for it being, according to Planchon, parasitic hymenopterons of the *chalcidian* group, living in the kermes grains. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 48.

**II.** *n.* An insect of the family *Chalcididæ*. Also *chalcid*.

**chalcidian**[3] (kal-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chalcides* + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the lizards called *Chalcididæ*. See *Chalcididæ*[2].

II. *n.* A lizard of the family *Chalcididæ*. Also *chalcid*.

**Chalcidic** (kal-sid'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the district of Chalcidice, on the coast of ancient Macedonia.

**chalcidica**, *n.* Plural of *chalcidicum*.

**Chalcidici** (kal-sid'i-sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcides*, q. v.] In Oppel's system (1811), a family of squamate saurians, containing the chalcid or chalcidiform lizards.

**chalcidicum** (kal-sid'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *chalcidica* (-kȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *Chalcidicus*, < Gr. Χαλκιδικός, belonging to Chalcis, < Χαλκίς, L. *Chalcis*, a Greek city: see *Chalcis*[2].] A portico, or a hall supported by columns, or any addition of like character connected with an ancient basilica; hence, a similar addition to a Christian church.

Beyond the aisles there is an additional aisle of annexed buildings or *chalcidica*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 414.

**Chalcididæ**[1] (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcis*[1] (*Chalcid-*) + *-idæ.*] In *entom.*, a large family of pupivorous spiculiferous hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Chalcis*, composed mainly of minute species most of which are parasitic on the larvæ or eggs of other insects. Some of them attack other parasites of the same or related families. The female chalcid, like the ichneumon-fly, deposits her eggs on the larva or egg which she infests, sometimes on the surface, sometimes beneath it, and often many together. The larvæ which emerge feed on the egg or on the soft parts of the infested larva; the latter is unable to complete its transformations, and eventually dies, when the chalcid emerges either as a perfect insect or as a larva, in the latter case sometimes spinning a rough cocoon in which to pass the pupa state. The *Chalcididæ* in their perfect state have usually hard and often brilliantly metallic bodies, from which the typical genus, *Chalcis*, takes its name; the antennæ are elbowed; the ovipositor issues before the tip of the abdomen; the pronotum does not reach the tegulæ; and the wings are almost devoid of veins. Many species are yet undescribed. Also *Chalcidæ*.

**Chalcididæ**[2] (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcides* + *-idæ.*] In *herpet.*, a family of lizards, typified by the genus *Chalcides*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By some it is extended to include leptoglossate lizards having a distinct lateral fold, hidden ears, very short limbs, and elongated body. The species are tropical American. (*b*) By others the species are referred to the family *Teiidæ*.

**chalcidiform**[1] (kal-sid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chalcis*[1] (*Chalcid-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of an insect of the family *Chalcididæ*.

**chalcidiform**[2] (kal-sid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chalcides* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of a lizard of the family *Chalcididæ*.

**chalcidine** (kal'si-din), *a.* [< *Chalcides* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or having the characters of lizards of the family *Chalcididæ*; like a chalcid lizard.

**Chalcis**[1] (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαλκός, copper: see *Chalcis*[2].] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the great parasitic family *Chalcididæ*, of the order *Hymenoptera*. It was founded by Fabricius in 1787. The insects of this genus are parasites, and are characterized by their swollen hind thighs and sessile abdomen. They infest many injurious insects, and transform within the bodies of their hosts without spinning a cocoon. *Chalcis albifrons* (Walsh) belongs to the closely allied genus *Spilochalcis*.

*Chalcis albifrons.* (Line shows natural size.)

**Chalcis**[2] (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαλκίς, a kind of lizard, also called χαλκιδική (σαῦρα χαλκιδική, i. e., Chalcidian lizard—Dioscorides), also ζιγνίς and σήψ; named from Χαλκίς, Chalcis, a city in Eubœa, or more prob. (as also Χαλκίς, Chalcis) < χαλκός, copper.] A genus of lizards, originally identical with *Chalcides*, but by some modern herpetologists limited to such teioid lizards as are by others referred to the genus *Cophias*.

**chalcitis** (kal-sī'tis), *n.* [L., also *chalcites*, copper ore, a precious stone of a copper color, < Gr. χαλκῖτις, containing copper (λίθος χαλκῖτις, copper ore), rock-alum, etc., < χαλκός, copper.] Same as *colcothar*.

**Chalcochloris** (kal-kō-klō'ris), *n.* [NL. (Mivart, 1867), < Gr. χαλκός, copper, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow.] Same as *Amblyosomus*.

**chalcocite** (kal'kō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *-c-* inserted, + *-ite*[2].] A native copper sulphid ($Cu_2S$), a mineral of a lead-gray to black color and metallic luster. It is commonly massive, but is also found in fine crystals, frequently hexagonal in form from twinning. It is an important ore of copper. Also called *chalcosin*, *copper-glance*, and in Cornwall *redruthite*, from the locality Redruth, where it occurs.

**chalcodite** (kal'kō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκώδης, contr. of χαλκοειδής, like copper (< χαλκός, copper, + εἶδος, form), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the iron silicate stilpnomelane, occurring in scaly velvety coatings of a brass-like luster.

**chalcograph** (kal'kō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + γράφειν, write, grave; cf. NGr. χαλκογράφος, an engraver (orig. formed to translate 'printer').] An engraving on copper or brass.

**chalcographer** (kal-kog'rȧ-fėr), *n.* [< *chalcography* + *-er*[1].] An engraver on brass or copper. Also *chalcographist*.

**chalcographic, chalcographical** (kal-kō-graf'-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chalcography* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to chalcography: as, *chalcographic* artists.

**chalcographist** (kal-kog'rȧ-fist), *n.* [< *chalcography* + *-ist.*] Same as *chalcographer*.

**chalcography** (kal-kog'rȧ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write, grave.] The art of engraving on copper or steel plates. Commonly called *line-engraving*, because it is chiefly by combinations of lines, simple or crossed, that the engraver imitates textures, etc.

**chalcomenite** (kal-kō-mē'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *μήνη*, = E. *moon*, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous copper selenite, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a bright-blue color.

**chalcomorphite** (kal-kō-môr'fīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous calcium silicate found in minute hexagonal crystals in the lava of Nieder-Mendig in the Eifel, Rhenish Prussia.

**chalcophanite** (kal-kof'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *-φανής* (< φαίνειν, appear) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous oxid of manganese and zinc, occurring in druses of minute tabular crystals of a bluish-black color and metallic luster at Stirling Hill in New Jersey. It assumes a bronze color when heated before the blowpipe, whence the name.

**chalcophyllite** (kal-kō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + φύλλον, a leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous copper arseniate, occurring in thin tabular crystals or foliated masses of a bright-green color. Also called *copper mica*.

**chalcopyrite** (kal-kop'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *pyrites*, q. v.] Copper pyrites, or yellow copper ore. It is a sulphid of copper and iron, and occurs in tetragonal crystals or more commonly massive. It has a bright brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster on the fresh fracture. It is readily distinguished from pyrite, or iron pyrites, by its deeper color and inferior hardness.

**chalcosiderite** (kal-kō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + σιδηρίτης, of iron: see *siderite*.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and copper, occurring in crystalline aggregates of a siskin-green color.

**chalcostibite** (kal-kos'ti-bīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + στίβι, antimony (see *stibium* and *antimony*), + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony and copper, of a lead-gray color. Also called *wolfsbergite*.

**chalcotrichite** (kal-kot'ri-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of cuprite or red oxid of copper, occurring in capillary crystals.

**Chaldæism** (kal'dē-izm), *n.* A combined science of astronomy and magic attributed to the Chaldeans: out of it probably grew astrology, to which the term is often extended.

*Chaldæism* and Magism appear . . . mixed up together. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 248.

**Chaldaic** (kal-dā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chaldaicus*, < Gr. Χαλδαϊκός, < Χαλδαία, Chaldea, prop. fem. of Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] I. *a.* Same as *Chaldean*.

II. *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans, one of the two dialects or branches of the Aramaic, Syriac being the other.

Also *Chaldee*.

**Chaldaism** (kal'dā-izm), *n.* [< Gr. Χαλδαισμός, < Χαλδαΐζειν, follow the Chaldeans, < Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] An idiom or a peculiarity of the Chaldee dialect.

**Chaldean** (kal-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chaldea* + *-an*: see *Chaldaic*.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to Chaldea, the rich plain of southern Babylonia: the name *Chaldea* was also often applied to the whole of that country, from the dominance of the Chaldean race over it for a long period. It was in Chaldea that the important Mesopotamian civilization was developed from the primitive Accadian. Also *Chaldæan*, *Chaldaic*, and *Chaldee*.—**Chaldean art**, the earliest development of Accadian or Mesopotamian art, from which the later art of Babylon and Assyria was directly derived. Though still imperfectly known, this art clearly contains the germs of all the later developments from it, including the substructural mounds, terraced temples of brick, enamels, use of bright colors, and engraved gems. Such stone sculptures as have been found, particularly those excavated from 1877 to 1881 from the mound of Tello in southern Chaldea, indicate a much less conventional conception of the human form, and much

Chaldean Art.—Sculptured head from Tello, in the Louvre Museum.

more artistic promise, than was fulfilled in this branch of art by the Babylonian and Assyrian sculptors.—**Chaldean cycle**. See *cycle*.—**Chaldean era**. See *era*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Chaldea; specifically, a member of the Semitic race from whom Chaldea took its name, who were celebrated as warriors, astrologers, magicians, etc., and constituted the priestly caste of Babylonia. Hence—2. In the Bible, sometimes, an astrologer, soothsayer, or fortune-teller.

**Chaldee** (kal'dē), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chaldæus*, < Gr. Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] I. *a.* Same as *Chaldean*.—**Chaldee language**. See *Chaldaic*, *n.*—**Chaldee Paraphrases**, commentaries, called by the Jews *Targums*, made for those Jews who spoke the Chaldee language and did not understand Hebrew.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *Chaldean*, 1.—2. Same as *Chaldaic*.

**chalder**[1] (chȧl'dėr), *n.* [< OF. **chaudiere*, *caudiere*, F. *chaudière* = Pr. *caudiera* = Sp. *caldera* = Pg. *caldeira* = It. *caldaja*, *caldara*, < L. (LL. ML.) *caldaria*, a kettle for hot water: see *chaldron*[1], *caldron*.] 1. A caldron. [North. Eng.] —2. The Scotch form of *chaldron*[1]. The Scotch chalder was nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure, or 16 bolls of corn.

**chalder**[2] (chȧl'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a rudder-band or gudgeon. [Eng.]

**chalder**[3] (chȧl'dėr), *n.* Same as *chaldrick*.

**chaldern**† (chȧl'dėrn), *n.* Same as *chaudron*.

**chaldese**†, *v. t.* [< *Chaldee* (pl. *Chaldees*), q. v., with allusion to magic. See *Chaldæism*.] To trick; injure by trickery. Also *caldese*. [Old slang.]

**chaldrick** (chȧl'drik), *n.* [E. dial., also *chalder*; origin obscure.] A name in the Orkney islands for the oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*. *Montagu*.

**chaldron**[1] (chȧl'drọn), *n.* [Assibilated form of *caldron*, < OF. **chaldron*, F. *chaudron*, a kettle: see *chalder*[1] and *caldron*.] A measure of coals, etc., equal, by a statute of Charles II., to 36 coal bushels, or 25½ hundredweight, but customarily in England to 32 heaped bushels. The Newcastle chaldron is 52½ or 53 hundredweight. In American ports the weight is very various, but the ordinary weight in the United States is 26½ hundredweight.

**chaldron**[2]†, *n.* See *chaudron*.

**chalet** (sha-lā'), *n.* [F., < Swiss *chalet*, prop. a little castle, < ML. *castelletum*, > E. *castellet*, *castlet*, q. v.] 1. A hut or cabin in which cattle and herdsmen are housed for the night on the Swiss mountains.

*Chalets* are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen. *Wordsworth.*

Hence—2. A dwelling-house of the Swiss peasantry similarly constructed, that is, low, with very wide eaves, and with the roof weighted down with large stones to secure it against the mountain winds.—3. A country residence built in the general style of a Swiss mountain cottage, but generally of ornamental character.—**Chalet-horn**, a horn used by Swiss mountaineers in calling together their herds or flocks.

**chalice** (chal'is), *n.* [< ME. *chalice*, also *calice*, < OF. **chalice*, *calice*, mod. F. *calice* = Pr. *calitz* = Sp. *cáliz* = Pg. *calis*, *calix* = It. *calice* = AS. *calic* = OS. *kelik* = D. *kelk* = OHG. *chelih*, *kelih*, MHG. G. *kelch* = Icel. *kálkr* = Dan. *kalk*, < L. *calix* (*calic-*), a cup, = Skt. *kalaça*, a cup, waterpot; cf. Gr. κύλιξ, a cup: see *calix* and *calyx*.] 1. A drinking-cup or -bowl.

This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd *chalice*
To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

Tulips, dark purple and cream-color, burning scarlet and deep maroon, held their gay *chalices* up to catch the dew. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

2. The cup in which the wine is administered in the celebration of the eucharist or Lord's supper. It is now generally made of silver, gilt inside; but gold chalices are not infrequent, while less costly materials have been used at all periods. The rubrics of the Roman Catholic Church require the chalice to be of gold or silver. The shape of the chalice varies very greatly; but in general the foot is wide-spreading, and a knop is introduced in the stem, sometimes half-way up, sometimes nearer the bowl, the object being to prevent all chance of spilling the consecrated wine, the knop affording a firm hold for the hand.

Chalice, from Treasury in Mayence Cathedral.

There is a grete *chales* of fyne gold of curious werke, set with many precious stones.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

**Mixed chalice**, in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches (except the Armenian), and in many Anglican churches: (*a*) The wine mingled with a little water for use at the eucharist. (*b*) The custom or rite of adding water to the eucharistic wine. See *krasis*.

**chalice-case** (chal'is-kās), *n.* A permanent cover for the chalice, whether made of a textile fabric like a bag, or in the form of a cylindrical box.

**chalice-cells** (chal'is-selz), *n. pl.* See *goblet-cells*, under *cell*.

**chaliced** (chal'ist), *a.* [< *chalice* + *-ed*2.] Having a cup, as a flower.

*Chalic'd* flowers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3 (song).

**chalice-pall** (chal'is-pâl), *n.* In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of cardboard about eight inches square, covered with linen, or with silk on top and lawn underneath, placed before and after celebration upon the paten.

**chalice-spoon** (chal'is-spön), *n.* 1. A spoon with a perforated bowl for removing insects or other impurities from the chalice.—2. A spoon for measuring out the water to be mixed with the eucharistic wine.

**chalice-veil** (chal'is-vāl), *n.* 1. In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of silk, varying in color according to the ecclesiastical season, used, over the chalice-pall, to cover the paten and chalice at certain times during the celebration of the mass or holy communion.—2. In the Anglican Church, a piece of linen or lawn used to cover the chalice and paten after the communion of the people.

**Chalicomys** (ka-lik'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), pebble, gravel, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of fossil rodents related to the beavers: synonymous with *Steneofiber*.

**chalicosis** (kal-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), gravel, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of silicious particles, as by stone-cutters. These particles are taken up into the tissues of the lungs, and are apt to produce more or less inflammation, in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonitis.

**chalicotherid** (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-id), *n.* A mammal of the family *Chalicotheriidæ*.

**Chalicotheriidæ** (kal'i-kō-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalicotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus *Chalicotherium*. They were large quadrupeds, with the upper molar teeth surmounted by subequal crescentoid crests separated by an external ridge, and with the lower molars surmounted by crescents; the upper premolars were different from the molars, and had each only one internal cusp; the anterior feet had 4 digits and the posterior 3. The species were quite numerous during the Eocene period, and a few lived during the Miocene.

**chalicotheriid** (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chalicotheriidæ*.

II. *n.* A chalicotherid.

**Chalicotherioidea** (kal'i-kō-thē-ri-oi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalicotherium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of ungulate quadrupeds, established for the reception of the family *Chalicotheriidæ* and related forms.

**Chalicotherium** (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), gravel, rubble, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the extinct family *Chalicotheriidæ*, remains of which occur in the Miocene formation of Europe, Asia, and America.

**chalifate** (kā'li-fāt), *n.* Same as *califate*.

**chalil** (ha-lēl'), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, probably a direct flute or fifeoolet, though possibly having a reed like a clarinet. The word is translated "pipe" in both the authorized and the revised versions of the Bible.

**Chalina** (ka-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, bit, strap, thong, = Skt. *khalinas*, *khalinas*, a bridle-bit.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinidæ*.

**Chalinæ** (ka-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-eæ*.] A general name of the siliciceratous sponges. *Claus.*

**Chalinidæ** (ka-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fibrospongiæ* or fibrous sponges, represented by the genus *Chalina*.

**Chalininæ** (kal-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-inæ*.] A group of sponges, typified by the genus *Chalina*, having a considerable quantity of spongin in the form of distinct horny fibers containing spicules. It is referred by some to the family *Homoraphidæ* of Ridley and Dendy.

**chalinoid** (kal'i-noid), *a.* [< *Chalina* + *-oid*.] Resembling a sponge of the genus *Chalina*: as, "a true *chalinoid* larva," *A. Hyatt*.

**Chalinopsidæ** (kal-i-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalinopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fibrospongiæ* or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Chalinopsis*.

**Chalinopsis** (kal-i-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1870), < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinopsidæ*.

**Chalinorhaphinæ** (kal'i-nō-ra-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalinorhaphis* + *-inæ*.] A group of sponges, represented by the genus *Chalinorhaphis*. *Lendenfeld*.

**Chalinorhaphis** (kal-i-nor'ạ-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] The typical genus of *Chalinorhaphinæ*, having many large spicules axially situated. *Lendenfeld*.

**chalk** (châk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaulk*, < ME. *chalk*, < AS. *cealc*, chalk, lime, = D. *kalk* = OHG. *chalch*, MHG. *kalc* (*kalk-*), G. *kalch*, *kalk* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *kalk* = F. *chaux* = Pr. *calz*, *caus* = Sp. Pg. *cal* = It. *calce* = Ir. Gael. *caile* = W. *calch*, lime, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), limestone, lime, chalk: see *calx*1 and *calk*2, and cf. *calcareous*, *causey*, etc.] 1. In *geol.*, a soft white rock, consisting almost entirely of carbonate of lime in a pulverulent or only slightly consolidated state, and readily soiling the fingers when handled. It is seen, when examined through the microscope, to be made up in large part of minute fragments of the shells of *Foraminifera*, molluska, and echinoderms, and also of spicules of sponges. It does not exactly resemble any deep-sea deposit at present known to be in process of formation. This rock is a very important and conspicuous formation on the south coast of England (which on account of the whiteness of its cliffs is poetically styled Albion) and in the north of France. Under the city of London it has a thickness of from 600 to 900 feet. The chalk gives its name to the so-called Cretaceous formation. It is not known that there is any rock exactly resembling chalk in any other region than that of the Paris and London basins. Chalk, being a nearly pure carbonate of lime in a pulverized condition, is an article of great commercial importance, and is used in a large number of operations. For such purposes it is crushed and levigated. One of its principal uses is for whitening walls, or whitewashing. It is not used with oil, as it has no body with that vehicle; but, on account of its being very much cheaper than lead paint, it supersedes that article to a great extent. There are many names for the various preparations of chalk, as *whiting*, *Spanish white*, *Paris white*, etc. Chalk is not a desirable material for ordinary mortar, but it is used to some extent as one of the ingredients of hydraulic cement. See *cement*, 2.

2. A piece of prepared chalk used for marking on a dark surface.—3. A point scored in a game: so called from its being recorded with chalk. [Local and prov. Eng.]

One *chalk* or score is reckoned for every fair pin; and the game of skittles consists in obtaining thirty-one *chalks* precisely. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

4. An account. See *to chalk up*, below.

"I tell you, we can't and won't trust you. Your drunken dad has run up a long *chalk* already. Look there, I guess you know enough to count twelve;—twelve gallons he owes now." *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

**A long chalk**, a long way; many degrees. To beat one by *a long chalk* or *long chalks* is to beat him by a long way, or to excel him in a high degree: in allusion to the custom of making marks, as in a score, with chalk, or to the marking of distances by lines drawn with a chalk. [Colloq.]

Sir Alured's steed was by *long chalks* the best
Of the party, and very soon distanced the rest.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.

Hence—**Not by a long chalk**, not on any account; not by any means; not at all.—**Black chalk**. (*a*) Slate sufficiently colored by carbonaceous particles to answer the purpose of black-lead in pencils for coarse work, such as marking stone. [Eng.] (*b*) A preparation of ivory-black and fine clay.—**Chalk for cheese**, an inferior article for a good one; one thing for another.

*Lo!* how they feignen *chalke for cheese*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

**Chalk style**, in *engraving*. See *stippling*.—**French chalk**, scaly talc; a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales of a pearly-white or grayish color, much used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth, and for removing grease-spots.—**Red chalk**, or *ruddle*, a natural clay containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of the protoxid and carbonate of iron.—**Spanish chalk**, a variety of steatite or soapstone obtained from Aragon in Spain.—**To know chalk from cheese**, to have one's wits about one; know a poor or spurious article from a good or genuine one.—**To walk one's chalks**, to go away; leave unceremoniously. [Slang.]

Cut his stick, and *walked his chalks*, and is off to London. *Kingsley*.

**To walk the chalk**, to keep in a straight line; submit to strict discipline.

**chalk** (châk), *v. t.* [< *chalk*, *n.* Cf. *calk*2.] 1. To rub or mark with chalk.

Some two or three yards off
I'll *chalk* a line. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 2.

2. To manure with chalk.

In Dorsetshire the land is usually *chalked* once in twenty years. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 372.

3. Figuratively, to make chalky-white; blanch; make pale.

Fear
Stared in her eyes, and *chalk'd* her face, and wing'd
Her transit to the throne. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

4. To mark; trace out; describe: from the use of chalk in marking lines.

It is you that have *chalk'd* forth the way
Which brought us hither! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

**To chalk out.** (*a*) To sketch, as a plan of work or of operations, roughly, or in general outlines; mark out.

I knew all this before, sir;
I *chalk'd* him *out* his way.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

This is indeed a very pretty career that has been *chalked out* for you. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

(*b*) In Scotland, to mark the door of a burgh tenant with chalk, an old mode of notice to quit, which is still competent.—**To chalk up**, to charge; put down to one's account: in allusion to the old custom, prevalent especially among publicans and milk-sellers, of writing a score in chalk on a door or wall.

She has *chalked up* twenty shillings already, and swears she will chalk no more. *Chapman*, May-Day, i. 2.

**chalk-box** (châk'boks), *n.* A box containing powdered chalk, in which public dancers and acrobats rub the soles of their feet to prevent them from slipping.

**chalk-cutter** (châk'kut'ėr), *n.* A man who digs chalk.

**chalkiness** (châ'ki-nes), *n.* [< *chalky* + *-ness*.] The state of being chalky.

**chalk-line** (châk'līn), *n.* 1. A light cord rubbed with chalk and stretched over a surface to mark a straight line. When stretched, it is pulled upward and allowed to spring down by its elasticity, and thus marks a line of chalk on the surface, to serve as a guide, as for a needle or a saw.

2. A vulgar name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*: so called in allusion to the white excrement voided when the bird starts to fly.

**chalk-pit** (châk'pit), *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

**chalkstone** (châk'stōn), *n.* [< ME. *chalkston*, < AS. *cealc-stān*, calculus (= Dan. *kalksten* = Sw. *kalksten*), < *cealc*, lime, + *stān*, stone: see *chalk* and *stone*.] 1. In *med.*, a concretion, for the most part of sodium urate, deposited in the tissues and joints, especially of the ears, hands, and feet, of persons affected with gout.—2. A lump of chalk.

Goth, walketh forth, and brynge us a *chalkstoon*.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.

When he maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalkstones* that are beaten in sunder, the groves and images shall not stand up. Is. xxvii. 9.

**chalky** (châ'ki), *a.* [< *chalk* + *-y*1.] 1. Consisting of or containing chalk: as, "thy *chalky* cliffs," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.—2. Resembling chalk in any way: as, a *chalky* taste; a *chalky* fracture.

As deposited from the cyanide bath just described, the surface of the precipitated silver has a mat or dead appearance, which is well described as *chalky*.
*Wahl*, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 304.

**challenge** (chal'enj), *n.* [< ME. *chalenge*, assibilated form of *calenge*, *calange*, an accusation, claim, < OF. *chalenge*, *chalonge*, assibilated form of *calenge*, *calonge* = It. *calogna*, an accusation, claim, dispute, < L. *calumnia*, a false accusation (in ML. also an action upon a claim), > E. *calumny*, q. v. Thus *challenge* is a doublet of *calumny*.] 1†. Accusation; charge.

Then muste make thy *chalenge* agens God.
*Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, I. iii. 189.

But she that wrongfull *challenge* soone assoyled,
And shew'd that she had not that Lady reft
(As they suppos'd), but her had to her liking left.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 36.

2†. A claim or demand; pretension.

Accept the title thou usurp'st,
Of benefit proceeding from our king,
And not of any *challenge* of desert.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

**3.** A summons or invitation to a duel; a calling upon one to engage in single combat, as for the vindication of the challenger's honor; a defiance.

*Bene.* Shall I speak a word in your ear?
*Claud.* God bless me from a *challenge!*
*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1.

Hence—**4.** An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind: as, a *challenge* to a rubber at whist; a *challenge* to a public debate; "a *challenge* to controversy." *Goldsmith.*—**5.** The letter or message containing the summons to a combat or contest.

Here's the *challenge*, read it; I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in't. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

**6.** *Milit.*, the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who approaches his post.—**7.** In *hunting*, the opening cry of hounds on first finding the scent of their game.—**8.** A calling in question; an exception taken, as to the tenability of a proposition, or a person's right to do something or to hold something.

Rather assume thy right in silence and de facto than voice it with claims and *challenges*. *Bacon*, Great Place.

**9.** In *law*, an objection to a juror; the claim of a party that a certain juror shall not sit in the cause. The right of challenge is given in both civil and criminal trials, for certain reasons which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The challenge may extend either to the whole panel or body of jurors, called a *challenge to the array*, or only to particular jurors, called a *challenge to the polls*. Both of these challenges are subdivided into *principal challenges* (or challenges for principal cause) and *challenges to the favor*. A *principal challenge* is a challenge which alleges a fact of such a nature that, if proved, the juror is disqualified as a matter of law, without inquiring whether he is actually impartial: as, that one or more of the jury are returned at the nomination of the other party, or are nearly related to the other party. A *challenge to the favor* consists in the allegation by the party of a cause that might probably bias, and the raising of the question whether the juror is in fact impartial: as, a statement that a juror has already formed an opinion, or is prejudiced against the party. A *peremptory challenge*, allowed by statute in many jurisdictions, is a challenge of jurors, to a limited number, to be taken without showing any cause at all.

I do believe . . .
You are mine enemy: and make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

**challenge** (chal'enj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *challenged*, ppr. *challenging*. [< ME. *chalengen*, accuse, claim, < OF. *chalengier*, *chalongier*, etc., = It. *calognare*, < L. *calumniari*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To accuse; call to answer; censure.

The next day the two Kings with their people came aboord vs, but brought nothing according to promise; so that Ensigne Salvage *challenged* Namenacus the breach of three promises.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 62.

Dishonour'd thus and *challenged* of wrongs.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

**2.** To lay claim to; demand as due or as a right: as, the Supreme Being *challenges* our reverence and homage.

"Charite," quod he, "ne chaffareth nought, ne *chalengeth*, ne craueth!" *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 160.

Mortals can *challenge* not a ray, by right,
Yet do expect the whole of Cynthia's light.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The Pope *challenges* all Churches to be under him, the King and the two Arch-Bishops *challenge* all the Church of England to be under them. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 57.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison*, Cato, i. 3.

In this night of death I *challenge* the promise of thy word!
*Whittier*, Swan Song of Parson Avery.

**3.** To call, invite, or summon to single combat or duel.

Whosoe'er gainsays King Edward's right,
By this I *challenge* him to single fight.
[*Throws down his gauntlet.*]
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

**4.** To call to a contest; call into opposing activity; invite to a trial; defy: as, to *challenge* a man to prove what he asserts (implying defiance).

Thus formed for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*

All within us that is bad *challenges* the bad in our brother; distrust engenders distrust. *Sumner*, Orations, I.

**5.** To take exception to; object to (a person or thing); call in question: as, to *challenge* the accuracy of a statement. Specifically—**6.** In *law*, to object or take exception to, as a juror or jury panel. See *challenge*, *n.*, 9.—**7.** *Milit.*, to demand the countersign from: as, a sentry is bound to *challenge* every person appearing near his post. See *challenge*, *n.*, 6.

**II.** *intrans.* In *hunting*, to whimper or cry when the scent of game is first discovered: said of a hound.

**challengeable** (chal'en-jạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *chalangeable*; < *challenge* + *-able*.] Capable of being challenged, or called to an account.

A chartre is *chalengeable* byfor a chief iustice.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 296.

How lords are *challengeable* by their vassals.
*J. Sadler*, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 30.

**challengee** (chal-en-jē'), *n.* [< *challenge* + *-ee*[1].] One who receives a challenge. [Rare.]

The challenger and *challengee*,
Or, with your Spaniard, your provocador
And provocado, have their several courses.
*B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

**challenger** (chal'en-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *chalengere*; < *challenge* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who challenges or defies another to a duel or contest of any kind.

*Ros.* Have you challenged Charles the wrestler?
*Orl.* No, fair princess; he is the general *challenger*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

The impious *challenger* of Pow'r divine
Was now to learn that Heav'n, though slow to wrath,
Is never with impunity defied. *Cowper*, The Task, vi.

**2.** An objector; one who calls in question.—**3.** A claimant; one who demands something as of right.

Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Hooker.*

**Challengeria** (chal-en-jē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Wyville Thomson, 1877), < *Challenger*, an English vessel in which a voyage of scientific research and exploration was made in 1873–76.] The typical genus of tripyleans of the family *Challengeriidæ*.

**Challengerida** (chal-en-jer'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Challenger-ia* + *-ida*.] An order of tripyleans having a monothalamous shell richly sculptured and filled with a nucleated sarcode.

A group of extremely minute forms, "approaching, but in many important points differing from, the Radiolarians," has been brought to light by the "Challenger" expedition. They have received the ordinal name of *Challengerida*. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 10.

**Challengeriidæ** (chal'en-je-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Challengeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripyleans having single-chambered shells, with porous glass-like walls, and very fine, perfectly regular, hexagonal pores varying greatly in form. Genera of this family are *Challengeria*, *Gazelletta*, and *Porcupinia*.

**challis** (shal'i), *n.* [A French-looking form; also written *chally*; same word as *shalli*, q. v.] A name originally given to a choice fabric of silk and wool first manufactured at Norwich, England, about 1832. It was thin, soft, fine, and without gloss. The name is now applied to a fabric resembling muslin-de-laine, a light all-wool material, woven without twill, and either plain or figured. French challis is sometimes made with a glossy finish resembling that of alpaca.

**chalon**†, **chaloun**†, *n.* [ME.; the orig. form of *shalloon*, q. v.] A blanket or other form of bed-covering.

Also, non of the Citee ne shal don werche [work] qwyltes ne *chalouns* hy-thoute the walles of the Citee, vp-on peyne to lese that good. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

A bed
With shetes and with *chalons* faire y-spred.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 220.

**chalumeau** (shal-ū-mō'), *n.* [F. *chalumeau*, < OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel*, *caramel*, *calmeilh* = Sp. *caramillo* (also F. dial. **calumet*, > E. *calumet*, q. v.), < ML. *calamellus*; also in fem. form, OF. *chalemelle* (> Pg. *charamela* = It. *cennamella*), < ML. *calamella*, also *calamaula* (also OF. *chalemie*, > MHG. *schalemie*, G. *schalmei* = Dan. *skalmeje* = ME. *shalmie*, later *shalme*, *shaume*, mod. E. *shawm* (ML. reflex *scalmeia*), < L. as if **calamia*), a pipe, flute, flageolet, < LL. *calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a pipe, a reed: see *calamus*, and cf. *shawm*.] **1.** An obsolete musical instrument, probably of the clarinet class. See *shawm*.—**2.** The lowest portion or register of the scale of the clarinet and of the basset-horn.

**chaly** (cha'li), *n.* An old copper coin of Ceylon, equal to about one fourth of a United States cent.

**Chalybean**[1] (kạ-lib'ē-an), *a.* [Cf. L. *chalybeius*, of steel; < *Chalybes*: see def., and cf. *chalybean*[2].] Pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor famed as workers in iron and steel; similar to the work or products of the Chalybes: as, "*Chalybean* temper'd steel," *Milton*, S. A., l. 133.

**chalybean**[2] (kạ-lib'ē-an), *n.* [< NL. *chalybæus*, < L. *chalybs*: see *chalybeate*.] A bird of Paradise of the genus *Chalybæus* or *Manucodia*; a manucode.

**chalybeate** (kạ-lib'ē-ạt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **chalybeatus*, < L. *chalybs*, < Gr. *χάλυψ* (*χαλυβ-*), steel, so called from the Χάλυβες, Chalybes: see *Chalybean*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Qualified by the presence of iron: applied to a medicine containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron, or holding iron in solution. Chalybeate springs exist in many parts of the world. The iron is generally present in the form of carbonate, and is held in solution by the carbonic acid contained in the water; on exposure to the air the carbonic acid escapes and the iron is partly precipitated.

2. Relating to or characteristic of a spring or medicine containing iron: as, a *chalybeate* taste; *chalybeate* effects.—**3.** Steel-blue; chalybeous.

**II.** *n.* A mineral water or other liquid impregnated with iron.

**chalybeous** (kạ-lib'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *chalybeius*, of steel, < *chalybs*, < Gr. *χάλυψ* (*χαλυβ-*), steel: see *chalybeate*.] Of a steel-blue color; very dark blue with a metallic luster.

**chalybite** (kal'i-bīt), *n.* [< L. *chalybs* (*chalyb-*), steel (see *chalybeate*), + *-ite*[2].] Native iron protocarbonate, $FeCO_3$. Also called *spathic* or *sparry iron ore*, or *siderite*. See *siderite*.

**cham**[1]†, *v.* An older form of *champ*[1].

**cham**[2], *a.* [Assibilated form of *cam*[2].] Awry; cam. [North. Eng.]

**cham**[3]† (kam), *n.* A former spelling of *khan*[1].

I will . . . fetch you a hair off the great *Cham's* beard.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

In Tartary I freed the *Cham*,
Last June, from his huge swarm of gnats.
*Browning*, Pied Piper, vi.

**Chama** (kā'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίνειν*, gape: see *chasm*.] 1. A generic name formerly used for bivalve shells of different kinds, but now restricted to typical species of the family *Chamidæ*. Also spelled *Cama*. See cut under *Chamidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Chama* in its widest sense: as, the giant *chama*, a species of the family *Tridacnidæ*.

**Chamacea, Chamaceæ** (ka-mā'sē-ạ, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Chamacea*, Lamarck, 1809; *Chamaceæ*, Menke, 1828), < *Chama* + *-acea*, *-aceæ*.] A family of conchiferous mollusks, including and represented by the genus *Chama* and others. It is essentially the same as *Chamidæ*, but various heterogeneous genera were likewise referred to it by old authors. Also written *Camacea*. [Not in use.]

**chamacean** (ka-mā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chamacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chamacea*.

**II.** *n.* A gaping cockle; one of the *Chamacea*.

**Chamadæ** (kam'ạ-dē), *n. pl.* See *Chamidæ*.

**chamade** (sha-mād'), *n.* [F., < It. *chiamata* (= Sp. *llamada* = Pg. *chamada*), a calling, < *chiamare* (= Sp. *llamar* = Pg. *chamar*, *clamar* = OF. *clamer*, *claimer*, > E. *claim*[1]), < L. *clamare*, call out: see *claim*[1].] *Milit.*, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

They beat the *chamade* and sent us carte blanche.
*Addison.*

At length Signora Mencia, seeing me repulsed and ready to raise the siege, beat the *chamade*, and we agreed upon a capitulation. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, viii. 10.

**Chamæa** (ka-mē'ạ), *n.* [NL. (W. Gambel, 1847), < Gr. *χαμαί* (= L. *humi*), on the ground: see *chameleon* and *humus*.] A genus of North American oscine passerine birds, the wren-tits,

Wren-tit (*Chamæa fasciata*).

combining certain characteristics of wrens and titmice. It is the type of a family *Chamæidæ*, having the plumage extremely lax and soft; rounded wings much shorter than the long, narrow, graduated tail; 10 primaries, the sixth being the longest; tarsal scutella obsolete; feet as in *Paridæ*; and the bill much shorter than the head, with scaled linear nostrils and bristled gape. There is but one species, *C. fasciata*, of California. See *wren-tit*.

**chamæcephalic** (kam″ē-se-fal′ik or kam-ē-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *chamæcephaly* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting chamæcephaly.

**chamæcephaly** (kam-ē-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, low, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ethnol.*, a formation or development of the skull the cephalic index of which is 70 or less. See *cephalic.*

**Chamæcyparis** (kam-ē-sip′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *κυπάρισσος*, cypress.] A genus of large coniferous timber-trees, represented in the eastern United States by the white cedar (*C. sphæroidea*), on the Pacific coast by the yellow or Sitka cypress (*C. Nutkaensis*) and the Port Orford cedar (*C. Lawsoniana*), and by four or five species in Japan and eastern Asia. The wood of most of the species is light, hard, and very durable, with an agreeable resinous odor, and is used for many purposes. Several of the species are frequently planted for ornament. The genus is nearly related to *Thuya* and *Cupressus* (in which the species are often included), differing from the former in its globose cone of peltate scales, and from the latter in its flattened two-ranked foliage and in the thin scales of the cone and the smaller number of seeds.

**chamæform** (kam′ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *chama* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of or related to a chama; chamacean.

**Chamæidæ**[1] (ka-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæa* + *-idæ.*] A family established by Baird in 1864 for the reception of the genus *Chamæa.* Also written *Chamæadæ.*

**Chamæidæ**[2] (ka-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Chamidæ.*

**chamæleo** (ka-mē′lē-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *chameleon.*] 1. Same as *chameleon.*—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Chamæleon*, 2.

Also *chameleo.*

**chamæleon** (ka-mē′lē-ǫn), *n.* [L., a chameleon: see *chameleon.*] 1. See *chameleon.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chamæleontidæ*, containing the chameleons. See *chameleon.*—3. A name given by Theophrastus and other early writers to certain plants, because their leaves change color frequently. The black chamæleon is believed to have been *Cardopatium corymbosum*, a thistle-like plant of the Mediterranean region. The white chamæleon was the *Carlina gummifera.* The roots of both contain an acrid resin and were used medicinally.

**Chamæleonida** (ka-mē-lē-on′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæleon* + *-ida.*] In Huxley's system of classification, one of the major divisions of the *Lacertilia*, distinguished from all the *Cionocrania* by the absence of the columella and of an interorbital septum, and from all known lizards by the disunion of the pterygoid and quadrate bones: same as *Rhiptoglossa.* In several respects the *Chamæleonida* may be contrasted with all other *Lacertilia.* There is but one family. Also *Chameleonida.* See *Chamæleontidæ* and *Chamæleon*, 2.

**Chamæleonidæ** (ka-mē-lē-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chamæleontidæ.*

**chamæleontid** (ka-mē-lē-on′tid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Chamæleontidæ.*

**Chamæleontidæ** (ka-mē-lē-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæleon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] The family represented by the genus *Chamæleon*, having, besides the characters of the major group *Chamæleonida*, numerous other cranial characters. The structure of the carpus, tarsus, and digits is very singular; the tail is prehensile; there is no tympanum; the skin is soft, tuberculated, and of changing hues; the tongue is remarkable for its extreme extensibility, and is sheathed at the base, club-shaped and viscose at the end. All but 3 of the 46 species are confined to Africa and Madagascar. They are generally referred to 3 genera, *Chamæleon*, *Brookesia*, and *Rhampholeon.* Also *Chamæleonidæ*, *Chameleontidæ.* See *chameleon.*

**Chamæpelia** (kam″ē-pē-li′ạ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *πέλεια*, the wild pigeon, rock-pigeon, stock-dove, < *πελός*, dark, dusky, ash-colored.] A genus of very small ground-doves of the warmer parts of America; the dwarf doves. The type is *C. passerina*, the common dwarf ground-dove of the southern United States; there are several others. The genus is now often called *Columbigallina.* See cut under *ground-dove.*

**Chamærops** (ka-mē′rops), *n.* [L., < Gr. *χαμαίρωψ* (in Pliny), < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *ῥώψ*, a bush, shrub.] A genus of palms, consisting of dwarf trees with fan-shaped leaves borne on prickly petioles and bearing a small berry-like fruit with one seed. Only two species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region, *C. humilis* being the only native European palm.

**Chamæsaura** (kam-ē-sâ′ra), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *σαῦρα*, a lizard.] A genus of South African lacertilians, of the family *Zonuridæ*, containing the snake-lizard, *C. anguina*, having only rudimentary limbs and little distinction between tail and body.

**Chamæsaurida** (kam-ē-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæsaura* + *-idæ.*] A family of leptoglossate lizards, represented by the genus *Chamæsaura.* The species have rounded sides, with similar scales on back and sides, rudimentary limbs, and a serpentiform body. By most modern herpetologists they are associated with the *Zonuridæ.*

**chamar**[1] (cha-mär′), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chamār*, Beng. *chāmār*, etc., < Skt. *charmakāra*, a worker in skins, < *charman*, a skin, pelt, + *kāra*, making, doing, < √ *kar*, make, do.] A worker in leather; a shoemaker; a cobbler. *W. H. Russell.* Also *chumar.*

**chamar**[2] (cha-mär′), *n.* [E. Ind.; cf. Beng. and Marathi *chāmara*, the tail of an ox used as a fly-flap.] 1. A fan of feathers or similar material used in the East Indies as one of the insignia of royalty, and also in temples.—2. A fly-flap.

**chamarre** (sha-mär′), *n.* [OF.] A loose outer garment for men, worn in Europe in the early part of the sixteenth century, and preceding the cassock. It is said by some to have been purely ornamental, not cut in solid cloth, but made of strips or bands of velvet or silk held together by galoon.

*Chamarre*, a loose and light gown (and less properly, a cloak), that may be worn a swash or skarf-wise; also a studded garment. *Cotgrave.*

**chamaylet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *camel.*

**chamber** (chām′bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaumber*, Sc. *chalmer*, etc.; < ME. *chamber*, *chambre*, *chaumbre*, < OF. *chambre*, *cambre*, mod. F. *chambre* = Pr. *cambra* = Sp. Pg. *camara* = It. *camera* = D. *kamer* = OHG. *chamara*, MHG. *kamere*, *kamer*, G. *kammer* = Dan. *kammor* = Sw. *kammare*, a chamber, room, < ML. *camera*, a chamber, room, < L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, < Gr. *καμάρα*, anything with an arched cover, a covered carriage or boat, a vaulted chamber, a vault: see *camera* and *camber*[2].] 1. A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment; specifically, a sleeping-apartment; a bedroom.

And beside tho Welles, he had lete makē faire Halles and faire *Chambres*, depeynted alle with Gold and Azure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

The *chamber* where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 633.

High in her *chamber* up a tower to the east.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. *pl.* (*a*) A room or rooms where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; especially, any place out of court (usually a room set apart for this purpose) where a judge may dispose of questions of procedure of a class not sufficiently important to be heard and argued in court, or too urgent to await a term of court: distinctively called *judges' chambers.* (*b*) Furnished rooms hired for residence in the house of another; lodgings: as, "a bachelor life in *chambers*," *Thackeray.*—3. A place where an assembly meets: as, a legislative *chamber*, ecclesiastical *chamber*, privy *chamber*, etc.—4. The assembly itself; sometimes, specifically, one of the branches of a legislative assembly: as, the New York *Chamber* of Commerce; a meeting of the legislative *chamber.*

That no brewer breke it, upon payne of xl. s., forfeitable to the *chambre* of the Toune.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

5. A compartment or inclosed space; a hollow or cavity: as, the *chambers* of the eye (see below); the *chamber* of a furnace.

The *chambres* in the bathes may be wrought
As cisterne is.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

And all the secret of the Spring
Moved in the *chambers* of the blood.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxiii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *hydraulic engin.*: (1) The space between the gates of a canal-lock. (2) The part of a pump in which the bucket of a plunger works. (*b*) *Milit.*: (1) That part of a barrel, at the breech of a firearm or piece of ordnance, which is enlarged to receive the charge or cartridge; also, a receptacle for a cartridge in the cylinder of a revolver or of a breech-loading gun. (2) An underground cavity or mine for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and dry. Distinctively called *powder-chamber* and *bomb-chamber.* (*c*) The indentation in an axle-box, designed to hold the lubricant. (*d*) That part of a mold containing the exterior part of a casting and covering the core in hollow castings. (*e*) In *anat.*: (1) A cavity representing the urogenital sinus of the embryo undifferentiated into a prostatic and bulbous urethra. (2) See *chambers of the eye*, below. (*f*) In *conch.*: (1) The interval between the septa of the camerated shell of a cephalopod, such as species of *Nautilus* or *Ammonites*, as well as the portion of the shell in which the animal rests. (2) A cavity separated from another or the main part of the interior of the shell by a septum. (*g*) In *coal-mining*, same as *breast* or *room.* See *breast.* [Pennsylvania.]

6†. A short piece of ordnance without a carriage and standing on its breech, formerly used chiefly for rejoicings and theatrical purposes.

For the close of this their honourable entertainment, a peal of *chambers.*
*Middleton*, Entertainment at Opening of New River.

A gallant peal of *chambers* gave a period to the entertainment. *Howell*, Londinopolis, p. 11.

7. A bedroom utensil, used for containing urine; a chamber-pot.—**Branchial chamber.** See *branchial.*—**Chamber of Agriculture.** See *agriculture.*—**Chamber of assurance.** (*a*) A company organized in France for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance. (*b*) A court in the Netherlands where cases relating to insurance are tried.—**Chamber of commerce**, a voluntary association of the merchants and traders of a city or town for the protection and promotion of their commercial interests. See *board of trade*, under *trade.*—**Chamber of Deputies.** See *deputy.*—**Chambers of Rhetoric**, the literary guilds that flourished in the Netherlands during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They were medieval in taste, middle-class in tone and ideas, and famous for their wealth and influence. The Amsterdam guild, known as the "Eglantine," was the most celebrated.—**Chambers of the eye**, the space between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, called the *anterior chamber*, and the space between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, called the *posterior chamber*, both spaces being filled with the aqueous humor. See cut under *eye.*—**Chambers of the king**†, the ports or havens of England: so called in old records. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Ciliated chambers.** See *ciliated.*—**Clerk of the chamber.** See *clerk.*—**Drying-chamber**, a hot closet for drying printed stuffs. It has a series of rollers near the top and bottom of the room, and over these the cloth passes, after which it goes to the folding-room.—**Judges' chambers.** See 2 (*a*), above.—**Star Chamber.** See *star-chamber.*—**To sit at chambers**, to despatch summary business in chambers: said of a judge.

**chamber** (chām′bėr), *v.* [< *chamber*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reside in or occupy a chamber.—2. To fit snugly, as layers of buckshot in the barrel of a gun or in a cartridge. See extract under II., 3.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To shut up in or as in a chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1.

Thy cold pale figure,
Which we have commission but to *chamber* up
In melancholy dust. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, v. 3.

2. To furnish with a chamber, as the barrel of a breech-loading firearm. Guns are often chambered in order to enlarge the rear portion of the bore, so as to increase the powder-capacity behind the projectile.

3. To fit into the barrel of a gun or into a cartridge, as buckshot.

One should be careful to *chamber* the buckshot at the choke of the gun, and to choose the size that most nearly chambers. *Forest and Stream*, XXII. 225.

**chamber-council** (chām′bėr-koun′sil), *n.* Private or secret council.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
My *chamber-councils.* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

**chamber-counsel** (chām′bėr-koun′sel), *n.* Same as *chamber-counselor.*

**chamber-counselor** (chām′bėr-koun′sel-ọr), *n.* A counselor or person learned in the law who gives opinions in private, and does not advocate causes in court.

**chamberdakin**†, **chamberdekin**†, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of ML. *camerā degens*, living in a chamber: *camerā*, abl. of (L.) *camera*, chamber; *degens*, ppr. of L. *degere*, pass time, live, < *de*, of, + *agere*, drive: see *act*, *n.*, *camera*, and *chamber.*] In the University of Oxford, a student not living in a scholars' hall, but rooming with others; especially, one of certain riotous students banished by a statute of Henry V.

A certain sort of scholars called *chamberdekins*, no other, as it seems, than Irish beggars, who, in the habit of poor scholars, would often disturb the peace of the university, live under no government of principals, keep up for the most part in the day, and in the night-time go abroad to commit spoils and manslaughter, lurk about in taverns and houses of ill-report, commit burglaries and such like. *Anthony à Wood.*

**chambered** (chām′bėrd), *a.* [< *chamber*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Divided into compartments by walls or partitions.

And every *chambered* cell
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell.
*O. W. Holmes*, The Chambered Nautilus.

Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to compound ovaries in which the placentas project inward but do not meet in the axis, as in the poppy.

2. Provided with a chamber for gunpowder: said of cannon.—**Chambered shells**, a name invented as a vernacular equivalent for the family *Calyptræidæ.* *Adams*, 1854.

**chamberer**† (chām′bėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *chamberere*, *chambrere*, < OF. *chamberere*, fem. *chamberiere*, < *chambre*, chamber.] 1. One who frequents ladies' chambers; especially, one who intrigues; a gallant.

Haply, for I am black,
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That *chamberers* have. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

**2. A mistress; a concubine.**

I ne held me never digne in no manere
To be your wif, ne yet your *chamberere*.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 766.

Abraham hadde another sone Ysmael, that he gat upon Agar his *Chambrere*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 102.

**3.** One who attends in a chamber; a groom of a chamber; a chamberlain.

There parfit treuthe and pouere herte is and pacience of tonge,
There is Charitee, the chief *chaumbrere* for god hymselue!
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 100.

**4.** A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

Ladies faire, with their gentelwomen *chamberers* also.
*Arnold's Chronicle*, fol. 193.

**chamber-fellow** (chām'bėr-fel'ō), *n.* One who occupies the same apartment with another.

**chamber-gage** (chām'bėr-gāj), *n.* An instrument used to verify the form and dimensions of the chambers of small arms and of cannon.

**chamber-hangings** (chām'bėr-hang"ingz), *n. pl.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

**chambering** (chām'bėr-ing), *n.* 1. Same as *cameration*, 2.

The *chambering* of the test does not express a corresponding cell-segmentation of the protoplasm.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 846.

**2†.** Lewd, dissolute behavior.

Let us walk honestly, . . . not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. Rom. xiii. 13.

**chamber-kiln** (chām'bėr-kil), *n.* A brick- or tile-kiln having chambers or compartments, sometimes so arranged that they can be heated successively.

**chamberlain** (chām'bėr-lān), *n.* [Formerly *chamberlin*, < ME. *chamberlayn, -laine, -leyn, -lein*, etc., once *chaumberling*, < OF. *chambrelein, chambrelenc*, later *chamberlain*, F. *chambellan* (after ML. *cambellanus*) = Pr. *camarlenc* = Sp. *camarlengo* = Pg. *camerlengo* = It. *camarlingo, camerlengo, camerlingo* (> F. *camerlingue*), < ML. *camarlingus, camerlingus, camerlengus* (also *camerlanus, camberlanus, cambellanus*, after OF.), < OHG. *chamarlinc, -ling*, MHG. *kemerlinc*, G. *kämmerling* (= D. *kamerling*), < OHG. *chamara*, G. *kammer* (= F. *chambre*, E. *chamber*, q. v., < L. *camera*), chamber, + *-ling* = E. *-ling*[1]; see *chamber* and *-ling*[1].] 1. A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers. Specifically—(*a*†) An attendant, sometimes a male, sometimes a female, at an inn; a head waiter or upper chambermaid, or a person discharging duties analogous to those of such attendants.

Think'st thou
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

I had . . . as lieve the *chamberlaine* of the White Horse had called me up to bed. *Peele*, Old Wives' Tale, l. 1.

(*b*) An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman. The *lord great chamberlain* of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. His functions, always important, have varied in different reigns. The duties which now devolve upon him are the robing and attending on the king at his coronation; the care of the ancient palace of Westminster; the provision of furniture for the houses of Parliament, and for Westminster Hall when used on great occasions; and attending upon peers at their creation, and upon bishops when they perform their homage. The office is now jointly held by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby de Eresby, and the honors are enjoyed in each alternate reign by each family successively. The office of *lord chamberlain of the household*, generally called simply the *lord chamberlain*, is quite distinct from that of the lord great chamberlain, and is changed with the administration. This officer has the control of all parts of the household (except the ladies of the queen's bedchamber) which are not under the direction of the lord steward, the groom of the stole, or the master of the horse. The king's (queen's) chaplains, physicians, surgeons, etc., as well as the royal tradesmen, are in his appointment; the companies of actors at the royal theaters are under his regulation; and he is also the licenser of plays. He has under him a vice-chamberlain.

As likewise, divers others made their Claims: Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to have the Office of *Chamberlain*, and to pour out Water for the King to wash.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 136.

**2.** Originally, the keeper of the treasure-chamber; hence, a receiver of rents and revenues; a treasurer: as, the *chamberlain* of a corporation. The name is given in some of the larger cities and towns both of Great Britain and of the United States to the treasurer or officer who has charge of the moneys of the municipal corporations.

Erastus the *chamberlain* of the city saluteth you.
Rom. xvi. 23.

The *Chamberlain* receives all the rents and dues belonging to the corporation, except those received for charities, and makes all payments. He attends on the admission of freemen, and examines the evidence. The property of the corporation is under his care and superintendence.
*Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 2464.

**chamberlainship** (chām'bėr-lān-ship), *n.* [< *chamberlain* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

The profits of his *chamberlainship* being moderate, . . . he had eked it out a little with some practice in his original profession. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 78.

**chamberlet** (chām'bėr-let), *n.* [< *chamber* + dim. *-let*.] A small chamber, as one of the divisions of the test of a foraminiferous animalcule.

The principal chambers are subdivided into *chamberlets*, as in Orbiculina. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 376.

Thus, . . . If we compare Orbitolites with Cyclolypeus, we recognize the same plan of growth in each, the *chamberlets* being arranged in concentric rings around the primordial chamber. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 461.

**chamberleted, chamberletted** (chām'bėr-let-ed), *a.* [< *chamberlet* + *-ed*[2].] Divided into or supplied with chamberlets or small chambers.

The division of the chamber-segments of the body into *chamberletted* sub-segments. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, CLX. 328.

**chamber-lye** (chām'bėr-lī), *n.* [Also *chamberlie*; < *chamber* + *lye*.] Urine. *Shak.*

**chambermaid** (chām'bėr-mād), *n.* 1†. A maid or female servant who dresses a lady and waits on her in her own room; a lady's-maid.

Whereas they [the chaplains] petition to be freed from any obligation to marry the *chamber-maid*, we can by no means assent to it; the Abigail, by immemorial custom, being a deodand, and belonging to holy Church.
*Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition*, 1694 [(Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

**2.** A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms.

Readers are respectfully requested to notice that Mrs. Pratchett was not a waitress, but a *chambermaid*.
*Dickens*, Somebody's Luggage.

**3.** A theatrical name for an actress who plays the more broadly comic parts; a soubrette.

In sprightly parts, in genteel comedy, in all *chambermaids*, in melodramatic characters, especially where pantomimic action was needed, she [Mrs. Charles Kemble] was excellent. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, II. 282.

**chamber-master** (chām'bėr-mās'tėr), *n.* A shoemaker who makes up his own material at home, and disposes of it to the shops. *Mayhew.*

**chamber-music** (chām'bėr-mū"zik), *n.* Music, either instrumental or vocal, which is specially suited for performance in a small room: opposed to *concert-music*, and also to *church music* and *operatic music*. The term is commonly applied to concerted music for solo instruments, such as string quartets, etc. It was first used early in the seventeenth century to designate all music not adapted to the uses of the church or the theater. Originally, therefore, it included concert-music.

**chamber-organ** (chām'bėr-ôr'gan), *n.* A small portable organ; a cabinet organ, or one designed for use in a small room, public or private.

**chamber-piece** (chām'bėr-pēs), *n.* In *her.*, a short cannon or mortar, represented either mounted or dismounted. See *chamber*, 6.

**chamber-pot** (chām'bėr-pot), *n.* A vessel for urine, used in bedrooms.

**chamber-practice** (chām'bėr-prak'tis), *n.* The practice of a chamber-counselor.

S. had the reputation . . . of excellent discernment in the *chamber practice* of the law. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

**chamber-story** (chām'bėr-stō"ri), *n.* The story or one of the stories of a house appropriated for bedrooms. *Gwilt.*

**Chambertin** (F. pron. shoṅ-ber-taṅ'), *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [F.: see def.] A red wine made in Burgundy, in the department of Côte-d'Or, and named from the vineyard of Chambertin, of about 60 acres, near Dijon, on the celebrated hillside which gives the name to the department. The wine ranks among the first six or seven of Burgundy, and therefore among the chief red wines of the world.

The *chambertin* with yellow seal.
*Thackeray*, Bouillabaisse.

We will try a bottle of the *Chambertin* to-day, Vincent.
*Bulwer*, Pelham, [xxviii.

**chamblett**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *camlet*. *Beau. and Fl.*

**chambranle** (sham-branl'), *n.* [F.; etym. uncertain.] In *arch.*, a structural feature, often ornamental, inclosing the sides and top of a doorway, window, fireplace, or similar opening. The top piece or beam is called the *traverse*, and the two side pieces or posts are called the *ascendants*.

Chambranle.
North door of the Erechtheum, Athens.

**chambray** (sham'brā), *n.* [Cf. *cambric*.] A kind of gingham in plain colors with linen finish, used for women's gowns. *E. H. Knight.*

**chambrel** (kam'brel), *n.* A variant of *gambrel*.

**chameck** (cha-mek'), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian monkey of the genus *Ateles* and family *Cebidæ*. The head is round and small; the limbs are long and slender; and the thumb of the fore hands is wanting. It is a very gentle creature, and susceptible of a high degree of training. The length of the body is about 20 inches, and of the tail over 2 feet.

**chameleo**, *n.* See *chamæleo*.

**chameleon** (ka-mē'lē-ọn), *n.* [The mod. spelling *chameleon*, sometimes *chamæleon*, imitates the L. (like *chamomile* for *camomile*); early mod. E. *cameleon, camelion*, < ME. *camelion*, < L. *chamæleon* (= Ar. Pers. *galamūn*), < Gr. *χαμαιλέων*, lit. 'ground-lion,' that is, low or dwarf lion, < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *λέων*, lion.] 1. A lizard-like reptile of the family *Chamæleontidæ*, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the center. There are about 59 species, of which the best-known is *Chamæleon vulgaris*, a native of Africa, extending into Asia and the south of Europe. Its body is 6 or 7 inches long, and the tail 5 inches. The skin is cold to the

Chameleon (*Chamæleon vulgaris*).

touch, and contains small grains or eminences which are of a bluish-gray color in the shade, but in the light of the sun all parts of the body become of a grayish-brown or tawny color. The extraordinary faculty which the chameleon possesses of changing its color, in accordance with that of the objects by which it is surrounded or with its temper when disturbed, is due to the presence of clear or pigment-bearing contractile cells placed at various depths in the skin, their contractions and dilatations being under the control of the nervous system. Its power of fasting and habit of inflating itself gave rise to the fable that it lives on air. It is in reality insectivorous, its tongue, which is long and covered with a viscid saliva, being darted at its prey and securing it when touched.

Snakes that cast your coats for new,
*Chameleons* that alter hue,
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

The thin *chameleon*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.
*Dryden.*

As a lover or *chameléon*
Grows like what it looks upon.
*Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

**2.** In the southern United States and West Indies, a true lizard of the family *Anolididæ* or *Iguanidæ*. Also *chamæleo*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A constellation invented by Bayer, situated beneath the feet of the Centaur.—**Chameleon mineral**, a name formerly given to a mass produced by fusing oxid of manganese with niter or potash, and consisting essentially of the manganate of potassa. It is readily converted into the reddish-purple permanganate, and also into salts having manganese as the base and possessing no strong color. When dissolved in water it assumes a variety of colors, passing rapidly from green to blue, purple, and red.

**Chameleonida, Chameleonidæ**, etc. See *Chamæleonida*, etc.

**chameleonize** (ka-mē'lē-ọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chameleonized*, ppr. *chameleonizing*. [< *chameleon* + *-ize*.] To change into various colors. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

**chamelott**, *n.* Same as *camlet*. *Spenser.*

**chamfer** (cham'fėr), *n.* [Also *chamfret*, early mod. E. *chamfre, chanfer*, < OF. *chamfrein, chamfrain*, F. *chanfrein* (= Sp. *chaflan*), a chamfer; origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *chanfrein*, a chamfron: see *chamfron*.] 1. In *carp.*, a groove or furrow.—**2.** A bevel or slope; the corner of anything originally right-angled cut away so as to make an angle with the sides which form it. Also *chamfering*.

**chamfer** (cham'fėr), *v. t.* [< *chamfer*, *n.*] 1. In *carp.*, to cut a furrow in; flute; channel.—**2.** To cut or grind in a sloping manner, as the edge of anything square, so as to form a bevel.

**chamfered** (cham'fêrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chamfer*, *v.*] Grooved; furrowed; figuratively, wrinkled.

But eft, when ye count you freed from feare,
Comes the breme Winter with *chamfred* browes.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February.

**chamfering** (cham'fêr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chamfer*, *v.*] Same as *chamfer*, 2.

The roof . . . is exceeding beautiful, . . . vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or *chamferings*.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 81.

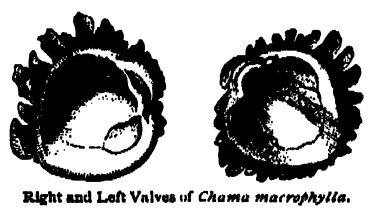
**chamfrett**, *n.* and *v.* [See *chamfer*.] Same as *chamfer*.

**chamfreting** (cham'fret-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chamfret*, *v.*] The splay of a window, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**chamfron** (cham'frọn), *n.* [< OF. *chamfrein*, F. *chanfrein*, chamfron; origin uncertain: see *chamfer*, *n.*] The defensive armor of the front part of the head of a war-horse. In the fifteenth century, when bards had attained their greatest development, it was fitted with earpieces covering the horse's ears, and protected the whole head between the eyes and as far down as the nostrils. It was often fitted with a spike or boss between the eyes. Also *chanfrin*, *charfron*, *chafron*, *chamfrin*, *chanfron*. See cuts under *armor* (fig. 2) and *bard*.

**chamid** (kam'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Chamidæ*.

**Chamidæ** (kam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chama* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Chama*. They have a thick, irregular, inequivalve shell, with strong hinge-teeth, two in one



Right and Left Valves of *Chama macrophylla*.

valve and one in the other; an external hinge-ligament; siphonal orifices far apart; and united mantle-margins, leaving but a small opening for the foot. The species occur in tropical seas of both hemispheres, attached usually by one of the umbones to some support. Also *Chamadæ* and *Chamacidæ*.

**chamisal** (cham'i-sal), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < *chamiso*.] A dense growth of the Californian chamiso; a chaparral.

**chamiso** (cham'i-sō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.; cf. Sp. *chamiza*, a kind of wild cane or reed; Pg. *chamiça*, a small rope made of matweed.] A plant of the genus *Adenostoma*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. The species are evergreen shrubs with clustered, short, rigid, awl-shaped leaves, and numerous small white flowers borne in dense racemose panicles, sometimes very fragrant. There are two species, natives of California, which clothe great areas of the dry coast-ranges and foothills with a dense and sometimes almost impenetrable chaparral, called locally *chamisal*. Ordinarily these shrubs grow in scattered clumps from 4 to 8 feet high, but sometimes much higher.

**chamlett**, *n.* An obsolete form of *camlet*.

**chamois** (sham'wo or sham'i), *n.* [Also spelled, esp. in second sense, *shamoy* and *shammy*; < F. *chamois* = Pr. *camous* = Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza* = Pg. *camuça*, *camurça* = It. *camozza*, f., *camoscio*, m., < OHG. **gamuz*, *gamz*, MHG. *gamz*, G. *gemse*, > D. *gems* = Dan. *gemse*, chamois: see *gemsbok*. Cf. Pg. *gamo*, fallow-deer, perhaps < Goth. **gama*, akin to OHG. **gamuz*, *gamz*, etc.] 1. A species of goat-like or capriform antelope, *Rupicapra*

Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*).

*tragus*, formerly *Antilope rupicapra*, inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and western Asia. Its size is about that of a well-grown goat, and it is so agile that it can clear at a bound crevices 16 or 18 feet wide. The chamois is one of the most wary of antelopes, and possesses the power of scenting man at an almost incredible distance, so that the hunting of it is an occupation of extreme difficulty and much danger. Its skin is made into a soft leather.

2. A kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil: so called because first prepared from the skin of the chamois. In recent times it has been largely used for warm underclothing. See *wash-leather*.

**chamoisite** (sham'oi-zīt), *n.* [< *Chamoison* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium, occurring in greenish-gray to black compact or oölitic masses. It forms beds in the limestone at Chamoison, near Ardon in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, and has been used as an iron ore.

**chamolett**, *n.* Same as *camlet*.

Natolia affording great store of *Chamolets* and Grogerams; made about Angra, . . . before such time as the goats were destroyed by the late Rebells.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

**chamomile**, *n.* See *camomile*.

**champ**1 (champ), *v.* [Sometimes pron. and written *chomp*; a later form of early mod. E. *cham*, chew (prob. used in ME., but not found), of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. dial. *kämsa*, chew with difficulty.] I. *trans.* 1. To bite repeatedly and impatiently, as a horse his bit.

But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,
*Champing* his iron curb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 859.

2. To bite into small pieces; craunch; chew; munch: sometimes followed by *up*.

After dinner came a fellow who eate live charcoal, glowingly ignited, quenching them in his mouth, and then *champing* and swallowing them down.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 2, 1684.

I . . . *champed up* the remaining part of the pipe.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 431.

And *champing* golden grain, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots. *Tennyson*, Iliad, viii. 560.

3. To pound; crush; mash: as, to *champ* potatoes. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To perform the action of biting repeatedly and impatiently: generally followed by *on* or *upon*.

*Champing* as though his cud had troubled him.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

The noble animal, . . . arching his stately neck, *champed on* the silver bits which restrained him.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, II. 117.

**champ**1 (champ), *n.* [< *champ*1, *v.*] 1. The act of biting repeatedly, as a horse on his bit. *Byron.*—2. Mashed potatoes. [Scotch.]

**champ**2, **champe** (champ), *n.* [< F. *champ*, a field: see *camp*2.] A field. Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, a field or ground on which carving is raised. *Oxford Glossary.* (*b*) In *her.*, the field of a shield or banner.

Kay the stiward hadde brought the grete baner wherof the *champe* was white as snowe, and the dragon was a-boue the crosse, flor thus comaunded Merlin.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 575.

(*c*) In *lace-making*: (1) The ground upon which the pattern is embroidered or applied. (2) The filling of brides or links between the figures of the pattern of lace that has no ground or bottom.

**champ**3 (champ), *n.* [Native term.] The name given to a valuable timber, the product of *Michelia excelsa*, a tall magnoliaceous tree of the eastern Himalaya. The wood is soft but very durable, and of an olive-brown color.

**champac**, *n.* See *champak*.

**champagne** (sham-pān'), *n.* [Formerly also *champaigne*, *champaign*, < F. *champagne*, so named from the former province of *Champagne*, lit., like It. *campagna*, a champaign, or flat open country: see *champaign* and *campaign*.] 1. The effervescent or so-called sparkling wine made within the limits of the old province of Champagne in northeastern France, chiefly in the region about Reims, Épernay, Avize, Ay, and Pierry, in the department of Marne. The vineyards are all situated within a district about twenty miles long, from Reims on the north to Vertus on the south, and are generally classed as "of the Hill" (*montagne*) and "of the River," namely, along the Marne; but great quantities of new wine are brought from other regions, and each manufacturer makes a mixture or blend according to his own system, to produce the brand of wine known by his name. The effervescence is artificially produced, and is of the nature of an arrested or incomplete fermentation. The greater or less sweetness of the wine is produced by the addition of a liqueur consisting of sugar-candy dissolved in old wine; the different degrees of sweetness are indicated by the terms *sec*, 'dry,' *doux*, 'sweet,' and *brut*, which last term, denoting originally the new or unmanipulated wine, is now used for the manufactured wines having from 1 to 3 per cent. of liqueur. The sweeter wines are generally the more effervescent.

As is the wit it gives, the gay *Champaign*.
*Thomson*, The Seasons, Autumn.

2. Effervescent wine, wherever made: as, Swiss *champagne*; California *champagne*.—**Champagne brandies**, the French brandies most in repute of the cognac class. These are, in general, classified as *grandes champagnes* and *fines champagnes*. The *grandes champagnes* are distilled from the wine produced in a level district called Champagne, in the department of Charente, west of Angoulême and south of Cognac. The *fines champagnes* are the product of a blending of the brandies produced in this and neighboring regions of southwestern France with alcohols derived from grain or from beet-roots, the two kinds of alcohol giving rise to distinct flavors in the brandy. An inferior grade, known as *petits champagne*, is made from grapes grown in the southern part of the district.—**Champagne rosé**, champagne having a slightly pink or ruddy tint. This color is usually produced by the addition of a little red wine.—**Still champagne**, properly, non-effervescent wine made in Champagne, of which the best-known is *sillery sec*; improperly, slightly effervescent champagne, as distinguished from the *grand mousseux* or frothing variety.—**Tisane de Champagne**. See *tisane*.

**champaign** (sham-pān'; formerly cham-pān'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *champain*, *champaine*, and by corruption *champian*, *champion*, < ME. *champeyne*, < OF. *champaigne*, assibilated form of *campaigne* = It. *campagna*, a flat open country: see *campaign*.] I. *n.* A flat open country.

In place eke hoote and drie,
In *champeyne* eke, and nygh the sees brynke
Betyme upon thi werk in vynes hie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

The Canaanites, which dwell in the *champaign* over against Gilgal. Deut. xi. 30.

The mountaines [of Cephalonia] intermixed with profitable vallies, and the woods with *champian*.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 4.

Many miles of Woodlands and *champion*, which he divided into several Hundreds.
*S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

Many a vale
And river-sundor'd *champaign* clothed with corn.
*Tennyson*, Œnone.

II. *a.* Level; open.

The whole Countrey is plaine and *champion*, and few hills in it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 248.

A wide, *champaign* country filled with herds and flocks.
*Addison.*

**champak**, **champac** (cham'pak), *n.* [< NL. *champaca*; < Skt. *champaka*, > Beng. *champaka*, Hind. *champā*.] A beautiful Indian tree, *Michelia Champaca*, natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, held in high esteem by Brahmans and Buddhists, and planted about their temples. Images of Buddha are made of its wood, which is olive-colored or dark-brown and often beautifully mottled, takes a fine polish, and is much prized for furniture. Its flowers are of a beautiful golden color and very fragrant, their perfume being much celebrated in Hindu poetry. They are worn in the hair by the native women.

The wandering airs they faint
On the dark, the silent stream—
The *champak* odours fail,
Like sweet thoughts in a dream.
*Shelley*, Indian Serenade.

**champarty**, *n.* See *champerty*.

**champe**, *n.* See *champ*2.

**champer** (cham'pėr), *n.* One who champs.

**champertt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *champerty*.

**champertor** (cham'pėr-tọr), *n.* [< OF. *champarteur*, < *champart*: see *champerty*.] In *law*, one who is guilty of champerty.

**champertous** (cham'pėr-tus), *a.* Of the nature of champerty.

**champerty** (cham'pėr-ti), *n.* [Also *champarty*, *champert* (obs.), < ME. *champartie*, *champertie*, champerty, also a partnership in power, < OF. *champart*, < ML. *campipars* (also *campartum*, *campartagium*), i. e., *campi pars*, lit. part of the field, a certain portion of the crop exacted by the lord: *campi*, gen. of L. *campus*, field; L. *pars*, a part: see *camp*2 and *part*.] 1. In *law*, a species of maintenance, being a bargain which a person not otherwise interested makes with a plaintiff or defendant to receive a share of the land or other matter in suit in the event of success, the champertor carrying on or assisting to carry on the party's suit or defense at his own expense; the purchase of a suit or the right of suing. Champerty is a punishable offense by common law, and in some jurisdictions by statute.

Foreyn attornes to be admitted and sworn in lyke wise, truly to executе ther office as the lawe requirith w'out mayntenaunce, or *champertye*, or conseilynge ther clauntors to vse eny fals accyons.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The practice of *champerty* was common, whereby the lawyer did his work in consideration of a percentage on the sum which was at last forcibly collected.
*Atlantic Monthly*, LVIII. 232.

2†. A partnership in power.

Also written *champarty*.

**champiant**, **champion**2†, *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. Same as *champaign*.—2. One who lives in or farms the open fields.

During the 15th century . . . the extensive wastes which covered a large part of England began to be enclosed, to the consequent disturbance of a number of squatters (called at the time *champions*, from champs) who had settled on them, and derived a not very sufficient subsistence from feeding a few animals on the commons.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 234.

II. *a.* Same as *champaign*.

**champignon** (sham-pin'yọn), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *campignuolo*), a mushroom, < ML. as if **campinius*, for LL. *campanius*, *campaneus*, equiv. to

L. *campestris*, of the field, < *campus*, F. *champ*, etc., field: see *camp*[2]. Cf. *camperknowes*.] A mushroom: the French name for mushrooms in general, but in England applied only to the *Marasmius* (or *Agaricus*) *oreades*, an edible species growing in fairy rings.

He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

**champion**[1] (cham'pi-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *champion*, *-iun*, *-ioun*, < OF. *champion*, *-iun*, *campion* (> D. *kampioen*), F. *champion* = Sp. *campeon* = Pg. *campeão* = It. *campione*, < ML. *campio(n-)*, a champion, combatant in a duel, < *campus*, a battle, duel (cf. AS. *cempa*, ME. *kempe* (= OHG. *chempho*, *champho*, MHG. *kempfe*, G. *kämpfe* = Dan. *kæmpe* = Sw. *kämpe* = Icel. *kappi*), a warrior, champion, < *camp*, fight): see *camp*[1] and *camp*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. One who undertakes to defend any cause; especially, one who engages in combat or contention in behalf of another, or in any representative capacity: as, the *champion* of an army or of a party; a *champion* for the truth, or of innocence.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that trieth the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowell.*

The statutes of our state
Allow, in case of accusations,
A *champion* to defend a lady's truth.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

But choose a *champion* from the Persian lords
To fight our *champion* Sohrab, man to man.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. More generally, a hero; a brave warrior.

Renown'd
For hardy and undoubted *champions*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3. One who has demonstrated his superiority to all others in some matter decided by public contest or competition, as prize-fighting, pedestrianism, rowing, plowing, etc.—**Champion of the king**, a person whose office it is at the coronation of a king in England to ride armed into Westminster Hall while the king is at dinner there, and by the proclamation of a herald to make challenge to this effect, "that if any man should deny the king's title to the crown, he was ready to defend it in single combat." This ceremony was last performed at the coronation of George IV., in 1821, but the office, which has been held by a family named Dymocke since 1377, still exists.—**Champions' game**. See *billiards*.

**II.** *a.* 1. First among all competitors or contestants: as, a *champion* oarsman. Hence—2. By extension, of the first rank or highest excellence in any respect; unexcelled. [Colloq.]

**champion**[1] (cham'pi-ọn), *v. t.* [< *champion*[1], *n.*] To maintain or support by contest or advocacy; act as champion for.

Come, fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to the utterance!
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

*Championed* or unchampioned, thou diest by the stake or faggot. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, II. 201.

The safety of the nation will one day, and ere long, demand that universal education shall be made compulsory. Does any friend of education believe that this reform will be *championed* by the Democratic party?
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 504.

**champion**[2]†, *n.* and *a.* See *champian*.

**championess** (cham'pi-ọn-es), *n.* [< *champion*[1] + *-ess*.] A female champion. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

**championship** (cham'pi-ọn-ship), *n.* [< *champion*[1] + *-ship*.] The state or honor of being a champion.

**Champlain** (sham-plān'), *a.* [< Lake *Champlain*, bordering on New York, Vermont, and Canada.] In *Amer. geol.*, a term first employed by Emmons to designate a part of the Paleozoic series of the State of New York. Later suggested by Dana as the name of a division of the superficial (Post-tertiary) deposits of northeastern North America, connected in origin, according to the prevalent glacial theories (see *glacial*), with the melting of the great ice-sheet supposed by many geologists to have once extended over that region.

The loose deposits or drifts overlying the lower unstratified boulder-clay belong to the period of the melting of the great ice-sheets, when large bodies of water, discharged across the land, levelled down the detritus that had formed below or in the under part of the ice. This re-modelled drift has been called the *Champlain* group.
*Geikie*, 1885.

**champlevé** (shamp-le-vā'), *a.* and *n.* [F., pp. of *champlever*, < *champ*, surface, + *lever*, lift: see *champ*[2], *camp*[2], and *lever*.] **I.** *a.* Having the ground originally cast with depressions, or engraved or cut out, or lowered: said of a kind of enameling upon metal, of which the hollows are filled with the enamel pastes, which are afterward fired. Champlevé enamel can be recognized by the unbroken surface of the metal divisions or parting-strips, and generally by their varying widths; whereas a surface of cloisonné enamel shows parting-strips of uniform width, and with solutions of continuity. Champlevé enamel is in common use in Europe and America for jewelry, but is extremely rare in the decorative work of China and Japan.

**II.** *n.* The art or method of producing such work in enamel: as, a plaque in *champlevé*.

In *champlevé* the enamelling substance is applied to the surface of the gold as ornamental details, and is "fired" in a muffle or furnace under the eye of the enameller.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 679.

**chant**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*.

**chana** (chä'nạ), *n.* An East Indian name for the chick-pea or gram, *Cicer arietinum*.

**chance** (chans), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaunce*, < ME. *chance*, *chaunce*, *cheance*, *cheaunce* = MHG. *schanze*, *schantz*, < OF. *cheance*, *chaance*, F. *chance*, chance, hazard, risk, luck, = Pr. *cazensa* = It. *cadenza*, < ML. *cadentia*, that which falls out, esp. favorably (particularly used in dice-playing), < L. *caden(t-)s*, ppr. of *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *cadence*, *cadenza*, and *case*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1†. Fall; falling.

The date is go, the nightes *chaunce*
Hath derked all the brighte sonne.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 307.

2†. A throw of dice; the number turned up by a die.

Seven is my *chaunce*, and thyn is cink and treye.
*Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 191.

Also next thys place ys an Auter wher the Crucyfyers Devydyd hys Clothes by *Chaunce* of the Dyce.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 42.

The very dice obey him,
And in our sports my better cunning faints
Under his *chance*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3.

Hence—3. Risk; hazard; a balanced possibility of gain or loss, particularly in gaming; uncertainty.

There is a divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, *chance*, or death. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1.

And I another,
So weary with disasters, tugg'd with fortune,
That I would set my life on any *chance*,
To mend it, or be rid on 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Gambling and usury are also prohibited, and all games of *chance*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 114.

4. A contingent or unexpected event; an event which might or might not befall.

For ill *chaunce* me fell unfortunatly
At my firste gynnyng and commencement.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3976.

Then we shall know that it was not his hand that smote us; it was a *chance* that happened to us. 1 Sam. vi. 9.

Had I but died an hour before this *chance*,
I had liv'd a blessed time. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

I am very glad that the *chances* of life have brought us two hundred miles nearer together.
*Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

Many a *chance* the years beget.
*Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

5. Vicissitude; contingent or unexpected events in a series or collectively.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; . . . but time and *chance* happeneth to them all.
Eccl. ix. 11.

6. Luck; fortune; that which happens to or befalls one.

Than gan the *chaunce* to chaunge fro hem that hadde the better. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

Yit wil I sue this matier faithfully
While I may live, what euer be my *chaunce*;
And if it happe that in my trouthe I dye,
That deth shal not doo me noo displeasaunce.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

Prithee, go hence;
Or I shall show the cinders of my spirits
Through the ashes of my *chance*.
*Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

Tell them your *chance*, and bring them back again
Into this wood. *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

7. Opportunity; a favorable contingency: as, now is your *chance*.

And some one day, some wondrous *chance* appears,
Which happened not in centuries of years.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., l. 825.

They [Roman shipmen] had learned that men who lived on the western coast of Spain had no real *chance* of daily hearing the sun hiss as his fiery ball sank into the waters of the giant stream. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 106.

8. Probability; the proportion of events favorable to a hypothesis out of all those which may occur: as, the *chances* are against your succeeding.

No more *chance* of a Whig administration than of a thaw in Zembla. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ii.

A single occurrence opposed to our general experience would tell for very little in our calculation of the *chances*.
*Macaulay*, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

An urn has two white balls and five black ones: there are seven equally likely drawings, two white; therefore the *chance* or probability of drawing a white ball is two-sevenths. *De Morgan.*

9. Fortuity; especially, the absence of a cause necessitating an event, or the absence of any known reason why an event should turn out one way rather than another, spoken of as if it were a real agency; the variability of an event under given general conditions, viewed as a real agency.

So we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

If *chance* will have me king, why, *chance* may crown me.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

Next him, high arbiter,
*Chance* governs all. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 910.

It is strictly and philosophically true in nature and reason that there is no such thing as *chance* or accident.
*Clarke*, Sermons, I. xcviii.

The Bible takes quite as strong ground as the physicist on the side of law. The weather is not with it a matter of *chance*, or the sport of capricious demons. God arranged it all far back in the work of creation.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 60.

The amount of a nation's savings is no affair of *chance*; it is governed much more by commercial reasons than is sometimes supposed. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 334.

*Chance* is a term by which we express the irregularities in phenomena, disregarding their uniformities.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 90.

**Absolute chance**, the (supposed) spontaneous occurrence of events undetermined by any general law or by any free volition. According to Aristotle, events may come about in three ways: first, by necessity or an external compulsion; second, by nature, or the development of an inward germinal tendency; and third, by chance, without any determining cause or principle whatever, by lawless, sporadic originality.—**By chance**, without design; accidentally.

As I happened *by chance* upon mount Gilboa, behold, Saul leaned upon his spear. 2 Sam. i. 6.

But those great actions others do *by chance*
Are, like your beauty, your inheritance.
*Dryden*, Epistles, iv. 21.

'Tis hard if all is false that I advance;
A fool must now and then be right *by chance*.
*Cowper*, Conversation.

**Even chance**, probability equally balanced for and against an event.—**Main chance**, the chance or probability of most importance or greatest advantage; hence, the end or stake to be kept most in view; the chief personal advantage.

That habit of forethought for the *main chance* grew with his years, and finally placed him in the first line of millionaires in America. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 59.

He has made his money by looking after the *main chance*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 25.

**Theory or doctrine of chances**. See *probability*.—**To take one's chance**, to accept the risks incident to an undertaking or venture.

**II.** *a.* Resulting from or due to chance; casual; unexpected: as, a *chance* remark; a *chance* customer.

They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** *Casual*, *Fortuitous*, etc. See *accidental*.

**chance** (chans), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chanced*, ppr. *chancing*. [< *chance*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To happen; fall out; come or arrive without design or expectation.

Ay, Casca; tell us what hath *chanc'd* to-day.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Our discourse *chanced* to be upon the subject of death.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 114.

Surely I shall *chance* upon some Thyrsis piping in the pine-tree shade, or Daphne flying from the arms of Phœbus. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 6.

[This verb is sometimes used impersonally.

How *chances it* they travel? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Sometimes the *it* is omitted.

How *chance* the king comes with so small a number?
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To befall or happen to. [Rare.]

What would have *chanced* me all these years,
As boy and man, had you not come . . .
From your Olympian home?
*T. B. Aldrich*, At Twoscore.

2. To risk; hazard; take the chances of: as, the thing may be dangerous, but I will *chance* it. [Colloq.]

**chance** (chans), *adv.* [Perhaps only in the following passage, where it is often printed '*chance*; short for *perchance* or *by chance*.] By chance; perchance.

If, *chance*, by lonely contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate.
*Gray*, Elegy.

**chanceable**† (chan'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *chance* + *-able*.] Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

So farre were they carried into the admiration thereof, that they thought in the *chanceable* hitting vppon any such verses great fore-tokens of their following fortunes were placed. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

**chanceably**† (chan'sạ-bli), *adv.* Casually; by chance. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**chanceful** (chans'fụl), *a.* [< *chance* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of chances or accidents; hazardous. [Rare and poetical.]

All are not lost who join in *chanceful* war. *J. Baillie.*

**chancel** (chan'sel), *n.* [< ME. *chauncel*, *chauncell*, < OF. *chancel*, *cancel*, < ML. *cancellus*, a

**chancel**, L. *cancelli*, pl., a grating, latticework: see *cancel*.] 1. *Eccles.*, the inclosed space in a church surrounding the altar, and railed off from the choir; the sanctuary. In small churches having no separate choir the altar-rails (and in some churches the screen or latticework) divide the chancel immediately from the body of the church. In a wider sense the words *chancel* and *choir* are sometimes used to include both the sanctuary and the choir proper. In Greek churches the *bema* answers to the chancel or sanctuary, and the *iconostasis* (as the choir does not intervene between sanctuary and nave) corresponds in some measure to both altar-rails and rood-screen, to the former as separating the altar from the rest of the church, and to the latter as constituting a marked boundary to the nave.

2. An inclosed space railed off in courts of judicature.

**chancelert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chancellor*.

**chanceless** (chans'les), *a.* [< *chance* + *-less*.] Without chance or opportunity; hopeless; unavailing: as, a *chanceless* struggle. [Rare.]

**chancellery** (chan'sel-ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *chancelleries* (-riz). 1. Same as *chancery*, 3.—2. A secretary's office. See *chancellor*, 2.

In the *chancellary* or secretary's office there is a large library. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 226.

**chancellor** (chan'sel-ǫr), *n.* [< ME. *chanceler*, *chaunceler*, *chaunseler* (always with one *l*), < OF. *chanceler*, *-lier*, F. *chancelier* = Pr. *cancelier*, *chancellier* = Cat. *caceller* = OSp. *canceller*, *canciller*, Sp. *canciller* = Pg. *chanceller*, *cancellario* = It. *cancelliere* = D. *kanselier* = MLG. *kenselere* = OHG. *chancilāri*, *chenzilāri*, MHG. *kanzelære*, G. *kanzler* = Dan. Sw. *kansler* = Icel. *kanzellari*, *kanselleri* = Russ. *kantslerŭ*, < ML. *cancellarius*, a chancellor, orig. (LL.) an officer in charge of records, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, and acted as an intermediary between the suitors and the judge; < L. *cancelli*, a latticed railing: see *chancel* and *cancel*, and cf. *chancery*.] 1. Originally, under the later Roman emperors, a doorkeeper or usher, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, to keep off the crowd and to introduce such persons as were entitled to pass inside. Later and naturally he became a sort of intermediary between petitioners and the judges, and arranged about their business. In the Eastern Empire, the Roman-German empire, and the kingdoms established on the ruins of the Roman empire, this intermediary doorkeeper became a notary or scribe on whom devolved the duty of preparing and sealing all important documents, such as charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown; hence he became keeper of the great seal, and in consequence of the influence of his position his office came to be one of the most important. From the Roman empire the ecclesiastical court at Rome introduced the office, and the chancery at the Vatican was repeated throughout the several bishoprics, where each diocese, and frequently each of the great monastic houses, had its chancellor.

Hence—2. A secretary; a notary.

One Gilbert Peck, his [the Duke of Buckingham's] *chancellor*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

3. In Great Britain: (*a*) The highest judicial officer of the crown, law adviser of the ministry, and keeper of the great seal: more fully designated *lord high chancellor*. He is a cabinet minister and privy councilor by virtue of his office, and prolocutor of the House of Lords by prescription, and ranks next after the princes of the blood and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The writs for the convocation of Parliament are issued by him. To him belongs the appointment of all justices of the peace, and he is the patron of all livings of the crown under the value of twenty marks in the king's books; he is keeper of the sovereign's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the High Court of Chancery, now called the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court. There is also a lord high chancellor in Ireland at the head of the equity system of that country, and Scotland had a chancellor until the treaty of union with England in 1707. (*b*) An officer, officially styled *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, who presides in person or by deputy over the courts of law and equity in the duchy of Lancaster. He is usually a cabinet minister, and seldom a lawyer. (*c*) The finance minister of the British government, more fully styled *chancellor of the exchequer*. He is invariably a member of the House of Commons (that division of the legislature having the sole right of laying taxes and originating money bills) and also of the cabinet. The chancellor of the exchequer was formerly a judge *ex officio* in the equity department of the Court of Exchequer, taking precedence of all the barons; but when the equitable jurisdiction of this court was transferred by 5 Vict. v. to the Court of Chancery his judicial functions became obsolete. (*d*) In the jury system of Scotland, the preses or foreman of a jury, who announces the verdict when it is a verbal one, and who, when it is in writing, hands it in and indorses it, in the name of the jury, along with the clerk of the court.—4. In France: (*a*) The chief officer of the crown, charged with the custody of the great seal, the administration of justice, and the duty of presiding over the councils of the king. The office was abolished in 1790, revived in name by Napoleon I., and finally abolished in 1848. (*b*) The chief officer of the palace of a queen or prince. (*c*) A secretary, especially of an embassy or a consulate.—5. In the new German empire, the president of the Federal Council, who is also charged with the supreme direction, under the emperor, of all imperial affairs.—6. The chief officer, next to the honorary head, of a military or honorable order, who guards its seal, administers its property, and preserves its records: as, the *chancellor* of the Order of the Garter.—7. *Eccles.*: (*a*) An officer learned in canon law, who acts as vicar-general to a bishop, holds his courts, and directs and advises him in all matters of ecclesiastical law, and is the keeper of his seals. More fully styled *chancellor of a bishop* or *of a diocese*. (*b*) An officer belonging to a cathedral, who arranges the celebration of religious services, hears lessons, lectures in theology, writes letters of the chapter, applies the seal, keeps the books, etc.—8. The titular head of a university, from whom all degrees are supposed to emanate. The chancellor was originally the notary of the chaptor of the cathedral. But nobody could preach without the authorization of the bishop; and the pope as the chief of the bishops undertook to regulate this authorization. He made the chancellors of certain cathedrals his deputies for this purpose, and thus they alone could grant the degree of master of theology, the highest of the university, which carried with it the right to preach. The chancellors seldom took an active part in the government of the university. In Great Britain the office is now a merely honorary one, and is usually held by a nobleman or some statesman of eminence. The duties of the chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge are usually discharged by a vice-chancellor. There is an officer with similar functions in several of the colleges of the United States.

9. In Delaware, New Jersey, and some others of the United States, a judge of the Court of Chancery or Equity. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee there are district chancellors chosen by popular vote.—10. In *Scrip.*, a master of the decrees, or president of the council. Ezra iv. 8.

**chancellorship** (chan'sel-ǫr-ship), *n.* [< *chancellor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a chancellor; the period during which a chancellor holds office.

**chancel-rail** (chan'sel-rāl), *n.* The rail which separates the chancel or sanctuary of a church from the choir, or, where there is no choir, from the nave.

**chancel-screen** (chan'sel-skrēn), *n.* The screen or railing separating the chancel from the body of the church. It is often richly carved and adorned.

**chancel-table** (chan'sel-tā'bl), *n.* A communion-table within the chancel.

**chancely**† (chāns'li), *adv.* [< ME. **chauncely*, *chaunselich*; < *chance* + *-ly*².] By chance; accidentally.

And [gif it] be so that eny debat *chaunselich* falle among eny of hem, that god defende, they bynge in debat shul shawe and conie the cause of her debat to the wardeins of the forsaide brotherhede. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S), p. 4.

**chance-medley** (chāns'med'li), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. In *law*: (*a*) Originally, a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, and without deliberate or preconceived malice. (*b*) The killing of another in self-defense, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

The prisoner pleaded inadvertency; and the jury were going to bring it in *chance-medley*, had not several witnesses been produced against the said Elizabeth Makebate, that she was an old offender. *Addison*, Cases of False Delicacy.

Hence—2†. Misadventure.

May he cut a collier's throat with his razor, by *chance-medley*, and yet be hanged for't. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

3. A haphazard mixture; a fortuitous combination.

Wherefore they are no twain, but one flesh; this is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the *chance-medley* of every particular match. *Milton*, Tetrachordon (Ord MS.).

Who there will court thy friendship, with what views,
And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose, . . .
Is all *chance-medley*, and unknown to me.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium.

II. *a.* Haphazard.

The Moors' line was broken by the shock, squadron after squadron was thrown into confusion, Moors and Christians were intermingled, until the field became one scene of desperate *chance-medley* fighting. *Irving*, Moorish Chronicles, p. 73.

**chancer**† (chān'sėr), *v. t.* [Formed from *chancery*.] To adjust according to principles of equity, as would be done by a court of chancery: as, to *chancer* a forfeiture. *Mass. Prov. Laws.*

**chancery** (chān'sę-ri), *n.* [Contr. from earlier **chancelry*, *chancelory*, < ME. *chancelerie*, *chauncellerie*, < OF. *chancellerie*, F. *chancellerie* = Pr. *cancellaria* = Cat. *cancelleria* = Sp. *cancilleria* (*cancelaria*, the papal chancery) = Pg. *chancellaria* = It. *cancelleria* = D. *kanselarij* = G. *kanzlei*, *kanzlei* = Dan. *kancelli* = Sw. *kanseli* = Russ. *kantsellariya*, *kantselyariya*, < ML. *cancellaria*, a chancery court, orig. the record-office of a chancellor: see *chancellor*.] 1. Originally, the office of a chancellor, notary, or secretary, where the records were kept and official documents were prepared, sealed, and despatched.

As soon as the day and place of session were fixed, the writs of summons were prepared in the royal *chancery* and issued under the great seal. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 739.

That class of clerks of the King's chapel or *chancery* who had so large a share in the administration of the kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norm. Conq., V. 89.

2. In England, formerly, the highest court of justice next to Parliament, presided over by the lord chancellor, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice. It once consisted of two distinct tribunals—one ordinary, or legal; the other extraordinary, or a court of equity.

3. In Scotland, an office in the general register-house at Edinburgh, in which are recorded charters, patents of dignities, gifts of office, remissions, legitimations, and all other writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. Also *chancellery*.—4. In the United States, a court of equity. See *equity*.—5. In *pugilism*, the position of a boxer's head when it is under his adversary's arm, so that it may be held and pommeled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively: in the phrase *in chancery*. So called because of its supposed resemblance to the position of a suitor among the chancery lawyers. [Slang.] — **In chancery**, (*a*) In litigation, as an estate, in a court of equity. (*b*) In an awkward predicament. [Slang.] (*c*) See 5, above.—**Inns of chancery**, See *inn*.—**Master in chancery**. See *master*.—**Ward in chancery**. See *ward*.

**chançon** (F. pron. shoṅ-sôṅ'), *n.* See *chanson*.

**chancre** (shang'kėr), *n.* [F.: see *canker*.] A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of syphilitic poison. Chancres are of two kinds: (1) the true chancre, consisting of an ulcer with a hard indurated base, occurring at the point of infection; the initial lesion of syphilis; (2) the soft chancre. See *chancroid*.

**chancrelle** (shang'krel), *n.* Same as *chancroid*.

**chancroid** (shang'kroid), *a.* and *n.* [< *chancre* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a chancre.

II. *n.* A virulent ulcer, almost always situated on the genitals, and communicated in sexual intercourse by contact of its pus, usually with a breach of surface. It does not infect the system, though it often gives rise to suppurating inguinal lymphadenitis. It is the *chancre* of German authors. Also called *local*, *soft*, *non-indurating*, *non-infecting*, or *simple chancre*, *venereal sore*, and *chancrelle*.

**chancroidal** (shang-kroi'dal), *a.* [< *chancroid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chancroid.

**chancrous** (shang'krus), *a.* [< *chancre* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

**chancy** (chān'si), *a.* [< *chance* + *-y*¹.] 1. Uncertain; changeful. [Rare or colloq.]

By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a *chancy* personage, raising an uncertainty as to what he may do next. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxviii.

2. Fortunate; lucky; propitious; foreboding good: applied to either persons or things, and generally used with a negative in the sense of uncanny: thus, persons suspected of possessing magical arts are regarded as *not* (or *no*) *chancy*. [Scotch.]—3. Favorable; safe: as, a *chancy* wind: generally used with a negative: as, *not chancy* (that is, dangerous). [Scotch.]

**chandala, chandaul** (chun-dä'lä, -dâl'), *n.* [Hind., etc., *chandal*, *chandāl*.] In India, a person of mixed caste, whose touch, breath, or presence is a pollution; theoretically, one sprung from a Sudra father and a Brahman mother; an outcast. *Wilson.* The chandalas are the scavengers and executioners of India, and, like lepers, live in separate villages.

**chandelier** (shan-de-lēr'), *n.* [< F. *chandelier* = Pr. *candelier*, *candelar* = Sp. *candelero* = Pg. *candeeiro*, *candieiro* = It. *candelliere* = D. *kandelaar*, < ML. *candelarius*, m., *candelaria*, f., a candlestick, < L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*. Cf. *chandler*, which is the older E. form.] 1. A branched cluster of lights suspended from a ceiling by means of a tubular rod (as is usual when gas is used), or by a chain or other device. Originally the word signified a candlestick, then a cluster of candlesticks; finally the distinction became established between a candelabrum, which is a standard, and a chandelier, which is a pendant. Compare *luster*.

**2.** In *fort.*, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers.—**3†.** A tallow-chandler. *Kersey*, 1708.

**chandelier-tree** (shan-de-lēr'trē), *n.* The *Pandanus candelabrum* of tropical Africa: so named on account of its mode of branching.

**chandla** (chand'lä), *n.* [Hind. *chāndla*, < *chānd*, the moon.] In India, a small circular ornament worn by women on the forehead, between the eyes. It may be of metal or fine stone, or merely a mark made with an unguent or cosmetic.

**chandler** (chand'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *chandeler, chaundeler*, a candle-seller, candle-maker, candlestick, < OF. *chandelier*, a candle-maker, also a candlestick, F. *chandelier* = Pr. *candelier* = OSp. *candelero* = It. *candelajo*, < ML. *candelarius*, a candle-maker, also, as well as in fem. *candelaria*, a candlestick, orig. adj., < L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*. The term *tallow-chandler* would orig. signify a person who sold candles made of tallow, as opposed to those made of wax, but *chandler* came to mean 'dealer' in general: hence *ship-chandler*, q. v.] **1.** One who makes or sells candles, or, formerly, torches.

> Now speke I wylle a lytulle whyle
> Of the *chandeler*, with-outen gyle,
> That torches and tortes and prekotes con make,
> Perchours, smale condel, I vnder-take;
> Of wax these candels alle that brennen.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

> The sack that thou hast drunken me would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandler's* in Europe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

> The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder borne,
> With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 40.

**2†.** A huckster; a dealer in provisions.

> *Pizzicamolo*, a retailer, a regrater or huckster of all maner of victuals, as our *chandlers* be or our fruterers. *Florio.*

**3.** In composition, a dealer; a merchant: the particular application being determined by the other element of the compound: as, tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, corn-*chandler*, etc.—**4†.** A candlestick. See *chandelier*.

**chandlerly** (chand'lėr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaundlerly*; < *chandler* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to a chandler. [Rare.]

> To be taxt by the poul, to be scons't our head money, our tuppences in their *Chaundlerly* Shop-book of Easter. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**chandlery** (chand'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *chandleries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *chaundlery*, contr. *chaundry* (see *chaundry*); < *chandler* + *-ery*.] **1.** The commodities sold by a chandler.—**2.** A chandler's warehouse.—**3.** A store-room for candles.

> The serjeant of the *chandlery* was ready at the same chamber door to deliver the tapers. *Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1557.

**chandoo** (chan-dō'), *n.* [Malay.] Opium prepared for smoking.

**chandry†** (chan'dri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *chaundry, chaundrie*; contr. of *chandlery*. Cf. *chancery* for **chancelry*.] A place where candles are kept.

> One of the said groomes of the privy chamber to carry to the *chaundrie* all the remaine of morters, torches, quarries, pricketts, wholly and intirely, withoute imbeselling or purloyning any parte thereof.
> Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index.

> Torches from the *chandry*.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

**chanet**, *n.* Another form of *chan*, now *khan*[1].

> Thanne entren men agen in to the Lond of the grete *Chane*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 211.

**chanfrein†**, *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

**chanfrin** (chan'frin), *n.* [See *chamfron*.] **1.** The fore part of a horse's head.—**2.** Same as *chamfron*.

**chanfron** (chan'fron), *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

**chang**[1] (chang), *n.* [E. dial.; an imitative word; cf. *chank*[1], *channer*[1], and *clang*.] The humming noise of the conversation of a great number of persons, or the singing of birds.

> Then doubly sweet the laverock sang,
> Wi' smiling sweets the cowslips sprang,
> And all the grove in gladsome *chang*
> Their joy confessed.
> *J. Stagg*, Cumberland Ballads.

**chang**[2] (chang), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 chih (called by foreigners *feet*), or about 11⅓ English feet. See *chih*.

**change** (chānj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *changed*, ppr. *changing*. [Early mod. E. also *chaunge*, < ME. *changen, chaungen*, < OF. *changier, changer*, F. *changer* = Pr. *cambiar, camjar* = Sp. Pg. *cambiar* = It. *cambiare, cangiare*, < ML. *cambiare*, extended form of LL. *cambire*, change, exchange; whence also *cambial*[1], *cambium*[1], etc. The form *change* is in part an abbr. of *exchange*: see *exchange*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To substitute another thing or things for; shift; cause to be replaced by another: as, to *change* the clothes, or one suit of clothes for another; to *change* one's position.

> Be clean, and *change* your garments. Gen. xxxv. 2.

> Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that for another without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

> Sancho Panza am I, unless I was *changed* in the cradle. *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.), II. ii. 13.

Specifically—**2.** To give or procure an equivalent for in smaller parts of like kind; make or get change for: said of money: as, to *change* a bank-note (that is, to give or receive coins or smaller notes in exchange for it).

> He called me aside, and requested I would *change* him a twenty-pound bill. *Goldsmith.*

> Here, my honest Rowley, here, get me this *changed* directly, and take a hundred pounds of it immediately to old Stanley. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

**3.** To give and take reciprocally; barter; exchange.

> Amintor, we have not enjoy'd our friendship of late,
> For we were wont to *change* our souls in talk.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

> Those thousands with whom thou would'st not . . . *change* thy fortune and condition. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

> Here stood a wretch, prepared to *change*
> His soul's redemption for revenge.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 9.

> But if you speak with him that was my son,
> Or *change* a word with her he calls his wife,
> My home is none of yours. *Tennyson*, Dora.

**4.** To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; alter or make different; vary in external form or in essence: as, to *change* the color or shape of a thing; to *change* countenance.

> With charmes & enchantmens sche *chaunged* my sone
> In-to a wilde werwolf.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4104.

> Can the Ethiopian *change* his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

> Changes will befall, and friends may part,
> But distance only cannot *change* the heart.
> *Cowper*, Epistle to J. Hill.

**5.** To render acid or tainted; turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity: as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk.—**To change a horse**, or **to change hand**, in the *manège*, to turn or bear the horse's head from one hand to the other, from the left to the right or from the right to the left.—**To change color.** See *color*.—**To change face†**, to blush.—**To change hands.** See *hand*.—**To change one's coat.** See *coat*.—**To change one's mind**, to alter one's opinions, plans, or purposes.—**To change one's tune.** See *tune*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be altered; undergo variation; be partially or wholly transformed: as, men sometimes *change* for the better, often for the worse.

> And thus Descendyd we come to the botome of the Vale of Josophat and begynnyth the Vale of Silue, And they both be but on vale, but the name *Chaungeth*.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

> I am the Lord, I *change* not. Mal. iii. 6.

> The face of brightest heaven had *changed*
> To grateful twilight. *Milton*, P. L., v. 644.

> All things must *change*
> To something new, to something strange.
> *Longfellow*, Kéramos.

**2.** To pass from one phase to another, as the moon: as, the moon will *change* on Friday.—**3.** To become acid or tainted, as milk.

**change** (chānj), *n.* [< ME. *change, chaunge*, < OF. *change, canje*, F. *change* = Pr. *camjo, cambi* = Sp. Pg. It. *cambio*, It. also *cangio* (obs.), < ML. *cambium*, change; from the verb. In some senses, as 9, 10, 11, short for *exchange*, q. v.] **1.** Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a passing from one state or form to another: as, a *change* of countenance or of aspect; a *change* of habits or principles.

> Your thoughts are woven
> With thousand *changes* in one subtle web,
> And worn so by you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

> Whatever lies
> In earth, or flits in air, or fills the skies,
> All suffer *change*, and we, that are of soul
> And body mixed, are members of the whole.
> *Dryden*, Pythagorean Philos., l. 672.

**2.** Specifically—(*a*) The passing from life to death; death.

> All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. Job xiv. 14.

> She labour'd to compose herselfe for the blessed *change* which she now expected. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1685.

(*b*) In *vocalics*, the mutation of the male voice at puberty, whereby the soprano or alto of the boy is replaced by the tenor or bass of the man. (*c*) In *harmony*, a modulation or transition from one key or tonality to another.—**3.** Variation or variableness in general; the quality or condition of being unstable; instability; transition; alteration: as, all things are subject to *change*; *change* is the central fact of existence.

> *Change* threatens them [existing institutions], modifies them, eventually destroys them; hence to *change* they are uniformly opposed. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 373.

**4.** A passing from one thing to another in succession; the supplanting of one thing by another in succession: as, a *change* of seasons or of climate; a *change* of scene.

> Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair. *Dryden.*

> *Change* was life to them.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 163.

> Men stupefy themselves by staying all day in their shops or counting-rooms. Every human being needs a *change*, and God has meant that a part of our life shall be spent out of doors. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 121.

**5.** The beginning of a new monthly revolution; the passing from one phase to another: as, a *change* of the moon (see below).—**6.** Alteration in the order of a series; permutation; specifically, in *bell-ringing*, any arrangement or sequence of the bells of a peal other than the diatonic. See *change-ringing*.

> Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing.
> *Holder*, Elem. of Speech.

**7.** Variety; novelty.

> The mind
> Of desultory man, studious of *change*,
> And pleased with novelty.
> *Cowper*, Task, The Sofa, l. 506.

> Perhaps you would like a kidney instead of a devil? It would be a little *change*. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, xx.

**8.** That which makes a variety or may be substituted for another: as, "thirty *change* of garments," Judges xiv. 12, 13.—**9.** Money of the lower denominations given in exchange for larger pieces.

> Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises. *Swift.*

**10.** The balance of money returned after deducting the price of a purchase from the sum tendered in payment.—**11.** A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions: in this sense an abbreviation of *exchange*, and often now written *'change*.

> The bar, the bench, the *'change*, the schools, and the pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiaries. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> A country-fellow distinguishes himself as much in the church-yard as a citizen does upon the *Change*, the whole parish-politics being generally discussed in that place either after sermon or before the bell rings. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

**12†.** Exchange: as, "maintained the *change* of words," *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

> Give us a prince of blood . . .
> In *change* of him. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

**13.** A public house; a change-house. [Scotch.]

> They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a man of good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it. *Burt.*

**14†.** A round in dancing.

> In our measure vouchsafe but one *change*.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

**15†.** In *hunting*, the mistaking of a stag met by chance for the one pursued. *Kersey*, 1708.—**Book of changes**, one of the five classics of the Chinese. It is called *Yih-king* by the Chinese, and consists of 64 short essays, based on 64 hexagrams, and embodies, or is supposed to embody, a system of moral, social, and political philosophy. (See *hexagram*.) The text is supposed to have been composed by Wun Wang, about 1150 B. C. It is accompanied by commentaries called the "ten wings," said to have been added by Confucius.—**Change of life**, the constitutional disturbance attending the final cessation in females of the menstrual discharge and the power of child-bearing. It occurs between the fortieth and fiftieth years of life. Also called *climacteric epoch* and *menopause*.

> In the most healthily constituted individuals the *change of life* expresses itself by some loss of vigour.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 102.

**Change of the moon**, the coming of the moon to quadrature or opposition with the sun: also used more generally to include the coming of a new moon.—**Change-ratio**, the number by which a certain quantity must be multiplied to change it from a system involving one set of units to another involving a different set: thus, a velocity expressed in miles per hour may be reduced to feet per second by multiplying it by the change-ratio $\frac{5280}{60 \times 60}$ or $\frac{22}{15}$.—**Chemical change.** See *chemical*.—**Chops and changes.** See *chop*[2].—**Secular change**, a change requiring many years to run its course.—**To put the change on** or **upon†**, to trick; mislead; deceive; humbug.

> I have *put the change upon* her that she may be otherwise employed. *Congreve*, Double Dealer, v. 17.

You cannot *put the change on* me so easy as you think, for I have lived among the quick-stirring spirits of the age too long to swallow chaff for grain.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, I. 32.

**To ring changes** or **the changes on**, to repeat in every possible order or form.

He could have amazed the listener, . . . and have astounded him by *ringing changes upon* Almugas, Casimi, etc. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

Who never once would let the matter rest
From that night forward, but *rang changes* still
*On* this . . . and that.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 39.

**To ring the changes**, to go through the various permutations in ringing a chime of bells. See 6, above. = **Syn.** 1 and 3. Variety, modification, deviation, transformation, mutation, transition, vicissitude, innovation, novelty, transmutation, revolution, reverse.

**changeability** (chān-ja-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *chaun-geabiete*, < OF. *changeablete*, < *changeable*, changeable: see *-bility*.] Liability to change; changeableness. *Addison.*

**changeable** (chān′ja-bl), *a.* [< ME. *changeable*, *chaungeable*, < F. *changeable*, OF. *canjable* (= Sp. *cambiable* = It. *cambiabile*), < *changer*, change; see *change*, *v.*, and *-able*.] 1. Liable to change; subject to alteration or variation; fickle; inconstant; mutable; variable: as, a person of a *changeable* mind.

A *changeable* and temporal effect.
*Raleigh*, Hist. of World, Pref.

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*. *Dryden.*

2. Having the quality of varying in color or external appearance: as, *changeable* silk; the *changeable* chameleon.

Now, . . . the tailor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata, for thy mind is a very opal! *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

**Changeable chant.** See *chant*. = **Syn.** 1. Unstable, uncertain, wavering, vacillating.

**changeableness** (chān′ja-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being changeable; fickleness; inconstancy; instability; mutability.

The *changeableness* or immutability of them.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Pol., iii. § 10.

**changeably** (chān′ja-bli), *adv.* In a changeable manner; inconstantly.

**changeful** (chānj′fūl), *a.* [< *change*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration or variation.

As *changefull* as the Moone. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

Fickle as a *changeful* dream. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 30.

**changefully** (chānj′fūl-i), *adv.* In a changeful manner.

**changefulness** (chānj′fūl-nes), *n.* [< *changeful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being changeful.

The reconciliation of its [the human form's] balance with its *changefulness*. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 175.

**change-house** (chānj′hous), *n.* An ale-house; a public house. [Scotch.]

Ye'll dow ye doun to yon *change-house*,
And drink till the day be dawing.
*Duke of Athol's Nourice* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 231).

**changeless** (chānj′les), *a.* [< *change* + *-less*.] Constant; not admitting alteration or variation; steadfast.

That chill, *changeless* brow, . . .
Where cold Obstruction's apathy
Appals the gazing mourner's heart. *Byron.*

The stream ran down
The green slope to the sea-side brown,
Singing its *changeless* song.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 140.

**changelessness** (chānj′les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being changeless.

The Chinese idea of the Infinite was that of *changelessness*. *Education*, III. 560.

**changeling** (chānj′ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaungeling*; < *change* + dim. *-ling*.] I. *n.* 1. A child left or taken in the place of another; especially, in popular superstition, a strange, stupid, ugly child left by the fairies in place of a beautiful or charming child that they have stolen away.

Her base Elfin brood there for thee left:
Such men do *Chaungelings* call, so chaung'd by Faeries theft. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 65.

Thou art a *changeling* to him, a mere gipsy,
And this the noble body.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

2†. Figuratively, anything changed for or put in the place of another, or the act of so changing.

I . . . folded the writ up in form of the other,
Subscrib'd it; gave 't the impression; plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Fickle *changelings* and poor discontents,
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

I will play the *changeling*;
I'll change myself into a thousand shapes,
To court our brave spectators.
*Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

II. *a.* 1. Exchanged: specifically applied to a child fancied to have been exchanged for another by the fairies.

I do but beg a little *changeling* boy.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

2†. Given to change; inconstant; fickle: as, "studiously *changeling*," *Boyle*, Works, I. 35.

Away, thou *changeling* motley humourist.
*Donne*, Satires.

**changement** (chānj′ment), *n.* [< *change* + *-ment*.] Change; variation. [Rare.]

More enticing from the variety of *changements* they admit of. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 47.

**changer** (chān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *changer*, *chaunger* (a money-changer) (after OF. *cangeour*, *chongeur*, *chaunjur*, F. *changeur* = Pr. *cambiaire*, *camjaire*, *cambiador*, *camjador* = Sp. Pg. *cambiador* = It. *cambiatore*, < ML. *cambiator*), < *changen*, change.] 1. One who changes or alters the form of anything.

*Changer* of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last.
*G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph, ii. 40.

2†. One who is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.

He drove them all out of the temple, . . . and poured out the *changers'* money. John ii. 15.

3. One given to change; one who is inconstant or fickle.

**change-ringing** (chānj′ring′ing), *n.* The art of ringing a peal of bells in a regularly varying order, so that all the possible combinations may be made.

**changerwife** (chān′jėr-wīf), *n.* An itinerant female huckster. [North. Eng.]

**change-wheel** (chānj′hwēl), *n.* One of a set of cog-wheels having varying numbers of teeth of the same pitch, used to vary the angular velocity of the axis or arbor of a machine in any required degree. Every lathe for cutting screws, etc., is provided with such a set of wheels, by means of which screws of different pitch can be cut.

**changing** (chān′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *change*, *v.*] Variable; unsettled; inconstant; fickle.

One Julia, that his *changing* thoughts forget,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

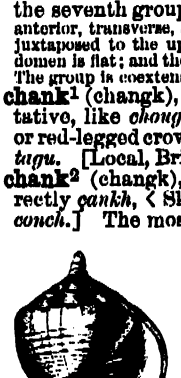
**changing-house** (chān′jing-hous), *n.* The room or building in which miners dress and undress before going to or after returning from the mine.

**changingly** (chān′jing-li), *adv.* Alternately. [Prov. Eng.]

**Chanina** (ka-nī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, the seventh group of *Clupeidæ*. The mouth is small, anterior, transverse, and toothless; the intermaxillary is juxtaposed to the upper edge of the maxillary; the abdomen is flat; and the gill-membranes are entirely united. The group is coextensive with the family *Chanidæ*.

**chank**[1] (changk), *n.* [E. dial.; perhaps ult. imitative, like *chough*. Cf. *chang*[1].] The chough, or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

**chank**[2] (changk), *n.* [Hind. *chank*, more correctly *çankh*, < Skt. *çankha*, a conch-shell: see *conch*.] The most generally known species of the family *Turbinellidæ*, *Turbinella pyrum*. It has a top-like shell with a long slender canal, and under the epidermis is marked by revolving lines suggesting bars of music. It is especially sought for about Ceylon, in the gulf of Manar, and other places, in water about two fathoms deep, and is obtained by diving. It is also found fossilized in extensive beds. The chank is the sacred shell of the Hindus, and the god Vishnu is represented with one in his hand. It is also the emblem of the kingdom of Travancore. Sinistral or left-handed shells are held in high estimation and are rare. Much use is also made of chank-shells for ornamental purposes, and they are sewed into narrow rings or bracelets called bangles, and worn as ornaments by the Hindu women. The shells are also used as horns, and they were formerly employed by Indian warriors as trumpets.


Chank (*Turbinella pyrum*).

**chank-shell** (changk′shel), *n.* Same as *chank*[2].

**Channa** (kan′ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1763), < Gr. *χαίνειν*, gape: see *chasm*.] A genus of ophiocephaloid fishes destitute of ventral fins, whose name has been taken as a component of the name *Channiformes*.

**channel**[1] (chan′el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chanel*, < ME. *chanel*, *chanelle*, < OF. *chanel*, assibilated form of *canel* (> ME. *canel*, mod. E. *cannel*[1] and *kennel*[2]), < L. *canalis*, a water-pipe, canal, > E. *canal*[1]: see *canal*[1], *cannel*[1], and *kennel*[2], which are thus doublets of *channel*[1].] 1. The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows.

It is not so easy . . . to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. The deeper part of a river, or of an estuary, bay, etc., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the track of a ship.—3. As specifically applied in certain cases: (*a*) A part of the sea constituting a passageway between a continent and an island, or between two islands; a strait: as, the English *channel*, between France and England, leading to the strait of Dover; St. George's *channel*, between Great Britain and Ireland, leading to the Irish sea; the Mozambique *channel*. (*b*) A wide arm of the sea extending a considerable distance inland: as, Bristol *channel* in England.—4. That by which something passes or is transmitted; means of passing, conveying, transmitting, reaching, or gaining: as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*; *channels* of influence.

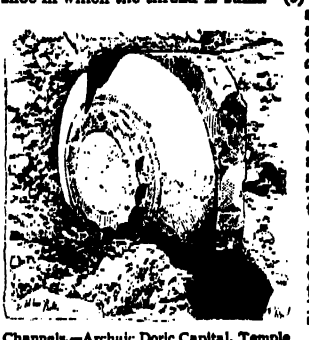
This reputation [of being a Fakir] opened me, privately, a *channel* for purchasing many Arabic manuscripts.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 25.

He has neither friends nor enemies, but values men only as *channels* of power. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. The trough used to conduct molten metal from a furnace to the molds.—6. A furrow or groove.

My face was lined
With *channels*, such as suffering leaves behind.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, iv. 29.

Specifically—(*a*) The cut or depression in the sole of a shoe in which the thread is sunk. (*b*) A groove cut in a stone in the line along which it is to be split. (*c*) In *arch.*, one of a series of shallow vertical curved furrows, of elliptical section, of which each is separated from that adjoining only by a sharp edge or arris. The channel is distinguished from the *flute*, of which the section is an arc of a circle, and is a characteristic feature of shafts of the Doric order.


Channels.—Archaic Doric Capital, Temple of Assos.

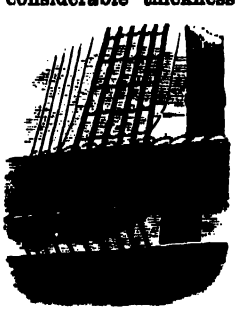
7†. The windpipe; the throat. *Marlowe.* (*Halliwell.*)—8. The hollow between the two nether jaw-bones of a horse, where the tongue is lodged.—**Channel-stone.** (*a*) A stone used for forming gutters in paving. (*b*) The stone used in the game of curling; a curling-stone. [Scotch.]

**channel**[1] (chan′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *channeled* or *channelled*, ppr. *channeling* or *channelling*. [< *channel*[1], *n.*] To form or cut a channel or channels in; groove.

No more shall trenching war *channel* her fields.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The hideous red rags have covered even the four columns of the baldacchino, columns fluted and *channelled* in various ways and supporting pointed arches.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 130.

**channel**[2] (chan′el), *n.* [A corruption of *chainwale*, q. v. Cf. *gunnel* for *gunwale*.] In *shipbuilding*, a plank of considerable thickness bolted edgewise to a vessel's side, nearly abreast of a mast, and serving to extend the shrouds of the lower rigging and keep them clear of the gunwale, the chain-plates being carried through notches on its outer edge. Also called *chain-wale* and *channel-board*.


Shrouds extended on the Channel.

**channel**[3] (chan′el), *n.* [Also *channer*[2], *channers*; perhaps a particular use of *channel*[1], the bed of a river.] Gravel. [Scotch.]

**channel-bass** (chan′el-bȧs), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Sciæna ocellata*, the redfish.

**channelbill** (chan′el-bil), *n.* The Australian giant cuckoo, *Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*. Also called *hornbill cuckoo*.

**channel-board** (chan′el-bōrd), *n.* Same as *channel*[2].

**channel-bone**† (chan′el-bōn), *n.* [Also *cannel-bone*, < *channel*[1] (*cannel*[1], 4) + *bone*[1].] The collar-bone or clavicle.

Hit [her neck] was white, smothe, streght, and pure flatte,
Withouten hole, or *crasil-boon*,
As by seminge, hadde she noon.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 942.

*Chaniçola* [It., < L. *clavicula*], the *chanelbone* of the throte, the neckbone or crawbone. *Florio.*

**channel-cat** (chan'el-kat), *n.* A name common in the United States to several species of catfish: so called from being found in the channels of rivers. (*a*) The *Ictalurus punctatus*, a slender, small-headed, fork-tailed species, abounding in the larger western and southern streams, attaining a weight of from 5 to 10 pounds, and generally esteemed for the table. (*b*) The *Amiurus albidus*, a robust large-headed species, with an emarginate caudal fin, and of a light color, common in the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers.

**channel-duck** (chan'el-duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

**channeled, channelled** (chan'eld), *a.* [< *channel*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having one or more channels; worn into channels; grooved longitudinally; fluted.

Torrents, and loud impetuous Cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channelled* sides.
*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. In *bot.*, hollowed out; trough-like; canaliculate: applied to petioles, leaves, etc.—3. In *entom.*, canaliculate; having a central longitudinal furrow.

**channeler, channeller** (chan'el-ėr), *n.* A machine used in quarrying for cutting grooves or channels in the rock.

**channel-goose** (chan'el-gös), *n.* The solan-goose or white gannet, *Sula bassana*: so called from its frequenting the channel between England and Ireland. See cut under *gannet*.

**channeling, channelling** (chan'el-ing), *n.* [< *channel*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. A system of channels or gutters.

All parts of the premises [a tannery] should be firmly and evenly paved with appropriate materials, and duly sloped to good *channelling*, and well drained throughout.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 309.

2. In *arch.*, channels or grooves, taken collectively: as, the *channeling* of the Doric column. See *channel*[1], 6 (*c*).

**channeling-machine** (chan'el-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting grooves or channels in quarrying stone.—2. A machine for cutting channels in the soles of shoes and boots, into which the thread is sunk.

**channel-iron** (chan'el-ī″ėrn), *n.* 1. A form of angle-iron having two flanges, both placed on the same side of the web.—2. A hook to support a gutter.

**channel-leafed** (chan'el-lēft), *a.* In *bot.*, having leaves folded together, so as to resemble a channel. *Loudon.*

**channelled**, etc. See *channeled*, etc.

**channelly** (chan'el-i), *a.* [< *channel*[3] + *-y*[1].] Gravelly. [Scotch.]

**channel-plate** (chan'el-plāt), *n.* [< *channel*[2] + *plate*.] Same as *chain-plate*.

**channel-wale** (chan'el-wāl), *n.* A strake between the ports of the gun-deck and the upper deck of a large war-vessel.

**channer**[1] (chan'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *chanter*[2].] To fret; grumble; complain.

The cock doth craw, the day doth daw,
The *channerin'* worm doth chide.
*The Wife of Usher's Well* (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

**channer**[2], **channers** (chan'ėr, -ėrz), *n.* [Var. of *channel*[3], q. v.] Gravel. [Scotch.]

**channery** (chan'ėr-i), *a.* [< *channer*[2] + *-y*[1].] Gravelly. [Scotch.]

**channest**†, *v. t.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *change* or *challenge*.] 1. To exchange. *Halliwell.*—2. To challenge. *Grose.*

**chanoid** (kā'noid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family *Chanoidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to fishes of the family *Chanoidæ*.

**Chanoids** (kā-nō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chanos*. It embraces *Clupeoidea* with subfusiform body, small adherent scales, distinct lateral line, premaxillaries joined to the upper edge of the maxillaries and gill-membranes broadly connected, but free. Although containing only two Pacific-ocean species, it is a well-marked group.

**chanon**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*[2].

I demede hym som *chanon* for to be.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 573.

**Chanos** (kā'nos), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. χάνος, the open mouth, < χαίνειν (√ *χαν-), gape, yawn: see *chasm*.] A genus of clupeoid fishes, which represents the family *Chanoidæ*. These fishes somewhat resemble herrings; they have the mouth small and toothless, the abdomen flattened below, and the gill-membranes united below the isthmus. Two species are known, one of which has an unusually wide range, being found in the Gulf of California, in the Red Sea, and in several intermediate regions. *C. salmoneus* or milkfish is common in the Pacific ocean, is highly esteemed for the table, and sometimes attains a length of about 4 feet.

**chanount**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*[2].

**chanson** (shan'sọn; F. pron. shoṅ-sôṅ'), *n.* [F., < OF. *cançun, chançun, chançon* = Pr. *canso, chanso* = OSp. *chanzon*, Sp. *canción* = Pg. *canção* = It. *canzone*, < L. *cantio(n-)*, a song: see *cantion* and *canzone*.] 1. A song. (*a*) Originally, a short poem in a simple, natural style, in stanzas called couplets, each usually accompanied by a refrain, intended to be sung. (*b*) Later, any short lyric poem, and the music to which it is set.

The first row of the pious *chanson* will show you more.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

These [Christmas carols] were festal *chansons* for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 142.

2. A finger-ring with an inscription. See *posy-ring*.—3. The motto on a ring.

**chansonnette** (shan-sọ-net'), *n.* [F., < OF. *chançonnete* (= Pr. *cansoneta, chansoneta* = Pg. *cançoneta* = It. *canzonetta*), < *chançon*: see *chanson, canzonet*, etc.] A little song.

**chant** (chânt), *v.* [< ME. *chanten, chaunten*, < OF. *canter, chanter*, F. *chanter* = Pr. *cantar, chantar* = Sp. Pg. *cantar* = It. *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing, freq. of *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To sing; warble; utter with a melodious voice.

The chearefull birds of sundry kynd
Doe *chaunt* sweet musick. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 3.

2. To celebrate in song: as, to *chant* the praises of Jehovah.

Whereín is the so *chanted* fountain of Arethusa.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 188.

One would *chant* the history
Of that great race, which is to be.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cliii.

3. To sing, as in the church service, in a style between air and recitative. See *chant*, *n.*

The *chanted* prayer of men, now low, now loud,
Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 97.

**To chant a horse**, to advertise it by qualities which on trial are found wanting. [Slang.]

Jack Firebrace and Tom Humbold of Spotsylvania was here this morning *chanting horses* with 'em.
*Thackeray*, The Virginians.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sing; make melody with the voice.

That *chant* to the sound of the viol. Amos vi. 5.

2. To sing psalms, canticles, etc., as in the church service, after the manner of a chant.—3. To go in full cry: said of hounds.

**chant** (chânt), *n.* [< *chant*, *v.* Cf. F. *chant* = Pr. *cant, chant* = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*, < L. *cantus*, song: see *canto*.] A vocal melody; a song; especially, now, one that is solemn, slow, or monotonous.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.
*Milton*, P. R., ii. 290.

Specifically—(*a*) A melody composed in the Ambrosian or Gregorian style, following one of the ecclesiastical modes, having often a note for each syllable, and without a strict rhythmical structure: sometimes called a *tone*; when used in contrapuntal composition, called a *canto fermo*. (*b*) A Gregorian melody, usually of ancient origin, intended to be used with a prose text in several verses, several syllables in each verse being recited or intoned upon a single note. A Gregorian chant of this kind has five parts: the intonation, the first dominant or reciting-note, the mediation, the second dominant or reciting-note, and the ending or cadence. (*c*) A short composition in seven measures, the first and fourth of which contain but one note, whose time-value may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words, while the remaining measures are sung in strict rhythm: commonly called an *Anglican chant*, because most extensively used in the services of the Anglican Church for the canticles and the psalms. An Anglican chant consists of two parts, the first of three and the second of four measures; each half begins with a reciting-note and ends with a cadence; the first cadence is also called the *mediation*. A *double chant* is equal in length to two typical or single chants, that is, contains fourteen measures, four reciting-notes, etc. The distribution of the words of a text for use with a chant is called *pointing* (which see). The Anglican chant is probably a modernized form of the Gregorian, without an intonation, having the mediation and cadence made strictly rhythmical, and following the modern ideas of tonality and harmony. (*d*) Any short composition one or more of whose notes may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words.

Formerly also spelled *chaunt*.

**Ambrosian chant.** See *Ambrosian*[2].—**Changeable chant**, a chant that can be sung in either the major or minor mode.—**Free chant**, a form of recitative for the psalms and canticles, invented by John Crowdy, an Englishman. It consists of two chords only to each hemistich of the words. See above.

**chantable**† (chân'ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *chauntable*, < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung: see *chant* and *-able*, and *cantable*.] Worthy to be sung.

*Chauntable* weren to me thi iusteifiynges.
*Wyclif*, Ps. cxviii. [cxix.] 54.

**chantant** (chân'tant; F. pron. shoṅ-toṅ'), *a.* and *n.* [F., ppr. of *chanter*, sing: see *chant*, *v.*] I. *a.* Singing. [Rare.]—**Café chantant.** See *café*.

II. *n.* Instrumental music of an easy, smooth, and singing style. *Moore.* [Rare.]

**chantepleure**†, *n.* [ME. *chantepleure*, < OF. *chantepleure, chanteplure, chanteplore*, f., lamentation, mourning, the chanting of the office of the dead, prop. 'she who sings and weeps,' the name of a famous poem of the 13th century (also called *Pleurechante*), addressed to those who sing in this world but will weep in the next (cf. *chantepleure*, m., the singer who started the tune in the songs sung in comedies); hence, with the notion of 'weeper,' the latter application to a gardener's water-pot, and, as in mod. F., to a funnel, tap, outlet, vent; < *chanter* (< L. *cantare*), sing, + *pleurer, plurer*, mod. F. *pleurer* (< L. *plorare*), weep.] 1. Alternate singing and weeping. See etymology.

I fare as doth the song of *chantepleure*;
For now I pleyn, and now I pley.
*Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 323.

2. In *arch.*, a narrow vertical hole or slit in a wall, to let the overflow of a stream or any other water that may collect pass through.

**chanter**[1] (chân'tėr), *n.* [Also *chantor, chauntor*, early mod. E. *chaunter*, < ME. *chantour*, < OF. *chantur*, F. *chanteur* = Pr. *cantaire, chantaire, cantador, chantador* = Sp. *cantador* = It. *cantatore*, < L. *cantator*, a singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*: see *chant*, *v.*] 1. One who chants; a singer, minstrel, or songster.

Yon curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays.
*Sir H. Wotton*, To the Queen of Bohemia.

2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry; a cantor.

The rulers of the choir, or, as they are now called, *chanters*, were arrayed in silken copes and furred amices, and bore each one a staff of beautiful workmanship in his hand. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 168.

3. One who chants, sings, or sounds the praise of anything, especially with the design to deceive: as, a horse-*chanter* (a fraudulent horse-dealer at country fairs). [Slang.]

"Oh, him!" replied Neddy: "he's nothing exactly. He was a horse-*chaunter*; he's a leg now."
*Dickens*, Pickwick, II. xiv.

4. A street-vender of ballads or other broadsides, who sings or bawls the contents of his papers. [Slang.]—5. In bagpipes, the pipe with finger-holes on which the melody is played.—6. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

**chanter**[2] (chan'tėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [E. dial., also *chunter, chounter*; cf. *channer*[1], *chooner*; partly imitative, but perhaps with ref. to *chant*, q. v.] To mutter. [Prov. Eng.]

**chanterelle** (shân-tėr-el'), *n.* [< F. *chanterelle*, a treble string, the first string, a decoy-bird (> E. *chantrel*), also a mushroom, in OF. also a treble bell, a small bell for a chime (whence, in ref. to the shape, the later application to a mushroom) (= Sp. *cantarela*, treble string, a mushroom, = It. *cantarella*, a treble string, a young frog, a bird-call (Florio), now a call-bird), < *chanter*, sing: see *chant*, *v.* See *Cantharellus*.]

Chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

1. The shortest or highest string of a musical instrument of the violin or the lute class; the string on which the melody or chant is usually played; especially, the E-string of the violin.—2. An edible mushroom, *Cantharellus cibarius*, resembling *Agaricus*. It is of a bright-orange color and has a fragrant fruity smell. Also *chanterelle* and *chantarella*.

**chanteriet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *chantry*.

**chanteryship**† (chân'tėr-ship), *n.* [< *chanter*[1] + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a chanter, or chief singer of a chantry. *Blackstone.*

**chantery**†, *n.* [< ME. *chaunterye*; by apheresis from *enchantery* (prob. after OF. *chanterie*, singing: see *chantry*): see *enchantery*.] Enchantment.

How that lady bryght
To a warm [worm] was dyght
Thorugh kraft of *chaunterye*.
*Lybeaus Disconus*, l. 2056.

**chantey** (chân'ti), *n.* [Cf. *chant*, *n.*] A sailors' song.

Then give us one of the old *chanteys*. . . . Why, the mere sound of those old songs takes me back forty years.
*W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, iii.

**chanticleer** (chan'ti-klēr), *n.* [Also accom. *chant-it-clear* (B. Jonson), < ME. *chanteclere, chauntecleer*, < OF. *Chantecler*, the name of the cock in the epic of Renart (Reynard the Fox), <

*chanter*, sing, + *cler*, clear: so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing: see *chant*, *v.*, and *clear*, *a.*] 1. A cock: a quasi-proper name used like *reynard*, *bruin*, and other similar appellatives.

This *chauntecleres* his wynges gan to bete.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 501.

The feathered songster, *chanticleer*,
Hath wound his bugle-horn;
And tells the early villager
The coming of the morn.
*Chatterton*, Bristowe Tragedie.

2. A local English name of the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus draco*.

**chantie**, *n.* See *chanty*.

**Chantilly lace, porcelain.** See the nouns.

**chant-it-clear**†, *n.* [See *chanticleer*.] An adapted form of *chanticleer*. [Rare.]

Brave *chant-it-clear*, his noble heart was done,
His comb was cut. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

**chantlate** (chant'lāt), *n.* [< OF. *chanlette*, F. *chantate*, *chantatte*, a little gutter, in pl. guttertiles on a roof (cf. ML. *canaleta*, a funnel), dim. of *chanel*, gutter, channel: see *channel*[1].] In *arch.*, a piece of wood fastened at the end of rafters and projecting beyond the wall, to support several rows of slates or tiles, so placed as to prevent rain-water from trickling down the face of the wall. *Gwilt.*

**chantment**†, *n.* [ME. *chantement*, *chauntement*; by apheresis from *enchantment*, q. v.] Enchantment.

Tho halp hym naght hys armys,
Hys *chauntement* ne hys charmys.
*Lybeaus Disconus*, l. 1900.

**chanton**†, *n.* [< OF. **chanton*, appar. assibilated form of *canton*, a corner: see *canton*.] A piece of armor in use at the end of the thirteenth century, perhaps the ailette.

**chantrel**†, *n.* [< F. *chanterelle*, a decoy-bird: see *chanterelle*.] A decoy-partridge. *Howell.* (*Halliwell.*)

**chantress** (chan'tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chauntress*, < *chanter* + *-ess*, after OF. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chanteor*, a singer.] A female singer.

Thee, *chauntress*, oft, the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy even-song.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 63.

**chantry** (chan'tri), *n.*; pl. *chantries* (-triz). [< ME. *chanterie*, *chaunterie*, < OF. *chanterie*, *chanterie*, later *chantrerie*, a chantry (as in defs.), also singing (> Sp. *chantría*, precentorship), < ML. *cantaria*, a benefice or chapel for saying mass, < L. *cantare* (> F. *chanter*, etc.), sing, ML. say mass: see *chant*, *v.*] 1. A church or chapel which in former times was endowed with lands or other revenue for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing or say mass daily for the soul of the donor or for the souls of persons named by him. Chantries were often attached to or formed a part of parish churches, generally containing the tomb of the founder, and many such still exist in England; but they were more frequently connected with abbeys and monasteries.

And ran to Londone, unto Seynte Poules,
To seeken him a *chaunterie* for soules.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 511.

I have built
Two *chantries*, where the sad and solemn priests
Sing still for Richard's soul. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. A chapel attached to a church, in which minor services for prayer, singing, etc., Sunday-school meetings, and the like are held.

**chanty, chantie** (chan'ti), *n.* A chamber-pot. [Scotch.]

**chaology** (kā-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάος*, chaos, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on chaos. *Crabb.* [Rare.]

**chaomancy**† (kā'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χάος*, chaos (applied by Paracelsus to the atmosphere), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the atmosphere or by aërial visions; clairvoyance; second sight.

**chaos** (kā'os), *n.* [= F. Pg. *chaos* = Sp. It. *caos* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *chaos* = Russ. *khaosŭ*, < L. *chaos*, < Gr. *χάος*, empty space, abyss, chaos (cf. *χάσμα*, a yawning hollow, abyss, chasm, E. *chasm*), < √ **χα* in *χαίνειν*, gape, yawn, akin to L. *hiscere*, gape, *hiare*, gape, and to E. *yawn*: see *chasm*, *hiatus*, and *yawn*.] 1. A vacant space or chasm; empty, immeasurable space.

Between us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*.
*Rheims N. T.*, Luke xvi. 26.

Death keeps suicides shivering in *Chaos* . . . until the allotted dying hour they vainly tried to anticipate comes around. *Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

2. The confused or formless elementary state, not fully existing, in which the universe is supposed to have been latent before the order, uniformities, or laws of nature had been developed or created: the opposite of *cosmos*.

All being a rude and vnformed *Chaos*, Tayn (say they) framed and setled the Heauen and Earth.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

Where eldest Night
And *Chaos*, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal anarchy. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 895.

3. A confused mixture of parts or elements; confusion; disorder.

*Chaos* of thought and passion, all confused.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 13.

Trieste has ever since remained Austrian in allegiance, save during the *chaos* of the days of the elder Buonaparte.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 77.

4. In the language of the alchemists, the atmosphere: first so used by Paracelsus. =Syn. 3. *Anarchy*, *Chaos*. See *anarchy*.

**chaotic** (kā-ot'ik), *a.* [Irreg., < *cha-os* + *-ot-ic*, as in *erotic*, *demotic*, etc.; = D. G. *chaotisch* = Dan. Sw. *kaotisk* = F. *chaotique* = Sp. *caótico*.] Resembling or of the nature of chaos; confused; without order.

The *chaotic* tumult of his mind. *Disraeli.*

Opinions were still in a state of *chaotic* anarchy, intermingling, separating, advancing, receding.
*Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

The "Drama of Exile" . . . is a *chaotic* mass, from which dazzling lustres break out.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 128.

**chaotically** (kā-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chaotic state or manner; in utter confusion.

**chao-ting** (chou'ting'), *n.* [Chin., < *chao*, morning, + *ting*, hall. Cf. *chotei*.] In China, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

**chaoucha** (chou'chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

**chap**[1] (chap), *v.*; pret. *chapped*, pp. *chapped* and *chapt*, ppr. *chapping*. [< ME. *chappen*, cleave, crack, a variant of *choppen*, cut, chop. *Chap*[1] and *chop*[1] are now partly differentiated in use. See *chop*[1] and *chip*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to cleave, split, crack, or break in clefts: used of the effect of extreme cold followed by heat on exposed parts of the body, as the hands and lips, and sometimes of similar effects produced in any way on the surface of the earth, wood, etc. Also *chop*.

My legys they fold, my fyngers ar *chappyd*.
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 98.

Like a table, . . . not rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*.
*B. Jonson*.

The voluminous sleeves were pinned up, showing a pair of wasted arms, *chapped* with cold and mottled with bruises. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 150.

2. To strike, especially with a hammer or the like; beat. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To crack; open in slits, clefts, or fissures: as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chap*. Also *chop*. — 2. To knock, as at a door; strike, as a clock. [Scotch.]

O whae is this at my bower door,
That *chaps* sae late, or kens the gin?
*Erlinton* (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

**chap**[1] (chap), *n.* [< *chap*[1], *v.*] 1. A fissure, cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth or in the hands or feet: also used figuratively. Also *chop*.

There were many clefts and *chaps* in our counsel.
*Fuller*.

What *chaps* are made in it [the earth] are filled up again.
*T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. A stroke of any kind; a blow; a knock; especially, a tap or rap, as on a door, to draw attention. Also *chaup*. [Scotch.]

**chap**[2], **chop**[3] (chop), *n.* [Always written *chop* in the third sense given below; usually, in lit. sense, in the pl., *chaps*, *chops*; a Southern E. corruption (appar. in simulation of *chap*[1], *chop*[1]) of Northern E. *chafts*, the jaws: see *chaft*.] 1. The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw: commonly in the plural.

He, mistaking the weapon, lays me over the *chaps* with his club-fist. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

His *chaps* were all besmeared with crimson blood.
*Cowley*, Pyramus and Thisbe.

The Crocodiles the countrey people do often take in pitfals, and grappling their *chaps* together with an iron, bring them alive unto Cairo. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

2. A jaw of a vise or clamp. — 3. *pl.* The mouth or entrance of a channel: as, the *chops* of the English channel. Sometimes applied to the capes at the mouth of a bay or harbor: as, the *East Chop* and *West Chop* of Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard.

**chap**[3] (chap), *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*, q. v. For the second sense, cf. the similar use of *customer*, and formerly of *merchant*; cf. also G. *kunde*, a customer, purchaser, chapman, fellow, chap.] 1†. A buyer; a chapman.

If you want to sell, here is your *chap*. *Steele.*

2. A fellow; a man or a boy: used familiarly, like *fellow*, and usually with a qualifying adjective, *old*, *young*, *little*, *poor*, etc., and loosely, much as the word *fellow* is.

Poor old *chap*, . . . poor old Joey, he was a first-rater.
*G. A. Sala*, The late Mr. D.

**chap**[4] (chap), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping*. [< ME. *chappen*, *chapien*, var. of *cheapen*, *chepien*, E. *cheap*: see *chop*[2] and *cheap*, *v.*, and cf. *chap-book*, *chapman*, *chapfare*, etc.] To buy or sell; trade: a variant of *chop*[2] and *cheap* (which see).

**chap**[5] (chap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping*. [Sc., also *chaupen*, appar. a particular use of *chap*[4] = *chop*[2], bargain, or of *chap*[1], strike (a bargain).] 1. To choose; choose definitely; select and claim: as, I *chap* this. — 2. To fix definitely; accept and agree to as binding; hold to (a proposal, or the terms of a bargain): as, I *chaps* that; I *chap* (or *chaps*) you. [Scotch in both senses, and in common use among children during play.]

**chap.** An abbreviation of *chapter*.

**chapapote** (Sp. pron. chä-pä-pō'tā), *n.* [Cuban Sp., < (?) Sp. *chapar*, cover, coat, plate, + *pote*, jar, pot.] A kind of asphalt or bitumen brought from Cuba. Also called *Mexican asphalt*.

Bitumen is likewise found in Cuba, and is brought into commerce under the name of *chapapote*, or Mexican asphalt. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 189.

**chaparral** (chap-a-ral'), *n.* [Sp., < *chaparra*, *chaparro*, an evergreen oak, said to be < Basque *achaparra*, < **acha*, **atza* for *aitza*, rock, stone, + *abarra*, an evergreen oak.] 1. A close growth, more or less extensive, of low evergreen oaks. — 2. Any very dense thicket of low thorny shrubs which exclusively occupy the ground; sometimes, a thick growth of cacti. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

Even the low, thorny *chaparral* was thick with pea-like blossom. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 268.

**chaparral-cock** (chap-a-ral'kok), *n.* The ground-cuckoo, road-runner, or paisano; a large terrestrial bird of the family *Cuculidæ*,

Chaparral-cock (*Geococcyx californianus*).

the *Geococcyx californianus*, a common species of the southwestern United States. See *Geococcyx*.

**chapati**, *n.* See *chupatty*.

**chap-book** (chap'bůk), *n.* [< *chap* for *chapman* + *book*.] One of a class of tracts upon homely and miscellaneous subjects which at one time formed the chief popular literature of Great Britain and the American colonies. They consisted of lives of heroes, martyrs, and wonderful personages, stories of roguery and broad humor, of giants, ghosts, witches, and dreams, histories in verse, songs and ballads, theological tracts, etc. They emanated principally from the provincial press, and were hawked about the country by chapmen or peddlers.

Such a dream-dictionary as servant-maids still buy in penny *chap-books* at the fair.
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 111.

No *chap-book* was so poor and rude as not to have one or two prints, however inartistic.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 481.

**chap-de-mail**†, *n.* Same as *camail*. *Meyrick.*

**chape** (chāp), *n.* [< ME. *chape*, sheath of a sword, etc., < OF. *chape*, a catch, hook, chape, cope, assibilated form of *cape*, > E. *cape*[1] and *cope*[1], q. v.] 1. A metal tip or case serving to strengthen the end of a scabbard.

A whittle with a silver *chape*.
*Greene*, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

The whole theorick of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

2. A similar protection for the end of a strap or belt. — 3. In *bronze-casting*, the outer shell or case of the mold, sometimes consisting of a

sort of composition which is applied upon the wax, and sometimes of an outer covering or jacket of plaster in which the pieces of the earthen mold are held together.—4. A barrel containing another barrel which holds gunpowder. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—5. That part of an object by which it is attached to something else, as the sliding loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is secured, or the back-piece by which a buckle is fixed to a strap or a garment.—6. The end of a bridle-rein where it is buckled to the bit.—7†. Among hunters, the tip of a fox's tail. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**chapet** (chăp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chaped*, ppr. *chaping*. [< ME. *chapen*; from the noun.] To furnish with chapes.

Here knyfes were *i-chaped* nat with bras.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 366.

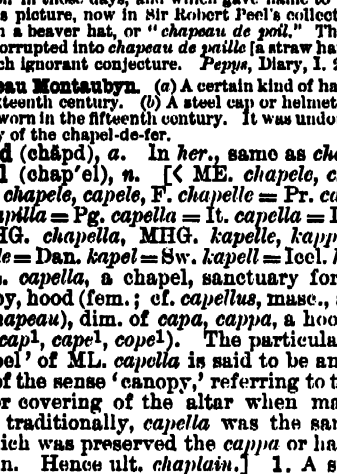
**chapeau** (sha-pō′), *n.*; pl. *chapeaux* (-pōz′). [F., < OF. *chapel* = Pr. *capel* = Sp. *capelo* = It. *cappeo* = It. *cappello*, < ML. *capellus*, a headdress, hat, dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a hood: see *cap*[1], *cape*[1], *cope*[1]. Cf. *chapel*, *chaplet*[1].] A hat: used in English to denote a plumed hat forming part of an official costume or uniform. Specifically, in the United States army, a military hat pointed in front and behind, which may be folded flat and carried under the arm, worn by officers of the staff corps and departments.—**Chapeau bras**, a hat meant to be carried under the arm, and commonly so carried in the eighteenth century, when first introduced, at the time that large and warm wigs were in use.—**Chapeau de poil**, a beaver hat.

It was a *chapeau de poil* [a fur hat], a mark of some distinction in those days, and which gave name to Rubens's famous picture, now in Sir Robert Peel's collection, of a lady in a beaver hat, or "*chapeau de poil*." This having been corrupted into *chapeau de paille* [a straw hat] has led to much ignorant conjecture. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 230, note.

**Chapeau Montaubyn.** (*a*) A certain kind of hat worn in the sixteenth century. (*b*) A steel cap or helmet, without visor, worn in the fifteenth century. It was undoubtedly a variety of the chapel-de-fer.

**chaped** (chăpd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *chappé*.

**chapel** (chap′el), *n.* [< ME. *chapele*, *chapelle*, < OF. *chapele*, *capele*, F. *chapelle* = Pr. *capella* = Sp. *capilla* = Pg. *capella* = It. *capella* = D. *kapel* = OHG. *chapella*, MHG. *kapelle*, *kappelle*, G. *kapelle* = Dan. *kapel* = Sw. *kapell* = Icel. *kapella*, < ML. *capella*, a chapel, sanctuary for relics, canopy, hood (fem.; cf. *capellus*, masc., a hood: see *chapeau*), dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a hood, cope (> E. *cap*[1], *cape*[1], *cope*[1]). The particular sense 'chapel' of ML. *capella* is said to be an extension of the sense 'canopy,' referring to the canopy or covering of the altar when mass was said; traditionally, *capella* was the sanctuary in which was preserved the *cappa* or hat of St. Martin. Hence ult. *chaplain*.] 1. A subordinate place of worship forming an addition to or



Choir Chapel, 14th century.—Cathedral of Mantes, France.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

a part of a large church or a cathedral, but separately dedicated, and devoted to special services. A chapel is often a recess with an altar in an aisle of a church, usually dedicated to the virgin or to some saint: as, the Lady *chapel*; St. Cuthbert's *chapel*, etc. See also cut under *cathedral*.

And ffyrst at the procedyng owt of the seyd *Chapell* of ower blyssyd lady, They shewyd on to vs that ther the kye Auter ys of the same *Chapell*, ys the very self place wher our Savyor Crist aftyr hys Resurreccion ffyrst apperyd vnto hys blyssyd mother, And seyd, Salve Sancta Parens. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

Where God hath a temple, the Devil will have a *chapel*.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., iii. 4.

2. A separate building subsidiary to a parish church: as, a parochial *chapel*; a free *chapel*.—3. A small independent church-edifice devoted to special services.

There ben many Oratories, *Chapelles*, and Heremytages, where Heremytes weren wont to duelle.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 93.

4. A place of worship connected with a royal palace, a private house, or a corporation, as a university or college.—5. In Scotland and Ireland, any Roman Catholic church or place of worship.—6. An Anglican church, usually small, anywhere on the continent of Europe.—7. A place of worship used by non-conformists in England; a meeting-house. [Eng.]—8. In *printing*: (*a*†) A printing-house; a printers' workshop: said to be so designated because printing was first carried on in England, by Caxton, in a chapel attached to Westminster Abbey.

Every Printing-house is by custom of time out of mind called a *Chapel*; and all the workmen that belong to it are members of the Chapel; and the oldest freeman is father of the Chapel. I suppose the style was originally conferred upon it by the courtesy of some great churchman or men, doubtless when chapels were in more veneration. *J. Moxon*, Mechanick Exercises, p. 356.

(*b*) The collective body of journeymen printers in a printing-house. In Great Britain it has been customary for the chapel to be permanently organized, under the presidency of the "father of the chapel," for mutual benefit, the regulation of work, the maintenance of order, etc. The chapel of a large establishment in the United States is also sometimes organized, under a chairman, for similar purposes.

9. A choir of singers or an orchestra attached to a nobleman's or ecclesiastic's establishment or a prince's court.

When the bishope is come thedir, his *chapell* there to synge, and the bishope to geve them his blissyng, and then he and all his *chapell* to be serued there with brede and wyne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

**Apsidal chapel.** See *apsidal*.—**Chapel of ease**, in England and Scotland, a subordinate church established for the ease and accommodation of those parishioners who live too far away to be able to attend the parish church: in Scotland commonly called a *quoad sacra church*. See *parish*.

The "Garden" is the most elaborate part of the mosque. Little can be said in its praise by day, when it bears the same relation to a second-rate church in Rome as an English *chapel-of-ease* to Westminster Abbey.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah and Meccah, p. 201.

**Chapel royal**, a place of worship specially designated in connection with the court of a Christian monarch; a chapel attached to a royal palace, as at St. James's Palace and at Windsor in England.—**Chapel-text**, a type like church-text in general appearance, but with more floriation in the capital letters.—**Dean of the chapel royal.** See *dean*.—**Free chapel**, in England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel.—**Gentleman of the chapel royal.** See *gentleman*.—**Mission chapel**, a place for missionary services, either in a foreign country or at home, in the latter case often established and maintained by a particular church for the supply of a destitute part of a city.—**To call a chapel**, to summon a meeting of the journeymen printers of a particular printing-house. See above, 8 (*b*).

**chapel** (chap′el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapeled* or *chapelled*, ppr. *chapeling* or *chapelling*. [< *chapel*, *n.*] 1. To deposit or bury in a chapel; enshrine. [Rare.]

Give us the bones
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to turn (a ship) completely about in a light breeze of wind, when close-hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before.

**chapel-cart** (chap′el-kärt), *n.* An abbreviation of *Whitechapel cart* (which see, under *cart*).

**chapel-clerk** (chap′el-klėrk), *n.* In certain colleges, an official who sees that the proper lessons from the Bible are read each day in the chapel, and that they are read by the duly appointed students. In some colleges he marks each day upon a list the names of those who attend.

**chapel-de-fer** (sha-pel′dė-fer′), *n.* [F.: *chapel*, now *chapeau*, a cap; *de*, of; *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *chapeau* and *ferrum*.] In medieval times—(*a*) An iron skull-cap: sometimes popularly called *chaplet*. See *coif*, 3, and *secret*. (*b*) A helmet having nearly the form of an ordinary hat, that is, having a brim surrounding a more or less well-defined crown. It was worn over a coif of mail, or (in the fifteenth century) was adjusted to an elaborate couvre-nuque and gorgerin, or even a beaver of steel, so that the head was covered as completely with forged iron as in the visored basinet or the armet.

**chapeless** (chāp′les), *a.* [< *chape* + *-less*.] Without a chape: said of a scabbard worn out and battered, exposing the point of the sword.

An old rusty sword, . . . with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

**chapelet** (chap′el-et), *n.* [< F. *chapelet*, a stirrup-leather, a chaplet: see *chaplet*[1].] 1. A pair of stirrup-leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle.—2. In *hydraul. engin.*, a dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with buckets or with pallets traversing in a trough.—3. A metallic chuck or bonnet for holding one end of a cannon in the turning-lathe.—4. In *founding*, a device for holding the core of a mold in position; a grain; specifically, a mass of wrought-iron with projecting arms, used to center the core-barrel in making gun-castings, with the muzzle downward, when the Rodman method of cooling is employed.

Also *chaplet*, *chapellet*.

**chapeline** (chap′el-in), *n.* Same as *capeline*.

**chapellage** (chap′el-āj), *n.* [< *chapel* + *-age*.] The precincts or immediate vicinity of a chapel.

**chapellany** (chap′el-ā-ni), *n.*; pl. *chapellanies* (-niz). [< F. *chapellenie* = Sp. *capellanía* = Pg. *capellania*, < ML. *capellania*, chaplaincy, < *capellanus*, chaplain: see *chaplain*.] A chapel subject to a more important church; an ecclesiastical foundation subordinate to some other. *Ayliffe*.

**chapellet** (chap′el-et), *n.* See *chapelet*.

**chapel-master** (chap′el-mās′tėr), *n.* [Lit. trans. of G. *kapellmeister*.] Same as *kapellmeister*.

**chapelry** (chap′el-ri), *n.*; pl. *chapelries* (-riz). [< *chapel* + *-ry*, after OF. *capelerie*, < ML. *capellaria*, < *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*.] The nominal or legal territorial district assigned to a chapel dependent on a mother church; the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

His abode
In a dependent *chapelry* that lies
Behind yon hill, a poor and rugged wild.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

In 1650, the *chapelry* of Newchurch alone contained 300 families, and was then declared by the Inquisition fit to become a parish. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 47.

**chaperon** (shap′ę-rōn), *n.* [F., aug. of *chape*, a hood: see *chape*.] 1. A hood: a name given to hoods of various shapes at different times.

My factors' wives
Wear *chaperons* of velvet.
*Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 1.

The Executioner stands by, clad in a close dark garment, his head and face cover'd with a *Chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look thro'.
*Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

Specifically—2. A hood or cap worn by the Knights of the Garter when in full dress. *Camden*.—3. A small shield containing crests, initials, etc., formerly placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals. Also written *chaperonne*.—4. Formerly, one who attended a lady to public places as a guide or protector; a duenna; now, more especially, a married woman who, in accordance with the rules of etiquette, accompanies a young unmarried woman to public places or social entertainments.

Our heroine's entrée into life could not take place till after three or four days had been spent in learning what was mostly worn, and her *chaperon* was provided with a dress of the newest fashion.
*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 7.

5. In *entom.*, the clypeus of the head of an insect; the part which supports the labrum or upper lip; the nasus; the epistoma.

The denomination of *chaperon* being equivocal, I have changed it to epistoma; it supports the labrum.
*Latreille*, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom (trans., ed. 1849), p. 473.

**chaperon** (shap′ę-rōn), *v. t.* [< *chaperon*, *n.*] To attend (an unmarried girl or woman) in public: said of an older woman or a married woman.

Fortunately Lady Bell Finlay, whom I had promised to *chaperon*, sent to excuse herself. *Mrs. H. More*.

**chaperonage** (shap′ę-rōn-āj), *n.* [< *chaperon* + *-age*.] The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

Under the unrivalled *chaperonage* of the Countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder.
*Disraeli*, Young Duke, i. 2.

**chaperonne** (shap′ę-ron), *n.* [Fem. form of *chaperon*, q. v.] Same as *chaperon*, 3.

**chaperoont**, *n.* Same as *chaperon*, 1.

**chapewe**†, *n.* Same as *chapeau*, *chapel-de-fer*.

**chapfallen**, **chopfallen** (chop′fâln), *a.* [< *chap*[2], = *chop*[3], + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*.] Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced; chagrined.

Whate'er they seem, or howsoe'er they carry it,
Till they be *chap-fain*, and their tongues at peace,
Nail'd in their coffins sure, I'll ne'er believe 'em.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

They be indeed a couple of *chap-fallen* curs.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Where be your gibes now? . . . Not one now, to mock your own jeering? quite *chap-fallen*? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lips,
Alas! how *chapfall'n* now! *Blair*, The Grave.

**chapin**†, *n.* Same as *chopine*.

*Chapins*, or high patins richly silver'd or gilt. *Howell*.

**chapineyt**, *n.* Same as *chopine*.

**chapiter**[1]† (chap'i-tėr), *n.* [A corruption of OF. *chapitel*, F. *chapiteau*, < ML. *capitellum*, a capital (see *capital*[3]), due to the closely related OF. form *chapitre* for **chapitle*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter, also a capital: see *chapter*.] The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. See *capital*[3].

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold. Ex. xxxvi. 38.

**chapiter**[2], **chapitre** (chap'i-tėr), *n.* [The earlier form of *chapter*, q. v.] In *law*: (*a*) A summary of matters to be inquired of by, or presented before, justices in eyre, justices of assize, or justices of the peace. (*b*) Articles delivered either orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. *Wharton*.

**chapitlet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaptor*.

Of the commodities of Pruce, and High Dutch men, and Easterlings. The fifth *Chapitle*.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 192.

**chapitral** (chap'i-tral), *a.* [< F. *chapitre*, chapter, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chapter; chapteral. *Brougham*.

**chapitre**, *n.* See *chapiter*[2].

**chaplain** (chap'lān), *n.* [< ME. *chapelayn*, *chapeleyn*, earlier *capelein* (late AS. *capellane*, after ML.), < OF. *chapelain*, F. *chapelain* = Pr. *capelan* = Sp. *capellan* = Pg. *capellão* = It. *capellano* = D. *kapelaan* = G. *capellan* = Dan. Sw. *kapellan*, < ML. *capellanus*, < *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*.] 1. An ecclesiastic attached to a chapel; especially, one officiating in the private chapel of a king or nobleman, or other person of wealth or distinction. Forty-eight clergymen of the Church of England hold office as chaplains of the sovereign in England, and are entitled *chaplains in ordinary*, four of them being in attendance each month. There are six chaplains in Scotland, clergymen of the Church of Scotland, but their only duty is to conduct prayers at the election of Scottish representative peers.

Ther by Also ys a parte of a stone upon the whych Seynt John Evangelliste sayd often Masse be fore that blyssyd lady as her *Chapleyn* aftyr the assencion of ower lorde.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.

2. An ecclesiastic who renders service to one authorized to employ such assistance, as to an archbishop, or to a family; a confessor.—3. A clergyman who occupies an official position, and performs certain religious functions, in the army or navy, in a legislative or other public body, in a charitable institution, or the like: as, the *chaplain* of the House of Representatives.—4. A private secretary to the lady superior of a convent.

Another nonne with hire hadde she
That was hire *chapeleyn*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 164.

**Auxiliary chaplain**, an assistant to a parish priest.—**Cathedral chaplain**, formerly, an ecclesiastic appointed to perform the functions of a non-resident canon, a practice checked by the Council of Trent.—**Episcopal chaplain**, an ecclesiastic who officiates in the chapel of a bishop, and who now generally serves as the private secretary of the bishop.

**chaplaincy** (chap'lān-si), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-cy*.] The office, post, station, or incumbency of a chaplain.

The *chaplaincy* was refused to me and given to Dr. Lambert. *Swift*, Letters.

He [Maurice] held at the same time the *chaplaincy* of Lincoln's Inn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 638.

**chaplainry** (chap'lān-ri), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ry*.] Same as *chaplaincy*.

**chaplainship** (chap'lān-ship), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or post of a chaplain.

The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship* where they bring grace to his good cheer. *Milton*, Colasterion.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

**chaplet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *chaple*, *chapple*, *chaiple*, *chapel*, *caple*, a felling of timber, the violent shock of battle, battle, carnage, < *chapler*, *chappler*, *chappeler*, *chappeller*, *chabler*, *capeler*, strike violently, cut down, cut to pieces, fight with, mod. F. *chapeler*, chip or rasp bread, F. dial. *chapler*, *chápler*, *chapier*, *chapla*, cut to pieces, < ML. *capulare*, cut, cut off, cut up, perhaps an accom. freq. of *cappare*, *coppare*, *copare*, cut, chop, of Teut. origin: see *chop*[1].] The violent shock of battle; battle; carnage.

The two kynges were remounted, and than be-gan the *chaple* full dolerouse and crewell and full mortal.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

**chapless** (chop'les), *a.* [< *chap*[2] + *-less*.] Lacking the lower jaw. [Rare.]

Yellow *chapless* skulls. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1.

**chaplet**[1] (chap'let), *n.* [< ME. *chapelet*, < OF. *chapelet*, F. *chapelet*, head-dress, a wreath, dim. of *chapel*, a head-dress, > F. *chapeau*: see *chapeau*. Cf. *chapelet*.] 1. A wreath, as of natural flowers, worn on the head, especially as a mark of festivity or distinction.

An odorous *chaplet* of sweet summer buds.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2.

Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear. *Suckling*.

Her loose locks a *chaplet* pale
Of whitest roses bound. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2†. In the middle ages, a circlet of gold or other precious material, more or less ornamented, worn by both men and women.

Of fyn orfrays hadde she oke
A *chapelet*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 563.

3. In *her.*, any garland or wreath, whether of leaves alone, as of laurel or oak, or of flowers. The wreath must be described at length in the blazon. A *chaplet of roses* should have four roses only at equal distances from one another, the rest of the wreath being composed of leaves.

4. Any head-dress; a hood or cap.

He hadde a grete beerde and a longe that coured all his breste and was all white, and a *chapelet* of coton vpon his hede, and clothed in a robe of blakke, and for age holde hym by the sadill bowe.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 294.

5. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers; a rosary, but strictly only a third of the beads of a rosary.

Her *chaplet* of beads and her missal. *Longfellow*.

The rosary is divided into three parts, each consisting of five decades, and known as a corona or *chaplet*.
*Cath. Dict.*

6. Anything resembling in form a string of beads.

The collogonidia pass into *chaplets*.
*E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 74.

7. Same as *chapel-de-fer*, (*a*).—8. In *arch.*, a small round molding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, or some similar design.—9. The tuft or crest of feathers on a fowl's head.—10. In *oyster-culture*, a row of shells or other objects suspended on wire to collect the spat.—11. Same as *chapelet* in any of its senses.

**chaplet**[1] (chap'let), *v. t.* [< *chaplet*[1], *n.*] To crown or adorn with a chaplet.

His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop.
*Browning*, Flight of the Duchess.

**chaplet**[2]† (chap'let), *n.* [Dim. of *chapel*; cf. ML. *capelleta*.] A small chapel or shrine.

That is the *chaplet* where that image of your false god . . . was enshrined or dwelt. *Hammond*, On Acts vii. 43.

**chapman** (chap'man), *n.*; pl. *chapmen* (-men). [< ME. *chapman*, *chepman*, < AS. *ċeápman*, also in umlauted forms *cēpe-*, *ċȳpe-*, *ċȳp-man* (= OFries. *kāpman*, *kōpman* = D. *koopman* = OHG. *chouf-man*, MHG. *koufman*, G. *kaufmann* = Icel. *kaup-maðr* = Sw. *köpman* = Dan. *kjöbmand*), a buyer or seller, a merchant, < *ċeáp*, a bargain, trade, + *man*, man: see *cheap*, *n.* (and cf. *chap*[4], *v.*), and *man*. Hence, by abbr., *chap*[3], q. v.] 1†. A merchant; a trader; a dealer.

Ther weore *chapmen* I-chose the chaffare to preise.
*Piers Plowman* (A), v. 174.

A companye of *chapmen* riche.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 87.

Fair Diomed, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you desire to buy.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1.

2. An itinerant merchant; a peddler.

When *chapman* billies leave the street.
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter, l. 1.

Not like a petty *chapman*, by retaile, but like a great marchant, by wholesale. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 2.

The rest of the trade of the country was in the hands of the *chapman*, or salesman, who journeyed from hall to hall. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 322.

**chapmanhood**† (chap'man-hud), *n.* [ME. *chapmanhode*, < *chapman* + *-hode*, -hood.] The condition of a chapman or tradesman; mercantile business; trade.

**chapmanry**† (chap'man-ri), *n.* [ME. *chapmanrye*; < *chapman* + *-ry*.] Trade; business; custom. *Catholicon Anglicum*, 1483.

He is moderate in his prices, . . . which gets him much *chapmanry*. *Document*, dated 1691 (*Archæol.*, XII. 191).

**chapmanware**†, *n.* [ME., < *chapman* + *ware*[2].] Merchandise. *Catholicon Anglicum*, 1483.

**chap-money** (chap'mun'i), *n.* [< *chap*[4] + *money*.] A sum abated or given back by a seller on receiving payment. [Prov. Eng.]

**chapote** (Sp. pron. chä-pō'tä), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name for the black persimmon, *Diospyros Texana*.

**chapournated** (sha-pör'nā-ted), *a.* [< *chapour-n(et)* + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, charged with a chapournet: said of the escutcheon or ordinary upon which the chapournet is charged.

**chapournet** (sha-pör'net), *n.* [A corruption of F. **chaperonnet*, dim. of *chaperon*, a hood: see *chaperon*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of a part cut off from an ordinary, as the chief, and bounded by a curved line, as if in partial resemblance of a hood. Thus, the illustration shows argent on a chief vert, a chapournet ermine.—**Chapournet crested**, in *her.*, a chapournet having in the middle a secondary or minor curve also convex. It is explained as the representation of a hood worn over a helmet-crest, which causes it to rise in the middle.—**Chapournet reversed**, in *her.*, a chapournet with the convex curve downward. It is sometimes charged upon the field directly, and then resembles the hood of a cloak or cope hanging down the back.

Argent on a Chief vert, a Chapournet ermine.

**chappet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chape*.

**chappé** (sha-pā'), *a.* [F., < *chappe*, *chape*, a chape: see *chape*.] In *her.*, having a chape or boterol: said of the scabbard of the sword, the tincture being mentioned: as, a sword scabbarded red, *chappé* or. Also *chaped*.

**chappie** (chap'i), *n.* See *chappy*[2].

**chappin** (chap'in), *n.* A Scotch form of *chopin*.

**chapping**† (chap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chap*[1].] Ground full of chinks and crevices, arising from drought. *Halliwell*.

**chappy**[1] (chap'i), *a.* [< *chap*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of chaps; cleft. Also written *choppy*. *Shak.*

**chappy**[2], **chappie** (chap'i), *n.* A familiar or affected diminutive of *chap*[3].

**chapras** (cha-prās'), *n.* [Hind. *chaprās*, a plate worn on a belt as a mark of office; the badge of a peon.] Same as *chuprassy*.

**chapt.** Another spelling of *chapped*, past participle of *chap*[1].

**chapter** (chap'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chapiter*, occasionally *chapitle*, < ME. *chapiter*, *chapiture*, *chapitre*, < OF. *chapitre* (F. *chapitre*) for **chapitle*, *capitle*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter of a book, in ML. also a synod or council, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), a head: see *chapiter*[2], *capital*[4], which are doublets of *chapter*.] 1. A division or section, usually numbered, of a book or treatise; as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters*. Abbreviated *c.*, *ch.*, or *chap.*

Of the whiche sepulcre is wryten more largely at the begynnynge of this *chaptre*.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

2. The council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other ecclesiastics attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean.

The archbishop [of York] too, since Becket's death, has been under a cloud, so the *chapter* is at sixes and sevens. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 149.

3. An assembly of the monks in a monastery, or of those in a province, or of the entire order.

Summoned to Lindisfarne, she came,
There with Saint Cuthbert's Abbot old,
And Tynemouth's Prioress, to hold
A *chapter* of Saint Benedict.
*Scott*, Marmion, ii. 4.

It was and is the common practice of monks to assemble every morning to hear a chapter of the rule read, and for other purposes. Both the meeting itself and the place of meeting gradually obtained the name of Capitulum or *chapter* from this practice. The assembly of the monks of one monastery being thus designated "the *chapter*," it is easy to understand that assemblies of all the monks in any province, or of the whole order, came to be called "provincial" or "general" *chapters*. A general *chapter*, in the case of most of the orders, is held once in three years. *Cath. Dict.*

4. The place in which the business of the chapter of a cathedral or monastery is conducted; a chapter-house.—5. A name given to the meetings of certain organized orders and societies: as, to hold a *chapter* of the Garter, or of the College of Arms.—6. A branch of some society or brotherhood, usually consisting of the members resident in one locality: as, the grand *chapter* of the royal order of Kilwinning; a *chapter* of a college fraternity.—7. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe*.—8. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe*.—**Chapter of accidents**. (*a*) A series of chances; chance in general.

Let us trust to time and the *chapter of accidents*.
*Smollett*.

(*b*) A series of mishaps; a succession of mischances.

The chapter of knowledge is a very short, but the *chapter of accidents* is a very long one.
*Lord Chesterfield*, Letter to S. Dayrolles, Feb. 16, 1753.

**To read (one) a chapter**, to reprove (one) earnestly; reprimand.—**To the end of the chapter**, throughout; to

the end; wholly; entirely; to the close, as of life or of a course of action.

**chapter** (chap'tèr), *v. t.* [< *chapter, n.*, after F. *chapitrer* (< *chapitre*), reprimand in presence of the whole chapter, censure: see *chapter, n.*] 1†. To bring to book; tax with a fault; correct; censure.

He more than once arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgment, and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head. *Dryden*, Char. of Polybius.

2. To arrange or divide into chapters, as a literary composition. [Rare.]

**chapteral** (chap'tèr-al), *a.* [< *chapter* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a chapter of a religious body, an order, or a society.

There was held at Dijon only one out of the twenty-three chapters [Order of the Golden Fleece] which took place before the Papal authority dispensed altogether with the obligation of *chapteral* elections. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 81.

**chapter-house** (chap'tèr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *chapitre-hous*, also *chapitel-hous*; < *chapter* + *house.*] A building attached to a cathedral or religious house in which the chapter meets for the transaction of business. Chapter-houses are of different forms, some being parallelograms, some octagonal, and others decagonal. Many have a vestibule, and crypts are frequently found under them, chapter-houses serving not unfrequently as burial-places for clerical dignitaries. Many are among the most notable monuments of medieval architecture. See cut under *cathedral.*

That mighty Abbey, whose *chapter-house* plays so great a part in the growth of the restored freedom of England. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 333.

In 1352 the *chapterhouse* is regarded as the chamber of the commons. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 749.

**chapter-lands** (chap'tèr-landz), *n. pl.* Lands belonging to the chapter of a cathedral, etc.

**Chaptia** (chap'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837); from a native name.] A genus of drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ*. The tail is forked and has only 10 rectrices; the plumage has a scaly or spangled appearance, due to the metallic luster of the tips of the feathers; and dense frontal plumules are extended on the base of the upper mandible. There are several species, as *C. ænea*, *C. malayensis*, and *C. brauniana*, ranging throughout India, Burma, the Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Formosa. Also called *Prepoptera* (Hodgson, 1844) and *Entomolestes* (Sundevall, 1872).

Chaptrel (*a*).

**chaptrel** (chap'trel), *n.* [Dim. of *chapiter*[1].] The capital of a pillar or pilaster which supports an arch: more commonly called *impost.*

**chapwoman** (chap'wụm"an), *n.*; pl. *chapwomen* (-wim"en). [< *chap*, as in *chapman*, + *woman.*] A woman who buys and sells; a female trader. *Massinger.* [Rare.]

**char**[1], **chare**[1] (chär, chãr), *n.* [< ME. *char, charr, cher, cherre*, pl. *charres, cherres*, also *chare, chere*, pl. *chares, cheres* (the form *chare* being due rather to the verb form *chare*), a particular time, a particular thing to do, also, rarely, a turn or turning, < AS. *cerr, cierr, cirr, cyrr*, m., a particular time, a particular thing to do, an affair (with short vowel, but orig. long, *cērr*), = MD. D. *keer*, m., a turn, circuit, tour, time, = MLG. *kēre*, LG. *kēr*, f., a turn, direction, = OHG. *chēr*, MHG. *kēr*, m., also OHG. *chēra*, MHG. *kere*, f., G. *kehr*, f., a turn, turning, direction; not found in Scand. or Gothic. See *char*[1], *chare*[1], *v.* In the sense of 'a particular thing to do, a job,' the word exists also in the form *chore*, formerly also spelled *choar*, with a var. *chowr*, also spelled *chewer*, early mod. E. *chewre*, pointing to a ME. **chore* or **chōre.* See *chore*[1], *n.* Hence in comp. *ajar* for **achar*; cf. *char*[6].] 1†. A turn.

Thanne he maketh therto *char*.
*Bestiary*, l. 643 (Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris).

2†. A particular time.

The thridde time riht also, and [the] feorthe *cherre*, & te vifte *cherre*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 36.

3†. A motion; an act.

Bote as tou [thou] bere me aboute, ne migt I do the leste *char*.
*Debate of Body and Soul*, l. 157 (Latin Poems attrib. to [Walter Mapes, ed. Wright, p. 334).

While thou holdes mete in mouthe, be war
To drynke, that is un-honest *char*,
And also fysike for-bedes hit,
And sais thou may be choket at that byt.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

4. [In this use regularly, in the U. S., *chore*: see etym.] A particular thing to do; a single piece of work; a job; in the plural, miscellaneous jobs; work done by the day. See *chore*[1].

For beof ne for bakoun, ne for swich stor of house,
Unnethe [hardly] wolde eny don a *char*.
*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 341.

And drowge his swerde privaly,
That the childe were not war
Ar he had done that *char*.
*Cursor Mundi.* (*Halliwell.*)

The maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chares*.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 13.

Intellectual ability is not so common or so unimportant a gift that it should be allowed to run to waste upon mere handicrafts and *chares*. *Huxley*, Universities.

**char**[1], **chare**[1] (chär, chãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *charred, chared*, ppr. *charring, charing.* [< ME. *charren, cherren*, also *charen, cheren*, < AS. *cerren, cierran, cyrran*, orig. *cērran*, turn, return, = OFries. *kēra* = MD. *keren*, D. *keeren* = LG. *kēren* = OHG. *chēran, chēren, kēran, kēren, chērran, chērren*, MHG. *kēren*, G. *kehren*, turn, return: see *char*[1], *charo*[1], *n.* For the senses cf. *turn* and *wend.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To turn; give another direction to.

Satenas [Satan] our wai will *charre*;
Forthi behoues us be waire
That we ga bi na wrange stics.
*Metrical Homilies*, p. 52.

2†. To lead or drive.

The lorde hym *charred* to a chambre.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 850.

Take good eyd to our corn
And *chare* away the crowe.
*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 325.

3. To stop or turn back: in this sense only *chare*. [North. Eng.]

*Charyn*, or geynecopyn [var. *ajen stondyn*], sisto.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 70.

4. To separate (chaff) from the grain: in this sense only *chare*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. [See *char*[1], *chare*[1], *n.*, 4, and cf. *chore*[1], *v.*] To do; perform; execute.

All's *char'd* when he is gone.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To turn; return.

He *charde* ageln sone eft in to Rome.
*Layamon*, III. 182.

2†. To go; wend.

Tharvore anan to hire *cherde*
Thrusche and throstle.
*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1656.

Leuc askede hem hom to faren
With wiues and childre thethen [thence] *charen*.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1611.

3. [In this sense usually *chare*.] To work in the house of another by the day; do chares or chores; do small jobs.

"Mother goes out *charing*, sir," replied the girl.
*Thackeray*, The Curate's Walk.

**char**[2] (chär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring.* [Due to *char-* in *charcoal*, rather than to *char*[1], ME. *charren*, turn, return, which does not occur in ME. in a sense connected with that of *char*[2]. See *chark*[2] and *charcoal.*] 1. To burn or reduce to charcoal.

A way of *charring* sea-coal wherein it is in about three hours or less . . . brought to charcoal.
*Boyle*, Works, II. 141.

2. To burn the surface of more or less: as, to *char* the inside of a barrel (a process regularly employed for some purposes); the timbers were badly *charred.* =**Syn.** See *scorch.*

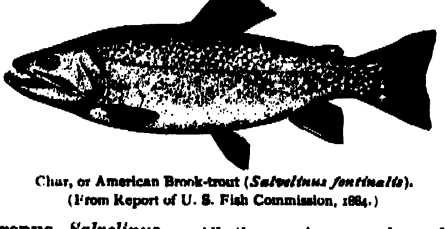
**char**[2] (chär), *n.* [See *char*[2], *v.*, and *charcoal.*] Charcoal.

The sun itself will become cold as a cinder, dead as a burned-out *char*. *H. W. Warren*, Astronomy, p. 21.

A filter is a big iron drum containing ten thousand pounds of animal bone-black. The "*char*" must be washed with hot water every two days and dried in a kiln.
*The Century*, XXXV. 113.

**char**[3] (chär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *char*[1] or *char*[2].] In *building*, to hew; work, as stone. *Oxford Glossary.*

**char**[4] (chär), *n.* [Formerly also written *charr, chare*, < Gael. *ceara* = Ir. *cear*, red, blood-colored; cf. Gael. and Ir. *cear*, blood. The W. name is *torgoch*, lit. red-bellied, < *tor*, belly, + *coch*, red.] A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and


Char, or American Brook-trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

genus *Salvelinus.* All the species were formerly ranged in the genus *Salmo*, and several fishes which are properly chars are called salmon or trout. There is but one generally recognized species in Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus*, the common red char, formerly called *Salmo umbla*, of which the so-called Windermere char and the Welsh torgoch or redbelly are by most considered to be varieties. It inhabits clear cold waters of Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, and Great Britain. The American char nearest the European is known as the *Rangeley lake* (in Maine) *trout, Salvelinus oquassa.* The Floeberg char of arctic America is *S. aroturus.* The common American brook-trout, *S. fontinalis*, is also a char. Chars are among the most beautiful and delicious of the salmon family. They are distinguished from the true trouts by having the vomer boat-shaped and without teeth in its shaft. The colors also are characteristic.

**char**[5]†, **chare**[3]†, *n.* [ME., also *charre*, an assibilated form of *car*[1], q. v.] A car; a chariot.

About his *char* ther wenten white alauns.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1290.

[She] passes owte of the palease with alle hir price maydenys,
Towarde Chestyre in a *charre* thay chese hir the wayes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3917.

Therby also, not ferre frome Jordan, is the place where Elyas the prophete was rauyssched into heuyn in a golde *chare*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 42.

**char**[6] (chär), *adv.* and *a.* [Short for **achar* for *ajar*: see *ajar.*] Ajar. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

**char**[7] (chär), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of F. *char*, a car, wagon.] An old wine-measure. In Geneva it was about 145 United States gallons.

**char**[8] (chär), *n.* [E. Ind.] An island or sand-bank formed in a stream.

The great Indian rivers, therefore, not only supply new ground by depositing *chars* or islands in their beds, etc.
*W. W. Hunter*, The Indian Empire, p. 44.

The gradual formation of *chars* and bars of sand in the upper part of its [the Brahmaputra's] course has diverted the main volume of water into the present channel of the Jamuná. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 295.

**Chara**[1] (kā'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαρά*, delight, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] 1. A genus of cellular cryptogamous plants, natural order *Characeæ* (which see). They grow in pools and slow streams, rooting in the ground and growing erect. Some species, as *Chara fœtida*, when taken out of the water emit a very disagreeable odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. They occur all over the world, but chiefly in temperate countries.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

**Chara**[2] (kā'rạ), *n.* The name of the southernmost of the two hounds in the constellation Canes Venatici.

**char-à-bancs** (shär-ạ-boṅ'), *n.* [F. *char-à-bancs: char*, a car; *à*, with; *bancs*, benches: see *car*[1], *bank*[1], and *bench.*] A long and light vehicle furnished with transverse seats, and generally open at the sides or inclosed with curtains. Sometimes *charabanc.*

*Chara fœtida.*

We were met by a sort of *char-à-banc*, or American wagon, with three seats, one behind the other, all facing the horses. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

**Characeæ** (kạ-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chara* + *-aceæ.*] A small group of submerged chlorophyll-bearing cryptogamous plants, nearly related to the algæ and consisting of slender-jointed stems which bear whorls of leaves at regular intervals. The leaves bear leaflets and the organs of fructification. The antheridia are spherical bodies composed externally of eight triangular shield-shaped segments, inclosing a great number of filaments. In each joint or cell of the latter is produced one antherozoid coiled spirally. The carpogonium consists of a central cell which, after fertilization, becomes the fruit and is inclosed by 5 cells twisted spirally around it. The species are usually grouped in two families, each containing two genera. In the *Characeæ*, represented by *Chara*, the stem and leaves are sometimes covered with a cortical layer of cells and are sometimes naked. The leaves are in whorls of from 6 to 12, and the leaflets are always one-celled. In *Nitelleæ*, represented by *Nitella*, the stems are never corticated, and the leaflets are in whorls of from 5 to 8, and often more than one-celled. The circulation of the protoplasm is easily observed in the cells of many *Characeæ*. Several species are incrusted with lime and are very brittle.

**characeous** (kạ-rā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the *Characeæ.*

**characin** (kar'ạ-sin), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ.*

**Characinæ** (kar-ạ-si'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Characininæ.*

**characine** (kar'ạ-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Characininæ* or *Characinidæ.*

**characinid** (ka-ras'i-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ.*

**Characinidæ** (kar-ą-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Characinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of plectospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Characinus*. The body is scaly; the head is naked; the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries in the middle and the maxillaries laterally; the pyloric appendages are more or less numerous; and the air-bladder is divided transversely into two portions. An adipose fin is generall developed, and there are no pseudobranchiæ. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Africa and tropical America, and are very numerous.

**Characininæ** (kar'ą-si-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Characinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of characinoid fishes to which different limits have been assigned. Also *Characinæ*.

**characinoid** (kar'ą-si-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Characinus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Characinidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ*.

**Characinus** (kar-ą-si'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. χάραξ (χαρακ-), a sea-fish, perhaps the rud; a particular use of χάραξ, a pointed stake, < χαράσσειν, make sharp or pointed. See *character*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Characinidæ*.

**charactt** (kar'akt), *n.* [A restored spelling of ME. *caract, caracte, carect*, a mark, < OF. *caracte, carate* = Pr. *caracta*, shortened from L. *character*: see *character*.] A character; a distinctive mark.

> Even so may Angelo,
> In all his dressings, *charactz*, titles, forms,
> Be an arch-villain. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

**character** (kar'ak-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *caracter* (usually shortened *caract*, a mark: see *charact*) = F. *caractère* = Sp. *carácter* = Pg. *caracter, character* = It. *carattere* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *karakter*, < L. *character*, < Gr. χαρακτήρ, prop. an instrument for marking or graving, commonly a mark engraved or impressed, a figure, any distinctive mark, a personal feature, peculiar nature or character, < χαράσσειν, furrow, scratch, engrave.] 1. A mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to communicate thought, as in the formation of words; a letter, figure, or sign.

> He [Dante] is the very man . . . who has read the dusky *characters* on the portal within which there is no hope.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

> She looked into an illuminated countenance, whose *characters* were all beaming, though the page itself was dusk. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxvii.

Hence—2. The peculiar form or style of letters used by a particular person; handwriting; any system of written, engraved, or printed symbols employed by a particular race or nation of people to record or communicate thought: as, the Greek *character;* the Runic *character;* the Hebrew *character*.

> Alas, Malvolio, this is not my writing,
> Though I confess, much like the *character*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

> Another letter you must frame for me
> Instantly, in your lady's *character*,
> To such a purpose as I'll tell thee straight.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

> I will have his name
> Formed in some mystic *character*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

> He . . . made notes of all that I told him, in the quaint *character* used by the Mughrebbins, or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient Cufic.
> *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

3†. A cipher.

> For Sir H. Bennet's love is come to the height, and his confidence, that he hath given my Lord a *character*, and will oblige my Lord to correspond with him.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 148.

4. A distinguishing mark or characteristic; any one of the properties or qualities which serve to distinguish one person or thing from others; a peculiarity by which a thing may be recognized, described, and classified. In modern English *character* is the most general designation for that which an abstract noun denotes.

> I will not name him,
> Nor give you any *character* to know him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 3.

> Fear and sorrow are the true *characters* and inseparable companions of most melancholy.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 109.

> The bandages and draperies of the grave still imparted their charnel *character* to the figure. *Poe*, Tales, I. 467.

> The importance, for classification, of trifling *characters*, mainly depends on their being correlated with several other *characters* of more or less importance.
> *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 367.

5. The combination of properties, qualities, or peculiarities which distinguishes one person or thing, or one group of persons or things, from others; specifically, the sum of the inherited and acquired ethical traits which give to a person his moral individuality.

> A *character*, or that which distinguishes one man from all others, cannot be supposed to consist of one particular virtue, or vice, or passion only; but it is a composition of qualities which are not contrary to one another in the same person. *Dryden*, Criticism in Tragedy.

> A *character* is only formed through a man's conscious presentation to himself of objects as his good, as that in which his self-satisfaction is to be found.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 108.

6. The moral qualities assigned to a person by repute; the estimate attached to an individual by the community in which he lives; good or bad reputation, standing: as, a *character* for veracity or mendacity.

> The people of Alexandria have a very bad *character*, especially the military men, and among them particularly the janizaries. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.

> *Character* is the slow-spreading influence of opinion arising from the deportment of a man in society. *Erskine.*

Specifically—7. Good qualities, or the reputation of possessing them; good reputation: as, a man of worth and *character*.

> They are tenacious of reputation with a vengeance; for they don't choose any body should have a *character* but themselves! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

> There was a certain shyness about his greeting, quite different from his usual frank volubility, that did not, however, impress us as any accession of *character*.
> *Bret Harte*, Argonauts, p. 169.

8. The qualities, course of action, or rôle appropriate to a given person, station in life, profession, etc.

> The missionaries came here at first under the *character* of physicians. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 77.

> 'Twould not be out of *character*, if you went in your own carriage. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

9. Strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind: as, a man with a great deal of *character*.

> To put it in a single word, I think that his [Dryden's] qualities and faculties were in that rare combination which makes *character*. This gave flavor to whatever he wrote—a very rare quality.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 78.

10. An account or statement of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or thing: specifically, an oral or a written statement with regard to the standing or qualifications of any one, as a servant or an employee.

> It was your *character* that first commended
> Him to my thoughts. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 3.

> Mr. Selden was a Person whom no *Character* can flatter, or transmit in any Expressions equal to his Merit and Virtue. *Clarendon*, Autobiog. (ed. 1759), p. 16.

11. A person; a personage: as, the noble *characters* of ancient history; a disreputable *character;* specifically, one of the persons represented in a drama, or in fiction.

> In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero . . . must outshine the rest of all the *characters*.
> *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

> The friendship of distinguished *characters*. *Roscoe.*

> I went down to the Turkish houses, to cultivate the acquaintance of a singular *character* I met on board the steamer. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 22.

12. A person of marked peculiarities; an odd person: used absolutely: as, he was a *character*.—13†. A stamp or representation; type. [Rare.]

> And thou, in thy black shape and blacker actions,
> Being hell's perfect *character*, art delighted
> To do what I, though infinitely wicked,
> Tremble to hear. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

**Arabic characters, arrow-headed** or **cuneiform characters, baptismal character, epistolographic characters,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Character-actor.** See *actor*.—**Character of scales and keys,** in *music*, the peculiar quality or individuality that is thought to inhere in certain scales and keys. Thus, keys having sharps in the signature are thought to be brighter and stronger than those having flats; and certain moods are said to be more appropriately expressed by certain keys than by others. The existence of such differences, except so far as they result from the inequality of the voice or an accidental or traditional irregularity of tuning, is denied by many musicians.—**Derivative character,** a character that is deducible from another.—**Generic character,** a mark distinguishing genera.—**Musical characters,** the conventional forms or marks used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, etc.—**Real character,** a graphical sign which signifies something directly and ideographically, and not phonetically or by representing a spoken word or speech; also, a complete system of such signs serving as a written language.—**Specific character,** a specific difference; a mark distinguishing species.=**Syn. 4.** *Characteristic, Attribute*, etc. See *quality*.—5. Disposition, turn, bent, constitution.

**character** (kar'ak-tėr, formerly ka-rak'tėr), *v. t.* [< *character, n.*] 1. To engrave; inscribe; write.

> Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> The laws of marriage *character'd* in gold
> Upon the blanched tablets of her heart.
> *Tennyson*, Isabel.

2†. To ascribe a certain character to; characterize; describe.

> She's far from what I *character'd*.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.

> Thuanus . . . thus *charactereth* the Con-Waldenses.
> *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 145.

3. To give expression to, as mental qualities to the countenance. [Rare.]

> Such mingled passions *character'd* his face
> Of fierce and terrible benevolence
> That I did tremble as I looked on him. *Southey.*

**charactered** (kar'ak-tėrd), *a.* [< *character* + *-ed*².] Having a character. *Tennyson.*

**characterially** (kar-ak-tē'ri-al-i), *adv.* Characteristically. *Halliwell-Phillipps.*

**characterisation, characterise.** See *characterization, characterize*.

**characterism** (kar'ak-tėr-izm), *n.* [= F. *caractérisme*, < L. *characterismus*, < Gr. χαρακτηρισμός, a characterizing, < χαρακτηρίζειν, characterize: see *characterize*.] 1. A distinctive character; a characteristic.

> The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should.
> *Bp. Hall*, Characters.

> Simplicity in discourse, and ingenuity in all pretences and transactions, became the *characterisms* of christian men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

2†. A description of the character or peculiarities of a person or thing; a characterization.

> Some short *Characterisms* of the chief Actors.
> *B. Jonson*, The New Inn, Dramatis Personæ.

**characteristic** (kar'ak-tę-ris'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *caractéristique* = Sp. *característico* = Pg. *caracteristico* = It. *caratteristico* = D. *karakteristiek* = Sw. *karakteristik* (cf. G. *karakteristisch* = Dan. *karakteristisk*), < Gr. χαρακτηριστικός, < χαρακτηρίζειν, designate, characterize: see *characterize*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, constituting, or indicating the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive: as, a *characteristic* distinction; with *characteristic* generosity, he emptied his purse.

> I saw the mouldering ruin of an abbey overrun with ivy, and the taper spire of a village church rising from the brow of a neighboring hill—all were *characteristic* of England. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 23.

2. Relative to a characteristic or characteristics in sense II., 2 (*b*) or (*c*).—**Characteristic angle of a curve,** in *geom.*, a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypothenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line.—**Characteristic formula,** in *math.*, a formula expressing how many of an *i*-way spread of figures satisfy any *i*-fold condition, the formula being of the form shown under II., 2 (*b*).—**Characteristic function of a moving system.** See *function*.—**Characteristic letter, characteristic sound,** in *gram.*, the last letter or sound of the stem, to which the termination must be accommodated, thus determining or characterizing the inflection of the word. Also called the *characteristic, character,* or *stem-character*.—**Characteristic number,** the number of characteristics of a given spread of figures, for a condition of a given dimensionality.—**Characteristic piece,** in *music*, a composition intended to depict or suggest a definite scene, event, object, or quality, as Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony.—**Characteristic problem,** the problem of determining the characteristic numbers of a given spread of figures.—**Characteristic tone,** in *music*: (*a*) The seventh tone of the scale: so called because it specially emphasizes the supremacy of the tonic or key-note; the leading-tone. (*b*) In any key, that tone by which it is distinguished from the most nearly related keys, as the F♯ that distinguishes the key of G from that of C.

II. *n.* 1. That which serves to characterize, or which constitutes or indicates the character; anything that distinguishes one person or thing or place from another; a distinctive feature.

> This vast invention exerts itself in Homer in a manner superior to that of any poet; it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others.
> *Pope.*

> It is a *characteristic* of wisdom not to do desperate things. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 11.

> To become crystallized, fixed in opinion and mode of thought, is to lose the great *characteristic* of life, by which it is distinguished from inanimate nature: the power of adapting itself to circumstances.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

2. In *math.*: (*a*) [NL. *characteristica*, used in this sense by Henry Briggs in 1628.] The index or integer part of an artificial or Briggsian logarithm. See *logarithm*. (*b*) A number, one of a set of numbers, $\mu$, $\nu$, etc., referring to an *i*-way spread of figures of a given kind, and such that the number of these figures which satisfy any *i*-fold condition is equal to $a\mu + b\nu +$, etc., where $a$, $b$, etc., are whole numbers depending upon the nature of this condition. This definition, given by Schubert in 1879, is a

generalisation of that given by Chasles in 1864. (*c*) Any number related in a remarkable way to a figure: a use of the term not allowed by careful writers. (*d*) A number referring to a higher singularity of an algebraical curve or surface, and expressing how many simple singularities of a given kind it replaces. (*e*) The rational integral function (in its lowest terms) whose vanishing expresses the satisfaction of the condition of which it is the characteristic.—3. In *philol.* See *characteristic letter* or *sound*, above.—**Characteristic of a cubic**, in *geom.*, the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.—**Characteristic of a dynamo** or **magneto-electric machine**, a curve whose abscissas measure the electromotive force or difference of potential, and whose ordinates measure the intensity of the current. A shunt dynamo has two characteristics, the external and internal.—**External characteristic of a shunt dynamo**, a curve whose abscissas represent the differences of potential between the terminals, and the ordinates the intensity of the current, in the external circuit.—**Internal characteristic of a shunt dynamo**, the characteristic for the shunt circuit.=**Syn. 1.** *Character, Attribute*, etc. See *quality*.

**characteristical** (kar′ak-te-ris′ti-kal), *a.* Same as *characteristic*. [Rare.]

But the general beauty of them all is, that they [Sir Philip Sidney's sonnets] are so perfectly *characteristical*.
*Lamb*, Elia, p. 360.

**characteristically** (kar′ak-te-ris′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a manner that expresses the character; distinctively.

Each of us looks at the world in his own way, and does not know that perhaps it is *characteristically* his own.
*J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 361.

**characteristicalness** (kar′ak-te-ris′ti-kal-nes), *n.* [< *characteristical* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being characteristic.

**characterization** (kar′ak-tėr-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *characterize* + *-ation*.] The act of characterizing; representation or description of salient qualities or characteristics, as by an actor, painter, writer, or speaker. Also spelled *characterisation*.

"Society" in this representative town of the Pacific Coast is somewhat difficult of *characterization*.
*S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 7.

**characterize** (kar′ak-tėr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *characterized*, ppr. *characterizing*. [= F. *caractériser* = Sp. Pg. *caracterizar* = It. *caratterizzare* = D. *karakteriseren* = G. *karakterisiren* = Dan. *karakterisere* = Sw. *karakterisera*, < ML. *characterizare*, < Gr. *χαρακτηρίζειν*, designate by a characteristic mark, < *χαρακτήρ*, a mark, character: see *character*.] 1. To impart a special stamp or character to; constitute a characteristic or the characteristics of; stamp or distinguish; mark; denote.

A spirit of philosophy and toleration . . . now seems to *characterize* the age.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

2. To describe the character or give an account of the qualities of; describe by distinguishing qualities.

One of that species of women whom you have *characterized* under the name of jilts.
*Spectator*, No. 401.

Under the name of Tamerlane he intended to *characterize* King William.
*Johnson*, Life of Rowe.

3†. To engrave, stamp, or imprint. [Rare.]

Sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Also spelled *characterise*.
=**Syn. 2.** To mark, designate.

**characterized** (kar′ak-tėr-izd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *characterize*, *v.*] Stamped with a specific character or constitution; having characteristic or typical qualities.

The coast presents a coarse red sandstone, which continues well *characterized* as far as Cape Saumarez.
*Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 46.

**characterless** (kar′ak-tėr-les), *a.* [< *character* + *-less*.] 1. Lacking a definite or positive character; commonplace; uninteresting; weak.

He [Shakspere] viewed with the prophetic eye of genius the old play or the old story, and at once discovered all its capabilities; . . . its *characterless* personages he was confident that he could quicken with breath and action.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 188.

2†. Unrecorded, as in history.

Mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

**characterlessness** (kar′ak-tėr-les-nes), *n.* [< *characterless* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being without a well-marked character, or distinctive features or marks.

**character-monger** (kar′ak-tėr-mung′gėr), *n.* One given to criticizing the actions and characters of other people; a gossip. [Rare.]

She was his [Johnson's] pet, his dear love, . . . his little *character-monger*.
*Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

**charactery** (kar′ak-tėr-i), *n.* [< *character* + *-y*.] 1. That which constitutes or indicates character; that in anything which indicates its qualities; a character or characteristic.

Here is a shell; 'tis pearly blank to me,
Nor marked with any sign or *charactery*. *Keats.*

2. The act or art of characterizing; characterization by means of words or representation.

Faeries use flowers for their *charactery*.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5.

A third sort bestowed their time in drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice, so lively that who saw the medals might know the face: which art they significantly termed *charactery*. *Bp. Hall*, Characters.

**charade** (sha-rād′), *n.* [F.; a mod. word of unknown origin.] An enigma whose solution is a word of two or more syllables, each of which is separately significant in sound, and which, as well as the whole word, must be discovered from a dialogue or description in which it is used, or from dramatic representation.

*Charades* and riddles as at Christmas.
*Tennyson*, Prol. to Princess.

**charadrian** (ka-rad′ri-an), *a.* Same as *charadrine*.

**Charadriidæ** (kar-a-drī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-idæ*.] A family of precocial pressirostral grallatorial birds, of the order *Limicolæ*; a group of small limicoline wading birds, or shore-birds, comprising the plovers and certain plover-like forms, related within family limits to the genus *Charadrius*. It is a large and important cosmopolitan group of nearly 100 species. Its limits are, however, unsettled, several genera being sometimes made types of distinct families. Also *Charadriadæ*.

**Charadriiformes** (ka-rad′ri-i-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + L. *forma*, form.] In Garrod's arrangement, one of four orders of homalogonatous birds, including the pigeons, plovers, cranes, gulls, etc. They are distinguished by the schizorhinal structure of the nasal bones.

**Charadriinæ** (ka-rad-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Charadriidæ*, including the true plovers. Normally they have but 3 toes; the tarsi reticulate, and longer than the toes, which usually have basal webbing; the tibiæ naked below; the wings long and acute; and the tail short, generally even, and composed of 12 feathers. The bill is typically pressirostral, is not longer than the head, and is shaped somewhat like that of a pigeon. The group contains several genera and perhaps 60 species, of all parts of the world.

**charadrine, charadriine** (ka-rad′rin, -ri-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Charadriinæ*; resembling a plover; pluvialine. Also *charadrian*, *charadroid*, *charadrioid*.

**charadrioid** (ka-rad′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Charadrius* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charadriidæ*. Also *charadroid*.

II. *n.* A bird of the family *Charadriidæ*.

**charadriomorph** (ka-rad′ri-ō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Charadriomorphæ*.

**Charadriomorphæ** (ka-rad′ri-ō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Charadrius* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] A group of birds including the plovers and snipes; the limicoline waders or *Limicolæ*; a superfamily of schizognathous carinate birds, nearly equivalent to the pressirostral and longirostral grallatorial praecocial birds. They have an elongated and comparatively slender rostrum; prominent basipterygoid processes; lamellar concavoconvex maxillopalatines; the angle of the mandible recurved; the hallux small or absent; and the crus bare above the suffrago. The group includes the *Charadriidæ*, *Scolopacidæ*, and related families.

**charadriomorphic** (ka-rad′ri-ō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Charadriomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Plover-like; charadrine; pluvialine; specifically, having the characters of the *Charadriomorphæ*.

**Charadrius** (ka-rad′ri-us), *n.* [NL., a mod. application of L. *charadrius*, < Gr. *χαραδρός*, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts, supposed to be the stone-curlew, < *χάραδρα*, a ravine, cleft, gully.] The typical genus of the family *Charadriidæ* and subfamily *Charadriinæ*. Formerly it was more extensive than the family now is, but it has been variously restricted, and is now usually confined to certain spotted three-toed species, like the common golden plover of Europe, *C. pluvialis*. See cut under *plover*.

**charadroid** (ka-rad′roid), *a.* Same as *charadrine* and *charadrioid*.

**charas**, *n.* Same as *churrus*.

**charbocle†, charboncle†**, *n.* Middle English forms of *carbuncle*.

The tempull is atyret all with tryet clothes,
Bassons of bright gold, & other brode vessell,
Chaundelers full chefe, & *charbokill* stones,
And other Riches full Rife that we may rad haue.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3170.

**charbon** (shär′bon), *n.* [F., lit. a coal: see *carbon*.] 1. A little black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone.—2. In *pathol.*, anthrax; malignant pustule. See *anthrax*.

His labors upon *charbon* (splenic fever or malignant pustule) had been suggested by my studies.
*Pasteur* (trans.), Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 801.

**Charbon de garance**, a substance obtained from madder by heating it with strong sulphuric acid, converting it into a black mass, which on being heated yields a sublimate of orange crystals of alizarin.

**charbuncle†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *carbuncle*.

**charcoal** (chär′kōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *charcole*, also *charke-cole* (see below), < ME. *charcole*, *charkole*, probably a contraction of **charkecole*, < *charken*, mod. E. *chark*[1], creak, crack (*chark*[1] being ult. a var. of *crack*[1]), + *cole*, coal (like MD. *krick-kool*, later *krik-kool*, pl. *krickkolen*, charcoal, < *kricken*, = E. *crick*, *creak*, + *kool* = E. *coal*), the verb being used attributively, in qualification of the noun, with ref. to the creaking or clinking of the coals in their friction against one another (cf. *clinker*, a cinder, named for a like reason; cf. also E. dial. *chark*, *cherk*, a cinder, a piece of charcoal, prob. due to the compound), or to their cracking or crackling in the fire: see *chark*[1] and *coal*. Hence, from *charcoal* analyzed as *chark* + *coal* (early mod. E. *charkecole*, as above), but without recognition of the orig. sense of *chark* (*chark*[1]), the new verb *chark*[2] and the noun *chark*[2] (which cannot be derived directly from *chark*[1]); or, from *charcoal* analyzed as *char* + *coal*, the new verb *char*[2] and the noun *char*[2] equiv. to *chark*[2], and now the usual form: see *chark*[2], *char*[2]. In Skeat's view the *char-* of *charcoal* is a particular use of ME. *charren*, turn (that is, from wood to coal); cf. "Then Nestor broil'd them on the *cole-turn'd* wood" (*Chapman*, Odyssey, iii. 623); "But though the whole world *turn* to *coal*" (*G. Herbert*, Vertue); but the ME. *charren*, mod. E. *char*[1] and its cognates, mean 'turn' only in ref. to a change of direction (and hence to action), and do not appear ever to have been used with ref. to a change of form or substance. See *char*[1].] 1. Coal made by subjecting wood to a process of smothered combustion; more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral substances which have been subjected to smothered combustion. Wood-charcoal is used as fuel and in the manufacture of gunpowder, and, from its power of absorbing gases, as a disinfectant and also as a filter. The different kinds of charcoal are employed for many purposes in the arts. See *carbon* and *coal*.

A cheyer by-fore the chemne ther *charcole* brenned
Wats graythed for syr Gawan.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 875.

She burned no lesse through the cinders of too kinde affection than the logge dooth with the help of *charkscoales*.
*Tell-troth* (1593, Now Shak. Soc.), p. 80.

2. A pencil of charcoal, used by artists.—**Animal charcoal**. Same as *bone-black*.—**Coal-gas charcoal**. Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).—**Fossil** or **mineral charcoal**. See *mother-of-coal*, under *coal*.—**Molded charcoal**, an artificial fuel made of charcoal-refuse and coal-tar, molded into cylinders, dried, and carbonized.

**charcoal-black** (chär′kōl-blak′), *n.* A black pigment prepared from vine-twigs, almond-shells, and peach-stones.

**charcoal-burner** (chär′kōl-bėr′nėr), *n.* A man employed in the manufacture of charcoal.

**charcoal-drawing** (chär′kōl-drâ′ing), *n.* 1. A picture or drawing executed with crayons of charcoal.—2. The art of producing drawings with charcoal.

This art of *charcoal-drawing*, which now occupies a very high position in the opinion of artists as an independent means of expression, is a most curious example of what may be called promotion amongst the graphic arts.
*Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 157.

**charcoal-furnace** (chär′kōl-fėr′nās), *n.* A furnace used in the preparation of charcoal. The furnace used for wood has a large chamber which is completely filled with the wood, with air-passages distributed about it, and with provision for regulating the supply of air.

**charcoal-iron** (chär′kōl-ī′ėrn), *n.* A superior quality of iron made with the use of charcoal as a fuel.

**charcoal-paper** (chär′kōl-pā′pėr), *n.* An uncalendered paper with a soft texture and a tooth, used in charcoal-drawing. It is made in various tints.

**charcoal-pencil** (chär′kōl-pen′sil), *n.* A crayon consisting of a charred twig of willow, or of sawdust from willow-, lime-, or poplar-wood, pressed in a mold, dried in the air, and charred in a retort.

**charcoal-pit** (chär'kōl-pit), *n.* A charcoal-furnace in the form of a pit, usually conical in shape. It is filled with wood, which is fired and then covered with earth.

**charcoal-plates** (chär'kōl-plāts), *n. pl.* The name given to the best quality of tin-plates, made from charcoal-iron. An inferior quality of tin-plates is made with coke as the fuel.

**charcoal-tree** (chär'kōl-trē), *n.* An urticaceous tree of India, *Trema orientalis*, allied to the elm.

**Charcot's crystals, disease.** See *crystal, disease.*

**chard**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chart* or its doublet *card*[1].

**chard**[2] (chärd), *n.* [< F. **charde, carde* (cf. *chardoon*, < F. *chardon*), < L. *carduus*, a thistle or artichoke: see *card*[2].] A leaf of artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*, blanched by depriving it of light.—**Beet-chards**, the leaf-stalks and midribs of a variety of white beet, *Beta Cicla*, in which these parts are greatly developed, dressed for the table.

**chardoon**, *n.* See *cardoon.*

**chare**[1], *n.* and *v.* See *char*[1].

**chare**[2] (chär), *n.* [Also *chore;* perhaps a particular use of *chare*[1], *char*[1], a turn: see *char*[1].] A narrow lane or passage between houses in a town. [North. Eng.]

**chare**[3]†, *n.* See *char*[3].

**charet**†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *charet, charette*, < OF. *charette, charete* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *carreta* = It. *carretta*), < ML. *carreta*, a two-wheeled car, dim. of L. *carrus*, chariot: see *car*[1].] A chariot.

**Chare Thursday.** [*Chare*, assibilated form of *care* (found only in this name and in the adj. *chary*). Cf. *Care Sunday* and the G. *Kar-freitag*, 'Care Friday,' Good Friday.] The Thursday in Passion week; the day before Good Friday. [Prov. Eng.]

**charewoman**, *n.* See *charwoman.*

**charework**, *n.* See *charwork.*

**charfron** (shär'frǫn), *n.* Same as *chamfron.*

**charge** (chärj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *charged*, ppr. *charging*. [< ME. *chargen*, rarely *charchen*, < OF. *charger, chargier*, F. *charger*, load (also, without assibilation, OF. *carkier*, AF. **carker* (in comp.), > ME. *carken*, load, burden, mod. E. *cark*), = Pr. Sp. *cargar* = Pg. *carregar* = It. *caricare*, < ML. *carricare, caricare*, load (a car), < L. *carrus*, a car, wagon: see *car*[1]. Hence also (< ML. *carricare*) E. *cark, cargo, carack* = *carick* = *carrick, caricature*, etc., and in comp. *discharge, surcharge:* see these words, and cf. *charge, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put a load or burden on or in; fill, cover, or occupy with something to be retained, supported, carried, etc.; burden; load: as, to *charge* a furnace, a gun, a Leyden jar, etc.; to *charge* an oven; to *charge* the mind with a principle or a message.

They ran to the cliff and cried to their company aboard the Flemings to come to their succour; but finding the boat *charged* with Flemings, yielded themselves and the place. *Raleigh*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 16.

Unluckily, the pistols were left *charged*.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

The table stood before him, *charged* with food.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum

A body when electrified is said to be *charged*.
*S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

For cutting the facets, the laps are *charged* with fine washed emery. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 75.

2. Figuratively, to fill or burden with some emotion.

What a sigh is there! the heart is sorely *charged*.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1.

3†. To subject to a charge or financial burden.

And gif eny hows is more worth than an other, be hit *y-charched* to hys worthy [worth].
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 357.

*Fal.* Good Master Brook, I desire more acquaintance of you.

*Ford.* Good Sir John, I sue for yours: not to *charge* you; for I must let you understand I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. To impute or register as a debt; place on the debit side of an account: as, the goods were *charged* to him.—5. (*a*) To fix or ask as a price; require in exchange: as, to *charge* $5 a ton for coal. (*b*) To fix or set down at a price named; sell at a given rate: as, to *charge* coal at $5 a ton.—6. To hold liable for payment; enter a debit against: as, A *charged* B for the goods.—7. To accuse: followed by *with* before the thing of which one is accused: as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.

In all this Job sinned not nor *charged* God foolishly.
Job i. 22.

If he did that wrong you *charge* him *with*,
His angel broke his heart. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

8. To lay to one's charge; impute; ascribe the responsibility of: with a thing for the object, and *on, upon, to*, or *against* before the person or thing to which something is imputed: as, I *charge* the guilt of this *on* you; the accident must be *charged to* or *against* his own carelessness.

What he *charges* in defect of Piety, Charity, and Morality, hath bin also *chary'd* by Papists *upon* the best reformed Churches. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
*Charge* all their woes *on* absolute decree.
*Pope*, Iliad, i. 161.

9. To intrust; commission: with *with*.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. Gen. xl. 4.

Hee *charges* you at first meeting *with* all his secrets, and on better acquaintance growes more reserv'd.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.

The dean was *charged with* the government of a greater number of youths of high connections and of great hopes than could then be found in any other college.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. To command; enjoin; instruct; urge earnestly; exhort; adjure: with a person or thing as object.

And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him known. Mark iii. 12.

Satan, avoid! I *charge* thee, tempt me not!
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1.

Weep not, but speak, I *charge* you on obedience;
Your father *charges* you.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

11. To give directions to; instruct authoritatively: as, to *charge* a jury.

In Hathaway's case, 1702, Chief-Justice Holt, in *charging* the jury, expresses no disbelief in the possibility of witchcraft, and the indictment implies its existence.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 236.

12. To call to account; challenge.

*Charge* us there upon inter'gatories,
And we will answer all things faithfully.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

13. To bear down upon; make an onset on; fall on; attack by rushing violently against.

Himself,
Lord Clifford, and Lord Stafford, all abreast,
*Charg'd* our main battle's front.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

14. To put into the position of attack, as the spear in the rest.—15†. To value; think much of; make account of.

We loue noght his lede, ne his land nowther;
Ne *charge* noght his chateryng, thogh he chide euer.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1931.

**Charge bayonets!** the order given to infantry soldiers to lower the muskets with fixed bayonets into the position of attack.—**Syn. 7** and **8**. *Accuse, Charge, Indict*, etc. (see *accuse*); *Attribute, Ascribe, Refer*, etc. (see *attribute*).

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To import; signify; be important.

I passe al that which *chargeth* nought to say.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1576.

2†. To take to heart; be concerned or troubled.

Esau *chargide* litil that he hadde sold the right of the firste gendrid child. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxv. 34.

3. To place the price of a thing to one's debit; ask payment; make a demand: as, I will not *charge* for this.—4. To make an onset; rush to an attack.

*Charge*, Chester, *charge!* On, Stanley, on!
Were the last words of Marmion.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 32.

I have been at his right hand many a day when he was *charging* upon ruin full gallop. *Dickens.*

5. To lie down in obedience to a command: said of dogs: commonly used in the imperative.—**Charging order**, an order obtained under English statutes by a judgment creditor to have his claim made a charge on the stock of the debtor in any public company or funds.—**Charging part** (of a bill in equity), the part alleging either evidence or matters in anticipation of the defense, or to which the complainant wishes the defendant's answer.

**charge** (chärj), *n.* [< ME. *charge*, < OF. *charge, carge*, F. *charge* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *carga* = It. *carica* (ML. **carrica, carga*), f., a load (also without assibilation, OF. (AF.) **care, kark*, > ME. *cark*, a load, anxiety, mod. E. *cark*, anxiety), = Sp. *cargo* (> E. *cargo*), a load, = Pg. *cargo*, a charge, office, = It. *carico, carco*, a load, etc. (see *cargo*); from the verb.] 1. A load; a weight; a burden: used either literally or figuratively.

Of fruit it [the tree] bore so ripe a *charge*
That alle men it might fede.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 137.

It is noo worschip, but a *charge*, lordschip to taaste.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

'Tis a great *charge* to come under one body's hand.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4.

2. The quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, etc., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what it actually contains as a load. Specifically—(*a*) The amount of ore, flux, and fuel, in due proportion, to be fed into a furnace at any one time. (*b*) In *elect.*, the quantity of statical electricity distributed over the surface of a body, as a prime conductor or Leyden jar. The charge of a body may be either free to pass off to another body (as the earth) with which it is connected, or bound by the inductive action of a neighboring charge of an opposite kind. See *induction.*

If a hollow closed conducting body be charged, however highly, with electricity, the whole of the *charge* is found upon the outside surface, and none whatever on the inside. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 15.

Hence—3†. The case or tube used to contain the charge of a gun; a cartridge-case.

Souldiers . . . levied in the Lowe Countries, . . . called by the generall name of Wallowines, have used to hang about their neckes upon a baudrick or border, or at their girdles, certain pipes, which they call *charges*, of copper and tin, . . . which they thinke in skirmish to be the most ready way. Quoted in *Grose's Military Antiq.*, II. 294, note.

4. In England, a quantity of lead of somewhat uncertain amount, but supposed to be 36 pigs, each pig containing 6 stone of 12 pounds each.—5. A unit of weight used in Brabant up to 1820, being 400 Brabant pounds, equal to 414 pounds avoirdupois.—6. A corn-measure used in southern France. The old charge of Marseilles was 154.8 liters; the new charge (still used, and also at Nice) is 159.96 liters, or 4¼ United States bushels. In other places the charge varied, being generally less than at Marseilles. Thus, at Tarascon it was only 1.6 bushels, but at Toulon it is said to have exceeded 13 bushels. The charge of oil at Montpellier was 48¼ United States gallons.

7. A pecuniary burden, encumbrance, tax, or lien; cost; expense.

Mouths without hands; maintained at vast expense,
In peace a *charge*, in war a weak defence.
*Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 402.

From his excellent learning, and some relation he had to Sr R. Browne, I bore his *charges* into England.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 1, 1652.

He had been at a considerable *charge* in white gloves, periwigs, and snuff-boxes.
*Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

8. That which constitutes debt in commercial transactions; the sum payable as the price of anything bought or any service rendered; an entry; the debit side of an account.—9. A duty enjoined upon or intrusted to one; care; custody; oversight.

I gave my brother Hanani . . . *charge* over Jerusalem.
Neh. vii. 2.

He inquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*.
*Fairfax.*

10. Anything committed to another's custody, care, concern, or management; hence, specifically, a parish or congregation committed to the spiritual care of a pastor: as, he removed to a new *charge*.

He hath shook hands with time; his funeral urn
Shall be my *charge*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

Sure you have injur'd Her, and Phylax too;
For she's my *Charge*, and you shall find it so.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 121.

He will enter on a system of regular pastoral visiting among his *charge*—will explore his field to its utmost limits. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 324.

11†. Heed; attention. *Chaucer.*

To doe this to any purpose, will require both *charge*, patience and experience.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 85.

12†. A matter of importance, or for consideration; importance; value.

To him that meneth wel, it were no *charge*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1429.

Because . . . the sayd Chest is of *charge*, we desire you to haue a speciall regard vnto it.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 341.

13. An order; an injunction; a mandate; a command.

This Prince [Richard I.] not favouring the Jews, as his Father had done, had given a strict *Charge*, that no Jew should be admitted to be a Spectator of the Solemnity.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 62.

14. (*a*) An address delivered by a bishop to the clergy of his diocese, or in ordination services by a clergyman to the candidate receiving ordination, or to the congregation or church receiving him as pastor; also, any similar address delivered for the purpose of giving special instructions or advice.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

(*b*) An address delivered by a judge to a jury at the close of a trial, instructing them as to the legal points, the weight of evidence, etc., affecting their verdict in the case: as, the judge's *charge* bore hard upon the prisoner.—

**16.** In *Scots law:* (*a*) The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, as to enter an heir. (*b*) The messenger's copy of service requiring the person to obey the order of the letters, or generally to implement the decree of a court: as, a *charge* on letters of horning, or a *charge* against a superior.—**16.** What is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; imputation; accusation.

We need not put new matter to his *charge*.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena. *Whewell.*

**17.** *Milit.*, an impetuous attack upon the enemy, made with the view of fighting him at close quarters and routing him by the onset.

The English and Dutch were thrice repulsed with great slaughter, and returned thrice to the *charge*.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

O the wild *charge* they made!
*Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

**18.** An order or a signal to make such an attack: as, the trumpeters sounded the *charge*.

Gives the hot *charge* and bids them do their liking.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 434.

**19†.** The position of a weapon held in readiness for attack or encounter.

Their armed staves in *charge*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

**20.** In *her.*, a bearing, or any figure borne or represented on an escutcheon, whether on the field or on an ordinary. The ancient charges were far more simple than the modern, and this is so generally the case that the age of an achievement may almost be known by its relative simplicity; thus a shield simply divided into a few large parts, that is, charged with ordinaries and subordinaries only, is generally older than one charged with mullets, allerions, and the like; and a shield having only these is generally older than one having more pictorial representations.

**21.** Of dogs: (*a*) The act of lying down. (*b*) The word of command given to a dog to lie down.—**22.** In *farriery*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for sprains and inflammations.—**Charge and discharge**, a method of taking accounts in chancery, the complainant delivering his account of charges to the master, and the defendant his discharge, objections, or counterclaim.—**Charge and specifications**, a general allegation of guilt of an offense, followed by details of particular instances of its commission.—**Conjoined** or **conjunct charges**, in *her.*, charges in arms borne linked together.—**Free charge**, in electrical experiments with the Leyden jar or battery, that part of the induced electricity which passes through the air to surrounding conductors.—**General charge, general special charge.** See *general*.—**Outward charges** (*naut.*), the pilotage or other charges incurred by a vessel on leaving port.—**Syn. 17.** *Attack, Assault*, etc. See *onset*.

**charget**, *a.* [ME., appar. < OF. *chargé*, pp. of *charger*, load: see *charge*, *v.*] Heavy; weighty.

Lyghte thinge upwarde, and doumwarde *charge*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 746.

**chargeability** (chär-ja-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *chargeable:* see *-bility*.] The quality or condition of being chargeable; chargeableness.

**chargeable** (chär'ja-bl), *a.* [< *charge* + *-able*. Cf. OF. *chargeable, charchable*, etc.] **1.** Capable of being charged. (*a*) Capable of being or liable to be set, laid, or imposed: as, a duty *chargeable* on sugar. (*b*) Subject to a charge or tax: as, sugar *chargeable* with a duty.

The town is an inseparable part of the State, and *chargeable* with many State duties, and unless properly governed may cause mischief to the commonwealth at large.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 509.

(*c*) Capable of being laid to one's charge; that may be imputed to one.

Some fault *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

His failure, though partly *chargeable* on himself, was less so than on circumstances beyond his control.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

(*d*) Subject to accusation; liable to be accused.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral. *Spectator.*

He complies with the terms of the conditions accepted by him, and is not *chargeable* with bad faith.
*Contemporary Rev.*, L. 16.

**2†.** Expensive; costly; causing expense, and hence burdensome.

Whereof ensued greate troubles, longe and *chardgeable* suetes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

Small boates be neither verie *chargeable* in makyng, nor verie oft in great leopardie.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 65.

That we might not be *chargeable* to any of you.
2 Thes. iii. 8.

A bloody and *chargeable* civil war. *Burke.*

**3†.** Weighty; involving care and trouble.

Charles was at that time letted with *chargeable* business.
*Fabyan.*

**chargeableness** (chär'ja-bl-nes), *n.* [< *chargeable* + *-ness*.] **1.** Liability to a charge or charges; capability of being charged.—**2†.** Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Whitlock; Boyle.*

**chargeably†** (chär'ja-bli), *adv.* Expensively; at great cost. *Ascham.*

**chargeant†**, *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeant*, ppr. of *charger*, load: see *charge*, *v.*] Burdensome.

A gret multitude of peple, ful *chargeant*, and ful anoyous. *Chaucer*, Melibeus.

**charged** (chärjd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charge*, *v.*] **1.** In *her.*: (*a*) Bearing a charge: as, a fesse *charged* with three roses. (*b*) Serving as a charge: as, three roses *charged* upon a fesse.—**2.** Overcharged or exaggerated. [Rare.]

**chargé d'affaires** (shär-zhā' da-fâr'); pl. *chargés d'affaires* (shär-zhā' da-fâr'). [F., lit. charged with affairs: *chargé*, pp. of *charger*, charge; *de*, < L. *de*, of, with; *affaire*, affair: see *charge*, *v.*, and *affair*.] 1. One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior, the ambassador or minister.—**2.** An envoy to a state to which a diplomatist of a higher grade is not sent. Chargés d'affaires of this class constitute the third grade of foreign ministers, and are not accredited to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs. See *ambassador*.

**chargeful†** (chärj'fûl), *a.* [< *charge*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Expensive; costly.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The fineness of the gold, and *chargeful* fashion.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

**charge-house†** (chärj'hous), *n.* A schoolhouse.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house*?
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

**chargeless** (chärj'les), *a.* [< *charge* + *-less*.] **1.** Free from charge or burden.—**2†.** Not expensive; free from expense.

A place both more publick, roomy, and *chargeless*.
*Bp. Hall*, Hard Measure.

**chargeous†** (chär'jus), *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeux*, < *charge:* see *charge*, *n.*] Costly; expensive; burdensome. *Chaucer.*

And when I was among you and had need I was *chargeous* to no man. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. xi. 9.

**charger**[1] (chär'jėr), *n.* [< *charge* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which charges.—**2.** A war-horse.

Some who on battle *charger* prance.
*Byron*, The Giaour.

He rode a noble white *charger*, whose burnished caparisons dazzled the eye with their splendor.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

**3.** In *mining*, an implement for charging horizontal bore-holes with powder.—**4.** In *gun.*, a contrivance for measuring and placing in a gun a certain quantity or charge of powder or shot.

**charger**[2] (chär'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *chargeour, charioure, chargere*, < *chargen*, load; with F. suffix. Cf. OF. *chargeoire, cherjouere*, a sort of trap, an instrument used in loading guns, *chargeor*, a place for loading vessels; < *charger*, load: see *charge*, *v.*] **1.** A large flat dish or platter.

He nowppes alle this sesone with sevene knave childre,
Choppid in a *chargour* of chalke whytt sylver.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger*.
Mat. xiv. 8.

**2†.** In England, in the middle ages, a servant or officer of the household whose duty was to bear the meats to table at banquets.

I was that cheef *chargeour*,
I bar flesch for folken feste;
Jhesu crist vre saueour
He fedeth bothe lest and meste.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

**charger-pit** (chär'jėr-pit), *n.* *Milit.*, a shelter-pit to cover the horse of a mounted officer when exposed to the enemy's fire. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

**charge-sheet** (chärj'shēt), *n.* A paper kept at a police-station to receive each night the names of the persons arrested or taken into custody, with the nature of the accusation and the name of the accuser in each case; a blotter. [Eng.]

**chargéship** (shär-zhā'ship), *n.* [< *chargé* + *-ship*.] The office of a chargé d'affaires.

**charily** (chär'i-li), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; warily; sparingly; frugally.

Whose provident arm else but God's did bring to nought the power-undermining, which was carried so warily and *charily*? *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 316.

**Charina** (ka-rī'nä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1849).] **1.** A genus of boa-like serpents, typical of the family *Charinidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; specifically, *Charina plumbea*, an American species.

**chariness** (chär'i-nes), *n.* [< *chary* + *-ness*.] **1.** The quality of being chary; caution; care; frugality; sparingness; parsimony; disposition to withhold or refrain from bestowing.—**2†.** Nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

**charinid** (kar'i-nid), *n.* A snake of the family *Charinidæ*.

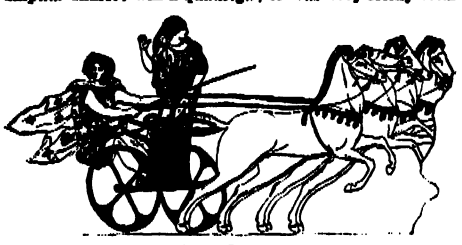
**Charinidæ** (ka-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-idæ*.] A family of peropodous serpents with toothless premaxillaries, and without postfrontal, superorbital, or coronoid bones. Only one species, the *Charina plumbea* of California and Mexico, is known.

**Charininæ** (kar-i-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-inæ*[2].] A group or subfamily referred to the *Boidæ*, represented by the genus *Charina:* same as *Charinidæ*.

**charinoid** (kar'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Charina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charinidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A charinid.

**chariot** (char'i-ot), *n.* [< ME. *chariot, charyot, charott*, < OF. *chariot*, dim. of *char*, a car: see *car*[1], *char*[1]. Cf. *charet*.] **1.** A two-wheeled car or vehicle, used in various forms by the ancients in war, in processions, and for racing, as well as in social and private life. The Roman chariot was called a *biga*, a *triga*, or a *quadriga*, according as it was drawn by two, three, or four horses, all abreast. The triumphal chariot was a quadriga; it was very richly orna-



Greek Chariot.
Pelops and Hippodameia.—From a red-figured vase.

mented, and sometimes made of ivory. Greek and Roman chariots for war and racing were usually closed in front and open behind, and without seats. The war-chariots of the ancient Persians and Britons were armed with weapons like scythe-blades or sickles projecting from the hubs, and are hence called *scythe-chariots*.

And also suche another *Charyot*, with suche Hoostes, ordeynd and arrayd, gon with the Empresse, upon another syde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 242.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1.

**2.** In modern times: (*a*) A somewhat indefinite name for a more or less stately four-wheeled carriage.

All this while Queen Mary had contented her self to be Queen by Proclamation; but now that things were something settled, she proceeds to her Coronation; for, on the last of September, she rode in her *Chariot* thro' London towards Westminster. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 317.

(*b*) A pleasure-carriage, of different forms.

The lady charged the boy to remember, as a means of identifying the expected green *chariot*, that it would have a coachman with a gold-laced hat on the box.
*Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, vi.

**chariot** (char'i-ot), *v.* [< *chariot*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey in a chariot. [Rare.]

An angel . . . all in flames ascended, . . .
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton*, S. A., l. 27.

O thou
Who *chariotest* to their dark wintry bed
The winged seeds. *Shelley*, To the West Wind, i.

**II.** *intrans.* To ride in a chariot.

**charioteer** (char-i-o-tēr'), *n.* [< *chariot* + *-eer*[2].] A small light pleasure-chariot, with two seats and four wheels.

**charioteer** (char'i-o-tēr'), *n.* [< *chariot* + *-eer;* a modification of ME. *charieter, -ere*, after OF. *charretier*, a charioteer.] **1.** One who drives or directs a chariot.

Mounted combatants and *charioteers*.
*Cowper*, Iliad, xxiii. 165.

**2.** [*cap.*] The constellation Auriga (which see).—**3.** A serranoid fish, *Dules auriga*, having a filamentous dorsal spine like a coach-whip. It is a rare Brazilian and Caribbean sea-fish. Also called *coachman*.

**charioteer** (char-i-o-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *charioteer*, *n.*] To drive a chariot, or as if in a chariot; act the part of a charioteer. [Poetical.]

To *charioteer* with wings on high,
And to rein in the tempests of the sky.
*Southey*, Ode to Astronomy.

**charioteering** (char'i-o-tēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *charioteer*, *v.*] The act or art of driving a chariot.

Good *charioteering* is exhibited, not by furious lashing of the horses, but by judicious management of the reins. *Aird.*

**chariot-man**† (char'i-ọt-man), *n.* The driver of a chariot.

● He said to his *chariot man*, Turn thine hand, that thou mayest carry me out of the host. 2 Chron. xviii. 33.

**chariot-race** (char'i-ọt-rās), *n.* A race with chariots; an ancient sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

**charism** (kar'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *χάρισμα*, a gift, < *χαρίζεσθαι*, favor, gratify, give, < *χάρις*, favor, grace, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice, be glad, akin to L. *gratus*, pleasant, *gratia*, grace: see *grateful* and *grace*.] *Eccles.*, a special spiritual gift or power divinely conferred, as on the early Christians. These gifts were of two classes, the gift of healing and the gift of teaching, the latter again being of two kinds, the gift of prophecy and the gift of tongues. Such gifts have been claimed in later ages by certain teachers and sects in the church, as the Montanists and the Irvingites, and in recent times by some of those who practise the so-called faith-cure.

They [spiritual gifts] are called *charisms* or gifts of grace, as distinguished from, though not opposed to, natural endowments. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 45.

**charisma** (ka-riz'mą), *n.*; pl. *charismata* (-ma-tą). [NL.] Same as *charism*.

Schleiermacher was accustomed to say of Bleek that he possessed a special *charisma* for the science of "Introduction." *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 823.

As yet the church constitution was not determined by the idea of office alone, that of *charismata* (spiritual gifts) still having wider scope alongside of the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 675.

**charitable** (char'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *charitable*, < OF. *charitable*, F. *charitable* = It. *caritatevole*, < ML. **caritatabilis*, *caritabilis*, irreg. < L. *carita(t-)s*, charity: see *charity*.] Pertaining to or characterized by charity. (*a*) Disposed to exhibit charity; disposed to supply the wants of others; benevolent and kind; beneficent.

She was so *charitable* and so pitous
She wolde wepe if that she sawe a mous
Caught in a trappe, if it were dead or bledde.
*Chaucer.*

A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent without being *charitable*, and may be *charitable* when he is not able to bestow anything.
*Addison*, A Friend of Mankind.

(*b*) Pertaining to almsgiving or relief of the poor; springing from charity, or intended for charity: as, a *charitable* enterprise; a *charitable* institution.

How shall we then wish . . . to live our lives over again in order to fill every moment with *charitable* offices!
*Atterbury.*

(*c*) Lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favorable: as, a *charitable* judgment of one's conduct.

Those temporizing proceedings to some may seeme too *charitable*, to such a daily daring trecherous people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 220.

**Charitable Trusts Acts**, English statutes establishing a board for the control of the administration of charities and for regulating them: one in 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 137), another in 1855 (18 and 19 Vict., c. 124), and another in 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 136).—**Charitable uses**, in *law*, uses such as will sustain a gift or bequest as a charity. See *charity*, 8.—**Charitable Uses Act**, an English statute of 1801 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 9), amending the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses. It makes such conveyances valid even if the deed is not indented, or if it contains reservations to the donor, or if, in cases of copy-holds, etc., there is no deed.—**Syn.** Generous, indulgent.

**charitableness** (char'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* [< *charitable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being charitable; the disposition to be charitable; the exercise of charity.

A less mistaken *charitableness*.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

He seemed to me, by his faith and by his *charitableness*, to include in his soul some grains of the golden age.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 76.

**charitably** (char'i-ta-bli), *adv.* 1. In a charitable manner; liberally; beneficently.

How can they *charitably* dispose of anything, when blood is their argument? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

2. Indulgently; considerately; kindly; with leniency in judgment: as, to be *charitably* disposed toward all men.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 597.

**charitative**† (char'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [After Sp. Pg. It. *caritativo*, < ML. *caritativus*, < L. *carita(t-)s*, charity: see *charity* and *-ive*.] Arising from or influenced by charity; charitable.

*Charitative* considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings.
*Bp. Fell*, Life of Hammond, § 1.

**charitous**†, *a.* [ME. *charitous*, < ML. *caritosus*, < L. *caritas*: see *charity*.] Charitable.

To him that wroughte charite
He was ayeinward *charitous*,
And to pite he was pitous.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 172.

**charity** (char'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *charities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *charitie*, < ME. *charite*, < OF. *charite*, *charitet*, *caritet*, F. *charité* (OF. also in vernacular form *cherte*, > ME. *cherte*) = Pr. *caritat* = Sp. *caridad* = Pg. *caridade* = It. *carità*, < L. *carita(t-)s*, dearness, love, in LL. esp. Christian love, benevolence, charity, < *carus*, dear, prob. orig. **camrus*, related to *amare* (orig. **camare*?), love: see *amor*, and see *cheer*[2] (obs.), the orig. adj. accompanying *charity*.] 1. In New Testament usage, love, in its highest and broadest manifestation.

Neither deeth, neither lyfe, . . . neither noon other creature mai departe us fro the *charite* of God that is in jesu crist oure lord. *Wyclif*, Rom. viii. 39.

This I think *charity*, to love God for himself, and our neighbour for God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

Our whole practical duty in religion is contained in *charitie*, or the love of God and our neighbour.
*Milton*, Civil Power.

2. In a general sense, the good affections men ought to feel toward one another; good will.

*First Gent.* But, i' faith, dost thou think my lady was never in love?
*Sec. Gent.* I rather think she was ever in love; in perfect *charity*, I mean, with all the world.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 2.

I would the great world grew like thee,
Who grewest not alone in power
And knowledge, but by year and hour
In reverence and in *charity*.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxiv.

Specifically—3. Benevolence; liberality in relieving the wants of others; philanthropy.

And it ys callyd so be cause Duke Philipp of Burgone byldyd it of hys grett *Charitie* to Receye Pylgrymys therin.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

She is a poor wench, and I took her in
Upon mere *charity*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 3.

But the active, habitual, and detailed *charity* of private persons, which is so conspicuous a feature in all Christian societies, was scarcely known in antiquity, and there are not more than two or three moralists who have noticed it.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 84.

4. Any act of kindness or benevolence; a good deed in behalf of another: as, it would be a *charity* to refrain from criticizing him.

At one of those pillars an arch is turned, and an earthen vase is placed under it; which, by some *charity*, is kept full of Nile water, for the benefit of travellers.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 13.

Specifically—5. Alms; anything bestowed gratuitously on a person or persons in need.

The ant did well to reprove the grasshopper for her slothfulness; but she did ill then to refuse her a *charity* in her distress. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was not in dress, nor feasting, nor promiscuous *charities* that his chief expenses lay. *Macaulay.*

Let us realize that this country, the last found, is the great *charity* of God to the human race.
*Emerson*, Fortune of the Rep., p. 421.

6. Liberality or allowance in judging others and their actions; a disposition inclined to favorable judgments.

The highest exercise of charity is *charity* towards the uncharitable. *Buckminster.*

7. A charitable institution; a foundation for the relief of a certain class of persons by alms, education, or care; especially, a hospital.

A patron of some thirty *charities*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

8. In *law*, a gift in trust for promoting the welfare of the community or of mankind at large, or some indefinite part of it, as an endowment for a public hospital, school, church, or library, as distinguished from a gift which, being for the benefit of particular persons, gives them a right to its enjoyment. Early in the history of English law, the chancellors established the rule that informalities and illegalities which by the common law would invalidate a private trust should not be allowed to defeat a public charity, and that therefore chancery should intervene to prevent the heirs or next of kin from defeating such a gift, should appoint a trustee if none existed, and, if any of the directions of the founder were impracticable, should supply others approximate thereto. The most familiar application of the rule is in the doctrine that the prohibition against perpetuities does not affect a charity. (See *perpetuity*.) The question what constitutes a charity within this rule has been the subject of much litigation.—**Brothers of Charity**. (*a*) A religious order founded by St. John of God at Seville in Spain about 1540, and extended over Spain and France, now having about 100 houses. (*b*) An order founded by Cardinal Rosmini-Serbati, in Italy, in 1828. It has a number of houses in England.—**Charity commissioner**. See *commissioner*.—**Knights of Christian Charity**. See *knight*.—**Sisters of Charity**, nuns who minister to and instruct the poor and nurse the sick; specifically, a congregation with annual vows founded by Vincent de Paul in France about 1633, and since widely spread; also, a congregation with perpetual vows founded at Dublin in Ireland in 1815, by Mrs. Mary Frances Aikenhead, distinctively called the *Irish Sisters of Charity*.—**Syn.** *Liberality*, *Generosity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), indulgence, forbearance.

**charity-boy** (char'i-ti-boi), *n.* A boy brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

**charity-child** (char'i-ti-chīld), *n.* A child brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

**charity-girl** (char'i-ti-gėrl), *n.* A girl brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

**charity-school** (char'i-ti-skōl), *n.* A school maintained by voluntary contributions or bequests, for educating, and in many cases for lodging, feeding, and clothing, poor children.

**charivari** (shar-i-var'i), *n.* [Also, in U. S., *chiravari*, *chivaree*, < F. *charivari*, < OF. *chalivari*, *caribari*, *calivaly*, *chalivali* = Pr. *caravil* (ML. *carivarium*, *charavaritum*, *charavaria*, *charavallium*, *chalvaricum*, *chalvaritum*, etc.); cf. G. *krawall*; orig. form uncertain, the word being, like others supposed to be imitative, fancifully varied.] A mock serenade, with kettles, horns, etc., intended as an annoyance or insult. Serenades of this sort were formerly inflicted in France upon newly married couples and upon politically unpopular persons, and are still occasionally heard in the United States, where they are also known as *callithumpian concerts*.

We . . . played a *charivari* with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

There is a respectable difference . . . between a mob and a *charivari*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 203.

**chark**[1] (chärk), *v. i.* [< ME. *charken*, *cherken*, *chorken*, < AS. *cearcian*, creak, crack (e. g., as the teeth when gnashed together); a var., by transposition, of *cracian*, crack: an imitative word: see *crack*[1], and cf. *chirk*. Cf. *chark*[2], *charcoal*.] 1. To creak; crack; emit a creaking sound. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Y schal *charke* vndur gou, as a wayn chargid with hei *charkith*. *Wyclif*, Amos ii. 13 (Purv.).

*Charkyn*, as a carte or barow or othyr thynge lyke, arguo; alii dicunt stridere. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 70.

*Cherkyn*, or *chorkyn*, or fracchyn, as newe cartes or plowys, strideo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 76.

2. To crack open; chap; chop. [Prov. Eng.]

**chark**[2] (chärk), *v. t.* [< *charcoal*, early mod. E. *charke-cole*, analyzed as *chark* (taken to mean 'char') + *coal*; but orig. < *chark*, creak, + *coal*: see *charcoal*, and cf. *char*[2], of similar origin.] 1. To subject to a process of smothered combustion, for the production of charcoal; char. See *char*[2], which is the usual word.

Oh, if this coale could be so *charcked* as to make iron melt out of the stone! *Fuller*, Worthies, Shropshire.

If it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal.
*N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

Like wood *charked* for the smith. *Johnson.*

2. [Appar. a particular use of the preceding; cf. *burn*[1], *v.*, I., 7.] To expose (new ale) to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of acidity and therewith becomes clearer and sourer, fit for drinking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**chark**[2]† (chärk), *n.* [See *chark*[2], *v.*, and *charcoal*, and cf. *char*[2], *n.*] Charcoal.

I contrived to burn some wood here, as I had seen done in England, under turf, till it became *chark* or dry coal.
*Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

**charka** (chär'kạ), *n.* [Russ., lit. a glass (= Lith. *cherka*, a glass), dim. of *chara* = Pol. *czara*, a cup.] A Russian liquid measure, a little smaller than a gill. It was formerly one eighty-eighth of a wedro, but since 1818 is one one-hundredth of a wedro, or 0.135 United States quart.

**charker** (chär'kėr), *n.* [< *chark* (cf. *chirk*) + *-er*[1].] A cricket. [Scotch.]

**charlatan** (shär'la-tan), *n.* [< F. *charlatan*, < Sp. *charlatan* = Pg. *charlatão* = It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, < It. *ciarlare* = Sp. Pg. *charlar*, prate, chatter, jabber, gabble, prob. an alteration (originating in Sp.) of It. *parlare* = Sp. Pg. *parlar* = F. *parler*, talk: see *parle*, *parley*.] One who pretends to knowledge, skill, importance, etc., which he does not possess; a pretender; a quack, mountebank, or empiric.

Saltimbancoes, Quacksalvers, and *Charlatans* deceive them [the people] in lower degrees.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every *charlatan*,
And soil'd with all ignoble use.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxl.

—**Syn.** Impostor, cheat, pretender; *Mountebank*, etc. (see *quack*).

**charlatanic** (shär-la-tan'ik), *a.* [< *charlatan* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the character of a charlatan; quackish: as, *charlatanic* tricks; a *charlatanic* boaster.

**charlatanical** (shär-la-tan'i-kal), *a.* Same as *charlatanic*.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

**charlatanically** (shär-la-tan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a charlatanic manner; like a charlatan.

**charlatanism** (shär'la-tan-izm), *n.* [< F. *charlatanisme* = Sp. Pg. *charlatanismo* = It. *ciarlatanismo:* see *charlatan* and *-ism.*] The conduct or practices of a charlatan; quackery; charlatanry.

Not the least of the benefits likely to follow the better diffusion of physiological and sanitary information will be the protection of the community from the numberless impostures of *charlatanism.*
*Huxley and Youmans,* Physiol., § 373.

**charlatanry** (shär'la-tan-ri), *n.* [< F. *charlatanerie* = Sp. *charlatanería* = Pg. *charlatanaria* = It. *ciarlataneria:* see *charlatan* and *-ry.*] The practices of a charlatan; fraudulent or impudent pretension to knowledge or skill; quackery. Formerly written *charlatanery.*

Henley was a charlatan and a knave; but in all his *charlatanerie* and his knavery he indulged the reveries of genius. *I. D'Israeli,* Calam. of Authors, p. 100.

To expose pretentious *charlatanry* is sometimes the unpleasant duty of the reviewer.
*Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 373.

**Charles's law.** See *law.*

**Charles's Wain.** See *wain.*

**charlet,** *n.* [ME., also *charlyt;* origin obscure.] A sort of omelet or custard. According to one recipe, it was made of milk colored with saffron, mingled with minced boiled pork and beaten eggs, boiled, stirred and mixed with ale.

**Charley†** (chär'li), *n.* A slang name for a watchman under the old patrol system in England: given, it is said, because Charles I. in 1640 extended and improved the patrol system of London.

The physicians being called in, as some do call in the *Charleys* to quell internal riot when all the mischief is done, they prescribed for him air.
*Jon Bee,* Ess. on Samuel Foote, p. clxi.

Bludyer, a brave and athletic man, would often give a loose to his spirits of an evening, and mill a *Charley* or two, as the phrase then was.
*Thackeray,* Sketches in London (Friendship).

**charlin** (chär'lin), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dowel.

**charlock** (chär'lok), *n.* [E. dial. *carlock, carlick, kerlock, kellock, kedlock, kilk;* < ME. *carlok,* < AS. *cerlic* (twice), charlock.] A common name of the wild mustard, *Brassica Sinapistrum,* a common pest in grain-fields. Also written *carlick.*

In either hand he bore
What dazzled all, and shone far-off as shines
A field of *charlock* in the sudden sun
Between two showers, a cloth of palest gold.
*Tennyson,* Gareth and Lynette.

**Jointed** or **white charlock,** *Raphanus Raphanistrum.*

**charlotte** (shär'lot), *n.* [F., a marmalade of apples covered with pieces of toasted bread; a particular use of the proper name *Charlotte,* fem. of *Charlot,* dim. of *Charles:* see *carl.*] A name given to certain rich and delicate sweet dishes. — **Apple charlotte,** a baked pudding made of bread and apples. — **Charlotte russe** (French *russe,* Russian), whipped cream similarly arranged.

**charly-mufti** (chär'li-muf'ti), *n.* [A humorous name; appar. < *Charley, Charlie,* dim. of *Charles,* a proper name (see *carl*), + *mufti,* civilian dress.] A name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea. Macgillivray.* [Eng.]

**charm**[1] (chärm), *n.* [< ME. *charme,* < OF. *charme,* F. *charme,* a charm, enchantment, < L. *carmen,* a song, poem, charm, OL. *casmen,* a song, akin to *camena,* OL. *casmena,* a muse, Goth. *hazjan* = AS. *herian,* praise, Skt. *çans,* praise.] **1†.** A melody; a song.

Favourable times did us afford
Free libertie to chaunt our *charms* at will.
*Spenser,* Tears of the Muses, l. 244.

**2.** Anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet, a spell, or some mystic observance or act.

She works by *charms,* by spells, by the figure.
*Shak.,* M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Hast thou a *charm* to stay the morning star
In his steep course?
*Coleridge,* Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.

And still o'er many a neighboring door
She saw the horseshoe's curvéd *charm.*
*Whittier,* Witch's Daughter.

Hence — **3.** A trinket, such as a locket, seal, etc., worn especially on a watch-guard. — **4.** An irresistible power to please and attract, or something which possesses this power; fascination; allurement; attraction.

All the *charms* of love. *Shak.,* A. and C., ii. 1.

If a fair skin, fine eyes, teeth of ivory, with a lovely bloom, and a delicate shape — if these, with a heavenly voice, and a world of grace, are not *charms,* I know not what you call beautiful. *Sheridan,* The Duenna, ii. 3.

*Charm* is the glory which makes
Song of the poet divine;
Love is the fountain of *charm!*
*M. Arnold,* Heine's Grave.

**=Syn. 2.** Spell, enchantment, witchery, magic.

**charm**[1] (chärm), *v.* [< late ME. *charmen,* < F. *charmer,* < LL. *carminare,* enchant, L. make verses; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To subdue, control, or bind, as if by incantation or magical influence; soothe, allay, or appease.

No witchcraft *charm* thee!
*Shak.,* Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Music the fiercest grief can *charm,*
*Pope,* St. Cecilia's Day, l. 118.

**2.** To fortify or make invulnerable with charms.

I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 7.

**3.** To give exquisite pleasure to; fascinate; enchant.

They, on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund music *charm* his ear.
*Milton,* P. L., i. 787.

If the first opening page so *charms* the sight,
Think how the unfolded volume will delight!
*Dryden,* Britannia Rediviva, l. 108.

**4.** To affect by or as if by magic or supernatural influences: as, to *charm* a serpent out of his hole or into a stupor; to *charm* away one's grief; to *charm* the wind into silence. — **5†.** To play upon; produce musical sounds from.

*Charming* his oaten pipe unto his peres.
*Spenser,* Colin Clout, l. 5.

Here we our slender pypes may safely *charme.*
*Spenser,* Shep. Cal., October.

**=Syn. 1, 2,** and **3.** *Fascinate,* etc. (see *enchant*), delight, transport, bewitch, ravish, enrapture, captivate.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To produce the effect of a charm; work with magic power; act as a charm or spell.

No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to *charm.*
*Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1.

**2.** To give delight; be highly pleasing: as, a melody that could *charm* more than any other. — **3†.** To give forth musical sounds.

The deaf adder that stoppeth her ear; which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, *charming* never so wisely. Ps. lviii. 4, 5.

And all the while harmonious airs were heard,
Of chiming strings or *charming* pipes.
*Milton,* P. R., ii. 363.

**charm**[2] (chärm), *n.* [Also *chirm* and *churm* (commonly *chirm,* q. v.), < ME. *chirme,* < AS. *cierm, cirm, cyrm,* noise, clamor, < *cirman, cyrman,* cry out, shout, clamor, = MD. *kermen, karmen,* cry out, lament. The form *charm* for the murmuring or clamoring of birds is still in dial. use, but in literary use is appar. merged in *charm*[1], with ref. to the orig. sense 'a song': see *charm*[1].] **1.** The confused low murmuring of a flock of birds; chirm.

With *charm* of earliest birds. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 642.

**2†.** In *hawking,* a company: said of goldfinches.

A *charm* of goldfinches.
*Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

**charmel** (kär'mel), *n.* [Heb.] A garden, an orchard, or a park. [The word is found only in the Douay version of Isa. xxix. 17.]

**charmer** (chär'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *charmer;* < *charm*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who charms, or has power to charm. (*a*) One who uses or has the power of enchantment, or some similar power.

There shall not be found among you . . . an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer,* or a consulter with familiar spirits. Deut. xviii. 10, 11.

(*b*) One who delights and attracts the affections.

Oh, you heavenly *charmers,*
What things you make of us!
*Fletcher (and another),* Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear *charmer* away.
*Gay,* Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

**2†.** One who plays upon a musical instrument; a musician.

**charmeress†** (chär'mėr-es), *n.* [ME. *charmeresse;* < *charmer* + *-ess.*] An enchantress. [Rare.]

Phitonisses [Pythonesses], *charmeresses,*
Olde wyches, sorceresses.
*Chaucer,* House of Fame, l. 1261.

**charmful** (chärm'ful), *a.* [< *charm*[1] + *-ful,* 1.] Abounding with charms or melodies; charming; melodious. [Rare.]

And with him bid his *charmful* lyre to bring.
*Cowley,* Davideis, i.

**charming** (chär'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *charm*[1], *v.*] Having the effect of a charm; fascinating; enchanting; hence, pleasing in the highest degree; delightful.

To forgive our enemies is a *charming* way of revenge.
*Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

Harmony divine
So smoothes her *charming* tones, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton,* P. L., v. 626.

He saw her *charming,* but he saw not half
The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd.
*Thomson,* Autumn, l. 229.

**=Syn.** Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful, lovely.

**charmingly** (chär'ming-li), *adv.* In a charming manner; delightfully.

She smiled very *charmingly,* and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison.*

**charmingness** (chär'ming-nes), *n.* [< *charming* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being charming; the power to please.

**charmless** (chärm'les), *a.* [< *charm*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of charms; unattractive. [Rare.]

Saw my mistress, . . . who is grown a little *charmless.*
*Swift,* To Stella, Sept. 10, 1710.

**charn** (chärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *churn.*
*Grose.* [North. Eng.]

**charn-curdle** (chärn'kėr'dl), *n.* A churn-staff.
*Grose.* [North. Eng.]

**charneco†, charnico†** (chär'nē-kō, -ni-kō), *n.* [Prob. from *Charneco,* a village near Lisbon.] A kind of sweet Portuguese wine.

Here's a cup of *Charneco.* *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Where no old *Charnico* is, nor no anchoves.
*Fletcher,* Wit without Money, ii.

**charnel** (chär'nel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *charnelle,* < OF. *charnel, carnel,* < ML. *carnale,* a charnel, neut. of *carnalis,* > OF. *carnel, charnel,* adj., of flesh (see *carnal*) (OF. and F. also *carnier,* < ML. *carnarium,* a charnel), < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. AS. *flǽschus,* lit. 'flesh-house,' a charnel.] **I.** *n.* A common repository for dead bodies; a place for the indiscriminate or close deposit of the remains, and especially of the bones, of the dead; a charnel-house. [Now little used separately.]

In *charnel* atte chirche cherles ben yuel to knowe,
Or a knigte fram a knaue; there knowe this in thin herte.
*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 50.

Toward the Est, an 100 Pas, is the *Charnelle* of the Hospitalle of seynt John, where men weren wont to putte the Bones of dede men. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 94.

I have made my bed
In *charnels* and on coffins, where black Death
Keeps record of the trophies won from thee.
*Shelley,* Alastor.

Where the extinguished Spartans still are free,
In their proud *charnel* of Thermopylæ.
*Byron,* Childe Harold.

**II.** *a.* Containing or designed to contain flesh or dead bodies.

Those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft seen in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres.
*Milton,* Comus, l. 471.

All stood together on the deck,
For a *charnel* dungeon fitter.
*Coleridge,* Ancient Mariner.

**charnel-house** (chär'nel-hous), *n.* A place, usually under or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited; formerly, and still in parts of Brittany, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a churchyard, over which the bones of the dead were laid after the flesh was consumed.

**charnico†,** *n.* See *charneco.*

**char-oven** (chär'uv'n), *n.* A furnace for charring turf.

**charpie** (shär'pi), *n.* [F., orig. pp. of OF. *charpir,* tear out, pick to pieces, = It. *carpire,* seize, < L. *carpere,* seize: see *carp*[1], and cf. *carpet.*] A form of lint made by completely raveling pieces of old linen or by tearing them into very narrow strips.

**charpoy** (chär'poi), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chārpāī,* lit. four-footed, < *chār* (< Skt. *chatur* = E. *four*) + *pāī;* cf. Skt. *pad,* foot (= E. *foot*); thus *charpoy* = (L.) *quadruped* = (Gr.) *tetrapod* = (E.) *four-foot-ed.*] In India, a pallet-bed; the common portable bedstead of the natives, adopted by Europeans. It consists of a light frame with four legs, the support for the mattress being provided by bands of webbing, or tapes, which cross from side to side of the frame.

In one corner of this court, stretched on a *charpoy,* lay a young man of slight figure and small stature.
*W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, II. 58.

**charqui** (chär'kē), *n.* [The Chilian name, of which the E. term *jerked* (beef) is a corruption.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun.

**charr†,** *n.* See *char*[4].

**charras,** *n.* See *churrus.*

**charre**[1]**†,** *n.* See *char*[4].

**charre**[2]**†,** *n.* See *char*[5].

**charrière** (sha-ri-ãr'), *n.* [F., from a proper name *Charrière.*] In *anat.,* a small scalpel employed for fine dissection.

**charry** (chär'i), *a.* [< *char*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

**chart** (chärt), *n.* [< F. *charte*, a charter, partly < OF. *chartre*, a charter (see *charter*), and partly (as the assibilated form of the older *carte*) < ML. *carta*, L. *charta*, a paper, map, card, etc.: see *card*[1].] 1. A map; a draft or projection on paper of some part of the earth's surface; specifically, a hydrographical or marine map showing the coasts, islands, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of the compass, soundings or depth of water, etc., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages.

The examiner will find on *charts* drawn more than a century ago, with bearings and leading-marks, many of the rocks supposed to be recent discoveries.
*Smyth*, The Mediterranean.

2. A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form: as, a historical *chart;* a genealogical *chart;* a *chart* of the kings of England.—3. A written deed or charter.

In old *charts* we find the words *Angli* and *Anglici* contradistinguished to *Franci*.
*Brady*, Introd. to Old Eng. Hist., Gloss., p. 11.

**Conical, globular, gnomonic, isocylindric, parallelogrammatic, polyconic, sinusoidal, stereographic,** etc., **chart.** See *projection.*—**Mercator's chart** (named from Gerardus Mercator, a Flemish chartographer, 1512–94), a chart on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels of latitude are straight lines, the distance between which increases from the equator toward either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius. See *projection.*—**Plane chart,** a representation of some part of the surface of the globe in which the meridians are supposed to be parallel to one another, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude everywhere equal to one another.—**Ptolemaic chart.** See *projection.*—**Selenographic chart,** a map of the moon.—**Topographic chart,** a chart showing the topography of a particular place or a small part of the earth's surface.—**Syn.** *Chart, Map.* As the words are commonly used, a *chart* is a draft of some navigable water with its connected land-surface; a *map* is a draft of some portion of land with its connected water-surface, either as a separate work or as a division of a general geographical atlas.

**chart** (chärt), *v.* [< *chart, n.*] I. *trans.* To lay down or delineate on a chart or map; map out: as, to *chart* a coast.

What ails us, who are sound,
That we should mimic this raw fool the world,
Which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks and whites?
*Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

In *charting* rainfall records, which depend so largely upon the location of gauges and the local topography.
*Science*, VII. 256.

II. *intrans.* To make charts.

The rapid rotation of this planet . . . makes it imperative that the work both of observing and *charting* should be very hastily performed. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8774.

**charta** (kär'tä), *n.*; pl. *chartæ* (-tē). [L.: see *card*[1], *chart, carte*[1].] Literally, a paper or parchment; a charter. See *chart.*—**Magna Charta** (or **Magna Carta**). (*a*) The great charter of the liberties (*Magna Charta Libertatum*) of England, signed and sealed by King John in a conference between him and his barons at Runnymede, June 15th, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or proceeded against, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or in accordance with the law of the land, and that no scutage or aid shall be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power as feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father, King John. Hence —(*b*) A general term for any fundamental constitution which guarantees personal rights and civil privileges.

**chartaceous** (kär-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *chartaceus*, < *charta*, paper: see *card*[1].] In *bot.*, papery; resembling writing-paper. Also *cartaceous.*

**chartæ,** *n.* Plural of *charta.*

**chartelt,** *n.* See *cartel.*

**charter** (chär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *chartre, chartere,* < OF. *chartre, cartre,* < L. *chartula*, a little paper or writing (in ML., a charter, etc., equiv. to *charta*), dim. of *charta*, a paper, charter, etc.: see *chart* and *card*[1]. For the ending *-ter*, ult. < L. *-tula*, cf. *chapter.*] 1. A written instrument, expressed in formal terms and formally executed, given as evidence of a grant, contract, etc.; any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights and privileges. In modern use the name is ordinarily applied only to government grants of powers or privileges of a permanent or continuous nature, such as incorporation, territorial dominion, or jurisdiction. As between private persons it is also loosely applied to deeds and instruments under seal for the conveyance of lands; a title-deed. *Royal charters* are such as are granted by sovereigns in conveying certain rights and privileges to their subjects, such as the Great Charter granted by King John (see *Magna Charta*, under *charta*), and charters granted by various sovereigns to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions; somewhat similar to which are charters granted by the state or legislature to banks and other companies or associations, etc. In *Scots law* a charter is the evidence of a grant of heritable property made under the feudal condition that the grantee shall annually pay a sum of money or perform certain services to the grantor, and it must be in the form of a written deed. The most common charters are feu charters. (See *feu.*) In *American law* a charter is a written grant from the sovereign power conferring rights or privileges upon a municipality or other corporation. The term is generally applied to the statute, letters patent, or articles of association sanctioned by statute, creating a corporation, as a city, college, stock-company, benevolent society, or social club.

Let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Christianity, in its miracles and doctrines, is the very *charter* and pledge which I need of this elevation of the Human Soul. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 249.

2. Privilege; immunity; exemption. [Rare.]

I gyf gow *chartire* of pes, and goure cheefe maydens.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3069.

I must have liberty
Withal, as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I please.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

3. In *com.*: (*a*) The letting or hiring of a ship by special contract: as, a ship is offered for sale or *charter.* (*b*) The limits or terms of such a contract. (*c*) The written instrument embodying the terms of the contract.—4. In *Eng. politics*, a sort of claim of rights, or document embodying the demands or principles of the Chartists. See *Chartist.*—**Bank-charter Act.** See *bank*[2].—**Blank charter,** a document given to the agents of the crown in the reign of Richard II., with power to fill it up as they pleased; hence, figuratively, liberty to do as one pleases; complete freedom of action.—**Charter member,** a member of a club, or other chartered organization, whose name is mentioned in its charter as one of its founders.—**Charter of confirmation.** See *confirmation.*—**Charter of the Forest,** an English statute of 1297 (25 Edw. I.), which restored lands, not of the royal domain, that had been taken by former kings for forests. It also affected the administration of the forest laws.—**Dongan charter,** a charter for the city of New York granted by Thomas Dongan, "Lieutenant-Governor and Vice-Admiral of New York and its dependencies," under James II. of England, dated April 27th, 1686. It remained in force until 1730. An early charter of the city of Albany, by the same authority, is known by the same name.—**Great Charter.** See *Magna Charta*, under *charta.*—**Montgomery Charter,** a charter granted to the city of New York by John Montgomery, "Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Province of New York and the Province of New Jersey and territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same," under George II., dated January 15th, 1730. It succeeded the Dongan charter, and was not essentially changed until 1831.—**Open charter,** in *Scots law*, a charter from the crown, or from a subject, containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.—**Original charter,** in *Scots law*, a charter which is granted first to the vassal by the superior.

**charter** (chär'tėr), *v. t.* [< *charter, n.*] 1. To hire or let by charter, as a ship. See *charter-party.*—2. To establish by charter: as, to *charter* a bank.

**charterable** (chär'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *charter, v.,* + *-able.*] Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship.

**charterage** (chär'tėr-āj), *n.* [< *charter* + *-age.*] The act or practice of chartering vessels.

**Charter-boy** (chär'tėr-boi), *n.* In England, a boy educated in the Charterhouse. See *Charterhouse.*

**Charter-brother** (chär'tėr-bruᵺʜ'ėr), *n.* One of the inmates and pensioners of the Charterhouse in London.

**chartered** (chär'tėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charter, v.*] 1. Hired or let by charter-party, as a ship.—2. Invested with privileges by or as if by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a *charter'd* libertine, is still.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

It can hardly be supposed that the smaller *chartered* cities whose privileges were modelled on those of London would follow these changes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

3. Granted or secured by charter: as, *chartered* liberties or privileges; *chartered* power.

Speculations regarding the sufficiency of *chartered* rights.
*Palfrey.*

**charterer** (chär'tėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who charters; particularly, in *com.*, one who hires a ship by charter-party.—2. A freeholder. [Prov. Eng. (Cheshire).]

**Charterhouse** (chär'tėr-hous), *n.* [Corruption perhaps of F. *Chartreuse*, a Carthusian monastery, formed from the name of a waste and savage valley said to have been anciently called *Chartrousse*, in Dauphiné, in which the first monastery of the Carthusians, la Grande Chartreuse, was founded. See *Carthusian.*] A charitable institution or hospital and celebrated public school in London, founded in 1611 by Sir Thomas Sutton. It maintains eighty poor brothers (chiefly soldiers and merchants), and forty-four scholars, "the sons of poor gentlemen to whom the charge of education is too onerous." The reputation of its educational department (now at Godalming in Surrey) attracts a large number of other pupils. The house was originally a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371.

**Charterist** (chär'tėr-ist), *n.* [< *charter* + *-ist.*] Same as *Chartist. Gent. Mag.*

**charter-land** (chär'tėr-land), *n.* Land held by charter or in socage; bookland.

**charter-master** (chär'tėr-mäs'tėr), *n.* In the midland districts of England, a contractor who undertakes to raise coal from the mines at a stated price.

**charter-party** (chär'tėr-pär'ti), *n.* [< F. *charte partie*, lit. a divided charter, with reference to the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors: *charte*, a charter; *partie*, fem. of *parti*, pp. of *partir*, divide: see *chart, part, v.*, and *party.*] In *com.*, a written agreement by which a shipowner lets a vessel to another person, usually for the conveyance of cargo, either retaining control of the vessel or surrendering it to the charterer. It usually contains stipulations concerning the places of loading and delivering, the freight payable, the number of lay-days, and the rate of demurrage.

**Chartism** (chär'tizm), *n.* [< *chart* (F. *charte*), charter, + *-ism.*] The political principles and opinions of the Chartists.

**Chartist** (chär'tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *chart* (F. *charte*), charter, + *-ist.*] I. *n.* One of a body of political reformers (chiefly working men) that sprang up in England about the year 1838. The Chartists advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, the abolition of the property qualification for a seat in Parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members of Parliament, and vote by ballot, all of which they demanded as constituting the people's charter. The members of the extreme section of the party, which favored an appeal to arms or popular risings if the charter could not be obtained by legitimate means, were called *physical-force men.* The Chartists disappeared as a party after 1849. Also *Charterist.*

The attempt to apply the law of supply and demand to human labour, as rigorously as to cotton, coal, and mere commodities, had brought on in France the French revolution; in this country Luddite riots, *Chartists*, and rick-burning. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 117.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chartists; connected with Chartism.

The distress of the labouring class was manifested in England by bread-riots, by threatening *Chartist* processions, and by demands for help addressed to Parliament.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 263.

The *Chartist* movement represented one wing of that activity [the Reform agitation], and the more popular or radical one. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 58.

**chartless** (chärt'les), *a.* [< *chart* + *-less.*] Not charted, or not provided with a chart; hence, without a guide or guidance: as, a *chartless* rover.

**chartographer, cartographer** (kär-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chartography, cartography,* + *-er*[1].] One who prepares or compiles maps or charts, either from existing geographical materials or from investigation or description.

I write this letter to explain the problem of the Tanganika, which has puzzled Livingstone and so many explorers, and indeed so many able *cartographers.* *H. M. Stanley.*

Far in the distance rose . . . Saker Bair, a great syenite mountain, which seems to have done something to offend *cartographers*, for although it rises to a height of 8,000 feet above the sea, it is not noticed in most maps.
*J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 200.

**chartographic, cartographic** (kär-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chartography, cartography,* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to chartography.

In particular, we may notice the careful delineation of the vast basin of the Amazon, as showing a considerable advance in *chartographic* certainty.
*Saturday Rev.*, July 23, 1864.

**chartographical, cartographical** (kär-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *chartographic.*

**chartographically, cartographically** (kär-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chartographic manner; by chartography.

**chartography, cartography** (kär-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *charta* (or ML. *carta*), a map, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of drawing maps or charts.

Undoubtedly Miletus was the birthplace of *cartography.*
*Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 160, note.

**chartomancy** (kär'tō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper (see *card*[1]), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination or fortune-telling by means of cards or written papers.

**chartometer** (kär-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *charta* (ML. *carta*), a map, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances on maps and charts.

**chartreuse** (shär-trėz'), *n.* [F.: see *Charterhouse.*] 1. [*cap.*] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in France. The Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble in Dauphiné, is the most famous and the earliest of the order.

2. A highly esteemed tonic cordial, obtained by the distillation of various aromatic plants, espe-

cially nettles, growing on the Alps. It derives its name from the celebrated monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, in France, where it is made.—**Chartreuse pottery**, an enameled pottery made in the neighborhood of Bordeaux in the early part of the eighteenth century, for the use of the Carthusian monastery in that neighborhood. It resembles the finer pottery of Rouen, and especially that of Nevers.

**chart-room** (chärt'rōm), *n.* The apartment in a ship (steamer or sailing vessel) in which the charts, maps, instruments, etc., are kept.

**chartulary** (kär'tū-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *chartularies* (-riz). [< ML. *chartularius, cartularius*, in second sense from ML. *chartularium, cartularium*: masc. and neut. respectively of adj. *chartularius, cartularius*, < *chartula*, a charter, record: see *charter*.] 1. An officer in the ancient Latin Church who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.—2. A record or an account-book of the temporal possessions of a monastery.

The *chartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackstone.*

The *chartulary* of Winchester Abbey, compiled early in the 13th century, and containing numerous documents of the time before the Conquest, is in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 253.

3. The room in which such records are kept.—4. The officer who had the records in charge.

Also spelled *cartulary*.

**charwoman, charewoman** (chär'-, chär'wům″an), *n.*; pl. *charwomen, charewomen* (-wim″en). [< *char*[1], *chare*[1], + *woman*.] A woman hired to do chares or odd work, or to work by the day.

There is a *chare-woman* in the house, his nurse, An Irish woman, I took in a beggar. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

**charwork, charework** (chär'-, chär'wėrk), *n.* [< *char*[1], *chare*[1], + *work*.] In England, chares or odd work; work, usually menial, done by the job or by the day.

She, harvest done, to *char-work* did aspire; Meat, drink, and twopence were her daily hire. *Dryden*, tr. from Theocritus.

**chary** (chär'i), *a.* [< ME. *charig*, < AS. *cearig*, full of care or sorrow, sad (= OS. *karag* = OHG. *charag*, full of care or sorrow, = MLG. *karich, karch, kerch*, ahrewd, sparing), < *cearu*, care, sorrow. *Chary* is thus the assibilated adj. of *care*: see *care*, and cf. *Charo Thursday*.] 1. Careful; disposed to cherish with care; cautious: often with *of*.

I Send you my humble Thanks for the curious Sea-chest of Glasses you pleased to bestow on me, which I shall be very *chary* to keep as a Monument of your Love. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 10.

His rising reputation made him more *chary of* his fame. *Jeffrey.*

2. Sparing; not lavish; not disposed to give freely; frugal: absolute or with *of*: as, *chary of* compliments; *chary of* favors.

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough, If she unmask her beauty to the moon. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

Prodigal of all brain-labour he, *Charier of* sleep, and wine, and exercise. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

Nature of sameness is so *chary*. *Lowell*, Nomades.

**Charybdæa** (kar-ib-dē'ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *Charybdis*, q. v.] The typical genus of scalephs of the family *Charybdæidæ*. *C. marsupialis* is an example.

**charybdæid** (kar-ib-dē'id), *n.* An acaleph of the family *Charybdæidæ*.

**Charybdæidæ** (kar-ib-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charybdæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of four-rayed scalephs. They have a 4-sided pouch-like form, an undivided marginal membrane or velarium, containing prolongations of the gastrovascular system, 4 lobe-like vertical appendages of the margin of the disk, 4 covered sense-organs, and 4 vascular pouches separated by narrow partitions. They represent a suborder *Marsupialida* (or *Lobophora*). Also written *Charybdeidæ*.

**Charybdis** (ka-rib'dis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Χάρυβδις; etym. uncertain.] See *Scylla*.

**chasable** (chā'są-bl), *a.* [< ME. *chaceable* (cf. OF. **chacable, cachavle*, adapted for hunting); < *chase*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being chased or hunted; fit for the chase. Also spelled *chaseable*. [Rare.]

Of bestes which ben *chaceable*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant.

**chasbow**, *n.* See *cheese-bowl*.

**chase**[1] (chās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chased*, ppr. *chasing*. [Also formerly spelled *chace*, < ME. *chacen, chasen*, < OF. *chacier* (F. *chasser*), chase, assibilated form of *cacier, cachier*, > ME. *cacchen*, E. *catch*, which is thus a doublet of *chase*: see *catch*[1]. Hence in comp. (in OF.) *purchase*, q. v.]

I. *trans.* 1. To pursue for the purpose of capturing or killing, as game; hunt.

Like to the *chased* wild bore The houndes whan he feleth sore. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 268.

Mine enemies *chased* me sore, like a bird. Lam. iii. 52. Rose

To *chase* the deer at five. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

They saw the swallow *chase* high up in air The circling gnats. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 352.

2. To pursue for any purpose; follow earnestly, especially with hostile intent; drive off by pursuing: as, to *chase* an enemy.

But another, that had to Name Elphy, *chased* him out of the Contree, and made him Soudan. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.

'Tis a meritorious fair design To *chase* injustice with revengeful arms; Knights, by their oaths, should right poor ladies' harms. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1603.

The following morn had *chased* away The flying stars, and light restored the day. *Dryden.*

Life is a running shade, with fettered hands, That *chases* phantoms over shifting sands. *O. W. Holmes*, The Old Player.

3. To pursue; continue.

And schortly forth this tale for to *chase*. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 838.

II. *intrans.* 1. To pursue; follow in pursuit.

To *chase* At Love in scorn. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 908.

Specifically—2. Of a hunting-dog, to leave a point for the purpose of pursuing the game.—3. To move briskly or steadily along; hasten: as, the dog kept *chasing* ahead of us.

Comynge fro a cuntre that men called Iericо; To a Iustes in Iherusalem he *chaced* awey faste. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 51.

**chase**[1] (chās), *n.* [Also formerly spelled *chace*, < ME. *chace, chase, chas*, < OF. *chace, cace*, F. *chasse* = Pr. *cassa* = Sp. *caza* = Pg. *caça* = It. *caccia*, chase, the chase; from the verb: see *chase*[1], *v.* Cf. *catch*[1], *n.*] 1. Pursuit for the purpose of obtaining, capturing, or killing; specifically, hunting: as, to be fond of the *chase*; beasts of the *chase*.

In the contre of Canterburi mest plente of fysch is, And mest *chase* of aboute Salesburi of wylde bestes. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 6.

The *chase* I sing; hounds and their various breeds. *Somerville*, The Chase, i. 1.

2. Pursuit, as of one's desires; eager efforts to attain or obtain: as, the *chase* of pleasure, profit, fame, etc.

What suttle and unpeaceable designes he then had in *chace*, his own Letters discover'd. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

Mad *chase* of fame. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

3. That which is pursued or hunted. Specifically—(*a*) Game which is pursued.

Like some poor exiled wretch, The frightened *Chase* leaves her late dear abodes. *Somerville*, The Chase, ii. 178.

(*b*) A vessel pursued by another: as, the *chase* outsailed us.

4. The body of men pursuing game.

The kynge Aguysans wente in to his Cite disconfited, ffor the *chace* lefte of hym for to fight with the kynge vrien and his peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 239.

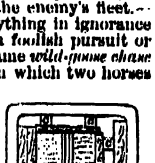
5. An open piece of ground or other place reserved for animals to be hunted as game, and belonging to a private proprietor: properly differing from a forest, in that the latter is not private property and is invested with privileges, and from a park, in that the latter is inclosed. [Eng.]

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; she hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, verderers, agisters, &c.; whereas a *chase* or park hath only keepers or woodwards. *Howell.*

I see the moulder'd Abbey-walls, That stand within the *chase*. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

6†. In the game of tennis, the spot where a ball falls, beyond which an opponent must strike his ball or lose a point.—7. In *old Eng. law*, a franchise authorizing a subject to whom it was granted to hunt.—**Beasts of the chase**, in *Eng. law*, properly, the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe; but in a common sense, all wild beasts of venery and hunting.—**Knights of the Chase**. See *knight*.—**To give chase**, to pursue: absolute or followed by *to* with an object: as, the squadron immediately *gave chase* to the enemy's fleet.—**Wild-goose chase**, the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to Dyce, the name *wild-goose chase* was applied to a kind of horse-race, in which two horses were started together, the rider who gained the lead forcing the other to follow him wherever he chose to go.—Syn. 5. *Park, Woods*, etc. See *forest*.

**chase**[2] (chās), *n.* [< OF. *chasse*, F. *châsse*, a frame, a shrine, assibilated form of OF. *casse* (F. *caisse*), a box, chest, > E. *case*[2]: see *case*[2], of which *chase*[2] is a doublet.] 1. In *printing*, a square and open framework of iron, in which forms of type are secured by furniture and quoins for moving and for working on the press. For large forms of type, chases are made with crossing and movable centerbars, to give greater strength.



Printers' Chase.

*a*, frame; *b*, *b*, furniture of wood or metal; *c*, *c*, quoins.

2. The part of a gun between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle, or, in modern guns in which the muzzle has no swell, the whole of that part of the gun which is in front of the trunnions.—3. A groove cut in any object: as, the *chase* of a water-wheel; a *chase* in the face of a wall of masonry; the *chase* or groove for the arrow in a crossbow.—4. In *ship-building*, that kind of joint by which the overlapping joints of clincher-built boats are gradually converted at the stem and stern into flush joints, as in carvel-built boats.—5. The circular trough of a cider-mill, in which the apples are placed to be crushed by a revolving stone called the runner.—6. A trench made to receive drain-tiles.

**chase**[3] (chās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chased*, ppr. *chasing*. [Shortened from *enchase*, q. v.] 1. To decorate (metal-work, especially work in the precious metals) by tooling of any kind on the exterior. It is usual to support the metal, when thin, upon a slightly yielding substance; thus in the case of a hollow vessel the interior is filled with pitch before the chasing is begun.

2. To cut so as to make into a screw; cut, as the thread of a screw.

**chaseable**, *a.* See *chasable*.

**chase-gun** (chās'gun), *n.* In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased; a chaser.

**chase-mortise** (chās'môr″tis), *n.* A mode of securing a ceiling-joist to a binding-joist, so that their lower surfaces shall be flush. The end of the ceiling-joist has a tenon which is let into a mortise in the binding-joist. Also called *pulley-mortise*. *R. H. Knight.*

**chase-port** (chās'pōrt), *n.* The porthole at the bow or the stern of a vessel, through which the chase-gun is fired.

**chaser**[1] (chā'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *chasur*, a hunter (horse), < OF. *chaceour, chacour* (F. *chasseur*), a hunter, < *chacier*, hunt: see *chase*[1], *v.*, and *-er*[1]. Cf. *chasseur*.] 1. One who chases; a pursuer; a hunter; a driver.—2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A vessel which pursues another. (*b*) A chase-gun; a gun on a vessel mounted especially for service when in chase or being chased: called a *bow-chaser* when pointed from the bow, and a *stern-chaser* when from the stern.—3. A short strap used to keep the curtain of a carriage in place when it is rolled up.

**chaser**[2] (chā'sėr), *n.* [< *chase*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who chases or enchases; an enchaser.

All the tools and appliances of professional *chasers*. *The American*, VII. 120.

2. A hand-tool of steel used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws; the tool used as the cutting instrument in a chasing-lathe.

Chasers for cutting screws.

**chase-ring** (chās'ring), *n.* A band placed around a piece of ordnance near the muzzle.

**chasible** (chas'i-bl), *n.* See *chasuble*.

**Chasidean** (kas-i-dē'ąn), *n.* Same as *Assidean*.

**chasing** (chā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chase*[3], *v.*] The art of engraving designs on metallic surfaces with a chisel or a burin. See *toreutics*.—**Flat chasing**, a method of ornamenting silverware with a punching-tool which forms the design by dots or lines.

**chasing-chisel** (chā'sing-chiz'el), *n.* One of the tools used in chasing. See *chase*[3].

**chasing-hammer** (chā'sing-ham'ėr), *n.* The implement, usually a wooden mallet, used by the chaser to strike upon the butt of the chasing-tool.

**chasing-lathe** (chā'sing-lāwth), *n.* A lathe adapted to cut screws.

**chasing-staff**, *n.* A weapon or an instrument of offense: apparently the same as *catchpole*[2]. *Grose.*

**chasing-tool** (chā'sing-tōl), *n.* A tool used in chasing. Such tools are either punches, gravers, or chisel-shaped tools with blunt edges; they are applied by being held in contact with the metal and struck lightly with a hammer or mallet.

**Chaslesian** (shāl'zi-ąn), *a.* Pertaining to the French geometer Michel Chasles (1793–1880).—**Chaslesian shell**, an infinitely thin shell of homogeneous matter, coinciding with an equipotential surface and having a thickness everywhere proportional to the attraction.

**chasm** (kazm), *n.* [< L. *chasma*, < Gr. χάσμα, a yawning hollow, gulf, chasm, any wide space or expanse (cf. χάσμη, a yawning), < √**χα* in χάσκειν, χαίνειν, yawn: see *chaos*.] 1. An open-

ing made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a cleft; a fissure; a gap; especially, a wide and deep cleft.

That deep romantic *chasm* which slanted down the green hill. *Coleridge.*

The little elves of *chasm* and cleft. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Hence—2. An interruption; a hiatus; any marked breach of continuity.

There is a whole chapter wanting here, and a *chasm* of ten pages made in the book by it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

There are great *chasms* in his facts. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 66.

**The bloody chasm**, a rhetorical phrase used for some time after the civil war of 1861–65 to designate the division between the North and the South produced by the war. [U. S.]

**chasma** (kaz'mą), *n.* [L.: see *chasm.*] 1†. A chasm. *Dr. H. More.*—2. In *pathol.*, an attack of yawning; a succession of yawns.

**chasmed** (kazmd), *a.* [< *chasm* + *-ed*².] Having a gap or chasm: as, a *chasmed* hill. [Rare.]

**chasmogamy** (kaz-mog'ą-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χάσμα*, opening, chasm, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, the opening of the perianth at the maturity of the flower: distinguished from *cleistogamy*, in which fertilization is effected while the flower remains closed.

**Chasmorhynchus** (kas-mǫ-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820, in the improper form *Casmarhynchus*), < Gr. *χάσμη*, a yawning, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A genus of fruit-crows of South America, of the family *Cotingidæ*, including the bell-birds, averanos, or arapungas, of which there are several species, as *C. variegatus*, *C. nudicollis*, *C. niveus*, and *C. tricarunculatus*. See cut under *arapunga*.

**chasmy** (kaz'mi), *a.* [< *chasm* + *-y*¹.] Abounding with chasms. [Rare.]

The *chasmy* torrent's foam-lit bed. *Wordsworth.*

**chasselas** (shas'e-las), *n.* [From *Chasselas*, a village near Mâcon, France, where a fine variety is grown.] A white grape, highly esteemed for the table.

**chasse-marée** (shas'ma-rā'), *n.* [F., < *chasser*, chase, + *marée* (> It. *marea*), tide, ult. < L. *mare*, sea: see *mere*¹, *marine*. See *chase*¹, *v.*] A French shallop or coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged and with two or three masts.

**chassepot** (shas'pō), *n.* [F., after *Chassepot*, the inventor, born 1833.] The breech-loading rifle officially introduced into the French army in 1866–68.

**chasseur** (sha-sėr'), *n.* [F., a huntsman, < *chasser*, hunt, chase: see *chase*¹, *v.*, and *chaser*¹.] 1. A huntsman.—2. A soldier. Specifically—(*a*) In the eighteenth century, a soldier chosen with others to form a company of light troops attached to a battalion. (*b*) In modern times, one of a body of light troops designed for rapid movements, especially in pursuit of an enemy. In the French army there are both mounted and foot chasseurs.

3. A domestic in the households of persons of rank in Europe, who wears a huntsman's or a semi-military livery, and performs the duties of a footman.

The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival. *Irving.*

**chassis** (shas'is), *n.* [< F. *châssis*, < *châsse*, a frame: see *chase*².] A kind of traversing frame or movable railway, on which the carriages of guns move backward and forward in action.

**chaste** (chāst), *a.* [< ME. *chaste*, *chast*, < OF. *chaste*, *caste*, F. *chaste* = Pr. *casta* = Sp. Pg. It. *casto*, < L. *castus*, chaste, pure, for **cadtus*, akin to Gr. *καθαρός*, Dor. *κοθαρός*, pure: see *cathartic*; cf. Skt. *çuddha*, pure, pp., < √ *çudh* or *çundh*, purify.] 1. Possessing chastity or sexual purity; continent; virtuous; pure.

That they may teach the young women to love their children, to be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. Tit. ii. 4, 5.

Early, bright, transient, *chaste* as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 600.

2†. Celibate; unmarried.

Iblessid be God that I have weddid fyve:
Welcome the sixte whan that ever he schal!
Forsothe I nyl not kepe me *chast* in al.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 46.

3. Free from obscenity or impurity: as, *chaste* conversation.—4. In a figurative sense: (*a*) As applied to language and literary style, free from uncouth or equivocal words and phrases, and from affected or extravagant expressions; not affected or grandiloquent.

That great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

(*b*) In *art*, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; severely simple.

Her thick brown hair . . . seemed to drape her head with a covering as *chaste* and formal as the veil of a nun. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 295.

**Chaste week**, the week beginning with Quinquagesima Sunday: so named from the injunction to observe strict continence at this time. Also called *Cleansing week*.

=Syn. 4. Simple, classic, refined.

**chaste**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *chasten*, *chastien*, *chastyen*, often (without inf. suffix *-en*) *chasty*, *chasti*, < OF. *chastier*, *castier*, F. *châtier* = Pr. *castiar*, *chastiar* = Sp. Pg. *castigar* = It. *castigare* (also introduced as an ecclesiastical word into early Teut., OHG. *chestigôn*, MHG. *kestigen*, *kastigen*, G. *kasteien* = D. *kastijden*), < L. *castigare*, make pure, chasten, chastise: see *castigate* and *chastise*, and cf. *chasten*¹.] 1. To chasten; discipline; punish; chastise. See *chasten*¹ and *chastise*, which have taken the place of this verb.

The said William un-lawfulli *chasted* hym, in brusyng of his arme and broke his hedd. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

I ne herde never in my lyve
Old man *chasty* 3ong wyf.
*Seven Sages* (ed. Wright), l. 1664.

By the whelp *chasted* is the leoun. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 483.

2. To reduce to submission; tame.

They were the firste that *chastede* hors and ladde hem with brydels. *Trevisa*, tr. Higden's Polychronicon, II. 357.

3. To bring or keep under control; restrain, as the passions.

Luke nowe for charitee, thow *chasty* thy lyppes,
That the no wordes eschape, whate so be-tydez;
Luke that presante be pristé, and presse hym bott lyttille.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1019.

With loue and awe thi wyfe thou *chasty*n,
And late feyre wordes be thi gerd [yard, rod].
*Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 53.

**chaste-eyed** (chāst'īd), *a.* Having chaste or modest eyes.

The oak-crown'd sisters and their *chaste-eyed* queen. *Collins*, Ode on the Passions.

**chastelain**†, *n.* [ME., also spelled *chartlayn*, etc., *chasteleyne*, < OF. *chastelain*, *carlelein*, m., *chartelaine*, f., mod. F. *châtelain*, m., *châtelaine*, f.: see *chatelaine*.] A castellan; a castellan's wife: with reference to the rank.

Now am I knyght, now *chastelene*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6330.

**chastelet**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *chastelet*, dim. of *chastel*, a castle: see *castle*, *castellet*.] A castle.

The erldome of envye and wratthe togideres,
With the *chastelet* of chest and chateryng-oute-of-resoun.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 84.

**chastely** (chāst'li), *adv.* [ME. *chastliche*, < *chaste* + *-liche*, -ly².] In a chaste manner. (*a*) With sexual purity; purely. (*b*) Without obscenity; decently. (*c*) Without barbarisms or uncouth phrases; tastefully: as, a composition *chastely* written.

The style [Bryant's] always pure, clear, and forcible, and often *chastely* elegant. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 171.

(*d*) Without meretricious ornament; not gaudily: as, a picture *chastely* designed.

**chasten**¹ (chā'sn), *v. t.* [< *chaste*, *a.*, + *-en*¹. See *chaste*, *v.*, and *chastise*.] 1. To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; correct; chastise; punish: formerly of corporal punishment, but now, chiefly with a moral reference, of disciplinary affliction. [Now rarely or never used for *chastise* in a physical sense.]

If he commit iniquity, I will *chasten* him with the rod of men. 2 Sam. vii. 14.

As many as I love, I rebuke and *chasten*. Rev. iii. 19.

And fear not, Enid, I should fall upon him,
Who love you, Prince, with something of the love
Wherewith we love the Heaven that *chastens* us.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To purify by discipline, as the taste; refine; make chaste: as, to *chasten* the imagination, the taste, or one's style.

They [classics] *chasten* and enlarge the mind and excite to noble actions. *Layard.*

It is certainly the duty of every one who has a good telescope, a sharp eye, and a *chastened* imagination, to watch them [the rings of Saturn] carefully, and set down exactly what he sees. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 56.

=Syn. 1. *Punish*, etc. See *chastise*.

**chasten**²†, *n.* See *chesten*.

**chastener** (chās'nėr), *n.* One who or that which chastens.

In our day, the great *chastener* and corrector of all investigation, and of the whole business of inference from the known to the unknown, is scientific inquiry into the facts of nature. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 327.

**chasteness** (chāst'nes), *n.* [< *chaste* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chaste.

**chastening** (chās'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chasten*¹, *v.*] Corrective by means of punishment or discipline.

The father's *chastening* hand. *Rowe.*

The tyrant is altered, by a *chastening* affliction, into a pensive moralist. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

**chaste-tree** (chāst'trē), *n.* The *Vitex Agnus-castus*. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

**chastiet**, *v. t.* See *chaste*.

**chastisable** (chas-tī'zą-bl), *a.* [< *chastise* + *-able*.] Deserving chastisement. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

**chastise** (chas-tīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chastised*, ppr. *chastising*. [< ME. *chastisen*, an extended form with suffix *-isen*, *-ise*, of *chastien*, chasten: see *chaste*, *v.*, and cf. *chasten*¹.] 1. To inflict pain upon by stripes, blows, or otherwise, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; punish for the purpose of amending; correct or reclaim by punishment.

Let the wives keepe their husbands secrets, or else let them be *chastised*, and kept in house and bed, till they be better. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

How fine my master is! I am afraid
He will *chastise* me. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Heaven is not always angry when he strikes,
But most *chastises* those whom most he likes.
*Pomfret*, To his Friend in Affliction.

2†. To discipline; instruct; correct the errors or faults of.

And so atte the begynning a man ought to lerne his doughters with good ensaumples, yeunge as dede the quene Proues of Hongrie, that faire and goodly *chastised* and taught her doughters, as it [is] contened in her boke. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

3†. To reduce to submission; tame.

Thilke men *chastised* and temede hors firste with bridels. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 187.

4. To restrain or refine by discipline; free from faults or excesses. [In this sense now *chasten*.]

Behold the beauty of her person *chastised* by the innocence of her thoughts. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

The gay social sense, by decency *chastised*. *Thomson.*

=Syn. 1. *Punish*, *Chasten*, *Chastise*. To *punish* is primarily and chiefly to inflict pain upon, as a retribution for misdeeds, the notion of improving the offender being absent or quite subordinate. *Chasten*, on the other hand, implies that the reformation of the offender is the aim of the punishment inflicted. The word is not now often used of human acts; it is a biblical word for the providential discipline of man: as, "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*" (Heb. xii. 6); and such expressions as "the *chastening* influence of sorrow" are in use. *Chastise* is a dignified word for corporal punishment, combining in nearly equal degrees the notions of desert and correction.

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro
To tempt or *punish* mortals. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1032.

That good God who *chastens* whom he loves. *Southey*, Madoc, I. iii. 163.

Under whose warrant I impeach thy wrong,
And by whose help I mean to *chastise* it.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

**chastisement** (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* [< ME. *chastisement*; < *chastise* + *-ment*.] Correction; punishment; pain or suffering inflicted for punishment and correction.

I have borne *chastisement*, I will not offend any more. Job xxxiv. 31.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*?
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

**chastiser** (chas-tī'zėr), *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

A *chastiser* of too big a confidence. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

**chastity** (chas'ti-ti), *n.* [< ME. *chastite*, *chastete*, < OF. *chasteiet*, *chastete*, F. *chasteté* = Pr. *castitat*, *castetat* = Sp. *castidad* = Pg. *castidade* = It. *castità*, < L. *castita(t-)s*, < *castus*, chaste: see *chaste*, *a.*] 1. The state or quality of being chaste; the state of being guiltless of unlawful sexual intercourse; sexual purity.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow . . .
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*?
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

2†. Celibacy; the unmarried state.

I schal for evermore,
Emforth my might, thi trewe servaunt be,
And holden werre alway with *chastite*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1378.

The forenamed church . . . was wont to be occupied of old time by married men and hereditary succession; the Lateran Council held at that time [A. D. 1215] preventing it, by imposing *chastity* upon all clerks and rectors of churches.

"*De Statu Blagborneshire*," quoted in Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 2.

3. Abstinence from lawful indulgence of sexual intercourse; continence due to a religious motive. [Rare.]

*Chastity* is either abstinence or continence; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

4. Freedom from obscenity, depravity, or impurity, as in thought, language, or life; moral purity.

That *chastity* of honour which felt a stain like a wound. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**5.** Purity and simplicity of style in writing.— **6.** In *art*, freedom from meretricious ornament or affectation.

Again, at a coronation, what can be more displeasing to a philosophic taste than a pretended *chastity* of ornament, at war with the very purposes of a solemnity essentially magnificent? *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

[In the last two senses *chasteness* is more commonly used.]

**chastot, chastont,** *n.* [Cf. ML. *chasto*, OF. *chaston*, F. *chaton*, the bezel of a ring: see *chaton*.] The clasp, socket, or holder for the plume of a helmet.

**chastyt,** *v. t.* A Middle English form of *chaste*.

**chasuble** (chaz'ū-bl), *n.* [Also written *chasible, chesible;* < ME. *chesible, chesuble*, etc., < OF. **chasible, chasuble*, F. *chasuble* (= Sp. *casulla;* cf. MHG. *kasugele, kasucket*, D. *kasuifel*), < ML. *casubula, casubla*, equiv. to *casula*, a mantle, a chasuble, lit. a little house (cf. It. *casupola*, a shanty), dim. of L. *casa*, a house: see *casa*. Cf. *casula* and *cassock*, of the same ult. origin.] *Eccles.*, a sleeveless vestment, originally circular in outline, but in medieval and modern use of an elliptical shape, or modified from this so as to be nearly rectangular, and provided with an aperture in the center through which to pass the head. It is worn so as to fall in front and at the back of the wearer to an equal or nearly equal distance, showing only one of its halves at a time. The chasuble is the principal vestment worn by a priest when celebrating the mass or holy communion, and is put on over the alb. It is held to represent the seamless coat of Christ, or charity symbolized by it. The material is usually rich stuff — silk, brocade, or velvet. In its oldest form it was very full and long, reaching nearly to the feet. The medieval or elliptical form, which is sometimes worn in Roman Catholic churches, reaches below the knees, and is generally ornamented with a Y-cross. The shape commonly worn in the Roman Catholic Church, however, does not reach much below the hips, and is nearly rectangular at the back, the part which falls in front being cut away at the sides so as not to impede the movement of the arms, and the two parts are frequently united merely by straps at the shoulders. The chasuble generally has a pillar or vertical stripe at the front, a Y-cross or Latin cross on the back, or on both front and back, and sometimes an edging on both sides. These ornaments are added in a different material with gold or other embroidery, and are known as the *orphreys of the chasuble*. Among the different names of the chasuble, *penula*, identifying it with the ancient Roman garment of that name, is probably the oldest. The same word occurs also in various Greek forms. It is translated "cloke" in 2 Tim. iv. 13, and is the accepted name for the chasuble in the Greek Church, generally in the form *phelonion*. The name *planeta* has also been in use from early times, and is still the term preferred in the official use of the Roman Catholic Church. The *amphibalus*, worn at one time in Gaul, seems to have been similar to or identical with the chasuble. In England the name *vestment* was in use at the time of the Reformation, both for the chasuble alone and for the chasuble with its subsidiary vestments or adjuncts, the stole, amice, and maniple. The use of the chasuble in Anglican churches continued long after the Reformation, and is maintained by certain of them (on authority claimed from the Ornaments rubric) at the present day. It is also worn in the Greek Church. See *ornament*.

Embroidered Chasuble, in the Cathedral of Siena (late 16th century).

And ge, lonely ladyes, with gowne longe fyngres,
That ge han alike and sendal to sowe, whan tyme is,
*Chasibles* for chapelleynes cherches to honoure.
*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 12.

**chat**[1] (chat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chatted*, ppr. *chatting*. [< late ME. *chatte*, a shortened form, appar. taken as the base, of *chatter*, q. v. Reduplicated *chitchat*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To converse in a familiar manner; talk without form or ceremony.

But what a fool am I, to *chat* with you,
When I should bid good-morrow to my bride.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

To *chat* awhile on their adventures passed. *Dryden.*

Sir Launcelot at her side
Laughed and *chatted*, bending over,
Half her friend and all her lover.
*T. B. Aldrich*, The Queen's Ride.

**II.**† *trans.* To talk of; converse about.

Your prattling nurse
Into a rupture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

**chat**[1] (chat), *n.* [< *chat*[1], *v.*] **1.** Free, informal speech; familiar conversation.

O, how I long to have some *chat* with her!
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

**2.** Idle talk; chatter.

This bald unjointed *chat* of his, my lord,
I answered indirectly. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

—**Syn.** See *prattle*, *n.*

**chat**[2] (chat), *n.* [< *chat*[1], with reference to their chattering cries. Cf. *chatterer*, 2, and *chack*[3].] A name of several different birds. (*a*) Any bird of the family *Saxicolidæ*, as a stonechat, whinchat, or wheatear. There are many species, chiefly African. (*b*) Specifically, the yellow-breasted chat of the United States, an oscine passerine bird, *Icteria virens*,

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*).

of the family *Muiotiltidæ*. It is about 7½ inches long, green above, white below, has a golden-yellow breast, and is remarkable for the volubility and mimicry of its song, as well as for the evolutions which the male performs on the wing during the mating season.

**chat**[3] (chat), *n.* [< ME. *chat*, a cat, also a catkin, < OF. *chat*, a cat (cf. *chaton, chatton*, a catkin): see *cat*[1], and cf. *catkin, catling*.] **1.** A cat. See *cat*[1].

The firy *chat* he alouge withoute more
And of Archadie the cruel tusshy bore.
*MS. Digby*, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** A catkin.

The long Peper comethe first, whan the Lef begynnethe to come; and it is lyche the *Chattes* of Haselle, that comethe before the Lef, and it hangethe lowe.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 168.

**3.** A key or samara of the ash or maple. [Prov. Eng.]

**chat**[4] (chat), *n.* [A particular use of *chat*[3], a catkin, or a var. of *chit*[1], a little twig, a child, etc.: see *chit*[1].] **1.** A twig; a little stick; a fragment.— **2.** A child. [Prov. Eng.]— **Chat potatoes,** small potatoes.

**château** (sha-tō'), *n.*; pl. *châteaux* (-tōz'). [F., < OF. *chastel, castel*, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] A castle; a manor-house; a large and stately residence, usually in the country: chiefly with reference to France or southern Europe. The word is very frequent in French use in local names. Such names are often attached to wines. See phrases below.— **Château Chignon,** a red wine made in the department of Nièvre, France. **Château en Espagne.** Same as *castle in Spain*. See *castle*.— **Château Haut-Brion,** a red Bordeaux wine made in the district of Haut Médoc. It is often classed in the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, or may be considered as the first of the second grade.— **Château Lafflitte,** a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Pauillac, in the district of Médoc. It belongs to the first grade of Bordeaux red wines.— **Château La Rose,** a red Bordeaux wine, the first growth of the La Rose wines (which see, under *wine*). It is usually considered a wine of the second grade, but the vintage of some years ranks with the first.— **Château La Tour,** a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of St.-Lambert, in the district of Médoc. It is one of the first grades of Bordeaux red wines, and ranks after Château Lafflitte and Château Margaux.— **Château La Tour Blanche,** a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It ranks with Château Suduiraut, being second only to Château Yquem.— **Château Margaux,** a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Margaux. It is one of the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, ranking either first of all or second only to Château Lafflitte.— **Château Suduiraut,** a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac.— **Château Yquem,** a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It is considered the chief of the white wines of Bordeaux commonly called Sauternes.

**chatelain** (shat'e-lān), *n.* [< F. *châtelain*, < OF. *chastelain*, < ML. *castellanus:* see *castellan*.] **1.** A castellan.— **2.** In France, formerly, a territorial lord who had the right of possessing a castle.

The *chatelaines* and mayors [of Neuchâtel], who preside in the several courts of justice, are also of his [the king's] nomination. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 376.

**chatelaine** (shat'e-lān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *chastelaine*, < ME. *chasteleyne*, < OF. *chastelaine*, F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain:* see *chatelain* and *castellan*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A female castellan; the lady of the castle or château. See *chatelain*.— **2.** A chain, or group of chains, worn by castellans, by which the keys of a castle were suspended from the girdle; hence, a similar modern device for suspending watch-keys, seals, trinkets, etc.; and so, by extension, the trinkets themselves.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a chatelaine: as, a *chatelaine* watch.

**chatelet**†, *n.* [< F. *châtelet:* see *chalet* and *castellet, castlet*.] A little castle.

**chatellany** (shat'e-lā-ni), *n.*; pl. *chatellanies* (-niz). [< F. *châtellenie*, < ML. *castellania:* see *castellany*.] Same as *castellany*.

This princely republic [Neuchâtel] is divided into four *chatellanies* and fifteen mayories.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 375.

**chathamite** (chat'am-īt), *n.* [< *Chatham* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of chloanthite, from Chatham, in the State of Connecticut.

**chati** (cha-tē'), *n.* [Appar. a native South American name, assimilated to F. *chat*, a cat.] A name of the *Felis mitis*, a small spotted South American cat.

**Chatoëssina** (kat'ō-e-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chatoëssus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Clupeidæ*, having the mouth transverse and inferior, narrow, and toothless, the upper jaw overlapping the lower, and the abdomen serrated: a synonym of *Dorosomidæ* (which see).

**chatoëssine** (kat-ō-es'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chatoëssina*.

**Chatoëssus** (kat-ō-es'us), *n.* [NL.; also written *Chatoessus, -esus;* appar. erroneously formed < Gr. *χαιτήεις*, fem. *χαιτήεσσα*, with a long mane, < *χαίτη*, long flowing hair, a mane: see *chæta*.] A genus of isospondylous fishes, of the family *Dorosomidæ* or gizzard-shads. See *Dorosoma*.

**chaton** (F. pron. sha-tôn'), *n.* [F., < OF. *chaston, caston* = It. *castone* (ML. *chasto*), bezel, prob. < OHG. *chasto*, MHG. G. *kasten*, a box, chest, also applied to a bezel: see *chest*[1].] The head or top of a ring; the part which receives a stone, device, or ornament of any kind; also, the whole top, including the stone or seal. See *bezel*.

The double-headed axe is also engraved on the famous *chaton* of the ring discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mykenæ.
*A. H. Sayce*, Prof. to Schliemann's Troja, p. 20.

The intaglio on the oval *chaton* of the other gold ring presents an equally strange subject.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 269.

**chatoyancy** (sha-toi'an-si), *n.* [< *chatoyant:* see *-ancy*.] The quality of being chatoyant.

**chatoyant** (sha-toi'ant; F. pron. sha-two-yoṅ'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *chatoyant*, ppr. of *chatoyer*, change luster like the eye of a cat, < *chat*, cat: see *cat*[1].] **I.** *a.* Changing in luster or color, like a cat's eye in the dark.

Deluded little wretch, . . . going to your first party, . . . now for the first time swimming into the frothy, *chatoyant*, sparkling, undulating sea of laces and satins, and white-armed, flower-crowned maidens.
*O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

**II.** *n.* A kind of hard stone or gem having when cut and polished a chatoyant luster; cat's-eye.

**chatoyment** (sha-toi'ment), *n.* [< F. *chatoiement*, < *chatoyer:* see *chatoyant*.] Exhibition of changeable colors, or changeableness of color, as in a mineral; play of colors.

**chatra** (chat'rä), *n.* Same as *chattah*.

**chat-roller** (chat'rō'lėr), *n.* An ore-crushing machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, for grinding roasted ore. *E. H. Knight.*

**chatsome** (chat'sum), *a.* [< *chat*[1] + *-some*.] Chatty; full of gossip. *Mackay.*

**chatt** (chat), *n.* Same as *chack*[2].

**chattah** (chat'ä), *n.* [Hind. *chhātā*, also *chhātū, chhatr*, < Skt. *chhattra*, < √ *chhad*, cover.] In India, an umbrella. See *umbrella*. Also *chatra*.

**chattation** (cha-tā'shon), *n.* [< *chat*[1] + *-ation*.] Chat; idle talk; gossip. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

**chattel** (chat'el or -l), *n.* [< ME. *chatel, chetel* (with pl. *chateus, chateus, chateux*, after OF.), < OF. *chatel*, assibilated form of *catel* (> ME. *catel*), cattle, goods, property: see *cattle* and *capital*[2].] **1.** Property; wealth; goods; stock. See *cattle*, 1.

Alwher with *chatel* mon mai luue cheape [anywhere with wealth one may buy love].
*Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 271.

To dealen his feder [father's] *chetel* to needfule.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 224.

**2.** An article of personal property; a movable: usually in the plural, goods; movable assets.

In *law* the term includes also (for most purposes, at least) any interest in land other than an estate for life or of inheritance.

Godes and *chateux*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras.

No wiser than their mothers, household stuff,
Live *chattels*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Are flesh and blood a ware?
Are heart and soul a *chattel*?
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 215.

**Chattel mortgage**, a transfer of chattels from one person, usually a debtor, to another, usually his creditor, on condition that it is to be void on the future payment of a sum of money, or in some other specified contingency, and that in the mean time, and usually also only until some default or danger intervenes, the transferror may retain the possession of the property.—**Chattel personal**, an article of tangible personal property, such as an animal, furniture, grain, etc., including evidences of debt. Chattels personal are usually spoken of simply as chattels, or tautologically as *goods and chattels*.—**Chattel real**, or **chattel interest**, an estate in land other than one for life or of inheritance, as a lease for years.—**Chattel vegetable**, a designation sometimes applied to trees when severed from the ground, to the fruit and produce of trees when severed from the body of the tree, and to emblements. =**Syn.** *Effects*, *Goods*, etc. See *property*.

**chattel** (chat'el or -l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chattel* or *chattelled*, ppr. *chattling* or *chattelling*. [< *chattel*, *n.*] To regard as a chattel; reduce to the condition of a chattel. [Rare.]

**chattelism** (chat'el-izm or -l-izm), *n.* [< *chattel* + *-ism*.] 1. The condition of holding chattels.—2. The state of being a chattel.

**chattelize** (chat'el-iz or -l-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chattelized*, ppr. *chattelizing*. [< *chattel* + *-ize*.] To consider or class as a chattel or chattels; reduce to the rank of a chattel.

This system of *chattelized* humanity [negro slavery] rested upon that false relation of arbitrary power upon the one side, and dependence and helplessness on the other, which is the life of every form of oppression.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 251.

**chatter** (chat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *chateren*, *chatren*, *cheateren*, chatter, with a dim. form *chiteren* (> E. *chitter*[1]; cf. *chitchat*), appar. an imitative variation of a form **cwiteren*, **quiteren*, mod. E. *quitter* = Sc. *quhitter*, twitter, = Sw. *qvittra* = Dan. *kvidre*, twitter, chirp, = D. *kwetteren*, chatter, warble: prob. a variation of what is prop. a freq. form connected with AS. *cwethan*, say, speak: see *bequeath* and *quoth*, and cf. *twitter*. Shortened to *chat*[1], q. v.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, as a magpie or a monkey.

Sparuwe is a *cheaterinde* brid, *cheatereth* ever ant chirmeth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 152.

Thu *chaterest* so doth on [an] Irish preost.
*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 822.

Apes that moe and *chatter* at me. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Yes; they are Birds, and let them sing, they're Birds, and let them *chatter*.
*Constantine and Arete* (Child's Ballads, I. 309).

2. To make a rapid rattling noise, as the teeth, from cold or fright.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me *chatter*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Oh! what's the matter? what's the matter?
What is't that ails young Harry Gill?
That evermore his teeth they *chatter*,
*Chatter*, *chatter*, *chatter* still!
*Wordsworth*, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

3. To talk thoughtlessly, idly, or rapidly; jabber; gabble.

How we *chattered* like two church daws!
*Browning*, A Lovers' Quarrel.

People still *chatter* about the mythical exploits of Tell, but hardly any one has heard of this little piece of successful resistance to oppression, done only twelve years back. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 237.

4†. To argue.

If Wratthe wrastel with the pore he hath the worse ende;
For if they bothe pleyne the pore is but fieble,
And if he chyde or *chatre* hym chieuth the worse.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 226.

5. To jar, so as to form a series of nicks or notches, as a cutting-tool.

If a tool for use in a slide rest is too keen for its allotted duty, the only result under ordinary circumstances is, that it will jar or *chatter* (that is, tremble and cut numerous indentations in the work).
*J. Rose*, Pract. Machinist, p. 152.

II. *trans.* To utter as one who or that which chatters: as, to *chatter* nonsense.

Their service consisted in precipitate and very irreverent *chattering* of certain Prayers and Hymns to our blessed Saviour and to the blessed Virgin.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

Your birds of knowledge that, in dusky air,
*Chatter* futurity. *Dryden*.

They *chatter'd* trifles at the door.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxix.

**chatter** (chat'ėr), *n.* [< *chatter*, *v.*] 1. A succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, especially if discordant or jarring, like those uttered by a magpie or a monkey; rapid and imperfectly articulated utterance.

The mimic ape began his *chatter*.
*Swift*, The Beasts' Confession.

2. The noise made by the teeth striking together repeatedly and rapidly, as under the influence of cold or fright.—3. Idle or foolish talk.

The murmuring multitude beneath me, on whom his spasmodic *chatter* fell like a wet blanket.
*Wendell Phillips*, Speeches and Lectures, p. 61.

=**Syn.** 3. See *prattle*, *n.*

**chatteration**† (chat-ėr-ā'shon), *n.* [< *chatter* + *-ation*.] The act of chattering; the disposition or habit of talking much. *Johnson*. [Colloq.]

**chatter-basket** (chat'ėr-bâs'ket), *n.* A prattling child. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**chatterbox** (chat'ėr-boks), *n.* One who talks incessantly: applied chiefly to children.

**chatterer** (chat'ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who chatters; a prater; an idle talker.—2. The popular name of birds of the genus *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense, or *Bombycilla*. The Bohemian chatterer is *A. garrulus*; the chatterer of Carolina, or cedar-bird, *A. cedrorum*; the chatterer of Japan, *A. phœnicopterus*. The name is sometimes given to some related birds. See cut under *waxwing*.

**chatterstert**, *n.* [ME. *chaterestre*; < *chatter* + *-ster*.] One who chatters; a chatterer.

Site nu stille, *chaterestre*!
*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 655.

**chatter-water** (chat'ėr-wâ'tėr), *n.* [With allusion to tea-party gossiping.] Tea. [Prov. Eng.]

**chattery**† (chat'ėr-i), *n.* [< *chat*[1] + *-ery*, or < *chatter* + *-y*. Cf. *chattation*.] Chat; idle talk; light conversation.

Easy and cheerful *chattery*. *Mme. D'Arblay*.

**chat-thrush** (chat'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Cossyphus*.

**chattiness** (chat'i-nes), *n.* [< *chatty* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being chatty; talkativeness.

**chattocks** (chat'oks), *n. pl.* [< *chat*[4] + dim. *-ock-s*.] Refuse wood, left in making fagots. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

**chatty**[1] (chat'i), *a.* [< *chat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Given to free conversation or chatting; talkative.

As *chatty* as your parrot.
*Lady M. W. Montagu*, Letters, i. 35.

He found her as handsome as she had been last year; as good-natured, and as unaffected, though not quite so *chatty*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 287.

2. Conversational and entertaining in style; unconventional; easy: as, a *chatty* letter.

**chatty**[2] (chat'i), *n.*; pl. *chatties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind.] In India, an earthen pot, nearly spherical in shape, used for carrying water and other liquids.

**chat-wood** (chat'wûd), *n.* Little sticks; fuel. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**chau** (chou), *n.* A unit of weight in Cochin China, equal to three fifths of a grain troy.

**Chaucerism** (châ'sėr-izm), *n.* [< *Chaucer* + *-ism*.] A word or an expression peculiar to or characteristic of the writings of Chaucer (about 1340–1400).

Thus I should question the employment of such *Chauceriems*, to use Ben Jonson's phrase.
*Trench*, Study of Words, p. 154.

**chaud-medley** (shōd'med'li), *n.* [Also *chaudmelee*, *chaud-mille*; < OF. *chaude*, hot (< L. *calidus*: see *calid*), + *medlee*, fight: see *medley*, *mellay*, *mêlée*.] In *law*, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion: a word often erroneously used as synonymous with *chance-medley*. *Mozley and Whiteley*.

**chaud-mellet**, *n.* See *chaud-medley*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**chaudron**†, **chaldron**[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chauldron*, *chawdron*, *chawndron*, *chawtherne* (not found in ME.), < OF. *chaudun*, *chaudin*, *caudun*, *caldun* (ML. *calduna*), < MLG. *kalduine*, *koldüne*, *kallüne*, usually in pl. *kalduncn*, etc., LG. *kaldunen*, *koldunen* = MHG. *kaldüne*, pl. *kaldünen*, G. *kaldaunen* (> Dan. *kallun*), entrails, guts (= Pol. and Little Russ. *kaldun* (barred *l*), belly, paunch, = Bohem. *kaldoun*, entrails, = Croatian *kalduni*, lungs); perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. W. *coludd-yn*, gut, bowel, *coludd*, guts, bowels.] Entrails.

Add thereto a tiger's *chaudron*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

*Lapet*. Sheep-heads will stay with thee?
*Gal*. Yes, sir, or *chauldrons*.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Nice Valour, iii. 2.

**chaufet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *chafe*.

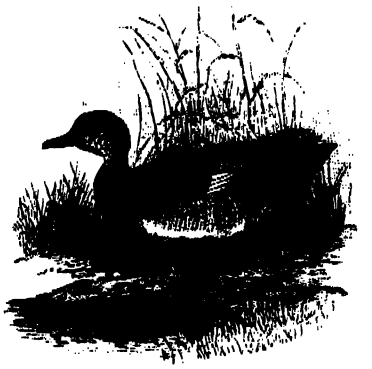
**chauffer**, **chaufer** (shâ'fėr), *n.* [< F. *chaufer*, heat, make hot (see *chafe*); or < F. *chaufour*, a lime-kiln, < *chaux*, lime (see *chalk*, *calx*[1]), + *four*, oven, furnace.] In *chem.*, a small furnace, a cylindrical box of sheet-iron, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom. See *chafer*[2], 2.

**chauk-daw** (châk'dâ), *n.* [< *chauk*, = *chough*, + *daw*[1]. Cf. *caddow*.] A local British name for the chough or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.

**chaul**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jowl*.

**chauldron**†, *n.* Same as *chaudron*.

**Chaulelasmus** (kâ-le-las'mus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1838), < Gr. *χαυλ-*, as in *Chauliodus*, q. v., + *ἔλασμα*, a (metal) plate.] A genus of *Anatinæ* or fresh-water ducks; the gadwalls: so



Gray Duck, or Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus streperus*).

called from the prominent lamellæ of the bill. The common gadwall is *C. streperus*; another species, *C. couesi*, inhabits the Fanning islands in Polynesia. Also called *Chauliodus*.

**Chauliodon** (kâ-lī'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαυλιόδων*, *χαυλιόδους* (*-οδοντ-*), with outstanding teeth: see *Chauliodus*.] Same as *Chauliodus*, 1.

**chauliodont** (kâ-lī'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chauliodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ*. *Jordan and Gilbert*.

**chauliodontid** (kâ'li-ō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ*.

**Chauliodontidæ** (kâ'li-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chauliodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Chauliodon*. They have an elongated body covered with thin deciduous scales; the head compressed; the mouth deep, its upper margin bounded by the intermaxillaries mesially and the supramaxillaries laterally; no barbels or pseudobranchiæ; and the dorsal fin anterior. The few species are deep-sea fishes with phosphorescent eye-like spots in rows along the lower or under surface of the body.

**Chauliodus** (kâ-lī'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαυλιόδους*, also *χαυλιόδων* (*-οδοντ-*), with outstanding teeth or tusks, < *χαυλι-* (< (appar.) *χάλεω* (√ **χα*), yawn, gape: see *chaos*, *chasm*) + *ὀδούς*, Ionic *ὀδών* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of fishes with a few very large exserted anterior teeth, typical of the family *Chauliodontidæ*. Also called *Chauliodon*.—2. Same as *Chaulelasmus*.

**chaulmugra**, **chaulmaugra** (châl-mug'rȧ, -mâ'grȧ), *n.* [E. Ind.] A handsome East Indian bixaceous tree, *Gynocardia odorata*, with fragrant flowers and a large fruit resembling a shaddock. The seeds yield an oil that has long been highly valued in India and China as a remedy for leprosy and other skin-diseases, rheumatism, etc.; for leprosy it has been considered a specific.

**chaum** (châm), *n.* [See *chawn*.] Same as *chawn*. [Prov. Eng.]

**chaumontelle** (shō-mon-tel'), *n.* [F.] A fine pear which is much grown and attains a large size in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and in the southern parts of England.

**chaunt**, *v.* and *n.* See *chawn*.

**Chaunacidæ** (kâ-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaunax* (*Chaunac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chaunax*: same as *Chaunacinæ*.

**Chaunacinæ** (kâ-na-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaunax* (*Chaunac-*) + *-inæ*.] In Gill's system, a subfamily of *Antennariidæ*, typified by the genus *Chaunax*, with cuboid head, only a rostral spine or tentacle, and low soft dorsal fin.

**Chaunax** (kâ'naks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Chaunacinæ*.

**chauncelt**, **chauncelert**. Obsolete forms of *chancel*, *chancellor*.

**chaundlert**, **chaundelert**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chandler*.

**chaundry**†, *n.* See *chandry*.

**chaunge**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *change*.

**chaungeling**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *changeling*.

**chaunler**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler*.

**chaunt**†, *v.* and *n.* See *chant*.

**chaunter**†, *n.* See *chanter*[1].

**chauntress**†, *n.* See *chantress*.

**chauntry**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chantry*.

**chaup** (châp), *n.* [= *chap*[1], 2. Cf. *caup*[3] = *coup*[1].] A Scotch form of *chap*[1], 2.

**chauro, chauros** (chä-ō′rō, -rōs), *n.* [Mex.] Same as *churro*.

**chaus**[1] (chous), *n.* [Also written *chiaus, chiaous*, and more recently *chaoush*, repr. Turk. *chā'ush*, an interpreter, a messenger: see *chouse*.] Same as *chouse*, 1.

**chaus**[2] (kā′us), *n.* [NL., appar. from a native name.] 1. The marsh-lynx, *Felis chaus*, inhabiting portions of Asia and Africa.—2. [*cap.*] A generic name of the aquatic lynxes resembling the above: as, *Chaus libyæus*, the Libyan chaus, and *C. caffer*, the Kafir cat. They live on birds or small quadrupeds, on which they spring like the domestic cat. They are somewhat larger than the cat, have the peculiarity of being fond of the water, and are excellent swimmers.

**chaussée** (shō-sā′), *n.* [F., abbr. of *rez de chaussée*, the ground floor: *rez*, on a level with, level (= *ras*, close-shaven, < L. *rasus*, pp. of *radere*, shave: see *rase, raze*); *de*, of; *chaussée*, an embankment, a road: see *causeway*.] In *fort.*, the level of the soil.

**chausses** (shō′sez; F. pron. shōs), *n. pl.* [F. *chausse*, pl. *chausses*, = Pr. *calsa, caussa* = Cat. *calsas* = Sp. *calza* = Pg. *calças* = It. *calzo, calza*, < L. *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*, and cf. *calsons*.] 1. Formerly, the clothing of the legs and feet and of the body below the waist.—2. In *medieval armor*, the defensive covering of the legs, used before the introduction of cuisses and leg-pieces of plate-armor. The chausses of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were either of linked mail or made not unlike the gambeson; in either case the defensive part did not cover the lower portion of the body and the back of the thighs, for this would have interfered with the seat on the saddle, but was attached to a sort of short breeches of linen, leather, or other similar material. See first cut (fig. 1) under *armor*.

**chausson**†, *n.* [F. *chausson* (= It. *calzone*, in pl. *calzoni* (see *calsons*), < *chausse*, hose: see *chausses*.] In *medieval armor*: (*a*) The covering for the foot: a general term, applied as well to the solleret (which see) as to the stocking of chain-mail of the early middle ages. (*b*) A secondary or additional leg-piece, as the leather garment covering the thigh, whether over the chausses of mail or replacing them for the convenience of the seat on the saddle; also, a similar garment of gamboised work. *Hewitt.*

**chauvin** (F. pron. shō-vaṅ′), *n.* [F., said to be "after a soldier named Nicolas *Chauvin*, so enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I., and so demonstrative in his manifestations of his adoration of him, that his comrades turned him into ridicule." The name *Chauvin* is the same as *Calvin*: see *Calvinism*.] One of those veterans of the first French empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed the most unbounded admiration of his person and his acts; hence, any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm, or by passionate and unreasonable devotion to any cause.

**chauvinism** (shō′vi-nizm), *n.* [< *chauvin* + *-ism*, after F. *chauvinisme*.] The sentiments of a chauvin; enthusiastic, unreflecting devotion to any cause; especially, absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.

Sir, I have no sympathy with *chauvinism* of any kind, but, surely, of all kinds that is the worst which obtrudes pitiful national jealousies and rivalries into the realm of science. *Huxley*, Address at Harvey Tricentenary, p. 307.

**chauvinist** (shō′vi-nist), *n.* [< *chauvin* + *-ist*.] A person imbued with chauvinism; a chauvin.

During the Crimean War they [the Slavophils] were known to be among the extreme *Chauvinists* who urged the necessity of planting the Greek cross on the desecrated dome of St. Sophia in Constantinople, and hoped to see the Emperor proclaimed "Panslavonic Tsar."
*D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 411.

The Russian *Chauvinists* were flattered by seeing that the "true German Baron," which Bismarck affected to be, followed with much closer attention than any of his colleagues the new liberal movement in our [Russia's] Press and literature. Translated in *Lowe's* Bismarck, I. 244.

**chauvinistic** (shō-vi-nis′tik), *a.* [< *chauvinist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by chauvinism; fanatically devoted to any cause.

Considerations which are not advanced in anything like a *chauvinistic* spirit. *Athenæum*, No. 3076, p. 470.

The somewhat threatening attitude of France toward Italy—or rather the possibility of France relapsing into her *chauvinistic* proclivities, as soon as she is freed from the German incubus. *The Nation*, Sept. 14, 1871, p. 171.

**chavet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaff*[1].

**chavel**† (chav′el), *n.* [(1) < ME. *chavel, chavyl*, < AS. *ceafl*, pl. *ceaflas*, = OS. *kafl*, pl. *kaflôs*, jaw, = MLG. *kavel, kavel*, jaw, gums, palate; with formative *-l* (and equiv. to Icel. *kjaptr, kjöptr* (*pt* pron. as *ft*) = Norw. *kjeft, kjæft; kjept, kjæft* = Sw. *käft* = Dan. *kjæft* (> E. *chaft, chap*[2], *chop*[3]), jaw, with formative *-t*); cf. MLG. *kive, kewe*, jaw of a fish, gill, = OHG. *chiwa, chewa, chiwe*, MHG. *kewe*, also *kiuwel*, also OHG. *chouwe*, MHG. *chouwe, kouwe, köuwe*, jaw, the cavity of the mouth, = MD. *kouwe*, the cavity of the mouth; with formatives as mentioned, and change of *w* to *v* or *f*, < AS. *cēowan* (pret. *cēaw*), ME. *cheven*, E. *chew* = OHG. *chiuwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, G. *kauen*, etc., chew: see *chew*, and cf. *chaw*[1], *chaw*[2]. With these words are confused in part the forms and senses of (2) D. *kevel*, gum, = MHG. *kivel, kievel, kiefel*, also *kiver*, G. *kiefer* (with formative *-el* or *-er*), jaw, gill, also MHG. *kieffe*, gill, G. *kiefe*, jaw, gill, = LG. *kiffe*, jaw, *keve*, gill, = Dan. *kjæve*, jaw, prop. from the verb represented by MHG. *kifen, kiffen*, gnaw, chew: see *chafer*[1]. The ME. form *chavel*, commonly in pl. *chavels* (written *chaueles*), passed over into the forms *chauele, chawel, chawle, chaul, chowle*, whence mod. E. *jowl*. To the same form through *chawl* is due in part the mod. E. *chaw*[2] = *jaw*: see *chaw*[2], *jaw*, and *jowl*, and cf. *chap*[2], *chop*[3], *chaft*.] The jaw; especially, the jaw of a beast.

He strake the dragon in at the *chavyl*,
That it come out at the navyl.
*Ywaine and Gawin*, l. 1991.

I scok [var. *shook*] tham be the herdes sua [var. *so*]
That I thair *chaftes* [var. *chauelis, chaules, chaulis*] raue
[reft, var. *i-wraste*] in tua [var. *two*].
*Cursor Mundi*, l. 7510.

**chavel** (chav′el), *v. t.* [Also *chawel*; < *chavel*, *n.*, with ref. to *chaw*[1], *chew*: see *chavel*, *n.*, *chaw*[1], *chew*.] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

**chavel-bone**†, *n.* [ME. *chavyl-bon*; < *chavel* + *bone*.] A jaw-bone.

With this *chavyl-bon* I xal [shall] the sle.
*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 37.

**chavender** (chav′en-dėr), *n.* [See *cheven*.] The fish otherwise called the *chub* or *cheven*.

The bream, the cap, the chub and *chavender*,
And many more that in fresh waters are.
*John Dennys*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 167.

These are a choice bait for the chub or *chavender*.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

**Chavica** (kav′i-kä), *n.* [NL., from the name of the plants in the South Sea islands.] A genus of plants, natural order *Piperaceæ*, including the common long pepper and the betel-pepper. The species are now usually referred to the genus *Piper* (which see).

**chavicha** (chav′i-chä), *n.* An Alaskan Indian name of the Californian salmon or quinnat, *Oncorhynchus chavicha*. Also *tchawytcha, chaoucha, chowcecha*, and *chouicha*.

**chavicic** (cha-vis′ik), *a.* [< *Chavica* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Chavica*.—**Chavicic acid**, an acid found in pepper, and forming when extracted from it an amorphous resinous mass.

**chavicin, chavicine** (chav′i-sin), *n.* [< *Chavica* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An organic principle analogous to piperine, found in pepper.

**chavish**[1] (chav′ish), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *chatter*.] A confused chattering; a chattering, prattling, or murmuring noise. [Prov. Eng.]

**chavish**[2] (chav′ish), *a.* [E. dial.] Peevish; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

**chaw**[1] (châ), *v.* [A var. of *chew*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. Same as *chew*, 1. [Now only dialectal or vulgar.]

I am in love: revenge is now the cud
That I do *chaw*.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

[Love] swallows us and never *chaws*; . . .
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.
*Donne*, The Broken Heart.

2†. Same as *chew*, 2.

*Chawing* vengeaunce all the way I went.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 29.

**Chawed up**, demolished; badly discomfited. [U. S. slang.]

II. *intrans.* To be sulky. [Prov. Eng.]

**chaw**[2] (châ), *n.* [< *chaw*[1], *v.*] As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew, especially of tobacco; a quid. [Vulgar.]

**chaw**[2]† (châ), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *chawe*; now *jaw*, q. v.] The jaw.

The *chawe* and the r[illegible] of the necke.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 2.

[This form occurred twice in the original edition (1611) of the authorized version of the Scriptures (Ezek. xxix. 4, xxxviii. 4), but in modern editions has been changed.]

**chaw-bacon** (châ′bā′kn), *n.* [< *chaw*[1] + obj. *bacon*.] A country lout; a bumpkin. [Colloq., Eng.]

The *chawbacons*, hundreds of whom were the Earl's tenants, raised a shout. *Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, ii. 10.

**chaw-bone**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *jaw-bone*.

**chawcers**†, *n. pl.* [< F. *chaussure* or OF. *chauçoire*, shoes, foot-gear, < *chausser*, shoe: see *chausses*.] Shoes.

**chawdron**†, *n.* See *chaudron*.

**chawel**†, *n.* Same as *chavel*.

**chawel**†, *v. t.* Same as *chavel*.

**chawl**†, *n.* A contracted form of *chavel*. See *chavel*, *n.*, and *jowl*.

**chawm**†, *v.* and *n.* See *chawn*.

**chawn**† (chân), *v.* [Early mod. E. also written *chaun, chawne, choan, choane*, and erroneously *chaum, chaume*; perhaps for **jawn*, a dial. form of *yawn*, q. v. (cf. *chaw*[2], obs. form of *jaw*, and *chawl, chaul*, obs. forms of *jowl*); or perhaps (through *choan*) ult. < ME. *chinen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. *cīnan* (pret. *cān*), chine, gape: see *chine*[1], and cf. *shone* (pron. shōn or shon), ult. < AS. *scān*, pret. of *scīnan*, shine.] I. *intrans.* To gape; open; yawn. *Sherwood.*

II. *trans.* To cause to yawn; open.

O thou all-bearing earth, . . .
O *chaune* thy brest,
And let me sinke into thee.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

**chawn**† (chân), *n.* [Also written *chaun* (and erroneously *chawm, chaum*); from the verb.] A gape; a gap.

The sun, with its mighty heat, so parched and filled it with chops and *chawns*.
*Bp. Craft*, On Burnet's Theory of the Earth, p. 113.

*Fendasse* [F.], a cleft, rift, chop, *choane*. *Cotgrave.*

**chaw-stick** (châ′stik), *n.* Same as *chew-stick*.

**chay**[1], **shay** (shā), *n.* [A false sing. for the supposed pl. *chaise*.] A chaise. [Colloq.]

Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss *shay*?
*O. W. Holmes*, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

**chay**[2], **chaya-root** (chā, chā′ä-rōt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

**chay**[3] (shā), *n.* A European name for a Persian weight, the batman of Shiraz, equal to 12¼ pounds avoirdupois.

**chayer**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chair*.

**chaysel**†, *n.* See *chaisel*.

**cheap**† (chēp), *v.* [Also (chiefly dial.) *chap, chop* (see *chap*[4], *chop*[2]); < ME. *chepen, cheapien, chapien*, < AS. *ceāpian*, traffic, trade, buy or sell, buy, bribe (*ge-ceāpian*, buy) (also *cȳpan*, sell), = OS. *kōpōn* = OFries. *kāpia* = D. *koopen* = MLG. *kōpen*, LG. *kopen* = OHG. *choufōn, coufōn, koufōn, choufen, coufen, koufen*, MHG. *koufen, keufen*, traffic, trade, buy or sell, G. *kaufen*, buy (G. *ver-kaufen* = OS. *far-kōpon*, sell), = Icel. *kaupa*, trade, bargain, = Sw. *köpa* = Dan. *kjöbe*, buy, = Goth. *kaupōn*, traffic, trade (cf. OBulg. *kupiti* = Serv. *kupiti* = Bohem. *koupiti* = Pol. *kupić* = Russ. *kupiti*; Hung. *kupecz*, buy; Finn. *kauppata*, trade; from Teut.), in form appar. from the noun (AS. *ceāp*, etc.: see *cheap*, *n.*), but the verb is found earlier and is appar. not orig. Teut., but derived at an early period, through the traffic with Italy, < L. *cauponari*, traffic, trade, < *caupo*(*n*-), also *copo*(*n*-), later also *cupo*(*n*-), a petty tradesman, a huckster, an innkeeper (> OHG. *choufo*, a tradesman, trader, merchant); cf. *caupōna*, a female huckster, a landlady, *caupona*, a retail shop, a tavern, inn; cf. Gr. *κάπηλος*, a huckster, *καπηλεύειν*, drive a petty trade, *καπηλεία*, retail trade, *καπηλεῖον*, a tavern. According to Grimm and others, the verb (Goth. *kaupōn*) is connected with Goth. *kaupatjan*, strike, with ref. to striking a bargain, orig. make an agreement by striking hands. But the Goth. *kaupatjan* means 'strike' only in the sense of 'buffet, slap,' in assault, and has no cognates (in that form and sense) in the other tongues. The figure of 'striking' a bargain or agreement occurs in Latin (*fœdus ferire* or *percutere*) and in AS. (*wedd sleán*, as a translation of the Latin), but appar. not otherwise in the early Teut. The verb *cheap* is now superseded by *cheapen*, q. v. See *cheap*, *n.*, *chaffer*[1].] I. *intrans.* To trade; traffic; bargain; chaffer; ask the price of goods; cheapen goods.

Were I worth al the wone of wymmen alyue,
& al the wele of the worlde were in my honde,
I schulde *cheyen* & chose, to cheue [obtain] me a lorde.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1271.

I see you come to *cheap* and not to buy.
*Heywood*, Edw. IV., p. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To bargain for; chaffer for; ask the price of; offer a price for; cheapen.

Who so *chepud* my chaffare chiden I wolde,
But he profred to paye a peny or tweyne
More than it was worth.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 380.

**2.** To buy; purchase.

Such chaffare I *chepe* at the chapitre.
*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 159.

As a spanyel sche wol on him lepe,
Til that sche fynde som man hir to *chepe*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 208.

**3.** To sell.

Ancre [anchoress] that is cheapild, hoo *cheapeth* hire soule [to] the chepmon of helle. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 418.

**cheap**† (chēp), *n.* [< ME. *cheep, chepe, chep, cheap*, trade, traffic, bargain, price, < AS. *ceáp*, trade, traffic, price, also cattle (cf. *fee*), = OS. *kōp* = OFries. *kāp* = D. *koop* = MLG. *kōp*, LG. *koop* = OHG. *chouf, couf, kouf*, MHG. *kouf*, G. *kauf*, trade, traffic, bargain, purchase, = Icel. *kaup* = Sw. *köp* = Dan. *kjöb*, bargain, purchase; from the verb: see *cheap*, *v.* Hence in comp. *chapfare*, now *chaffer*, *chapman*, also abbr. *chap*. In ME. the noun is esp. common in the phrases *god chep*, early mod. E. *good cheap* (= D. *goed koop* = LG. *göd köp* = North Fries. *göd küp* = Icel. *gōtt kaup* = Sw. *godt köp* = Dan. *godt kjöb*), lit., like F. *bon marché*, a good price or bargain; and *gret chep*, early mod. E. *great cheap*, a great bargain, whence by abbr. *cheap*, *a.*, q. v.] **1.** Trade; traffic; chaffer; chaffering.

Al for on [one] y wolde yeve threo withoute *chep*.
*Spec. of Lyr. Poetry* (ed. Wright), p. 39.

**2.** A market; a market-place: in this sense extant in several place-names, as *Cheapside* and *Eastcheap* in London, *Chepstow*, etc.

The Walbrook, then and for centuries to come a broad river-channel, . . . deep enough to float the small boats used in the traffic up from the Thames to the very edge of the *Cheap*, or market-place.
*J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 438.

**3.** Price.

Heo was a cheuese, hire *cheap* was the wrse.
*Layamon*, I. 17.

*Cheep*, precium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 72.

To no man schuld hyt be sold
Half swych a *chepe*. *Octovian*, l. 819.

**4.** A low price; a bargain: especially in the phrases *good cheap* and *great cheap* (see below). —**5.** Cheapness; lowness of price; abundance of supply.

Of plente and of grete famyne.
Of *cheepe*, of derthe.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1974.

**Good cheap** (see etymology), literally, good bargain or price, or (as in *great cheap*) market or trade, with reference to the abundance of the supply. (*a*) An abundant supply; cheapness.

The god ger was icome and *god chep* of corn.
*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 341.

(*b*) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap: used adjectively or adverbially. [Now simply *cheap*. See *cheap, a.*]

I wille that my brothere William haue the landes and rentys *bettir chepe* than any othir man, by a resonable some. *Wills and Inventories* (ed. Tymms), p. 63.

Victuals shall be so *good cheap* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case. 2 Esd. xvi. 21.

But here's one can sell you Freedom *better cheap*.
*Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 14.

The planters put away most of their goods within a small matter as *good cheap* as they pay for yt.
*Trelawny Papers*, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 405.

**Great cheap** (see etymology, and compare *good cheap*), literally, great or large market-trade. (*a*) An abundant supply; cheapness.

Greet pres at market makith deer chaffare,
And to *gret chep* is holden litel pris.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 522.

Men han gret plentee and *gret chep* of all wynes and vitailles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 208.

(*b*) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap.

Clothes of Gold and of Sylk ben *gretter chep* there a gret del, than ben Clothes of Wolle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 233.

**cheap** (chēp), *a.* [Short for *good cheap*: see under *cheap*, *n.*] **1.** Rated at a low price or cost; purchasable or obtainable at a low price or cost, either as compared with the usual price or cost, or with the real value, or, more vaguely, with the price of other things; relatively inexpensive.

It is *cheaper* to hire the labour of freemen than to compel the labour of slaves. *Bacon.*

The *cheap* defence of nations [chivalry], the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise, is gone.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

The modern *cheap* and fertile press, with all its translations, has done little to bring us nearer to the heroic writers of antiquity. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 109.

**2.** Of small intrinsic value or esteem; common; commonplace; mean; costing little effort to obtain, practise, influence, etc.: as, to make one's self *cheap*.

So common hackneyed in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

That low, *cheap*, unreasonable, and inexcusable vice of customary swearing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

Be admonished by what you already see, not to strike leagues of friendship with *cheap* persons, where no friendship can be. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

The Count had lounged somewhat too long in Rome,
Made himself *cheap*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 54.

**3.** Getting off cheaply, or without losing much (or so much as one deserves): as, to be *cheap* o't. [Scotch.]

If he loses by us a'thegither, he is e'en *cheap* o't, he can spare it brawly. *Scott.*

**Cheap Jack, cheap John**, a traveling hawker; a seller of cheap articles; a chapman; one who sells by Dutch auction.

Of all the callings ill used in Great Britain, the *Cheap Jack* calling is the worst used.
*Dickens*, Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions.

**cheapen** (chē'pn), *v. t.* [< *cheap*, *v.* or *a.*, + *-en*[1]. In the first sense it supersedes the orig. verb *cheap*, q. v.] **1.** To ask the price of; chaffer or bargain for. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

I *cheapened* sprats. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy.
*Swift*, A City Shower.

**2.** To beat down the price of.

I *cheapen* all she buys, and hear the curse
Of honest tradesmen for my niggard-purse.
*Crabbe*, Works, V. 56.

**3.** To reduce in price or cost; make cheaper: as, to *cheapen* the cost of production; to *cheapen* the necessaries of life.

Oxidizing and combustible agents to *cheapen* the cost and modify the force of the explosive. *Science*, IV. 14.

**4.** To lessen the value of; depreciate or belittle; make too common: as, to *cheapen* one's self by being too officious.

I find my proffered love has *cheapened* me. *Dryden.*

Here might the red-bird come his plumes to cool,
And court the flower that *cheapens* his array.
*Emerson*, The Rhodora.

**cheapener** (chēp'nėr), *n.* One who cheapens, in any sense.

**cheaping**†, *n.* [< ME. *chepinge*, < AS. *cȳping, ceápung*, trade, business, market-place, verbal n. of *cȳpan, ceápian*, trade: see *cheap*, *v.*] A market; a market-place.

He meyneteneth his men to morther myne hewen,
Forstalleth my feyres and fizteth in my *cheypinge*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 56.

Wait zif any weigh comes wending alone,
Other cherl other child fro *cheypinge* or feyre.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1882.

**cheaply** (chēp'li), *adv.* **1.** In a cheap manner; at a small price; at a low cost: as, "*cheaply* bought," *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

Thoughts that great hearts once broke for, we
Breathe *cheaply* in the common air. *Lowell*, Massaccio.

No fear lest praise should make us proud!
We know how *cheaply* that is won;
The idle homage of the crowd
Is proof of tasks as idly done.
*O. W. Holmes*, St. Anthony the Reformer.

**2.** At a low estimate of value; as of little value or importance; with depreciation or disesteem.

There have appeared already among Roman Catholics symptoms of a tendency to hold *cheaply* by Holy Scripture, as being comparatively unimportant to them, who have the authority of an infallible Church, forgetting that the authority of the Church depends upon Holy Scripture.
*Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 94.

**cheapness** (chēp'nes), *n.* [< *cheap* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being cheap; lowness in price or value.

**cheart**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cheer*[1].

**cheason**†, *n.* [ME. *chesoun*, by apheresis for *enchesoun*: see *encheason*.] Encheson; occasion.

We [the devils] schulen ordeyne bi oon assent
A priuey councell al of tresoun,
And clayme thesu [Jesus] for oure rent:
For that he is kinde [nature] of man, it is good *chesoun*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

**cheat**[1] (chēt), *n.* [< ME. *chete*, a clipped form of *eschete*, an escheat: see *escheat*, *n.* In senses 2–6, the noun is from the verb *cheat*.] **1**†. An escheat; an unexpected acquisition; a windfall.

Thorw gowre lawe, as I leue I lese many *chetes;*
Mede ouer-maistrieth lawe and moche treuthe letteth.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 175.

And yet, the taking off these vessels was not the best and goodliest *cheat* of their victory; but this passed all, that with one light skirmish they became lords of all the sea along those coasts. *Holland.*

**2.** A fraud committed by deception; a trick; an imposition; an imposture.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*.
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

The pretence of public good is a *cheat* that will ever pass. *Sir W. Temple.*

Nothing dies but the *cheats* of time.
*Whittier*, The Preacher.

In *law*, a fraud is punishable as a cheat only (1) when it deprives another of property (thus, fraudulently inducing a marriage is not termed a cheat); (2) when it is not such as to amount to a felony (for then it is more severely punishable); and (3) when it is effected by some practice or method, other than mere words, which affects or may affect numbers of persons or the public at large, such as the use of false weights.

**3.** A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices; a swindler.

No man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

**4.** A game at cards, in which the cards are played face downward, the player stating the value of the card he plays (which must always be one higher than that played by the previous player), and being subjected to a penalty if he is discovered stating it wrongly.—**5.** Anything which deceives or is intended to deceive; an illusion; specifically, a false shirt-front. See *dicky*.—**6.** The sweetbread.—**Syn. 2.** Deceit, deception, fraud, delusion, artifice, guile, finesse, stratagem.

**cheat**[1] (chēt), *v.* [< ME. *cheten*, confiscate, seize as an escheat, a clipped form of *escheten*, escheat: see *escheat*, *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *cheat*[1], *n.* The sense of 'defraud,' which does not occur until the latter part of the 16th century, arose from the unscrupulous actions of the *escheaters*, the officers appointed to look after escheats: see *escheator, cheater*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To confiscate; escheat.

*Chetyn*, confiscor, fisco. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 73.

**2.** To deceive and defraud; impose upon; trick: followed by *of* or *out of* before the thing of which one is defrauded.

A sorcerer that by his cunning hath *cheated* me
*Of* the island. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

To thee, dear schoolboy, whom my lay
Has *cheated of* thy hour of play,
Light task, and merry holiday!
*Scott*, Marmion, L'Envoi.

Another is *cheating* the sick *of* a few last gasps, as he sits
To pestle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.
*Tennyson*, Maud, i. 11.

**3.** To mislead; deceive.

Power to *cheat* the eye with blear illusion.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 155.

All around
Are dim uncertain shapes that *cheat* the sight.
*Bryant*, Journey of Life.

**4.** To elude or escape.

A fancy pregnant with resource and scheme
To *cheat* the sadness of a rainy day.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

We an easier way to *cheat* our pains have found.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

**5**†. To win or acquire by cheating: as, to *cheat* an estate from one. *Cowley.*—**6.** To effect or accomplish by cheating: as, to *cheat* one's way through the world; to *cheat* one into a misplaced sympathy.

Selfishness finds out a satisfactory reason why it may do what it wills—collects and distorts, exaggerates and suppresses, so as ultimately to *cheat* itself into the desired conclusion. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 179.

**To cheat the gallows**, to escape the punishment due to a capital crime; escape the gallows though deserving hanging.

The greatest thief that ever *cheated the gallows*. *Dickens.*

—**Syn. 2.** To cozen, gull, chouse, fool, outwit, circumvent, beguile, dupe, inveigle.

**II.** *intrans.* To act dishonestly; practise fraud or trickery: as, he *cheats* at cards.

**cheat**[2] (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See second and third extracts under *cheat-bread*.

**cheat**[3] (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thing: usually with a distinctive word: as, a cackling *cheat*, a fowl; *belly-cheat*, an apron. [Old slang.]

**cheatable** (chē'ta-bl), *a.* [< *cheat*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.

**cheatableness** (chē'ta-bl-nes), *n.* [< *cheatable* + *-ness.*] Liability to be cheated.

Not faith but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of the heart.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 554.

**cheat-bread**† (chēt'bred), *n.* [< ME. *chetbred.*] A kind of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet.

Manchet and *chet bred* he shalle take,
Tho pantere assayes that hit be bake.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

*Pain rousset* [F.], *cheat* or booted *bread*; household bread, made of wheat and rie mingled. *Cotgrave.*

There were two kinds of *cheat-bread*, the best of fine cheat, mentioned in Ord. and Reg., p. 301, and the course cheat, ravelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, as Harrison [p. 168] expressly tells us, "used in the halles of the nobilitie and gentrie onelie. . . ." "The second is the cheat or wheaton bread, so named because the colour therof resembleth the grale or yellowish wheat, being cleane and well dressed, and out of this is the coarsest of the bran taken." *Halliwell.*

**cheatee** (chē-tē'), *n.* [< *cheat*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who is cheated. [Rare.]

Believe me, credit none; for in this city
No dwellers are but cheaters and *cheatees*.
*T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, v. 1.

**cheater** (chē'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *chetour* (spelled *chetowre*— Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *eschetour*, *escheteur*, an escheater: see *escheater*. In the 2d sense, < *cheat*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1], the two forms and senses being mingled: see *cheat*[1].] 1†. An escheater.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

2. One who cheats; a cheat.

Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2.

That old bald *cheater*, Time. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

**cheatery** (chē'tėr-i), *n.* [< *cheat*[1] + *-ery*.] Fraud; imposition; deception. [Colloq.]

**cheating** (chē'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cheat*[1], *v.*] 1. Disposed to cheat or associated with cheating; fraudulent; dishonest: applied to persons.

To haggle like a *cheating* housewife.
*Froude*, Hist. Eng., viii.

2. False; deceptive; made or fitted to defraud: applied to things.

His *cheating* yardwand. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

**cheatingly** (chē'ting-li), *adv.* In a cheating manner.

**cheat-loaf**† (chēt'lōf), *n.* A loaf of cheat-bread.

Passing away the time with a *cheat loaf* and a bombard of broken beer. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

*Clough.* Why is it called the *Cheat-loaf*?
*Col.'s Fr.* This house was sometimes a baker's, sir, that served the court, where the bread is called cheat.
*Middleton and Rowley*, A Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

**Chebacco-boat** (shē-bak'ō-bōt), *n.* [So called from *Chebacco*, the name of a small river in Essex county, Massachusetts, where these boats were built.] A type of vessel formerly much employed in the Newfoundland fisheries. See *pinkie*.

**chebbo** (keb'bō), *n.* An old Venetian measure of length, equal to 4¼ Venetian feet, or 61.6 English inches.

**chebec, chebek** (shē'bek), *n.* Same as *xebec*.

**chechinquamint**†, *n.* An early form of *chinkapin*. *Kersey*, 1708.

**check**[1] (chek), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chek*, *chekke*, a check at chess, also as an exclamation, check!, any sudden stop, repulse, defeat, < OF. *eschec*, *eschek*, *eschac*, *echec*, *achec*, *echaic*, etc., F. *échec*, a check at chess, repulse, defeat, pl. *échecs*, chess, = Pr. *escac* = Sp. *jaque* = Pg. *xaque* = It. *scacco* (ML. *scacci*, pl., chess) = D. *schaak* = OHG. *schāh*, MHG. G. *schach* = Icel. *skāk* = Sw. *schack* = Dan. *schak*, < Pers. *shāh*, a king, the principal piece in the game of chess: see *shah*. The literal sense of *check!* is 'king!' implying that the king is in danger (see *chess*[1]). In sense 8 *check* is rather an abbreviation of *checker*, a square on a chess-board, prop. the chess-board itself (see *checker*[1]). The later senses are chiefly from the verb. In sense 13 *check* is in England also written *cheque*, in imitation of *exchequer*, with which it is remotely connected.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *chess*, an exposure of the king to a direct attack from an opposing piece, as a result either of a move made by this piece or of the removal of a piece that interposed. Warning of such an attack must be given to the player whose king is in danger by the word *check!* If the king cannot be protected, he is "checkmated." The king cannot be moved into a position in which he will be in check. See *chess*[1].

The fair'st jewel that our hopes can deck,
Is so to play our game t' avoid your *check*.
*Middleton*, Prol. to Game at Chess.

2†. A hostile movement; an attack; hence, disaster.

This is a chapel of meschaunce, that *chekke* hit by-tyde!
Hit is the corsedest kyrk that euer I com inne.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2195.

He watȝ mayster of his men & mygty him seluen,
The chef of his cheualrye his *chekkes* to make,
He brek the bareres as bylyue, & the burȝ after.
*Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1238.

3. A reprimand; rebuke; censure; slight.

So we are sensible of a *check*,
But in a brow, that saucily controls
Our actions. *Shirley* (*and Fletcher*?), Coronation.

Let me implore your majesty not to give
His highness any *check* for worthless me.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

4. The act or means of checking or restraining; a stop; hindrance; restraint; obstruction.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit.
*Sir J. Hayward.*

I have no remorse, and little fear,
Which are, I think, the *checks* of other men.
*Shelley*, The Cenci, i. 1.

No *check*, no stay, this streamlet fears:
How merrily it goes. *Wordsworth.*

Climate plays an important part in determining the average numbers of a species, and periodical seasons of extreme cold or drought seem to be the most effective of all *checks*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 75.

5. A means of detecting or exposing error; an obstruction to the effect or acceptance of anything erroneous: as, one author serves as a *check* upon another in seeking the truth; a *check* upon the accuracy of a computation or an experiment. —6. In *falconry*, the act of a hawk when she forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, magpies, or other birds that cross her in her flight: as, the hawk made a *check*, or flew at or on *check*. Hence—7. Base game, such as rooks, small birds, etc.—8. A pattern of squares of alternating colors. Properly a check should have no divisions between the squares more than a thin boundary line; that is, it should resemble the ordinary chess-board. See *plaid*. Hence—9. A fabric having such a pattern.—10. A mark put against names or items on going over a list, to indicate that they have been verified, compared, or otherwise examined.—11. Any counter-register used as a security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note, a corresponding indenture, etc.; a counterfoil.—12. A token, usually in the form of a written or printed slip of paper or a stamped piece of metal, given as a means of identification, as to a railroad-passenger to identify his baggage, or (by a conductor) as a substitute for his ticket, or to a person leaving a theater with the intention of returning, as a means of showing his right to admission on his return and of identifying his seat. Checks for baggage are generally of brass and in duplicate, one being attached to the piece of baggage checked and the other given to the owner.

13. A written order for money drawn on a bank or private banker or bank-cashier, payable to a person named, or to his order, or to bearer. In legal effect it is a bill of exchange. [In England commonly spelled *cheque*.]—14. A roll or book containing the names of persons who are attendants and in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. Also called *check-roll*, *checker-roll*.—15. Same as *check-rein*. —16. A pad on the back part of a pianoforte-key, which catches the head of the hammer as it falls and prevents it from rebounding.—17. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of the strata. See *fault*.—18. An alphabetic sound produced with complete stoppage of the current of breath; a mute.—**Certified check**. See *certify*.—**Clerk of the check**. (*a*) In the household of the British sovereign, an officer who has the control of the yeomen of the guard and all the ushers belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, etc. (*b*) In the British royal dockyards, an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed in the public service at the port where he is stationed.—**Crossed check**, in Great Britain, a bank-check having the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof (usually "& Co.") written between two parallel lines across its face. In this form it is *crossed generally*, and can be used only by paying it into some bank. When the name of a bank is inserted before the words "& Co.," the check is *crossed specially*, and can be used only by paying it into that bank, drawing against it by ordinary check if need be. Sometimes the words "not negotiable" are added. The object of this proceeding is to facilitate the tracing of checks if lost when sent by mail.—**Crossed Checks Act**, an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 81), which introduced "non-negotiable" checks, that is to say, instruments which are freely negotiable, but to which a bona-fide holder for value does not acquire a new and independent title, but can have only such title as his transferror had. A thief or finder can have no title, and therefore cannot convey one. *Byles on Bills*, 7th ed., 23.—**Recoil-check**, any device used to check the recoil of a piece of ordnance, such as hydraulic, pneumatic, or rubber buffers, friction-plates, friction-clamps, spiral or other springs, check-ropes, etc.—**To certify a check**. See *certify*.—**To take check**†, to take offense. [Rare.]

Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects
*Take check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?
*Dryden.*

**II.** *a.* Ornamented with a checkered pattern; checkered: as, a *check* shirt.

**check**[1] (chek), *v.* [< ME. *chekken*, offer check (at chess: in other senses mod.); cf. OF. *eschequier*, *escheccquier*, play chess, check, checkmate, later also *escheqer*, mark with checks; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *chess*, to place (one's adversary's king) in danger by a direct attack from any piece. See *check*[1], *n.*, 1. The word is sometimes used of similar attacks upon other important pieces, as the queen.

2. To stop suddenly or forcibly; curb; restrain.

Gently he raised her—and the while
*Checked* with a glance the circle's smile.
*Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 27.

The spoiler came, yet paused, as though
So meek a victim *checked* his arm.
*Barham*, On the Death of a Daughter.

Said the good nuns would *check* her gadding tongue.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) To ease off (a little of a rope which is too tightly strained). (*b*) To stop or regulate the motion of, as a cable when it is running out too violently.—4. To restrain by rebuke; chide or reprove.

Richard—with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland—
Did speak these words. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Some men in the Fair, that were more observing and less prejudiced than the rest, began to *check* and blame the baser sort, for their continual abuses done by them to the Men. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

5. To mark in checks or small squares.—6. To compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy; control by a counter-register; test the accuracy of by comparison with vouchers or a duplicate: as, to *check* an account.—7. To note with a mark as having been examined, or for some other purpose; mark off from a list after examination or verification: as, to *check* the items of a bill; to *check* the names on a voting-list.—8. To attach a check to, for the purpose of identification: as, to *check* baggage.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To make a stop; stop; pause: generally with *at*.

And she, that dar'd all dangers to possess him,
Will *check at* nothing to revenge the loss
Of what she held so dear.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

The miller perceived his wheel to *check* on the sudden, which made him look out, and so he found the child sitting up to the waist in the shallow water beneath the mill.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 326.

2†. To clash or interfere.

They do best, who if they cannot but admit love, yet . . . sever it wholly from their serious affairs and actions of life; for if it *check* once with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon*, Of Love.

3†. To exercise a check.

I'll avoid his presence,
It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

4. In *falconry*, to forsake the prey and follow small birds, as a hawk: with *at*.

Flatterers are kites
That *check at* sparrows.
*Chapman*, Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

Like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

5. To split, crack, or seam in seasoning or drying, or by becoming too dry, as timber, painted or varnished surfaces, and the like.

**check**[2] (chek), *n.* Same as *check*, 2 (*l*).

**check**[3] (chek), *n.* Same as *chuck*[2]. [Scotch.]

**check-book** (chek'bůk), *n.* A book containing blank checks on a bank or banker, or on the cashier of a business establishment. The check-forms are so printed that opposite each one there is a stub of paper which is left in the book when the check is detached, and on which it is usual to enter the date and amount of the check and the name of the payee, for the purpose of keeping an account of the transaction.

**check-bridge** (chek'brij), *n.* See *bridge*[1].

**check-chain** (chek'chān), *n.* A chain connecting the body of a car to its truck, and designed to keep the latter from swinging transversely to the track if the wheels leave the rails.

**check-clerk** (chek'klėrk), *n.* A clerk whose business it is to check the accounts of others, their time of attendance at work, etc.

**check-cord** (chek'kôrd), *n.* 1. A long cord attached to the collar of a hunting-dog to bring him to a sudden stop at the word of command from the trainer.—2. In a carriage or other vehicle, a cord to be pulled as a signal; a check-string.

**checked** (chekt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *check*[1], *v.*, for *checker*[1]. Cf. *check*[1], *n.*, 8.] Checkered or variegated. *Spenser.*

Bring rich carnations, flower-de-luces, lilies,
The *checqued* and purple-ringed daffodillies.
*B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

**check-end** (chek'end), *n.* An ornamental device often printed on the end of a bank-check, draft, or money-order, intended to make counterfeiting difficult and its detection easy. The check is sometimes irregularly torn or cut through the check-end, and will accordingly fit exactly the part left, while the counterfeit will not.

**checker**[1] (chek'ėr), *n.* [Also written in England *chequer*, a recent and imperfect "restoration" of the F. form; < ME. *cheker*, *chekker*, *chekkere*, a chess-board, the exchequer, shortened from *escheker*, the exchequer, < AF. *escheker*, *eschekier*, OF. *eschequier*, *eschekier*, *eschiquier*, *eschakier*, a chess-board, hence the checkered cloth on which accounts were calcu-

lated, a court of revenue, exchequer, F. *échiquier* = Pr. *escaquier* = It. *scacchiere*, < ML. *scacarium*, *scaccarium*, a chess-board, a court of revenue, exchequer, < *scacci*, chess: see *check*[1], *n.*, and cf. *exchequer*, a doublet of *checker*.] 1†. A checker-board; a chess-board. See *checker-board*.

A *cheker* he fond bi a cheire. *Sir Tristrem*, l. 29.

Than Guynebans hym-self made with his owne handes a *Chekier* of golde and Ivory half parted. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.

2†. The game of chess.

Mony gammes were bygonnen the grete for to solas.
The *chekker* was cholsly there chosen the first,
The draghtes, the dyse.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 162.

3. *pl.* A game played with twenty-four pieces or men on a board divided into sixty-four checks or squares. Each of the two players is provided with twelve pieces, which are placed on alternate squares on the first three rows on one of two opposite sides of the board. The men are moved forward diagonally to the right or left one square at a time, or over an opposing piece if there is an empty space beyond it on the same diagonal; in the latter case the man thus "jumped" is "taken"—that is, removed from the board. Two or more pieces can be taken at once if similarly exposed, with one intervening empty square between each pair into which the adversary can "jump." The object of each player is to capture all his opponent's men, or to hem them in so that they cannot move. When a player succeeds in moving a piece to the further end of the board (the crown-head or king-row), that piece is crowned or becomes a "king," and has the power to move or capture diagonally backward or forward. In *Polish checkers* there are one hundred squares on the board, and forty counters; the men can move in taking either backward or forward, and kings can move the whole length of the board on the diagonals when no pieces intervene. Also called *draughts*.

4. A piece or man in the game of checkers.—5†. A treasury; a court or bureau of revenue; an exchequer (which see).

Somme seruen the kynge and hus seluer tellen,
In the *chekkere* and the chaunceirie chalengynge hus dettes,
Of wardes and of wardemotes, wayues and strayues.
*Piers Plowman* (C), i. 91.

Tribute that the swoln floods render,
Into her *chequer*.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals.

6†. A check-roll or list.

It ys ordeyned at this present yeld, how be it euery citezein of the old *cheker* pay at this tyme but vij. d., and euery citezein of the newe *cheker* but xiij. d., etc.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 406.

Item, that the citezeins of the old *cheker* & of the newe, ther payment at this yelde be no precedent, etc.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7. One of the squares of a checkered pattern; the pattern itself.

Now in a plentious Orchard planted rare
With vn-graft trees, in *checker*, round, and square.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

8. One of a number of spots giving to a surface a checkered appearance.

The late afternoon light was gilding the monstrous jars and suspending golden *checkers* among the golden-fruited leaves. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 191.

9. *pl.* In *arch.*, stones in the facings of walls which have all their joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking of joints, thus presenting the appearance of checker-work.—10†. An inn the sign-board of which was marked with checkers, probably to announce that draughts and backgammon were played within. Several houses marked with signs of this kind have been exhumed in Pompeii. [Commonly in the plural.]

Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, sir,
Only last night a-drinking at the *Chequers*,
This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
Torn in a scuffle.
*Canning*, Knife-Grinder.

**Anallagmatic checker.** See *anallagmatic*.—**Checker-type**, printing-type made to illustrate the game of checkers.

**checker**[1] (chek'ėr), *v. t.* [Also written *chequer*; < *checker*[1], *n.*] 1. To mark or decorate with squares of alternate color, like a checker-board; mark with different colors.

The gray-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
*Checkering* the eastern clouds with streaks of light.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; diversify; impart variety to; give a character of both good and evil or happiness and unhappiness to.

Our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 237.

Happy the man who sees a God employ'd
In all the good and ill that *checker* life!
*Cowper*, The Task, ii.

**checker**[2] (chek'ėr), *n.* [< *check*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who checks, in any sense of the word.

**checkerberry** (chek'ėr-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *checkerberries* (-iz). [Also *chequerberry*, *chickaberry*; < *checker* (origin uncertain; cf. *checker-tree*) + *berry*[1].] 1. A small creeping plant, the *Mitchella repens*, growing in North America.—2. The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Our American plant Gaultheria is called in some sections Wintergreen, in others *Chequerberry*.
*T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 81.

**checker-board** (chek'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board divided into sixty-four small squares, thirty-two of one color and thirty-two of another, and arranged so that no two of the same color are side by side, on which checkers and chess are played. Also called *draught-board*, *chess-board*.

**checkered** (chek'ėrd), *p. a.* [< *checker*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Marked with squares or checkers, like a checker-board; exhibiting squares of different colors; hence, broken into different colors or into lights and shadows.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund rebecks sound
To many a youth, and many a maid,
Dancing in the *chequer'd* shade.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 96.

2. Figuratively, variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune.

A *checkered* day of sunshine and of showers,
Fading to twilight and dark night at last.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 42.

The struggles of his curiously *checkered* early life . . . furnish the materials of a biography possessing all the interest of a romance. *Everett*, Orations, II. 2.

**checker-roll** (chek'ėr-rōl), *n.* [Also *check-roll*.] Same as *check*[1], 14.

**checker-tree, chequer-tree** (chek'ėr-trē), *n.* [Said to be < *checker* (< *cheke*, old form of *choke*), equiv. to *choker*, + *tree*: so called from the extreme austerity of the immature fruit.] A name in some parts of England of the service-tree, *Pyrus Sorbus*.

**checkerwise** (chek'ėr-wīz), *adv.* [< *checker*[1] + *-wise*.] In the form of checkers; of checkered pattern. Also spelled *chequerwise*.

I observed the bars both of iron and brass they make *chequerwise* to put before their windows, were of very good workmanship. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 39.

**checkerwork** (chek'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Any pattern of which the general effect is that of alternating squares of different colors. The word *plaid* is generally limited to textile fabrics and what may be considered imitations of them, as in color-printing on paper; but *checkerwork* is somewhat more general. Thus, a pattern of metal chains crossing one another at equal intervals would be called *checkerwork* or *checkered pattern*. Also used figuratively. Also spelled *chequerwork*.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars.
1 Ki. vii. 17.

How strange a *chequer-work* of Providence is the life of man! *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

A *chequer-work* of beam and shade.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxii.

**check-hook** (chek'hůk), *n.* 1. A device for arresting too rapid motion in any form of hoisting apparatus.—2. In a harness, a hook on the saddle for holding the end of the check-rein.

**checking** (chek'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *check*[1], *v. t.*, 5.] Lines engraved on certain portions of a gun-stock, enabling one to grasp it more surely.

**check-key** (chek'kē), *n.* A latch-key. [Great Britain.]

**checklatoun**†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

**checkle** (chek'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *checkled*, ppr. *checkling*. [Var. of *chackle*, or *cackle*. Cf. *chuckle*.] To cackle; talk noisily; scold. [Prov. Eng.]

**checkless** (chek'les), *a.* [< *check*[1] + *-less*.] Incapable of being checked or restrained.

The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds
Shall groan again.
*Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iv. 5.

**check-line** (chek'lin), *n.* Same as *check-rein*.

**checkling** (chek'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *checkle*, *v.*] Cackling; noisy talking.

**check-list** (chek'list), *n.* 1. An alphabetical or systematic list of names of persons or things, intended for purposes of reference, registration, comparison, or verification: as, a *check-list* of birds; the Smithsonian *check-list* of shells. Specifically—2. In *U. S. politics*, a list of all the qualified voters in a town, ward, or voting precinct, on which, in order to prevent frauds at elections, primary meetings, or caucuses, the names of voters may be checked or marked as they vote. Also called *hand-list*.

The use of the *check-list* as a protection against fraud was voted, but was almost ignored; although twelve hundred votes were cast, only a hundred and twenty names were checked. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 107.

**check-lock** (chek'lok), *n.* A lock of which the bolts do not themselves fasten the door, but hold the bolts which do secure it.

**checkmate** (chek'māt), *n.* [< ME. *chekmate*, *chekmat*, < OF. *eschec et mat*, *echec et mat*, later *eschequemat*, F. *échec et mat* = Pr. *escac mat* = Sp. *jaque y mate* = Pg. *xaque e mate* (the conjunction *et* = *y* = *e*, and, being intrusive) = It. *scaccomatto* = D. *schaakmat* = G. *schachmatt* = Dan. *schakmat* = Sw. *schackmatt*, < Pers. *shāh-māt*, checkmate, lit. the king is dead, < *shāh*, king, + *māt*, he is dead: see *check*[1], *n.*, and *mate*[2].] 1. In *chess*, originally, an exclamatory sentence, literally, 'the king is dead': said of the opponent's king when he is in check, and cannot be released from it; hence, the position of being unable to escape from a check. Since it is a principle of the game that the king cannot be captured, this brings the game to a close, with the defeat of that player whose king is checkmated. See *chess*[1].

Shal noon housebonde seyn to me "*chek mat*."
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 754.

Therwith Fortune seyde *chek* here,
And *mate* in the myd point of the chekkere.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 658.

Hence—2. Figuratively, defeat; overthrow.

Love they him called that gave me *checkmate*,
But better mought they have behote him Hate.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

**checkmate** (chek'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *checkmated*, ppr. *checkmating*. [< ME. *chekmaten*; < *checkmate*, *n.*] 1. In *chess*, to put in check (an opponent's king), so that he cannot be released. See *checkmate*, *n.*, 1.—2. Figuratively, to defeat; thwart; frustrate; baffle.

'Tis not your active wit or language,
Nor your grave politic wisdoms, lords, shall dare
To *check-mate* and control my just commands.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

**check-nut** (chek'nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut used as a stop for adjusting the length of a screw, or to prevent the turning of the main nut when once properly adjusted.

**check-rail** (chek'rāl), *n.* In railroads, a contrivance at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding, for allowing trains to run on to or move into the other line or siding.

**check-rein** (chek'rān), *n.* 1. A short rein joining the bit of one of a span of horses to the driving-rein of the other.—2. A short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to keep the horse's head up. See cut under *harness*.

Also called *check* and *check-line*.

**check-roll** (chek'rōl), *n.* Same as *check*[1], 14.

He take a survey of the *checkroll* of my servants.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

**check-rope** (chek'rōp), *n.* In *gun.*, a strong rope employed to diminish the recoil of a gun by increasing the frictional resistances. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

**check-rower** (chek'rō'ėr), *n.* An attachment fitted to a corn-planter to cause the seed to drop at regular intervals.

**check-stop** (chek'stop), *n.* A device used in deep-sea dredging to prevent the breakage of the dredge-line in case the dredge fouls on the bottom.

**check-strap** (chek'strap), *n.* 1. In a harness, a strap passing between the fore legs of the horse and connecting the collar with the belly-band, designed to prevent the collar from riding up when the horse backs. See cut under *harness*.—2. In an omnibus or other vehicle, a strap to be pulled as a signal for stopping.

**check-string** (chek'string), *n.* A string in a coach or public conveyance by pulling which an occupant may call the attention of the driver.

**check-taker** (chek'tā'kėr), *n.* An official at a theater, concert-hall, etc., who receives the checks or tickets given by the money-taker.

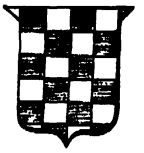
**check-valve** (chek'valv), *n.* A valve placed in a receiving- or supply-pipe to prevent the backward flow of a liquid. Thus, the check-valve of a steam-boiler prevents the pressure of the steam from forcing the water out of the boiler.

To prevent all the water and steam in the boiler from escaping in case of accident to either the feed-pipe or pump, another valve, . . . called a *check-valve*, is placed between the feed-pipe and the boiler.
*Forney*, Locomotive, p. 117.

**Alarm check-valve.** See *alarm*.

**checky** (chek'i), *a.* [Also written *chequy*, *chequey*, formerly *checkie*; < OF. *escheque*, pp. of *eschequer*, check: see *check*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, divided

by transverse lines vertically and horizontally into equal parts or squares, alternately of different tinctures, like a chess-board. On ordinaries a checky field should consist of at least three ranges of square pieces.



Checky argent and azure.

**Cheddar cheese.** See *cheese*[1].

**chee,** *n.* See *chih*.

**cheecha** (chē′chä), *n.* [Native name.] A gecko-lizard of Ceylon, *Hemidactylus frenatus*.

**cheechee** (chē′chi), *n.* 1. In India, a nickname for the half-castes or Eurasians, probably in allusion to their mincing pronunciation.—2. The mincing speech of the half-castes.

**cheef**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chief*.

**cheek** (chēk), *n.* [< ME. *cheke, cheoke, choke,* < AS. *ceáce,* also *ceóce,* ONorth. *ceica,* Mercian *cēke* = OFries. *kēke* = MLG. *kake, keke,* LG. *koek, kek,* cheek, = MD. *kāke,* D. *kaak,* cheek, jaw, = Sw. *käk,* jaw. Origin uncertain; in one view derived from AS. *ceówan,* etc., chew (see *chew,* and cf. *chavel,* jaw, *chaft, chap*[2] = *chop*[3], jaw, and ult. *jowl,* from the same source), but the mode of formation is not clear.] 1. Either of the two sides of the face below the eyes.

> Human *cheeks,*
> Channels for tears.
> *Wordsworth,* Sonnets, ii. 31.

2. Something regarded as resembling the human cheek in form or position; one of two pieces, as of an instrument, apparatus, framework, etc., which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike. Specifically—(*a*) In *founding,* one of the side-parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts. (*b*) In *mining,* one of the walls of a vein. [North. Eng.] (*c*) One of the sides of an embrasure. (*d*) One of the jaws of a vise. (*e*) One of the expanded sides of the eye of a hammer, designed to give a better hold to the handle. A hammer so made is said to be *in cheek.* (*f*) One of the side-pieces of a gun-carriage, on which the trunnions immediately rest. See cut under *gun-carriage.* (*g*) One of the shears or bed-bars of a lathe, on which the puppets rest. (*h*) One of the side-pieces of a window-frame. (*i*) One of the projections on the side of a mast, on which the trestle-trees rest. (*j*) The solid part of a timber on the side of a mortise. (*k*) One of the branches of a bridle-bit. (*l*) In the *manège,* that portion of the bit outside of the horse's mouth. Also called *check.* (*m*) One of the sides of a pillow-block, which hold the boxing. (*n*) One of the standards or supports, arranged in pairs, of the copperplate printing-press and many similar machines. (*o*) The handle of a balance or pair of scales. *E. Phillips,* 1706. (*p*) One of two or more projecting, buttress-like pieces of a wall.

> The gatehouse presents two lateral *cheeks* of wall projecting on either side of the bridge and thus forming a covered way. *G. T. Clark,* Military Architecture, II. 52.

(*q*) The miter-sill of a lock-gate. (*r*) *Naut.,* one of the pieces of a block which form the sides of the shell.

3†. A cheek-bone; a jaw-bone.

> A thousand men he slow eek with his hond,
> And had no wepen but an asses *cheek.*
> *Chaucer,* Monk's Tale, l. 48.

4. In *entom.,* the gena, or that part of an insect's head which lies between the eye and the mouth-cavity. This region sometimes becomes very prominent, as in certain of the *Diptera.*—5. The edible portion of the large sea-clam, *Mactra solidissima.* [Cape Cod.]—6. Cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; an impudent or self-confident manner: as, he has plenty of *cheek.* [Colloq. or vulgar.]

> "You don't know how willing she may be to overlook everything that is past."
> "If she were, I am not fit to go near her. I couldn't have the *cheek* to try." *W. Black,* Princess of Thule.

7. Share; portion; allowance. [Eng., colloq. or vulgar.]

> I remember the time when I have drunk to my own *cheek* above two quarts between dinner and breakfast. *Trollope.*

**Cheek by jowl,** with cheeks close together; exceedingly intimate.

> We are your honest neighbours, the cobbler, smith, and botcher, that have so often sat snoring *cheek by joll* with your signiory in rug at midnight.
> *Fletcher (and another),* Love's Cure, ii. 1.
>
> Sit thee down, and have no shame,
> *Cheek by jowl,* and knee by knee:
> What care I for any name?
> What for order or degree?
> *Tennyson,* Vision of Sin.

**Cheeks and ears**†, a head-dress worn in England in the seventeenth century.

**cheek** (chēk), *v. t.* [< *cheek, n.*] 1†. To bring up to the cheek.

> His pike *cheek'd,* to guard the tun
> He must not taste. *Cotton,* Epistles.

2. To face; confront in a bold or impudent manner; assail with impudent or insulting language. [Slang.]

> What does he come here *cheeking* us for? *Dickens.*

[Sometimes with an indefinite *it* for the object.

> They . . . persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't *cheek it.* *Mayhew.*
>
> Just you *cheek it* out and say it was a bet.
> *The Century,* XXVIII. 549.]

**cheek-band** (chēk′band), *n.* 1. Part of a head-dress passing under the chin and covering the cheeks. The head-dress of women in the thirteenth century in Europe consisted of a broad band or folded kerchief passing from the top of the head to the chin, and covering both cheeks, over which was worn the veil, and sometimes a round cap. Also called *chin-band.*

2. Same as *cheek-strap.*

**cheek-blade** (chēk′blād), *n.* The cheek-bone. [Scotch.]

**cheek-block** (chēk′blok), *n.* A pulley attached to the side of an object which itself forms one cheek of the pulley-block, the other being formed by the strap or piece which secures the block.

> *Cheek-blocks* are half shells which bolt against a mast or spar. *Qualtrough,* Boat Sailor's Manual, p. 13.

**cheek-bone** (chēk′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *chekebon, chekbone,* etc., < AS. *ceácbān* (= D. *kaakbeen*), < *ceáce,* cheek, + *bān,* bone.] 1. The malar bone, forming the prominence below the outer angle of the eye. Persons, or races, in whom this bone is specially prominent are said to have "high cheek-bones." It also becomes prominent in emaciated or hollow-cheeked persons, from the absorption of the fat of the soft parts of the cheek. See cuts under *orbit* and *skull.*

2. The superior maxillary or upper jaw-bone, forming most of the bony basis of the upper jaw.

**cheek-lap**†, *n.* [ME.] A jaw.

> A cokedril, . . . a beest of foure fecte, hauynge the nether *chekelap* vnmeuable, and mouynge the ouere. *Wyclif,* Lev. xi. 29 (Oxf.).
>
> A founden cheekboon, that is, the *cheeklap* of an ass. *Wyclif,* Judges xv. 15 (Oxf.).

**cheek-piece** (chēk′pēs), *n.* 1. A part of anything forming a cheek, or a piece intended to pass over or cover a cheek. Specifically—2. In *armor,* that part of a defensive head-covering which defends the cheeks. (*a*) The fixed wing, forming one piece with the skull-piece, or firmly riveted to it, separated by the eye-opening from the nasal, such as are common in representations of Greek warriors and in medieval helmets before 1250. (*b*) A movable plate, such as was attached to the Roman legionary helmet by a hinge, or a strap covered with scales of metal, serving as a chin-strap while also protecting the cheek. In modern cavalry helmets the chin-strap answers this purpose.

**cheek-pouch** (chēk′pouch), *n.* A special dilatation of the skin or of the skin and mucous membrane of the cheek, forming a pouch or bag outside the teeth, in many animals, as monkeys, squirrels, and various other rodents. An *external cheek-pouch* is a reduplication of the skin of the cheeks, entirely outside the mouth, lined with fur, forming a bag, as in the rodents of the family *Geomyidæ* (which see). In the case of ordinary cheek-pouches, the entrance is in the cavity of the mouth; but the opening of external cheek-pouches is entirely outside the mouth.

**cheek-strap** (chēk′strap), *n.* In *saddlery,* a strap of a bridle or head-stall passing down the side of a horse's head. Also called *cheek-band.*

**cheek-tooth** (chēk′tōth), *n.* A molar tooth or grinder. [Rare.]

> He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion. Joel i. 6.

**cheeky** (chē′ki), *a.* [< *cheek, n.,* 6, + *-y*[1].] Impudent; brazen-faced; presumptuous; self-confident: as, he is a *cheeky* little fellow. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

> "You will find, Sir," said Lee, "that these men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be *cheeky.*" *H. Kingsley,* Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvi.

**cheela**[1], **chela**[2] (chē′lä), *n.* [< Hind. *chelā,* a pupil, a disciple, a slave brought up in the house.] A pupil.

**cheela**[2] (chē′lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The name of a spotted Indian eagle, *Spilornis cheela.*

**cheelaship** (chē′lä-ship), *n.* [< *cheela*[1] + *-ship.*] The state, quality, or condition of a cheela. Also *chelaship.*

**cheep** (chēp), *v.* [Cf. *chip*[2], *chipper*[3], *chipping-bird;* also *cheet* and *peep,* all ult. imitative of a thin crisp sound.] I. *intrans.* To peep, as a chick; chirp; squeak; creak; make a sound resembling "cheep."

> The maxim of the Douglases, that it was "better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *cheep,*" hence, was adopted by every border chief. *Scott.*
>
> In a minute we were ahead of the brig with our towrope taut, and our oars *cheeping* bravely as they ground against the thole-pins. *W. C. Russell,* Sailor's Sweetheart, xvi.

II. *trans.* To utter in a chirping or peeping tone; pipe; chirp.

> O Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow, and light
> Upon her lattice, I would pipe and trill,
> And *cheep* and twitter twenty million loves.
> *Tennyson,* Princess, iv.
>
> They [birds] *cheep* a good-morning to one another in soft, cheerful voices. *The Century,* XXVI. 487.

**cheep** (chēp), *n.* [< *cheep, v.*] A squeak, as of a mouse; a chirp; hence, a creak.

> Come, screw the pegs in tunefu' *cheep.* *Burns.*

**cheeper** (chē′pėr), *n.* One who or that which cheeps, as a young chick; specifically, among sportsmen, the young of the grouse and some other game-birds.

**cheer**[1] (chēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chear;* < ME. *chere,* the face, look, demeanor, also, occasionally (*glad* or *fair* being understood), friendly reception or entertainment, < OF. *chere, chiere,* F. *chère* (> It. *cera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cara,* the face, look, < ML. *cara,* the face, < Gr. *κάρα,* the head, = Skt. *çiras,* the head, akin to L. *cerebrum,* the brain. See *cerebrum.*]

1†. The face; countenance.

> In the swoot of thi *chere,* or face [*cheer,* Purv.] thou shalt ete thi bredo. *Wyclif,* Gen. iii. 19 (Oxf.).
>
> But he that king with eyen wrothe,
> His *chere* awalward for me caste.
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., I. 46.

2†. Look; demeanor.

> And he lowted his lege with a low *chere,*
> And grauntid to go with a goode wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1778.
>
> Ech rackle dede and ech unbrideled *chere.*
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, iii. 429.

3. Expression of countenance, as noting the state of feeling. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Be symple of *chiere,* cast nat thyn ye [eye] aside,
> Agenst the post lete nat thy bak abyde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.
>
> Our dole more deadly looks than dying;
> Balms, and gums, and heavy *cheers,*
> Sacred vials fill'd with tears,
> And clamours through the wild air flying!
> *Fletcher (and another),* Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 5.
>
> A moment changed that ladye's *cheer,*
> Gush'd to her eye the unbidden tear.
> *Scott,* L. of L. M., iv. 22.

4. State or temper of the mind as indicated by expression or demeanor; state of feeling or spirits.

> Son, be of good *cheer:* thy sins be forgiven thee. Mat. ix. 2.
>
> He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
> Enlighten'd, and their languished hope revived.
> *Milton,* P. L., vi. 496.

5. A state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation.

> I have not that alacrity of spirit,
> Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.
> *Shak.,* Rich. III., v. 3.
>
> Naked I go and void of *cheer.* *Tennyson,* Two Voices.

6. That which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; entertainment; provisions for a feast; viands; fare.

> We return'd to London, having been treated with all sorts of *cheere* and noble freedom by that most religious and vertuous lady. *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 22, 1685.
>
> The Tonquinecrs in general are very free to their Visitants, treating them with the best *cheer* they are able to procure. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 83.

7. A shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.

> Welcome her, thundering *cheer* of the street!
> *Tennyson,* Welcome to Alexandra.
>
> Loud was the *cheer* which, full and clear, swept round the silent bay. *Whittier,* Cassandra Southwick.

8. Fortune; luck; also, report; tidings.

> What *cheer?* *Shak.,* Tempest, i. 1.
>
> Shipmet, what *cheer?* *Dickens,* Dombey and Son.

**To do** or **make** (one) **cheer**†, to entertain (one) in a friendly manner.

> Thy honourable queene *doth* him *cheere.*
> *Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 2451.

**To make good cheer**†, to make entertainment; be festive; be cheerful.

> And array the to *make gode chere,* and to yeve grete yeftes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 60.

**cheer**[1] (chēr), *v.* [< ME. *cheren,* < *chere,* cheer: see the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To dispel despondency, sorrow, or apathy from; cause to rejoice; gladden; make cheerful: often with *up.*

> *Cheer* thy heart, and be not thou dismayed. *Shak.,* Rich. III., v. 3.
>
> I'll minister all cordials now to you,
> Because I'll *cheer* you *up,* sir.
> *Middleton,* Women Beware Women, ii. 1.
>
> Sing, little bird! thy note shall *cheer*
> The sadness of the dying year.
> *O. W. Holmes,* An Old-Year Song.

2†. To cure; recover.

> Achilles thurgh chaunce was *cherit* of his wond. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10416.

3. To incite; encourage.

> Here's the heart that triumphs in their death,
> And *cheers* these hands that slew thy sire and brother,
> To execute the like upon thyself.
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., ii. 4.
>
> He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled.
> *Dryden,* Theodore and Honora, l. 123.

**4.** To salute with shouts of joy or cheers; applaud: as, to *cheer* a public speaker. —**Syn. 1.** To inspirit, comfort, console, solace, enliven, animate, exhilarate.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To be in any state or temper of mind; fare.

How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica? *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

**2.** To grow cheerful; cast off gloom or despondency; become glad or joyous: often with *up*.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers up*. *Philips.*

Come Annie, come, *cheer up* before I go.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**3.** To utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.

And even the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to *cheer*.
*Macaulay*, Horatius, st. 60.

**4.** To fare; prosper.

If thou *chear* well to thy supper,
Of mine thou takes no care.
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

**cheer²†**, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *cheere, chere,* < OF. *cher, chier,* F. *cher* = Pr. *car* = Sp. Pg. It. *caro,* < L. *carus,* dear, loved, loving, precious, costly; see *carous, cherish,* and *charity*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Dear; loved.

Archillagon, the choise knight, was *chere* to his fader,
The noble Duke Nestor, that noyet full sore.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10564.

A lond more *cheere* to thee of alle.
*Wyclif*, Wisdom, xii. 7 (Oxf.).

**2.** Worthy; fit.

The *chere* men of lond.
*Robert of Gloucester* (ed. Hearne), p. 166.

He chese hym a *chere* man, the charge for to beire.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

**II.** *n.* A dear one; a friend.

Then Achilles to that *chere* [Telephus, his companion] choisly can say.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5286.

**cheer³**, *n.* English dialectal and former literary form of *chair*. *Shak.*, Hamlet (folio ed., 1623).

**cheer⁴** (chēr), *n.* [Native name.] A name of Wallich's pheasant, *Phasianus wallichi*.

The *cheer* . . . is a native of the western Himmalehs to the borders of Nepal. . . . The *cheer* is a local species, dwelling at from 4000 to 8000 feet of elevation and haunting grassy hills covered with oak and pine.
*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 221.

**cheerer** (chēr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who gives cheer or utters cheers; one who or that which gladdens.

Thou *cheerer* of our days.
*Wotton*, Hymn on the Birth of Prince Charles.

**2.** A glass of spirit and warm water. [Prov. Eng.]

**cheerful** (chēr'fûl), *a.* [< *cheer, n.,* + *-ful,* 1.] **1.** Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; lively: said of persons.

You do look, my son, in a mov'd sort,
As if you were dismay'd: be *cheerful*, sir.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

True piety is *cheerful* as the day,
Will weep indeed and heave a pitying groan
For others' woes, but smiles upon her own.
*Cowper*, Truth, l. 177.

**2.** Cordially willing; genial in action; hearty; ungrudging.

God loveth a *cheerful* giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

A *cheerful*-giving hand, as I think, madam,
Requires a heart as *cheerful*.
*Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, i. 1.

**3.** Characterized by or expressive of good spirits; associated with agreeable feelings; lively; animated: as, *cheerful* songs.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance.
Prov. xv. 13.

If what you sent me last be the product of your melancholy, what may I not expect from your more *cheerful* hours? *Gray*, Letters, I. 8.

A man he seems of *cheerful* yesterdays
And confident to-morrows.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vii.

**4.** Promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial: as, the *cheerful* sun; a *cheerful* fire.

In the afternoon to St. Lawrence's church, a new and *cheerful* pile. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 28, 1682.

He now hears with pain
New oysters cry'd, nor sighs for *cheerful* ale.
*J. Philips*, Splendid Shilling.

—**Syn.** Lightsome, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, jocund, jolly, buoyant. See *cheery*.

**cheerfully** (chēr'fûl-i), *adv.* In a cheerful manner. (*a*) With pleasure, animation, or good spirits. (*b*) With alacrity or willingness; readily.

The Corporal did not approve of the orders, but most *cheerfully* obeyed them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 20.

**cheerfulness** (chēr'fûl-nes), *n.* [< *cheerful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being cheerful. (*a*) A state of moderate joy or gaiety.

Health is the condition of wisdom, and the sign is *cheerfulness* — an open and noble temper. *Emerson*, Success.

(*b*) Alacrity; readiness; geniality.

He that showeth mercy, with *cheerfulness*. Rom. xii. 8.

—**Syn.** *Mirth, Cheerfulness,* etc. See *mirth*.

**cheerily** (chēr'i-li), *adv.* In a cheery manner; with cheerfulness; with good spirits; heartily: as, to set to work *cheerily*.

Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer.

**cheeriness** (chēr'i-nes), *n.* [< *cheery* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being cheery; cheerfulness; gaiety and good humor: as, his *cheeriness* was constant.

He [Bryant] fills the mind with the breezy *cheeriness* of springtime. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 203.

**cheering** (chēr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cheer¹, v.*] Imparting joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating: as, *cheering* news.

The sacred sun . . . diffused his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

**cheeringly** (chēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a cheering manner.

**cheeriahness†** (chēr'ish-nes), *n.* [< **cheerish* (not used; < *cheer¹* + *-ish¹*) + *-ness*.] Cheerfulness. [Rare.]

There is no Christian duty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*. *Milton*, Divorce.

**cheerless** (chēr'les), *a.* [< *cheer¹* + *-less*.] Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.

All's *cheerless*, dark, and deadly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

**cheerlessly** (chēr'les-li), *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.

The loneliness of the situation, the night, the uncertainty cloaking the object of his coming, all affected him *cheerlessly*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 409.

**cheerlessness** (chēr'les-nes), *n.* [< *cheerless* + *-ness*.] The state of being cheerless.

**cheerly¹†** (chēr'li), *a.* [< *cheer¹* + *-ly¹*.] Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

Hurdles to weave, and *cheerly* shelters raise.
*Dyer*, The Fleece, i.

Their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Ray*, Wisdom of God.

**cheerly¹** (chēr'li), *adv.* [< *cheerly¹, a.*] Cheerily; cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

Lusty, young, and *cheerly* drawing breath.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

**cheerly²†**, *adv.* [< ME. *cherli, cherelîche, cherlich*; < *cheer²* + *-ly²*.] **1.** Lovingly; tenderly.

The cheri ful *cherli* that child tok in his armes.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.

And Achilles the choise kyng *cherly* he prayit,
To let the lorde hane his lyfe for lewté of hym,
That woundit was wickedly to the wale dethe.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5265.

**2.** Worthily; fitly.

*Cherelich* [var. *cherlich*] as a cheueteyn his chambre to holden. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 582.

**cheerup¹** (chēr'up), *v. t.* [For *cheer up*; suggested by *chirrup*, which in turn is sometimes changed to *cheerup*: see *cheerup²* and *chirp¹*.] To make cheerful; enliven. [Rare.]

To drink a *cheeruping* cup.
*Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

**cheerup²†** (chēr'up), *v. i.* [A variation of *chirrup*, ult. of *chirp¹*, q. v. Cf. *cheerup¹*.] To chirrup; chirp.

**cheery** (chēr'i), *a.* [< *cheer¹* + *-y¹*.] **1.** Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; gay; sprightly; jocund: as, a *cheery* tone of voice; always *cheery* and in good humor.

They were set in their places, and were a little *cheery* after their journey. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 315.

And though you be weary,
We'll make your heart *cheery*
And welcome our Charlie
And his loyal train.
*Jacobite Song*, Come o'er the Stream, Charlie.

On what I've seen or pondered, sad or *cheery*.
*Byron*, Don Juan, xiv. 11.

**2.** Having power to make gay; promoting cheerfulness; enlivening.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 9.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the *cheery* expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

One [painting] is constrained, sad, depressing, autumnal; the other free, *cheery*, summer-like.
*T. Hill*, True Order of Studies, p. 186.

—**Syn.** *Cheerful, Cheery.* When *cheerful* means producing cheer, it is only by what seems distinct metonymy, as in such phrases as 'the *cheerful* beams of the sun,' 'a *cheerful* fire.' *Cheery* is coming into increasing use, representing cheerfulness in its more active forms or manifestations, and especially that cheerfulness which is contagious.

What then so *cheerful* as the holly-tree?
*Southey*, The Holly-Tree.

It was like a north-west wind in summer to get your *cheery* little letter of interest and memory.
*S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 431.

**cheest†.** Preterit of *chese¹*, the common Middle English form of *choose*.

And *chees* hire of his owen auctoritie. *Chaucer.*

**cheese¹** (chēz), *n.* [< ME. *chese,* < AS. *cēse, cȳse,* also *cȳse* = OS. *kāsi, kīesi* = OFries. *tsīse* = D. *kaas* = MLG. *kēse,* LG. *kees* = OHG. *chāsi,* MHG. *kæse,* G. *käse* = Sp. *queso* = Pg. *queijo* = It. *cacio* (also prob. = Ir. *cáis* = Gael. *caise* = W. *caws*), cheese, < L. *caseus,* ML. *casius,* cheese. See *casein*, etc. The Scand. word is different: Icel. *ostr* = Sw. Dan. *ost*, cheese.] **1.** The curd or casein of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mold. All the acids separate the cheese from the whey; neutral salts, and likewise all earthy and metallic salts, produce the same effect; but rennet, which is made by macerating in water a piece of the last stomach of a calf, salted and dried for this purpose, is most efficient. The flowers of the *Galium verum*, or yellow lady's-bedstraw, and the juice of the fig-tree very readily coagulate milk. There are many kinds of cheese, which differ from one another according to the quality of the milk employed and the mode of preparation. *Soft cheeses*, such as cream-cheese, Bath and Yorkshire cheese, will not keep long. *Hard cheeses*, as Cheshire, Gloucester, Cheddar, Parmesan, and Dutch, can be kept a long time. There is also an intermediate class, as Gruyère, Stilton, etc. Cheese is composed of from 30 to 50 per cent. of water, 20 to 35 per cent. of casein, 18 to 30 per cent. of fat, and 4 to 6 per cent. of mineral matter.

**2.** A mass of pomace or ground apples pressed together in a cider-press. —**3.** The inflated appearance of a gown or petticoat resulting from whirling round and making a low courtesy, supposed to resemble a large cheese; hence, a low courtesy.

What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making *cheeses*? that is, whirling round . . . until the petticoat is inflated like a balloon and then sinking into a curtsey. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, vi.

It was such a deep ceremonial curtsey as you never see at present. She and her sister both made these *chesses* in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately agility. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxii.

**4.** *pl.* Same as *cheese-cake*, 3. —**Banbury cheese,** a cheese formerly made at Banbury, England, and supposed to be dry, with a thick rind. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. —**Brickbat cheese,** a cheese made chiefly in Wiltshire, England, of new milk and cream, and sold in square pieces. —**Brie cheese,** a soft, salted, white cream-cheese made in the region about the city of Meaux, in the district of Brie, France. —**Camembert cheese,** a rich sweet cream-cheese of a yellowish color, made in the region about the village of Camembert in Normandy. —**Chalk for cheese.** See *chalk*. —**Cheddar cheese,** a rich fine-flavored cheese made at Cheddar in Somersetshire, England. —**Cottage cheese,** a preparation of pressed curds, made without rennet, and served with salt or sugar and cream. Also called *Dutch cheese, pot-cheese,* and *smear-case* (Dutch *smeer-kaas*). [U. S.] —**Cream-cheese.** (*a*) A cheese of soft, buttery consistency, such as the Brie and Neufchâtel cheeses. (*b*) Same as *cottage cheese*. —**Dunlop cheese,** a cheese made in Ayrshire, Scotland. —**Dutch cheese.** (*a*) A small, hard cheese, made in globular molds from skimmed milk. The outside is colored red with a preparation of madder. (*b*) Same as *cottage cheese*. —**Filled cheese,** a trade-name for adulterated cheese. —**Gloucestershire cheese,** a rich mild variety of cheese, of two qualities, *single* and *double*, the former containing half and the latter all the cream of the milk. —**Groaning cheese†,** a cheese forming part of the blithemeat or entertainment provided at the birth and christening of a child.

It is customary at Oxford to cut what we in the North call the *Groaning Cheese* in the Middle when the Child is born, and so, by degrees, form with it a large Kind of Ring, through which the Child is passed on the Christening Day. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 403.

**Gruyère cheese,** a kind of cheese made in the Jura region of both Switzerland and France, and also among the Vosges mountains: so called from Gruyère, canton of Fribourg, Switzerland. The curd is pressed in large and comparatively shallow cylindrical molds, and while in the mold is heavily salted during a month or more. The cheese is intermediate between the hard and the soft cheeses, is of a pale-yellowish color, and is traversed by abundant air-bubbles and passages. —**Limburger cheese,** a cheese made at Herve, near Limburg in Belgium, and imitated in the United States. It is eaten in a state of putrefaction. —**Lincolnshire cheese,** a small soft cheese made of new milk and cream. —**Neufchâtel cheese,** cream thickened by heat and then pressed in a small mold, made at Neufchâtel-en-Bray in Normandy. It is esteemed a great delicacy. —**Parmesan cheese,** a hard, dry, grainy, and high-flavored Italian cheese colored with saffron. A considerable degree of heat is used in its manufacture. —**Pineapple cheese,** a hard yellow cheese molded into somewhat the form of a pineapple. —**Pont l'Evêque cheese,** an esteemed soft cream-cheese of much the character of Neufchâtel cheese, made about Pont l'Evêque in Normandy. —**Pot-cheese.** Same as *cottage cheese*. —**Roquefort cheese,** a French cheese made at Roquefort in Guienne, from the milk of ewes. When sufficiently dried and compacted the cheeses are placed in a recess of a deep cavern in the limestone rock at Roquefort, in which the temperature is always about 40° F. While in the cave the cheeses are salted, and the mold which forms upon them is scraped off from time to time, passing successively in color, in the course of about 40 days, from white through blue to a reddish tint, when the cheese is ready for use. —**Sage or green cheese,** cheese colored by means of sage or other leaves. In Scotland lovage-seeds are also added. —**Skipcoat cheese,** a rich variety of cheese made from milk

warm from the cow; it resembles white butter. *Simmonds.*—**Stilton cheese**, a solid, rich, white English cheese, originally made at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, but now made chiefly in Leicestershire.

**cheese**[2] (chēz), *n.* [Appar., through Anglo-Ind. or, less prob., Gipsy use, < Hind. (< Pers.) *chīz*, a thing, anything.] The thing; the correct or proper thing; the finished or perfect thing: always with the definite article. [Slang.]

Some years ago the mashers of the day indulged in a slang expression by speaking of what pleased them as "being quite *the cheese*." A friend who had just returned from India after forty years' absence from England used this phrase to me, prefacing his remarks by the words "as we should say in India," and was not a little astonished to learn that the Hindustani word *chiz*, thing, had taken root for a season in England.
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 446.

**cheesebowl** (chēz'bōl), *n.* [< ME. *cheesbolle*, *chesbolle*, poppy, appar. < *chese*, cheese, + *bolle*, bowl, as if named from the likeness of the capsule in shape to a round cheese; but the formation is uncertain.] The poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, etc. Also *chasbow*.

The violet her fainting head declin'd
Beneath a sleeping *chasbow*. *Drummond*, 1791.

**cheese-cake** (chēz'kāk), *n.* [< ME. *chese-cake* (cf. D. *kaaskoek*), < *chese*, cheese, + *cake*[1].] 1. A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, butter, eggs, etc.—2. A small cake made in various ways and with a variety of ingredients: as, lemon *cheese-cake*, orange *cheese-cake*, apple *cheese-cake*, etc.

As soon as the tarts and *cheesecakes* made their appearance, he quitted his seat and stood aloof.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

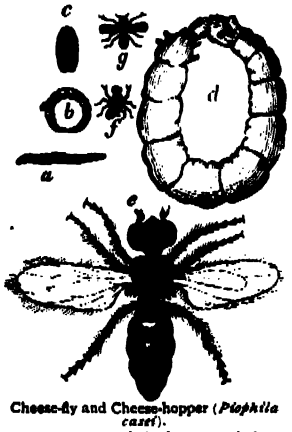
3. *pl.* A name with children for the immature fruit of the common mallow, *Malva rotundifolia* and *M. sylvestris*, on account of its shape. Also *cheeses*.

**cheese-cement** (chēz'sē-ment″), *n.* A kind of glue, probably casein and an alkaline carbonate, used for mending broken glass and crockery, joining wood that is exposed to the wet, etc.

**cheese-cloth** (chēz'klôth), *n.* A coarse cotton fabric of an open texture, used in cheese-making for wrapping the cheese. It is also used for other purposes, as for a ground for embroidery, etc., and, when made with a finer texture, for women's gowns.

**cheese-fat** (chēz'fat), *n.* Same as *cheese-vat*. *Scott.*

**cheese-fly** (chēz'fli), *n.* A small black dipterous insect bred in cheese, the *Piophila casei*, of the family *Muscidæ*, to which the house-fly, blow-fly, etc., belong. It has a very extensible ovipositor, which it can sink to a great depth in the cracks of cheese, where it lays its eggs. The maggot, well known as the *cheese-hopper*, is furnished with two horny claw-shaped mandibles, which it uses both for digging into the cheese and for moving itself, having no feet. It has two pairs of spiracles, one pair near the head and the other near the tail, so that when one is obstructed the other can be used. In leaping it first brings itself into the form of a circle, and then by a jerk projects itself from twenty to thirty times its own length.



Cheese-fly and Cheese-hopper (*Piophila casei*).
*a*, maggot, extended; *b*, *c*, same, in leaping positions; *d*, *e*, hopper and fly, magnified; *g*, *f*, fly, natural size, with wings expanded and folded.

**cheese-hoop** (chēz'höp), *n.* A wooden cylinder in which curds are pressed to drive out the whey.

**cheese-hopper** (chēz'hop'ėr), *n.* The maggot of the cheese-fly. Also called *cheese-maggot*.

**cheese-knife** (chēz'nīf), *n.* 1. A wooden spatula used to break down the curd in the process of cheese-making.—2. A curved knife or scoop used to cut cheese at the table.

**cheeselip, cheeselep** (chēz'lip, -lep), *n.* [Also *cheeslip*, *cheslip*; < ME. *cheslepe*, *cheslippe*, < AS. *cȳslybb*, *cȳslyb* (= OD. *kaeslibbe*, D. *kaasleb* = OHG. *chestluppa*, MHG. *kæseluppe*, G. *käseluppe*, *käselippe*, *käselupp*), rennet, < *cȳse*, cheese, + *lybb*, a drug, poison, = OHG. *luppa*, deadly juice, = Icel. *lyf*, medicine, = Goth. *lubja*, poison. Cf. Dan. *ostelöbe*, rennet, < *ost*, cheese, + *löbe*, rennet.] 1†. Rennet.—2. A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept.—3†. The hog-louse. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cheese-maggot** (chēz'mag'ọt), *n.* Same as *cheese-hopper*.

**cheese-maker** (chēz'mā'kėr), *n.* The *Withania coagulans*, a solanaceous shrub of Afghanistan and northern India, the fruit of which has the property of coagulating milk, and is employed instead of rennet, the latter being objectionable to the natives on religious grounds.

**cheese-mite** (chēz'mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Acaridæ* and subfamily *Tyroglyphinæ*, *Tyroglyphus* (formerly *Acarus*) *siro*. It occurs not only in cheese, but in flour, when it is known as the *flour-mite*, and in milk, when it is called the *milk-mite*.

**cheese-mold** (chēz'mōld), *n.* A mold or form in which cheese is pressed.

**cheesemonger** (chēz'mung'gėr), *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

**cheese-pale** (chēz'pāl), *n.* A sharp instrument of a semicircular concave form, like a small scoop, for piercing cheese to sample it. Also called *cheese-scoop* and *cheese-taster*.

**cheese-paring** (chēz'pār'ing), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A paring of the rind of cheese.—2. Hence, figuratively, a mean or parsimonious disposition or practice.

II. *a.* Meanly economical; parsimonious: as, *cheese-paring* economy.

**cheese-press** (chēz'pres), *n.* A press for expelling the whey from curds in cheese-making. The curds are placed in a cheese-hoop and this is put in the press. In one form of press a vacuum is created below the cheese-hoop, and the pressure of the atmosphere drives the whey out. In more common forms, screws, toggle-joints, and other devices are used to obtain pressure.

**cheese-rennet** (chēz'ren″ọt), *n.* [< *cheese* + *rennet*. Cf. AS. *cȳs-gerunn*, rennet.] A name given to the yellow lady's-bedstraw, *Galium verum*, used for coagulating milk. See *cheese*[1], 1. Also called *cheese-running*.

**cheese-room** (chēz'röm), *n.* [< *cheese* + *-room* in *mushroom*.] The common name in some parts of England of the horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*.

**cheese-running** (chēz'run'ing), *n.* Same as *cheese-rennet*.

**cheese-scoop** (chēz'skōp), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

**cheese-taster** (chēz'tās'tėr), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

**cheese-toaster** (chēz'tōs'tėr), *n.* 1. A fork, broach, or other contrivance for toasting cheese before a fire. Hence—2. A sword. [Slang.]

With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet, for all his golden *cheese-toaster*.
*Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

I'll drive my *cheese-toaster* through his body.
*Thackeray*, Virginians, x.

**cheese-turner** (chēz'tėr'nėr), *n.* A shelf upon which cheeses are placed while ripening, and so arranged that by turning it they can be inverted.

**cheese-vat** (chēz'vat), *n.* [Also written *cheese-fat*, and formerly, by corruption, *chesford*; < ME. *chesefat*, < AS. *cȳsefæt* (= OS. *kēsefat*, *kēsevat* = D. *kaasvat* = MLG. *kesevat*, LG. *kēsfat*, *kēnefat* = G. *käsefass*), < *cȳse*, cheese, + *fæt*, fat, vat: see *fat*[2] and *vat*.] The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

**cheesiness** (chē'zi-nes), *n.* [< *cheesy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being cheesy, or resembling cheese in consistence, taste, or odor.

**cheesy** (chē'zi), *a.* [< *cheese*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having the consistence, taste, odor, etc., of cheese; resembling cheese in any respect; caseous.—**Cheesy degeneration** or **transformation**, caseous degeneration (which see, under *caseous*).

**cheet** (chēt), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *cheep*.] To chatter or chirrup.

**cheeta, cheetah,** *n.* See *chetah*.

**cheetal** (chē'tal), *n.* [Hind. *chītal*.] The common spotted deer of India, *Cervus axis*.

**chef** (shef), *n.* [ME. *chef*, var. of *chief*, < OF. *chef*, mod. F. *chef*, head: see *chief*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *chief*.—2. [Mod.] A head or chief; specifically, a head cook, etc.—3. A reliquary in the shape of a human head with or without the shoulders, either standing alone or placed upon a substructure or base, formerly made to receive the whole or a portion of the head of a saint or martyr. Chefs were commonly made of metal, as copper, fashioned by the repoussé process, gilded, chased, and otherwise ornamented; but they were sometimes carved in wood and covered with thin plates of silver or gold. See cut in next column.—**Chef d'attaque**, the leader of an orchestra (first violin) or of a chorus.—**Chef d'orchestre**. (*a*) The leader of an orchestra. (*b*) The director or conductor of an orchestra.

**chef-d'œuvre** (she-dė'vr), *n.*; pl. *chefs-d'œuvre* (she-dė'vr). [F., a trial-piece, a masterpiece: *chef*, head; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *œuvre*, < OF. *oevre*, *ovre*, < L. *opera*, work: see *chief*, *ure*[1], and *manœuver*, *manure*.] A masterpiece; a superlatively fine work in art, literature, etc.

Silver Chef in the cathedral of Florence, containing part of the skull of Saint Zenobius. By Andrea di Ardito, 1330.

The contest of Ajax and Ulysses, for the arms of Achilles, in one of the latter Books of the Metamorphoses, is a *chef-d'œuvre* of rhetoric, considering its metrical form.
*De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

**chefe**†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *chief*.

**chefford** (chef'ọrd), *n.* A dry measure formerly used at Archangel, equal to about two United States bushels.

**cheft** (cheft), *n.* Same as *chaft*.

**chego** (cheg'ō), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls in Goa. It seems to be from an eighth to a quarter of a carat.

**chegoe** (cheg'ō), *n.* Same as *chigoe*.

**cheh,** *n.* See *chih*.

**Cheilanthes** (kī-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείλος*, a lip, + *ἄνθος*, a flower; in allusion to the form of the indusium.] A genus of ferns having roundish sori at or near the ends of the veins, each sorus being covered by an indusium formed from the reflexed margin of the frond. The genus includes more than fifty species, widely distributed in tropical and temperate zones, the greater number growing in the warmer parts of North and South America.

**chello-.** See *chilo-*.

**cheir** (kīr), *n.* A shortened form of *Cheiranthus*. The wild cheir is the wallflower, *C. Cheiri*.

**Cheiranthus** (kī-ran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, a hand, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferæ*, consisting of pubescent herbs or small shrubs with large yellow or purple sweet-scented flowers. The wallflower, *C. Cheiri*, is the best-known species.

**cheiro-.** See *chiro-*.

**chek**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *check*[1].

**cheke**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cheek*.

**cheke**[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *choke*[1].

**chekeful**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *choke-full*.

**chekelatount**, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

**chekelewt**, *a.* See *chokelew*.

**cheke-matet**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checkmate*.

**cheken** (chek'en), *n.* The Chilian name of a myrtaceous shrub, *Eugenia Cheken*, the bark of which is astringent and is sometimes used as a remedy in catarrh.

**chekert**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checker*[1].

**cheki** (che-kē'), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish unit of weight, probably derived from the Roman pound. Careful determinations at different dates have given the following values in grains troy: 1767, 4,933; 1797, 4,942; 1801, 4,963; 1821, 4,950. It now weighs from 4,942 to 4,943 grains troy, or about 320½ grams.

**chekiet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *checky*.

**chekmak** (chek'mak), *n.* A Turkish fabric of mixed silk and cotton, with golden threads interwoven.

**chela**[1] (kē'lą), *n.*; pl. *chelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *χηλή*, a claw, hoof.] 1. The pair of pincers or nippers, or the so-called claw, which terminates some of the limbs of most *Crustacea*, as crabs and lobsters, formed by an enlarged propodite bearing a movably apposed dactylopodite; the last and penultimate segments of a chelate limb or cheliped so modified as to constitute a prehensile organ like a pair of pincers. [Rare.]

Chela or Claw of Lobster.

A three-jointed appendage, the second joint of which is prolonged in such a manner as to form with the third a pincer or *chela*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

2. The similar nipper- or pincer-like claw terminating the chelicera of an arachnidan, as a scorpion. In these two senses also *chele*.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of cyprinoid fishes.

**chela**[2], *n.* See *cheela*[1].

**chelandret**, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

**chelaship**, *n.* See *cheelaship*.

**chelate** (kē'lāt), *a.* [< NL. *chelatus*, < *chela*, q. v.] Having a chela; terminated by a chela or forceps-joint.

By being *chelate*, that is, by having the posterior distal angle of the propodite produced so as to equal the dactylopodite in length, and thus constitute a sort of opposable finger for it. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 270.

**Chelate joint or appendage**, in *entom.*, one which can be turned back on the supporting part, as the ungues or claws of certain insects.

**chelaundret**, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

**cheldt**, *v. i.* [ME. *chelden*, < AS. **cealdian*, also in comp. *dcealdian*, become cold, < *ceald*, cold: see *cold*, *a.* and *v.*] To become cold; chill.

Rymenhild him gan bihelde,
Hire heorte bigan to *chelde*.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1148.

**chele**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chill*[1].

**chele**[2] (kē'lē), *n.* Same as *chela*[1], 1 and 2.

**chelerythria** (kel-e-rith'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., as *chelerythr-in* + *-ia*[1].] Chelerythrin.

**chelerythrin, chelerythrine** (kel-e-rith'rin), *n.* [< *Chel(idonium)* + Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$) found in the plants *Chelidonium majus*, *Glaucium luteum*, and *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, and thought to be identical with sanguinarin.

**chelicera** (kē-lis'ẹ-rạ), *n.*; pl. *cheliceræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. *χηλή*, a claw, + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. One of the anterior pair of appendages of a scorpion; a short, three-jointed organ ending in a prehensile claw. See cut under *scorpion*.—2. The corresponding organ in a spider, which terminates in a sharp joint folding down on the preceding one like the blade of a pocket-knife on the handle, and having at its extremity the opening of a poison-gland. This gland is not found in the cheliceræ of the scorpions. These organs are supposed by some naturalists to be the homologues of the antennæ of insects, but others believe that they correspond to the mandibles.

Terminal joint, *At.*, of a Chelicera of a Spider (*Atypus*), with poison-gland, *G*.

In the Arachnida these antennæ are converted into mouth organs; in the Scorpions and Spiders they are known as *cheliceræ*.

*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 244.

Also in English form *chelicere*.

**cheliceral** (kē-lis'ẹ-rạl), *a.* [< *chelicera* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a chelicera, or prehensile claw.

The two palpi are developed from the pedipalpal portion of the proboscis; two horny hooks from the *chelicteral* portion; and, finally, the hinder pair of thoracic limbs is added. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

**chelicere** (kel'i-sēr), *n.* Same as *chelicera*.

**chelichnite** (ke-lik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χέλυς*, a tortoise, + *ἴχνος*, track, + *-ite*[2].] The fossilized impression of a chelonian.

**Chelididæ**, *n. pl.* See *Chelydidæ*.

**chelidon** (kel'i-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χελιδών*, a swallow, also (in allusion to the forking of the swallow's tail) the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot, a hollow above the bend of the elbow, etc.; = L. *hirundo*(*n*-), a swallow.] 1. In *anat.*, the hollow at the bend of the elbow.—2. [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of swallows, the type of which is the common European house-swallow, *Chelidon urbica*. *Boie*, 1822.

**chelidonia** (kel-i-dō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Chelidonium*.] Same as *chelidonin*.

**chelidonic** (kel-i-don'ik), *a.* [< *Chelidon-ium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Chelidonium* or celandine; existing in or derived from celandine.—**Chelidonic acid**, $C_7H_4O_6$, an acid obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. It crystallizes in silky needles.

**chelidonin, chelidonine** (kel-i-dō'nin), *n.* [< *Chelidon-ium* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3$) obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. Also *chelidonia*.

**chelidoninic** (kel'i-dō-nin'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *chelidonin* + *-ic*.] Derived from plants of the genus *Chelidonium*.—**Chelidoninic acid**, an acid found in *Chelidonium majus*, crystallizing in white rhomboidal prisms.

**Chelidonium** (kel-i-dō'ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *celandine*.] A papaveraceous genus of plants, of only two species, of Europe and Asia. *C. majus* is the common celandine. See *celandine*.

**chelidonize** (kel'i-don-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chelidonized*, ppr. *chelidonizing*. [< Gr. *χελιδονίζειν*, sing the "swallow-song" (*χελιδόνισμα*), < *χελιδών*, a swallow: see *chelidon*.] To sing the "swallow-song"; go from house to house singing and soliciting gifts: a custom among boys in ancient Greece about the time when the swallows returned. [Rare.]

**Chelidonomorphæ** (kel-i-dō-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χελιδών*, a swallow, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the swallows, considered as a superfamily group of one family, *Hirundinidæ*: synonymous with *Longipennes* of the same author.

**Chelidoptera** (kel-i-dop'tẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. *χελιδών*, a swallow, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A notable genus of American fissirostral barbets or puff-birds, of the family

Smaller Swallow-wing (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*).

*Bucconidæ*, similar to *Monasa* (which see), but with a short square tail, comparatively longer wings, and smaller, slenderer bill. There are two species, *C. tenebrosa* and *C. brasiliensis*, known as the smaller and the larger swallow-wing.

**chelidoxanthin, chelidoxanthine** (kel'i-dok-san'thin), *n.* [< *Chelid(onium)* + Gr. *ὀξύς*, sharp, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A neutral bitter principle, crystallizing in small yellow needles, obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*.

**Chelidridæ** (ke-lid'ri-dē), *n. pl.* An improper spelling of *Chelydridæ*.

**chelifer** (kel'i-fẹr), *n.* [NL. *chelifer*, < *chela*[1], q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. One of the *Cheliferidea*; a false scorpion.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of pseudoscorpions, typical of the family *Cheliferidæ*, including book-scorpions with two eyes, as *C. cancroides*, a small species often found in musty old books.

**Cheliferidæ** (kel-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelifer*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pseudoscorpions, or false scorpions, of the order *Cheliferidea* or *Pseudoscorpiones*, typified by the genus *Chelifer*. They are minute harmless forms resembling a scorpion in front, but with a body flat and rounded behind and destitute of a tail. They live in moist dark places, and feed chiefly on mites and wood-lice.

**Cheliferidea** (kel'i-fẹ-rid'ẹ-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelifer*, 2, + *-idea*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, containing the false scorpions or pseudoscorpions, having the abdomen segmented, indistinctly separated from the cephalothorax, and without the appendage with its poisonous sting which characterizes the true scorpions. The maxillary palpi or pedipalps are longer than the thoracic limbs, and end in a chela or pincer-like prehensile claw. There are two families, the *Obisiidæ* with four eyes, and the *Cheliferidæ* with two eyes. The order includes the book-scorpions. Generally called *Pseudoscorpiones*.

Like the Spiders the *Cheliferidea* are provided with silk-glands, and unlike the Scorpions, which they externally resemble, they have neither a postabdomen nor poison-glands. They breathe by tracheæ. These Arachnids are of small size, and are found chiefly in caverns and damp places in temperate countries. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 95.

**cheliferous** (kē-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [As *chelifer* + *-ous*.] Having chelæ: said of the chelate limbs of crustaceans, and of animals which have chelæ.—**Cheliferous abdomen**, one furnished at the apex with strong and thick forceps, somewhat resembling the great claw of a scorpion.—**Cheliferous slaters**, the cursorial isopod crustaceans of the genus *Tanais*.

**cheliform** (kē'li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *chela*[1], q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a chela, cheliped, or chelicera; like the great claw of a lobster or crab; pincer-like.

**chelingue** (che-lingg'), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *mawoola-boat*.

**cheliped** (kē'li-ped), *n.* [< NL. *chela*[1], q. v., + L. *pes* (*ped*-) = E. *foot*.] One of the large specialized chelate limbs of a crustacean, as the great claw of a lobster, modified to form a prehensile rather than a natatorial organ. See *chela*[1].

**chelis**[1] (kē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χηλή*, a claw: see *cheloid*[2].] Same as *cheloid*[2].

**chelis**[2], *n.* An erroneous form of *kelis*.

**Chelodina** (kel-ọ-dī'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χέλυς*, a tortoise, + *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, large.] A genus of turtles, related to *Chelys*, typical of the group *Chelodines* (which see). *C. longicollis* is an example.

**chelodine** (kel'ọ-din), *n.* [< *Chelodina*.] A turtle or river-tortoise of Australia, of the genus *Chelodina*. The long-necked chelodine, *C. longicollis*, has a long, flexible, non-retractile neck, and a flat, narrow, pointed head. It is an active species, traversing rapidly the rivers and pools in which it lives.

**Chelodines** (kel-ọ-dī'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Chelodina*. Cf. *chelodine*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by Huxley to a subdivision of *Emydea*, in which the pelvis is fixed to the carapace and plastron, the neck bends sidewise, and the head cannot be completely withdrawn beneath the carapace. Same as *Pleurodira*.

**cheloid**[1] (kel'oid), *a.* [< Gr. *χέλυς*, a tortoise, + *εἶδος*, form. But cf. *chelydroid*.] Same as *chelydroid*.

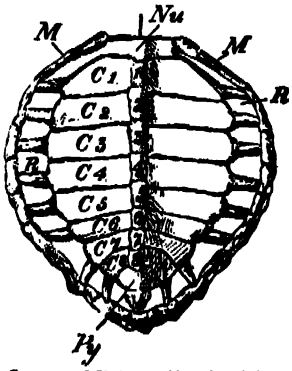
**cheloid**[2] (kē'loid), *n.* [< Gr. *χηλή*, a claw, hoof, + *εἶδος*, form; according to some, < *χέλυς*, a tortoise; cf. *cheloid*[1]. Also written *keloid*, for *celoid*, by confusion with *kelis*, < Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor: see *kelis*.] A raised fibrous tumor (fibroma) of the skin, with spurred contours, apt to return in its site if cut out, but not dangerous. Also called *Alibert's cheloid*, *Alibert's cheloma*, *chelis*, and formerly sometimes *cancroid*.—**Addison's cheloid**, a misnomer for *Addison's kelis*. See *kelis*.

**cheloma** (kē-lō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *chelomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *χηλή*, a claw, + *-oma*. See *cheloid*[2].] Same as *cheloid*[2].

**Chelone** (ke-lō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χελώνη*, a tortoise.] 1. A genus of turtles; the green turtles, such as *Chelone midas*, and the hawk's-bill or tortoise-shell turtle, *Chelone imbricata*. Also written *Chelonia*. See cut under *Chelonidæ*.—2. In *bot.*, a small genus of scrophulariaceous perennial plants, in which the corolla is inflated, arched, and nearly closed, so as to resemble the head of a tortoise, whence the name: related to *Pentstemon*. The species are natives of the United States, and the most common one, *C. glabra*, is occasionally cultivated and popularly known as *snake-head* or *turtle-head*.

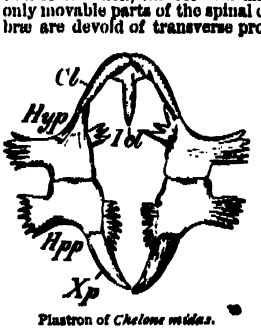
**Chelonea** (ke-lō'nē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822).] Same as *Chelonia*, 1.

**Chelonia** (ke-lō'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χελώνη*, a tortoise. Cf. *Chelys*.] 1. The *Testudinata* or shield-reptiles; the turtles and tortoises; an order of *Reptilia*, in which the body is inclosed in a shell consisting of a carapace and a plastron, from between which the head, tail, and four limbs protrude. These animals have the bones of the skull united to such a degree that the quadrates and pterygoids form part of the same mass as the rest; there are no teeth, the jaws being incased in horn and forming a beak; the eyes are provided with eyelids; and a sacrum is developed. In consequence of the formation of the shell, the cervical and caudal regions are the only movable parts of the spinal column; the dorsal vertebræ are devoid of transverse processes; the ribs are not movable upon the vertebræ; and the union of the vertebræ and ribs by means of superficial bony plates almost always forms the carapace or upper shell, the lower shell or plastron being composed of dermal bones, usually 9 in number, 1 median, and 4 lateral and paired. Tortoise-shell is the peculiar epidermal or exoskeletal integument of the bony case. The lungs extend into the abdominal cavity with the other viscera. The *Chelonia* are generally sluggish, cold-blooded animals, very tenacious of life, and able to pass




Carapace of *Chelone midas*, dorsal view.

*n*–*n*, neural plates; *C*1–*C*8, costal plates; *R*, *R*, ribs; *M*, *M*, marginal plates; *Nu*, nuchal plate; *Py*, one of the two pygal plates.




Plastron of *Chelone midas*.

*Cl*, clavicle, epiplastron, or episternum; *Ict*, interclavicle, entoplastron, or entosternum; *Hyp*, hyoplastron or hyosternum; *Hpp*, hypoplastron or hyposternum; *Xp*, xiphiplastron or xiphisternum.

long periods without food. Some, however, are quite active. They are oviparous. Most of the species are carnivorous and predatory, but the true land-tortoises are mainly herbivorous. There are over 200 species, among them a few gigantic ones, as the tortoises of the Galapagos and Mascarene islands: one of the fossil species is said to have been about 20 feet long. The living genera are very numerous. The *Chelonia* are variously subdivided. They were formerly generally distributed among four families, the club-footed land-tortoises, the related fresh-water tortoises, the soft tortoises, and the sea-turtles. Huxley called these four groups *Testudinea*, *Emydea*, *Trionychoidea*, and *Euereta*. These groups have, however, been long discarded, and the species are now segregated among many families which have been variously combined. Most of the species of the southern hemisphere belong to a peculiar old-fashioned group, the pleurodirous, while those of the northern are cryptodirous. Also *Chelonides*, *Chelonii*.

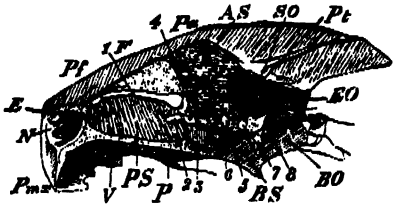
2. [Used as a singular.] Same as *Chelone*, 1.

**chelonian** (ke-lō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chelonia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Chelonia*; testudinate.

II. *n.* One of the *Chelonia* or *Testudinata*; a turtle or tortoise.

**chelonid, cheloniid** (kel′ō-nid, ke-lō′ni-id), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cheloniidæ*.

**Cheloniidæ, Cheloniides** (ke-lon′i-dē, kel-ō-nī′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelone*, *Chelonia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of marine *Chelonia*, having the fore limbs longer than the hind, and converted into paddles or flippers for swimming by the union and webbing of the digits; the sea-turtles, or turtles proper. Its type is the genus *Chelone* or *Chelonia*, containing the green turtle (*C. midas*) and the




Longitudinal Section of Skull of Turtle (*Chelone midas*), showing outline of brain in situ, with 1–8, first eight cranial nerves, and the following bones: *BO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *SO*, supraoccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *PS*, presphenoid; *AS*, alisphenoid; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pa*, enormously expansive parietal; *F*, frontal; *Pf*, prefrontal; *E*, ethmoid; *N*, nasal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *V*, vomer; *P*, palatine.

hawk's-bill turtle (*C. imbricata*). Another leading form is the loggerhead, *Caouana* (or *Thalassochelys*) *caretta*. Formerly the *Dermatochelys* (or *Sphargis*) *coriacea* was referred by some to the family, but it has long been universally isolated as the representative of a very distinct family (*Dermatochelyidæ* or *Sphargidæ*), and even suborder (*Athecæ*). The green turtle and the loggerhead are known to hybridize, the progeny being known to the fishermen as the bastard turtle, and having the scientific name of *Colpochelys kempii*. The group is the same as *Euereta* (which see). See *turtle*.

**Chelonides** (ke-lon′i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Chelone*.] Same as *Chelonia*, 1.

**Chelonii** (ke-lō′ni-ī), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *Chelonia*, 1.—2. A suborder of *Testudinata*, comprising all the land and fresh-water forms. *Oppel; Agassiz.*

**Cheloniidæ**, *n. pl.* See *Chelonidæ*.

**chelonite** (kel′ō-nīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise, + *-ite*[2].] A name of certain fossil sea-urchins of the family *Cidaridæ*.

**Chelonobatrachia** (ke-lō″nō-ba-trā′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, tortoise, + βάτραχος, a frog.] Same as *Anura*[2].

**chelonography** (kel-ō-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on turtles; a description of chelonians.

**chelonologist** (kel-ō-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *chelonology* + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of the chelonians.

**chelonology** (kel-ō-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which relates to the chelonians or tortoises.

**Chelonura** (kel-ō-nū′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, tortoise, + οὐρά, tail.] Same as *Chelydra*.

**Chelophora** (kē-lof′ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a hoof, claw, talon, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A series of deciduate mammals with a zonary placenta, consisting of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*. The word is scarcely used, except to distinguish these two orders collectively from the *Carnivora*, all three forming the *Zonoplacentalia*.

**Chelsea porcelain.** See *porcelain*.

**Chelura** (kē-lū′rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χηλή, claw, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans, typical of the family *Cheluridæ* or wood-shrimps. *C. terebrans* gnaws into submerged wood, and is one of the most destructive crustaceans, owing to its immense numbers, though it is of diminutive size, being only about a third of an inch long.

Boring Amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*), magnified. (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

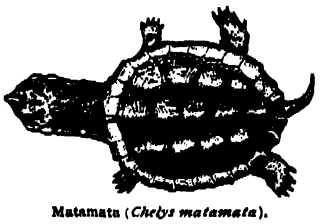
**Cheluridæ** (kē-lū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelura* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipods, represented by the genus *Chelura*, having several of the abdominal segments united, and much modified abdominal limbs; the wood-shrimps. They bore tunnels beneath the surface of submerged wood, and are nearly as destructive to timber as the ship-worm.

**chely**† (kē′li), *n.* An obsolete form of *chela*[1], 1 and 2.

It happeneth often, I confesse, that a lobster hath the *chely* or great claw of one side longer then the other, but this is not properly their leg, but a part of apprehension. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

**Chelydæ** (kel′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ*.

**Chelydidæ** (ke-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (properly *Chelydidæ*), < *Chelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous *Chelonia*, typified by the genus *Chelys*. The head is not completely retractile, and is much depressed; it has very large temporal muscles, and is covered with soft skin, which on the beak takes the form of broad, fleshy lips. The matamata, *Chelys matamata*, is the representative of the family. Also *Chelidida*, *Chelyidæ*, *Chelyoidæ*.



Matamata (*Chelys matamata*).

**chelydoid** (kel′i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [Properly *chelyoid*, < *Chelys* + *-oid*. Cf. *cheloid*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydidæ*. Also *chelyoid*, *cheloid*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Chelydidæ*.

It may be seen from this list that no *Chelydoid* passes northward beyond the Isthmus of Panama. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 471.

**Chelydra** (kel′i-drạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλυδρος, an amphibious serpent, also a kind of tortoise.] The typical genus of the family *Chelydridæ*. *C. serpentina* is the common snapper or snapping-turtle of America. Also *Chelonura*. See cut under *alligator-terrapin*.

**Chelydradæ** (ke-lid′rạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-adæ*.] A group of cryptodirous tortoises in Gray's system, including the *Chelydridæ* and the *Cinosternidæ* of other authors.

**Chelydridæ** (ke-lid′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-idæ*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra*, having a long tail, large non-retractile head, and a long neck. It embraces the two largest fresh-water chelonians of the United States, the snapping-turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) and the alligator-turtle (*Macrochelys lacertina*). Also spelled, improperly, *Chelidridæ*.

**Chelydrinæ** (kel-i-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra*: same as the family *Chelydridæ*.

**chelydroid** (kel′i-droid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chelydra* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Chelydridæ*.

**chelydron** (kel′i-dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλυδρος: see *Chelydra*.] A turtle of the genus *Chelydra* or some related genus; an alligator-tortoise.

**Chelyetes** (ke-lī′e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, + (?) ἔτης, a kinsman, neighbor.] The typical genus of mites of the family *Chelyetidæ*.

**Chelyetidæ** (kel-i-et′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelyetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of mites, with the skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in a soft skin, stigmata near the rostrum, and legs of five joints, the first pair being tactile organs. They are remarkable for the enormously developed palpi and sharp rostrum, well suited for plunging into the body of their victims, upon whose juices they subsist. The family contains predatory species, such as *Chelyetes parasitivorax*, *C. heteropalpus*, etc., which it has been shown are strictly parasitic, although with a form of parasitism not contemplated in Van Beneden's classification, namely, a parasitism beneficial to the host, as the guest lives upon other parasites which are injurious to the host. *Michael.*

**Chelyidæ** (ke-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ*.

**chelynge**†, *n.* An old form of *keeling*.

**chelyoid** (kel′i-oid), *n.* The proper form of *chelydoid*.

**Chelyoidæ** (kel-i-oi′dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ*.

**chelys** (kel′is), *n.* [< Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, a lyre, the constellation Lyra. Cf. *Chelone*.] 1. The ancient Greek lyre: so called because first made of tortoise-shell.—2. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a lute or viol.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tortoises, the type of the family *Chelydidæ*, containing only one species, *C. matamata* or *C. fimbriata*. See *matamata*, and cut under *Chelydidæ*.

**cheme** (kē′mē), *n.* [LL. *cheme*, ML. *chema*, a measure for liquids, L. *chema* (Pliny), a gaping mussel, < Gr. χήμη, a yawning, a shell, a cockle, a measure, < √ *χα in χάσκειν, χαίνειν, gape: see *chasm*, *chaos*.] A Roman weight, equal to about 35 grains troy.

**chemic** (kem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also recently *chemick*, early mod. E. *chimic*, *chimick*, *chymic*, *chymick*; after F. *chimique* = Sp. *químico* = Pg. It. *chimico*, < ML. **chemicus*, **chimicus*, < *chimia*, chemistry: see *chemy*, *alchemy*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to chemistry (or, formerly, to alchemy): same as *chemical*, but now used chiefly in poetry.

Analysis is carried into everything. Even Deity is subjected to *chemic* tests. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 169.

The wicked broth
Confused the *chemic* labour of the blood.
*Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2†. Imitative; adulterated; not the genuine thing. See *alchemy*, 3.

World, thou'rt a traitor; thou hast stamp'd thy base
And *chymic* metal with great Cæsar's face.
*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

II. *n.* 1†. A chemist or an alchemist.

*Chimicho* [It.], a *chimicke* or an alchimist. *Florio.*

2. In *bleaching*, a dilute solution of chlorid of lime.

Chloride of lime is generally termed *chemick* in the dyehouse. . . . There is the danger of rotting the cloth when very strong *chemick* is employed. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 49.

**Blue chemic.** Same as *chemic blue* (which see, under *blue*, *n.*).

**chemic** (kem′ik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chemicked*, ppr. *chemicking*. [< *chemic*, *n.*, 2.] In *bleaching*, to steep, as cotton goods, in a dilute solution of chlorid of lime in stone vats, the liquor being pumped up and strained through the goods until the action is complete.

**chemical** (kem′i-kạl), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *chymical*; < *chemic* + *-al*. See *chemistry*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to chemistry: as, a *chemical* experiment.—2. Pertaining to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated; accordant with the laws of chemistry.

Not only do worms aid indirectly in the *chemical* disintegration of rocks, but there is good reason to believe that they likewise act in a direct and mechanical manner on the smaller particles. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 246.

Also *chemic*.

**Chemical acetification.** See *acetification*.—**Chemical action.** See *action*.—**Chemical affinity, elective affinity**, names formerly used for chemical force, and implying a property inherent in atoms of selecting other atoms with which to unite, or of preferring one combination to another.—**Chemical analysis**, the resolution of complex bodies into their elements. It is either qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative analysis consists in the determination of the component parts merely as respects their nature, and without regard to their relative proportions. Quantitative analysis consists in the determination of the relative proportions of the components.—**Chemical black, bronze.** See *black*, *bronze*.—**Chemical change**, as distinguished from *physical change*, a change which destroys the identity of the substance affected. A physical change is manifested without loss of identity by the substance. Thus, a mass of copper may be reduced to fine particles, drawn into wire, melted and cast into ingots or charged with electricity, without losing its identity as copper. But if copper is put into nitric acid, it dissolves and is converted into another substance, copper nitrate. The copper, in consequence, has lost its identity, and has undergone a chemical change.—**Chemical combination**, the intimate union by chemical force of two or more elements or compounds to form a new compound differing in properties from either of its constituent bodies. It differs from *mechanical mixture* in that each element of a chemical combination has a certain fixed and invariable combining proportion, whereas a mixture of substances can be made with varying amounts of its ingredients. In a mechanical mixture the particles of each of its ingredients can usually be identified and separated by mechanical means; in a chemical combination the constituents are so blended that they cannot be identified. Thus, if chlorin and hydrogen gas are mixed in any desired proportion, the chlorin in the mixture will be evident by its characteristic color and odor. But if this mechanical mixture is exposed to strong light, a chemical combination takes place rapidly between the two gases, with evolution of heat. They combine, however, only in exactly equal volumes, and if an excess of either is present it remains uncombined. In the new compound, hydrochloric acid, chlorin cannot be detected by either color or smell, nor be isolated except by chemical means.—**Chemical decomposition**, the separation by chemical force of the component parts of bodies from one another, or the resolution of bodies into their elements.—**Chemical equation**, a symbolic expression used to represent a chemical reaction. The reagents, or bodies which enter into the reaction, form the left-hand member of the equation, and the resultants of the reaction form the right-hand member. Thus, the fact that calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate when brought together in solution react on each other, forming calcium carbonate and sodium chlorid, is expressed by the following equation:

$$CaCl_2 + Na_2CO_3 = CaCO_3 + 2NaCl.$$

This is a true equation in the algebraic sense, because the value of the two members is the same. Since matter is indestructible, nothing is lost in the reaction, and the weights of calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate which reacted must be precisely the same as the combined

weights of the resultant calcium carbonate and sodium chlorid.—**Chemical equivalent, extinguisher, ferment, fire-engine,** etc. See the nouns.—**Chemical force,** the force which binds together the atoms in a molecule, and causes chemical changes when dissimilar molecules are brought within the sphere of its action under proper conditions.—**Chemical formula,** a symbolic expression used to represent the composition of a substance. In the formulas now generally adopted by chemists each elementary substance is indicated by the first letter or letters of its name, called its chemical symbol; and to express the compounds of the elements, their symbols are arranged together, each denoting a single atom, and small numbers are written after a symbol and a little below (sometimes, and formerly always, above) the line, indicating how many atoms of the element exist in the compound. Thus, H means 1 atom of hydrogen; $H_2O$ means 2 atoms of hydrogen united with 1 of oxygen, forming the compound water; KHO means 1 atom of potassium (kalium), 1 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen, forming the compound potassium hydrate; and so on. If a number is placed at the beginning of the formula, it multiplies the entire formula like an algebraic coefficient; thus, $2H_2O$ means 2 parts or 2 molecules of water. So, too, a small number placed after a parenthesis multiplies the portion included; thus, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$ denotes 3 atoms of calcium combined with 2 equivalents of the radical $PO_4$, forming tricalcium phosphate or bone phosphate. Chemical formulas are of two kinds, *empirical* and *rational*. An empirical formula expresses simply the relative number of atoms of the elements present; a rational formula expresses not only the relative number of atoms, but also some conception of the mode of union of the atoms, the groups of radicals contained in the substance, the class to which it belongs, etc. Thus, the empirical formula of acetic acid is $C_2H_4O_2$. Its rational formula ($CH_3CO.OH$) indicates that it may be regarded as made up of the radicals methyl ($CH_3$), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), and so suggests to the chemist many of its properties and reactions. See *graphic formula*, under *graphic*.—**Chemical harmonicon, hygrometer.** See the nouns.—**Chemical kinetics,** the science which treats of the phenomena of bodies or systems of bodies when chemically active.—**Chemical match.** See *match*.—**Chemical paper,** paper used or suitable for use in the operations of chemistry, as litmus paper, etc.—**Chemical rays of the spectrum.** See *spectrum*.—**Chemical statics,** the science which treats of the phenomena exhibited by chemical bodies or systems of bodies in equilibrium.

**II.** *n.* A substance produced by a chemical process; a chemical agent prepared for scientific or economic use: as, the manufacture of *chemicals*.

**chemicaled** (kem'i-kạld), *a.* [< *chemical, n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Treated or impregnated with chemicals. [Rare.]

> Washing compounds and soap recommended to be used in cold water . . . are highly *chemicaled*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 8.

**chemically** (kem'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a chemical manner; according to chemical principles; in a chemical sense; by a chemical process or operation: as, a *chemically* active substance; a surface *chemically* clean.

**chemick,** *a.* and *n.* See *chemic*.

**chemico-algebraic** (kem'i-kō-al-jē-brā'ik), *a.* Relating at once to the modern theory of chemistry (valency, bonds, etc.) and to the algebraical theory of invariants and other concomitants.

**chemico-electric** (kem'i-kō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Depending on electric activity produced by chemical means.

**chemicogalvanic** (kem'i-kō-gal-van'ik), *a.* Same as *chemico-electric*.

**chemicograph** (kem'i-kō-gràf), *n.* [< NL. *chemicus*, chemic, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A diagram representing the constitution of a chemical substance by means of bonds connecting symbols of the atoms. See *bond*[1], 11.

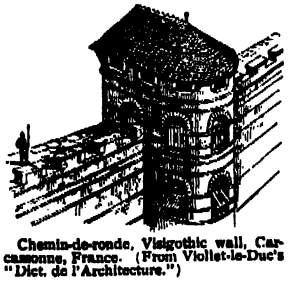
**chemicotechnical** (kem'i-kō-tek'ni-kạl), *a.* Related to or depending on technical applications of chemical science: as, the *chemicotechnical* industries.

**chemics** (kem'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *chemic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Sp. *química* = Pg. It. *chimica* (< NL. **chimica*), chemics, chemistry, prop. fem. of the adj.: see *chemic, a.* and *n.*] Chemistry; chemical phenomena. [Rare.]

> The laws of Gravitation, Statics, Acoustics, *Chemics*, etc., etc., . . . these are all reducible to numerical language. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 310.

**chemiglyphic** (kem-i-glif'ik), *a.* [< *chemi*(*o*) + Gr. *γλύφειν*, engrave, + *-ic*.] Engraved by chemical action.

**chemin-de-ronde** (F. pron. shė-maṅ' dė-rôṅd'), *n.* [F.: *chemin*, road, way; *de*, of; *ronde*, round.] In *medieval milit. arch.*, a continuous footway upon the top of the ramparts, protected by the battlements, and affording means of communication between towers and bastions. In the earlier castles the system of defense adopted involved almost complete separation of each tower or post from the others, and the *chemin-de-ronde* was intercepted by each of these; this caused the loss of many fortresses, a sudden attack often shutting up the defenders in their isolated posts. The castles of the fourteenth century were free from this defect, the *chemin-de-ronde* becoming spacious and uninterrupted, so that the garrison could be massed readily at any point.



Chemin-de-ronde, Visigothic wall, Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

**chemise** (shę-mēz'), *n.* [< F. *chemise*, < LL. *camisia*, ML. *camisa*, a shirt, a thin dress: see *camis*, which is the older form, with the more general sense.] 1. A shift or undergarment worn by women; a smock.—2. A short, loose-fitting gown worn by women in the early part of the nineteenth century.—3. In *fort.*: (*a*) A wall built parallel to and outside of the main wall of a fortress, or concentric with and surrounding a tower, intended to prevent the approach of sappers to the foot of the main defense. A postern in the latter provides for the access of defenders to the chemise and of their retreat in case it is stormed. (*b*) The space between the chemise-wall and the main work which it protects, sometimes covered with a penthouse roof.—4. A sleeve or an envelop of sheet-iron placed on a mandrel to receive the coils of steel ribbon used in making shot-gun barrels. In the Belgian barrels this sleeve remains to hold the coils in place upon the withdrawal of the mandrel.

5†. Any covering or envelop, especially one of flexible material, as the parchment bag in which seals of wax were inclosed.—**Fire-chemise**†, a piece of linen cloth steeped in a composition of petroleum, camphor, and other combustible matters, formerly used at sea to fire an enemy's vessel.—**Rectal chemise,** an instrument for tamponing the rectum. It consists of a large catheter, the end of which is passed through the middle of one or more pieces of cloth, and fastened. It is then introduced into the rectum, and the space between the catheter and its envelop is packed with pledgets of cotton.

**chemisette** (shem-i-zet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *chemise*.] 1. A garment for covering the neck, made of some light fabric, as lace, muslin, or cambric, and worn under a waist, especially under one cut low at the throat.—2. In *medieval fort.*, a chemise covering a very small part of the main wall.

**chemism** (kem'izm), *n.* [< *chem*(*ical*) + *-ism*.] Chemical power, influence, or effects.

> The animal organism transfers solar heat and the *chemism* of the food (protoplasm) to correlated amounts of heat, motion, electricity, light (phosphorescence), and nerve-force. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 190.

**chemist** (kem'ist), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *chymist* (= F. *chimiste* = Sp. *químista*, etc.); short for *alchemist, alchymist*: see *alchemist*, and cf. *chemic, n.*] 1†. An alchemist.

> The starving *chemist* in his golden views
> Supremely blest. *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 269.

2. A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations, or who is engaged in the operations of applied chemistry.—3. Loosely, one who deals in drugs and medicines.—**Chemist and druggist,** in Great Britain, one who is registered as such under the act of July 31st, 1868, relating to the sale of poisons. Chemists and druggists are eligible as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, but are not entitled to a place on the register as pharmaceutical chemists.—**Pharmaceutical chemist,** a person acquainted with the chemistry of drugs; one engaged in the practice of chemistry in its relation to pharmacy; in Great Britain, a person who, after passing an examination in Latin, botany, materia medica, and pharmaceutical and general chemistry, with other cognate subjects, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

**chemistical**† (ke-mis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *chemist* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to chemistry. *Burton*.

**chemistry** (kem'is-tri), *n.* [Also recently *chymistry*, by aphæresis for earlier *alchemistry, alchymistry*; now regarded as < *chemist* + *-ry*: see *chemist, alchemy*, and *alchemistry*. Other names for the science are *chemics* and *chemy*: see these words.] The science of the composition of material things and the changes which they undergo in consequence of changes in their ultimate composition. It regards all substances as made up of atoms (see *atom*) which are indivisible and have certain unchanging properties. An elementary substance consists of groups of chemically united atoms of the same kind; a compound substance, of groups of chemically united atoms of two or more different kinds. All compound substances, and most elementary ones, consist of definite groups of chemically united atoms which are called *molecules*. Each molecule has exactly the same chemical composition and properties as the whole mass of the substance, and is the smallest mass into which the substance can be divided without losing its identity. The laws, causes, and effects of changes in the kind, and the number and arrangement, of atoms within the molecule are the subject-matter of the science. See *chemical*.—**Agricultural chemistry.** See *agricultural*.—**Analytical chemistry.** See *analytical*.—**Applied chemistry.** Same as *practical chemistry*.—**Medical chemistry,** that department of chemistry which has direct and intimate relations to the medical art, including physiological and pharmaceutical chemistry.—**Metallurgic chemistry.** See *metallurgic*.—**Organic chemistry,** formerly defined as the chemistry of those substances which are the products of vital force, which are produced by organized beings, but cannot be artificially prepared; but since many of them have been prepared in the laboratory from inorganic materials, the term has lost its original meaning, and is now applied to the chemistry of all the carbon compounds.—**Physiological chemistry,** the chemistry of the tissues and functions of animals and plants.—**Practical chemistry,** the application of chemical laws to the arts; the preparation of chemical compounds, their analysis, and their use in arts and manufactures. Also called *applied chemistry*.—**Theoretical chemistry,** the study of the general laws governing chemical action, and of their bearing on the theories of matter.—**Thermal chemistry,** or **thermo-chemistry,** treats of the phenomena and laws of the development and disappearance of heat induced by chemical reactions.

**chemitype** (kem'i-tip), *n.* [< *chemi*(*cal*) + *type*.] A process for obtaining casts in relief from engravings. A polished zinc plate is covered with an etching-ground, on which the design is etched with a point and bitten in with dilute aqua fortis. The etching-ground is then removed, and every particle of the acid well cleaned off. The plate is covered with filings of a fusible metal, and heated until the metal has melted and filled the engraving. When cold it is scraped away to the level of the zinc plate in such a manner that none of it remains except what has entered the engraved lines. The plate is next submitted to the action of a weak solution of muriatic acid; and, as the one of these metals is negative and the other positive, the zinc alone is eaten away by the acid, so that the fusible metal which has entered the hollows of the engraving is left in relief, and may be printed from in a press. Chemitype is particularly adapted for the production of maps.

**chemitypy** (kem'i-ti-pi), *n.* Same as *chemitype*.

**chemolysis** (ke-mol'i-sis), *n.* [< *chem*(*ic*) + Gr. *λύσις*, solution, < *λύειν*, solve.] The analysis or separation of a compound into its constituent parts by chemical means; chemical analysis.

**chemolytic** (kem-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [As *chemolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to chemolysis, or chemical analysis.

**chemosis** (kē-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χῆμη*, a yawning, gaping (see *cheme*), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, infiltration, usually inflammatory, of the conjunctiva and of the cellular tissue connecting it with the eyeball, in which the conjunctiva rises up to a considerable height around the cornea. Also *chymosis*.

**chemosmosis** (kem-os-mō'sis), *n.* [< *chem*(*ic*) + *osmosis*.] Chemical action transmitted through an intervening membrane, as parchment, paper, etc.

**chemosmotic** (kem-os-mot'ik), *a.* [As *chemosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to chemosmosis.

**chemy** (kem'i), *n.* [= F. *chimie* = Sp. *quimia* = G. *chemie*, etc., chemistry, < ML. *chimia*, alchemy, the same, without the prefix (orig. art.), as *alchimia*, alchemy: see *alchemy*. Cf. *chemics* and *chemistry*.] Chemistry. *Dr. G. Cheyne*. [Rare.]

**Chen** (ken), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < Gr. *χήν* = L. *anser* = E. *goose*, q. v.] A genus of *Anserinæ*; the snow-geese. The lamellæ of the bill are conspicuous by reason of the divergence of the edges of

Snow-goose (*Chen hyperborea*).

the mandibles, and the plumage is generally white, with black tips on the wings. *C. hyperborea* inhabits northerly regions of both hemispheres.

**chena** (chē'nạ), *n.* [Hind.] A fresh-water fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*, *Ophiocephalus striatus*, found especially in swamps and grassy tanks in India. It attains a length of 3 feet or more.

**chenar-tree,** *n.* See *chinar-tree*.

**chendi** (chen'di), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a drink made of the fermented juice of the date-palm. *Simmonds*.

**chenet,** *n.* An obsolete form of *chine*[1].

**chenevixite** (shen'e-vik-sit), *n.* [After the British chemist and mineralogist Richard *Chenevix* (1774–1830).] An arseniate of copper and iron, occurring massive, of a dark-green color.

**cheng** (shung), *n.* Same as *sheng*.

**chenille** (she-nēl'), *n.* [F., lit. a caterpillar (= Pr. *canilha*), prob. < L. *canicula*, a little dog, dim. of *canis* (> F. *chien*), a dog. Cf. *caterpillar*.] 1. A soft, velvety cord of silk or worsted, used in embroidery and for fringes and other ornamental parts of women's dresses, etc.—2. A name for *Dasya elegans*, one of the red marine algæ, order *Florideæ*. See *Dasya*.

A beautiful species [*Dasya elegans*], known to lady collectors by the name of *chenille*, at once recognized by its long, cylindrical, branching fronds, densely fringed with fine lake-colored filaments. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 177.

**Chenille carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Chenille cloth**, a fabric made with a fringed silken thread used as the weft in combination with wool or cotton. A fur-like surface is thus produced, whence the name.—**Chenille embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which chenille is used like thread or braid, either laid upon the surface, as in couching, or drawn through the material with the needle: in the latter case a canvas with large meshes, or perforated cardboard, is commonly used. The chenille used for the purpose is finer than the ordinary kinds.—**Chenille lace**, a kind of lace made in France in the eighteenth century, with a ground of silk net and the pattern outlined with fine chenille.—**Chenille-needle**, a needle with a very large eye and a sharp point, used for making chenille embroidery.—**Chenille rollo**, a twisted silk chenille stiffened by wire, used as an edging for glass shades and for different ornaments. It is also made into a soft cylindrical cord used in rich fringes.

**chenomorph** (ké'nō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Chenomorphæ*.

**Chenomorphæ** (kē-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *χήν*, = E. *goose*, + *μορφή*, form.] The duck tribe considered as a prime division of desmognathous carinate birds having the same technical characters as, and being conterminous with, the family *Anatidæ*.

**chenomorphic** (kē-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Chenomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chenomorphæ*; anserine or anatine; lamellirostral.

**chenopod** (kē'nō-pod), *n.* A plant of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

**Chenopodiaceæ** (kē-nō-pō-di-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chenopodium* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of apetalous exogens, containing about 60 genera and 400 species of more or less succulent herbs or shrubs, for the most part peculiar to maritime or saline localities and to dry desert regions. It is extensively represented in the alkaline regions of central Asia and western America, and includes most of the so-called greasewoods of America. It furnishes the beet and mangel-wurzel, the spinach, and the garden-orach. Some of the succulent species contain large quantities of alkaline salts; some possess aromatic and medicinal qualities; and some are cosmopolitan weeds. The principal genera are *Chenopodium*, *Atriplex*, *Suæda*, and *Salsola*.

**chenopodiaceous** (kē-nō-pō-di-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

**Chenopodidæ** (kē-nō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chenopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Chenopus*: synonymous with *Aporrhaidæ*.

**Chenopodium** (kē-nō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χήν*, = E. *goose*, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of plants of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is widely distributed in temperate regions, and includes various common weeds, known as *goosefoot*, *pigweed*, *good-King-Henry*, etc., frequently eaten as greens when young. Some aromatic species are used in medicine, as the Jerusalem oak (*C. Botrys*) and wormseed (*C. ambrosioides*), and the strawberry-blite (*C. capitatum*) is sometimes cultivated on account of its scarlet fruit. *C. Quinoa* is extensively cultivated in parts of South America for its seeds, which are an article of food. The genus is now made to include the species which have commonly been referred to *Blitum*, having densely clustered flowers with a calyx which becomes fleshy and colored in fruit.

**Chenopsis** (kē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *χήν*, = E. *goose*, + *ὄψις*, aspect, appearance.] A genus of swans, belonging to the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Cygninæ*. *C. atratus* is the well-known black swan of Australia. Also written *Chenopis*. See *swan*.

**Chenopus** (kē-nō'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χήν*, = E. *goose*, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Chenopodidæ*: same as *Aporrhais*.

**Chenorhamphus** (kē-nō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *χαίνειν*, gape, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] Same as *Anastomus*, 1.

**Chenot process.** See *process*.

**cheoh**, *n.* See *chih*.

**chep**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cheap*.

**chep**[2] (chep), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *chape*.] The part of a plow on which the share is placed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**chepet**, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *cheap*.

**chepinget**, *n.* Same as *cheaping*.

**chepster** (chep'stėr), *n.* [E. dial., < *cheep*, Sc. *cheip*, *chepe*, chirp, peep, as a bird, + *-ster*.] A local British name of the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. *Montagu.*

**cheque**, *n.* See *check*[1], 13.

**chequer** (chek'ėr), *n.* and *v.* A more recent spelling (in England) of *checker*[1].

**chequerberry**, *n.* See *checkerberry*.

**chequer-tree**, *n.* See *checker-tree*.

**chequey**, *a.* See *checky*.

**chequint**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sequin*.

**chequy**, *a.* See *checky*.

**cherassi** (che-ras'i), *n.* A kind of gold medal struck in Persia for distribution on the occasion of a coronation, and often used as a coin. The value varies from $1 to $7.

**cherch**†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *church*.

**cherchert**, *n.* See *kercher*, *kerchief*. *Wright.*

**chere**†. A Middle English form of *cheer*[1] and *cheer*[2].

**cherelichet**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *cheerly*[2].

**chericet**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cherish*.

**cherif**, *n.* A French spelling of *sherif*.

**cherimoyer** (cher-i-moi'ėr), *n.* [Also *chirimoya*; F. *cherimolier*, a corruption of *cherimolier*, the name of the fruit in Peru.] The fruit of *Anona Cherimolia*, a native of Peru. It is a heart-shaped fruit, with a scaly exterior and numerous seeds buried in a pulp. It is as much esteemed in the western parts of South America as the custard-apple, to which it bears a strong resemblance, is in the West Indies.

**cherisaunce**†, *n.* An error for *chevisance*.

**cherish** (cher'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *cherischen*, *cherisen*, *chericen*, < OF. *cheris-*, stem of certain forms of *cherir*, F. *chérir* (*chériss-*), hold dear, cherish, < *cher*, < L. *carus*, dear: see *cheer*[2], *charity*, and *caress*.] 1. To hold as dear; treat with tenderness and affection; foster; nurture; support and encourage; shelter fondly; nurse; caress.

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children. 1 Thes. ii. 7.

No man ever yet hated his own flesh; but nourisheth and *cherisheth* it, even as the Lord the Church. Eph. v. 29.

And undre that tytle alle Kynges and Lordes *cherischen* hem the more with giftes and alle thing.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

You that do abet him in this kind,
*Cherish* rebellion, and are rebels all.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 3.

For what doth *cherish* weeds, but gentle air?
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

2. To indulge and encourage in the mind; harbor; cling to: as, to *cherish* forgiveness; to *cherish* revenge.

His valour . . .
Hath taught us how to *cherish* such high deeds,
Even in the bosom of our adversaries.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

To *cherish* virtue and humanity. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Am I mad, that I should *cherish* that which bears but bitter fruit?
I will pluck it from my bosom, tho' my heart be at the root. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3†. To give physical comfort or pleasure to; invigorate; strengthen; warm; hence, to provide for; entertain hospitably.

Wherefore his servants said unto him, Let there be sought for my lord the king a young virgin: and let her stand before the king, and let her *cherish* him, and let her lie in thy bosom, that my lord the king may get heat.
1 Ki. i. 2.

They burn sweet gums and spices or perfumes, and pleasant smells, and sprinkle about sweet ointments and waters, yea, they leave nothing undone that maketh for the *cherishing* of the company.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

**=Syn.** *Foster*, *Cherish*, *Harbor*. "To *foster* is to sustain and nourish with care and effort. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear. To *harbor* is to provide with shelter and protection, so as to give opportunity for working to something that might be and often ought to be excluded." *Angus*, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue, p. 378.

**cherisher** (cher'ish-ėr), *n.* One who cherishes; a supporter; an encourager; an entertainer.

He that comforts my wife is the *cherisher* of my flesh and blood. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

He [Pepys] was universally belov'd, . . . a very greate *cherisher* of learned men of whom he had the conversation.
*Evelyn*, Diary, May 26, 1703.

**cherishingly** (cher'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

**cherishment** (cher'ish-ment), *n.* [< *cherish* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of giving physical comfort or pleasure.

Those parts neere (and perhaps vnder) the Pole are habitable, the continuance of the Sunnes presence in their Summer heating and warming with liuely *cherishment* all Creatures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 741.

2. Encouragement; support. [Rare.]

One onelie lives, her ages ornament,
And myrrour of her Makers majestie,
That with rich bountie, and deare *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble Poësie.
*Spenser*, Tears of the Muses.

**cherisly**†, *adv.* [ME., < *cherisen*, cherish, + *-ly*, -ly[2]; equiv. to *cheerly*[2], q. v.] Dearly.

Raymound full *cherisly* was hold also.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5338.

**cherkt**, *v. i.* See *chirk*[1].

**cherlt**, **cherlisht**. Middle English forms of *churl*, *churlish*.

**chermany** (chėr'mą-ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the southern United States, a variety of the game of base-ball. *The Century.*

**chermes** (kėr'mēz), *n.* [NL.: see *kermes*.] 1†. An old spelling of *kermes*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.]

*Chermes abietiscolens*. (Cross shows natural size.)

A genus of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididæ*, species of which affect firs and larches.

*Chermes* affords an example of heterogamy in that two different oviparous generations follow one another: a slender and winged summer generation, and an apterous generation which is found in autumn and spring and lives through the winter. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 548.

**hermesinæ** (kėr-me-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chermes*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididæ*, typified by the genus *Chermes*, having only two discoidal veins on the fore wings, and the antennæ usually 5-jointed, but exceptionally 3-jointed. It consists of minute forms usually black or yellow, including the vine-pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

**chermesine** (kėr'me-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chermesinæ*.

**cherna** (chėr'nä), *n.* [Sp.] A name adopted from the Portuguese and Spanish for various species of serranoid fishes. (*a*) *Polyprion cernium*, generally called *stone-bass* or *wreck-fish*. Also *cherne*. (*b*) *Epinephelus morio*, better known as the *red grouper*.

**cherne** (chėr'ne), *n.* [Same as *cherna*.] A local (Madeira) name of the stone-bass. See *cherna*, (*a*).

**Chernes** (kėr'nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χερνής*, a day-laboror, as adj. poor, needy.] A genus of two-eyed book-scorpions, of the family *Cheliferidæ*, or giving name to a family *Chernetidæ*.

**chernetid** (kėr'ne-tid), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Chernetidæ*.

**Chernetidæ** (kėr-net'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chernes* (*Chernet-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of false scorpions, of the order *Pseudoscorpiones* or *Cheliferidea*. It is restricted to the book-scorpions with two eyes, in which case it is synonymous with *Cheliferidæ*, or contains the four-eyed forms also, and is then coextensive with the order.

**chernette** (chėr-net'), *n.* [Dim. of *cherne*.] A young cherne.

**chernozem** (chėr'nō-zem), *n.* [Also written *tchernozem*; repr. Russ. *chernozemŭ*, < *chernuĭ*, black, + *zemlya*, earth, land.] The local name of a black earth of extraordinary fertility, covering at least 100,000,000 acres, from the Carpathian to the Ural mountains, to the depth of from 4 to 20 feet, and yielding an almost unlimited succession of similar crops without preparation. It consists chiefly of silica with a little alumina, lime, and oxid of iron, and about 7 per cent. of vegetable mold, of which 2.45 is nitrogen gas. The nitrogen and other organic matter are no doubt the cause of its fertility.

**cheroot** (she-röt'), *n.* [Also spelled *sheroot*; = Pg. *charuto*, a cigar, tobacco-leaves, < Hind. *churūt*, a cigar; prob. orig. a native name in the Philippine islands.] A kind of cigar not pointed at either end, and thicker at one end than at the other. Cheroots were first made at Manila in the Philippine islands.

The valleys of Luzon . . . send us more *cheroots* than spices. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 179.

**ché-root** (shā'röt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

**cherry**[1] (cher'i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chery*, *cherie*, < ME. *chery*, *chere*, in comp. *cheri-*, *chiri-* (pl. *cherys*, *cheries*, *chiries*), a new singular developed from the supposed pl. **cheris*, **chiris*, < AS. *ciris*, *cyrs* (in *ciris-bēam*, *cyrstrēow*, cherry-tree) = D. *kers*, *kerse* = MLG. *kerse*, *kars*, *kas*(*-bere*) = OHG. *chirsa*, MHG. *kirse*, *kerse*, *kersche*, G. *kirsche* = Dan. *kirse*(*-bær*) = Sw. *kers*(*-bär*) = F. *cerise* = Pr. *serisia*, *cereza* = Cat. *cirera* = Sp. *cereza* = Pg. *cereja* = It. *ciriegia*, *ciliegia* = Wall. *ciriashŭ*, a cherry (cf. F. *cerisier* = Pr. *serier* = Cat. *cirer*, *cirerer* = Sp. *cerezo* = Pg. *cerejeira* = It. *ciriegio*, *ciliegio* = Wall. *ciroshu*, a cherry-tree), < ML. *cerasea*, *cerasia*, < MGr. *κερασέα*, *κερασία*, the cherry-tree, < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, *cerasus*, *cerasum*, a cherry (= Ar. *keraz* = Turk. *kirāz*), < Gr. *κερασός*, a cherry-tree, *κεράσιον*, a cherry, cherry-tree, < *κέρας*, a horn, prob. with reference to

the horny pit (cf. *cornel*). Traditionally, the name is referred to *Cerasus*, L. *Cerasūs*, Gr. Κερασοῦς, an ancient town in Pontus, where the cherry-tree was native.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *cherries* (-iz). 1. The fruit of species of *Cerasus* (which is commonly regarded as a subgenus of *Prunus*), consisting of a globose pulpy drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone; also, a tree producing this fruit. The cultivated varieties of the garden-cherry probably all belong to two species, *Prunus Cerasus* and *P. avium*, both doubtless natives of Europe. It is related by Pliny that this fruit or a cultivated variety of it was brought from Cerasus in Pontus to Italy after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, about 70 B. C. It was introduced into England by the Romans about 120 years afterward. There are many kinds, as the red-, black-, and white-hearts, the Mayduke, bigaroon, morello, Kentish, etc. The wild or crab cherry, mazard or gean of Great Britain, is a wild state of the *Prunus avium*, which is also found in various other parts of Europe. From the fruit of its different varieties several highly esteemed cordials are prepared, as the maraschino of Italy, the ratafia of France, the kirschwasser of Germany, etc. To this group of cherries, distinguished by having their flowers and fruits in clusters, belong also the mahaleb cherry (*P. Mahaleb*) of Europe, with very fragrant flowers, and the ground-cherry (*P. Chamæcerasus*), as well as the wild red cherry (*P. Pennsylvanica*) and the dwarf cherry (*P. pumila*) of North America. A second section of the genus has the flowers in racemes, and the fruit smaller and less palatable. To this belong the bird-cherry (*P. Padus*) of Europe, and the wild black cherry, also called the rum- or cabinet-cherry (*P. serotina*), and the choke-cherry (*P. Virginiana*) of America. Still a third section consists of evergreen trees, with the flowers in racemes and the fruit inedible, including the bastard cherry, bay-cherry, or laurel-cherry (*P. Lauro-Cerasus*) of Europe, and the Carolina laurel-cherry (*P. Caroliniana*) of the southern United States.

2. A name given to many different kinds of fruit which bear some resemblance to the common cherry. See phrases below.—3. (*a*) The wood of the cherry-tree. That of the wild black cherry, *Prunus serotina*, of the United States is a light, hard, strong wood of a reddish color, largely used and highly esteemed for cabinet-work, interior finishing, etc. (*b*) In Australia, the fine-grained wood of *Eugenia myrtifolia*, and especially the very hard, compact, and durable wood of *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, used in ship-building and other strong work.—4. A cutter or countersink used in making bullet-molds.—**Barbados cowhage**, or **West Indian cherry**, the fruit of species of *Malpighia* and *Bunchosia*.—**Bastard cherry**, of Jamaica, the *Ehretia tinifolia*.—**Beech-** or **brush-cherry**, of Australia, the *Trochocarpa laurina*.—**Broad-leafed cherry**, of Jamaica, *Cordia macrophylla*.—**Clammy cherry**, *Cordia Collococca*.—**Cornelian cherry**, the fruit of *Cornus mas*, the cornel-tree. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, edible berry.—**Dog-cherry**, the fruit of a species of dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*.—**Dwarf cherry**, the fruit of *Lonicera*, or honeysuckle.—**Hottentot cherry**, the fruit of *Cassine Maurocenia*, a South African plant related to the American yaupon, *Ilex Cassine*. It is a trispermous berry of a dark-purple color.—**Jamaica cherry**, *Ficus pedunculata*.—**Jerusalem cherry**, an ornamental plant, *Solanum Pseudo-capsicum*, and its fruit. Also called *winter-cherry*.—**Winter-cherry**. (*a*) The fruit of *Physalis Alkekengi*. See *alkekengi*. (*b*) Same as *Jerusalem cherry*.—**Zulu cherry**, of South Africa, *Dombeya Burgessiæ*.

**II.** *a.* 1. Like a red cherry in color; red; ruddy; blooming: as, a *cherry* lip; *cherry* cheeks.

> Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
> A *cherry* lip, a bonny eye, a passing pleasing tongue.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

2. Made of cherry-wood: as, a *cherry* table.

**cherry**[1] (cher'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cherried*, ppr. *cherrying*. [< *cherry*[1], *n.*] To impart a cherry color to; redden.

> Close in her Closet, with her best Complexions,
> Shee mends her Faces wrinkle-full defections,
> Her Cheek shee *cherries*, and her Ey shee cheers,
> And falns her (fond) a Wench of fifteen yeers.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Decay.

**cherry**[2]† (cher'i), *v. t.* [As if directly < OF. *cherir*: see *cherish*.] A modification of *cherish*.

> Sweet Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry!*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. x. 22.

**cherry-bird** (cher'i-bėrd), *n.* 1. A book-name of the European oriole or pirol, *Oriolus galbula*.—2. The Carolina waxwing, or cedar-bird, *Ampelis cedrorum*. See *Ampelis* and *waxwing*.

**cherry-blight** (cher'i-blit), *n.* An ascomycetous fungus, *Podosphæra Oxyacanthæ*, of the family *Erysipheæ*. The white mycelium grows over the surface of the leaf, and the perithecia produced upon it have radiating appendages branched at the tips. Each perithecium contains one ascus, in which several spores are formed.

**cherry-bounce** (cher'i-bouns'), *n.* A popular cordial, consisting of burned brandy in which cherries have been steeped with sugar. Also called *cherry-cordial*.

> Yea, of *cherry-bounce* quantum suff. and old Oporto a couple of magnums: that's my physic.
> *Morton*, Secrets worth Knowing, ii. 1.

**cherry-brandy** (cher'i-bran'di), *n.* 1. Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.—2. A cordial made of spirit flavored with syrup of cherries.

**cherry-coal** (cher'i-kōl), *n.* A variety of bituminous coal which is moderately lustrous, has a somewhat conchoidal fracture, and readily breaks up into cuboidal fragments. It is intermediate in character between coking coal and splint coal, retaining its shape until thoroughly consumed, and not coking.

**cherry-cob** (cher'i-kob), *n.* A cherry-stone. [Prov. Eng.]

**cherry-coffee** (cher'i-kof'ē), *n.* The coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.

**cherry-colored** (cher'i-kul'ord), *a.* Of a reddish color resembling that of the common red cherry; cerise.

> She wore one of her own round-ear'd caps, and over it a little straw-hat, lined with *cherry-colour'd* silk, and tied with a *cherry-colour'd* ribbon. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

**cherry-cordial** (cher'i-kor'ḍial), *n.* Same as *cherry-bounce*.

**cherry-gum** (cher'i-gum), *n.* Cerasin.

**cherry-laurel** (cher'i-lâ'rel), *n.* The English name of *Cerasus Lauro-Cerasus*, natural order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Asia Minor. It is commonly called *laurel*, but must not be confounded with the sweet-bay or other true species of *Laurus*. The leaves yield by distillation hydrocyanic acid and an oil resembling that obtained from bitter almonds. The distilled water from the leaves is used in medicine in the same way as diluted hydrocyanic or prussic acid.

**cherry-pepper** (cher'i-pep'ėr), *n.* A species of *Capsicum*, *C. cerasiforme*, of the West Indies, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.

**cherry-pie** (cher'i-pī'), *n.* 1. A pie made of cherries.—2. A popular name for the common heliotrope.

> "Did you ever smell *cherry-pie* so sweet before?" Heliotrope was a passion with old Andros Bartrand.
> *Annie Edwardes*, A Girton Girl.

**cherry-pit** (cher'i-pit), *n.* 1. The stone or pit of a cherry.—2. A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole.

> 'Tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

> In the Eldorado, where urchins play at *cherry-pit* with diamonds. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. i.

**cherry-rum** (cher'i-rum'), *n.* Rum in which wild cherries have been steeped.

**cherry-stick** (cher'i-stik), *n.* A tobacco-pipe tube, used with the Turkish chibouk, made of a young stem of the mahaleb cherry, bored and with the reddish-brown bark retained. Sometimes these stems are five feet long, and as straight and smooth as if turned.

**cherry-stone** (cher'i-stōn), *n.* The stone-like seed of a cherry.

**cherry-tree** (cher'i-trē), *n.* [< ME. *cherytre, cheritre, chiritre*, < AS. **ciris-treów, cyrs-treów* (cf. *ciris-bedm*), cherry-tree, < *ciris, cyrs*, cherry, + *treów*, tree.] A tree producing cherries. See *cherry*[1].

> I prevod have encrece of *Chiritree*.
> The yerdes [rods] that my vyne I sette unto
> Anoon hath growen up an huge tree.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

**cherry-wine** (cher'i-wīn'), *n.* A fermented liquor made from cherry-juice with the addition of sugar and sometimes of flavoring ingredients.

**chersett**†, *n.* See *churchesset*.

**chersian** (kėr'si-an), *n.* [< *Chersus* + *-ian*.] A land-tortoise of the family *Chersidæ*. Also *chersite*.

**chersid** (kėr'sid), *n.* Same as *chersian*.

**Chersidæ** (kėr'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chersus* + *-idæ*.] The land-tortoises as a family of *Chelonia*: synonymous with *Testudinidæ*.

**chersite** (kėr'sit), *n.* [NL., as *Chersus* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *chersian*.

**Chersobatæ** (kėr-sob'ạ-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χέρσος, dry land, + -βατης, < βαίνειν (√*βα-), go.] Another name of the *Anabantidæ*.

**chersonese** (kėr'sō-nēs or -nēz), *n.* [< L. *chersonesus*, < Gr. χερσόνησος, < χέρσος, land, dry land (as adj., dry), + νῆσος, an island.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any extent which is nearly surrounded by water, but is united to a larger tract by an isthmus. The ancient Thracian Chersonese was the peninsula of Gallipoli in European Turkey, between the Hellespont and the Ægean sea; the Tauric Chersonese, the Crimea; the Cimbric Chersonese, the peninsula of Jutland in Denmark; and the Golden Chersonese, in India, probably the peninsula of Malacca. These are the most prominent instances of the ancient use of the word in names; but it was applied to many smaller bodies of land. Formerly also written *chersoneso*.

> The sea so circles there that it becomes a *chersoneso*.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 35.

> And, on the other side, Hayle's vaster mouth doth make
> A *chersonese* thereof. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 33.

**Chersus** (kėr'sus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *χέρσος*, adj., dry, *χέρσος*, n., dry land, > *χερσαῖος*, of dry land, living or found thereon, *χελώνη χερσαία*, a land-tortoise.] The typical genus of the family *Chersidæ*.

**Chersydrus** (kėr-sid'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χέρσυδρος*, an amphibious serpent, < *χέρσος*, dry land, + *ὕδρος*, a water-snake, < *ὕδωρ*, water.] A genus of aquatic wart-snakes, family *Acrochordidæ*, having the hinder part of the body compressed, with a fold of skin beneath the abdomen and the tail. *C. granulatus* is an East Indian species, resembling in habits the very venomous water-snakes, *Hydrophidæ*, though it is perfectly harmless.

**chert** (chėrt), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. (Kentish) *chart*, common rough ground overrun with shrubs; *charty, churty*, = *cherty*, rough or rocky; Sw. dial. *kart*, a pebble. Prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *ceart*, a pebble, *carrach*, rocky, Gael. *carr*, a shelf of rock, W. *carreg*, a stone: see *car*[3], *cairn*, and *crag*[1].] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, also called *hornstone, petrosilex*, or *rock-flint*. It is less hard than quartz crystal, has usually a conchoidal or slightly splintery fracture, is commonly gray-brown or black in color, and is often somewhat translucent. It frequently occurs in layers or concretionary nodules, especially in limestone rocks. The name is also applied to any impure flinty rock, including the jaspers.

**cherty** (chėr'ti), *a.* [< *chert* + *-y*[1].] Like chert; full of chert; flinty.

**cherub** (cher'ub), *n.*; pl. *cherubim, cherubs* (-ū-bim, -ubz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *cherub* (in Rom. in dim. form: see *cherubin*[1]), < LL. *cherub*, pl. *cherubim*, < Heb. *k'rūbh*, pl. *k'rūbhim*, a cherub: supposed to be of foreign origin; connected by some with Assyrian *kirubu*, a name of the steer-god, the winged guardian at the entrance of Assyrian palaces. The pl. *cherubim* occurs earlier in the accom. form *cherubin*. A double E. pl. *cherubims* occurs in the Bible and elsewhere.] 1. One of an order of angels variously represented at different times, but generally as winged spirits with a human countenance (often simply as winged heads), and distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, whose distinctive quality is love. In the celestial hierarchy cherubs are represented as next in order to seraphs. The first mention of cherubs is in Gen. iii. 24, where their figure is not described, but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. Figures of a pair of cherubs were placed on the mercy-seat of the ark, and a pair of colossal size overshadowed it in Solomon's temple with the canopy of their contiguously extended wings. They are called "the cherubims of glory" (Heb. ix. 5), as on them the glory, when visible, rested. They were anointed with the holy oil, like the ark itself and the other sacred furniture. Their wings were stretched upward, and their faces turned "toward each other, and toward the mercy-seat." The cherubs seen in Ezekiel's vision had each four heads or faces, the hands of a man, and wings. The four faces were the face of a cherub, that of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the bodily form of a man. (Ezek. x.) The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the veils of the tabernacle were called "cherubims of cunning work" (Ex. xxvi. 1).

> And he stegh [ascended] over *cherubin*.
> *O. E. Psalter*, Ps. xviii. 10.

> But first and chiefest with thee bring
> Him that yon soars on golden wing,
> Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
> The *Cherub* Contemplation.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 54.

> On the entablature of the walls were seen the *cherubim* with outstretched wings, the symbol of the power and immediate presence of Jehovah.
> *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 54.

2. A beautiful child: so called because in painting and sculpture cherubs are generally represented as beautiful winged children. [In this sense the plural is always *cherubs*.]

**cherubic** (che-rō'bik), *a.* [< *cherub* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic: as, *cherubic* host; *cherubic* watch; *cherubic* songs. *Milton.*—**Cherubic hymn**, a hymn beginning with the words "We who mystically represent the Cherubim," and concluding with a triple "Alleluiah," sung at the great entrance in the liturgy of Constantinople, and in other liturgies as modified by that. It is said to have been introduced into the service at the command of Justinian about the middle of the sixth century. Sometimes used as a name of the Sanctus or Tersanctus, properly called the *seraphic hymn*.

**cherubical** (che-rō'bi-kal), *a.* Same as *cherubic*.

> The *cherubical* angel. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 162.

**cherubim**, *n.* Plural of *cherub*.

**cherubimic** (cher-ū-bim'ik), *a.* [< *cherubim* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to cherubim.

**cherubin**[1]† (cher'ū-bin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cherubyn*, < OF. *cherubin*, F. *chérubin* = Sp. *querubin* = Pg. *cherubim* = It. *cherubino*, a cherub, dim. of LL. *cherub*: see *cherub*.] **I.** *n.* A cherub.

> A sompnour was ther with us in that place,
> That hadde a fyr-reed *cherubynes* face.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 624.

He, when wee least deserv'd, sent out a gentle gale, and message of peace from the wings of those his *Cherubins*, that fanne his Mercy-seat.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Whose face is paradise, but fenc'd from sin,
For God in either eye hath plac'd a *cherubin*.
*Dryden*, To the Duchess of Ormond.

**II.** *a.* Cherubic; angelic: as, "her *cherubin* look," *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

**cherubin**[2]†, *n.* Obsolete plural of *cherub*.

**cherup** (cher'up), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cherupod* or *cherupped*, ppr. *cheruping* or *cherupping*. [A form of *chirrup* for *chirp*[1]. Cf. *cheerup*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To chirp or chirrup: as, "*cheerupping* birds," *Drayton*.

**II.** *trans.* To excite or urge on by chirruping. [Rare.]

He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed.
*Cowper*, Task, iii. 9.

**cherup** (cher'up), *n.* [< *cherup*, *v.*] A chirp or chirrup. [Colloq.]

**chervice** (chėr'vis), *n.* A fine kind of tallow imported into Turkey from the ports of the Black Sea for use in cookery.

**chervil** (chėr'vil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chervel*, < ME. *chervelle*, < AS. *corfille* = D. *kervel* = MLG. *kerveldе* = OHG. *chervola*, *-olla*, *-illa*, MHG. *kervele*, *kervel*, G. *kerbel* = Icel. *kerfill* = Sw. *kyrfvel* = Dan. *kjörvel* = OF. *cherfuel*, F. *cerfeuil* = Sp. *cerafolio* = Pg. *cerefolio* = It. *cerfoglio*, < L. *carefolium*, ML. also *cerefolium*, *cerifolium*, prop., as in NL., *chærophyllum*, < Gr. *χαιρέφυλλον*, chervil, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf: with reference to the pleasant odor of the leaves.] 1. A garden pot-herb, *Anthriscus Cerefolium*, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*. The bur or hemlock chervil is *A. vulgaris;* the wild or cow chervil, *A. sylvestris*. Both are natives of Europe.—2. A name of several other plants of different genera.—**Needle chervil**, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, a corn-field weed like chervil, but with slender-beaked fruit.—**Rough chervil**, *Chærophyllum temulum*.—**Sweet chervil**, or *sweet cicely*, *Myrrhis odorata*, an aromatic and stimulant umbelliferr formerly used as a pot-herb.

**chesable**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

**chesbolle**[1]†, *n.* Same as *cheesebowl*.

**chesbolle**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chibol*, *cibol*. See *cibol*.

**chese**[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *choose*.

**chese**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cheese*[1].

**Cheshire cat.** See *cat*[1].

**chesible**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

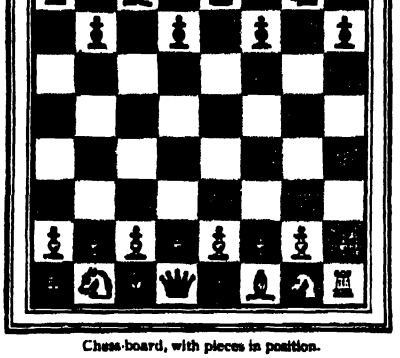
**chesil**, *n.* See *chisel*[1].

**cheslip** (ches'lip), *n.* Same as *cheeselip*.

**chesnut**, *n.* See *chestnut*.

**chesont**†, **chesount**†, *n.* See *cheason*, *encheson*.

**chess**[1] (ches), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chesse*, *chests*, < ME. *ches*, *chesse*, < OF. *esches*, *eschas*, *eskies*, nom. sing. of *eschec*, *eschac*, check; F. pl. *échecs*, chess, = It. *scacchi* (ML. *scacci*), pl., = D. *schaak* = G. *schach* = Dan. *schak* = Sw. *schack* = Icel. *skāk*, chess, ult. < Pers. *shāh*, king: see *check*[1], *n.*, and *shah*.] A very ancient game played by two persons or parties with thirty-two pieces on a checkered board divided into sixty-four squares. The squares are alternately light and dark, and in beginning a game the board must be so



Chess-board, with pieces in position.

placed that the square at the right-hand corner is a light one. The vertical rows of squares are called *files*, those which run from right to left, *ranks* or *lines*, and those (of the same color) which run obliquely, *diagonals*. Each party has sixteen pieces, differently colored to distinguish those of one side from those of the other, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles, placed on the squares of the end line of the board, and eight pawns placed on the next line in front. The king and queen are placed on the two middle squares, the queen on her own color (light or dark), and by the side of each are placed a bishop, a knight, and a rook, in this order. The pieces move according to certain laws over unoccupied squares, the knight alone being free from this latter restriction (see below). The king moves one square in any direction (except into check); the queen in any direction and to any distance along the rows of squares, and also along the diagonals; the rooks or castles in any direction along the files or ranks of squares; the bishops (of which there is one on each color) in any direction along the diagonals of the color on which they are originally placed; the knights one square on one row and then two squares on the row at right angles to it (or two squares and then one) in any direction, without reference to interposing pieces; and the pawns one square ahead on the files. A piece is taken by removing it from the board and placing the capturing piece in its place. In taking, each piece makes some one of its ordinary moves, except the pawn, which takes by moving one square forward on a diagonal; the knight alone can take by jumping over an intervening piece. The object of the game is to capture the king of the opposing party; and this is effected by an attack so planned that it is impossible, either by moving the opposing king or by interposing another piece, to prevent him from being taken on the next move—that is, by placing the opposing king in a check from which he cannot escape. (See *check*[1], *checkmate*, and *stalemate*.) The squares of the board are commonly numbered along the files, forward from either party, from the principal pieces placed upon them at the beginning of a game: as, the queen's rook's square (abbreviated Q. R. sq.), queen's rook's second square (Q. R. 2), etc.

Four and twenty ladies fair
Were playing at the *chess*.
*The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

*Chess* has been known to the Chinese for many centuries under a form not very unlike our own game. The board has 64 squares, is played with 16 men on each side, the two at the corners having equal power, and the next two (called horses) having a move equivalent to that of our knight. The chief differences are that the Chinese adversaries are separated by a river, over which some pieces cannot pass, while the "King" is confined to a square of nine moves only; and that the pieces are placed upon the intersections of the lines forming the board, instead of on the squares. *Giles*, Glossary of Reference, p. 38.

The origin of the game of *chess* is lost in obscurity, a fact which has rather invited than repelled learned speculations on the subject. The invention of the pastime has been variously ascribed to the Greeks, Romans, Babylonians, Scythians, Egyptians, Jews, Persians, Chinese, Hindus, Arabians, Araucanians, Castilians, Irish, and Welsh. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 596.

**Chess-type**, printing-type made to illustrate the game of chess.

**chess**[2] (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *cheat*[2].] The common name in the United States of several species of *Bromus*, especially *B. secalinus*, which bears some resemblance to oats, and is frequently more or less abundant as a weed in wheat-fields. Also called *cheat*.

**chess**[3] (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *chessox*, and see *chess-tree*. Appar. a corruption of *chestnut;* cf. Sp. *castañuelas*, chess-trees, < *castaña*, chestnut.] One of the planks forming the roadway of a military bridge. The chesses lie upon the balks, which are longitudinal timbers resting upon the bateaux or pontoons.

The *chesses* or planks which form the roadway should be made of a shorter length for a bridge which is designed for light traffic than for one which is designed for heavy traffic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 458.

**chess**[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chase*[1].

Perchance that they may tak the *chess*,
Ere they come to the stonnes.
*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 222).

**chess**[5]†, *n.* Obsolete form of *jess*.

**chess-apple**† (ches'ap'l), *n.* An old name for the service-berry, the fruit of *Pyrus Aria*.

**chess-board** (ches'bōrd), *n.* The board used in the game of chess; a checker-board.

Cards are dealt, and *chess-boards* brought
To ease the pain of coward thought.
*Prior*, Alma, iii.

**Chess-board canvas**, a thick cotton canvas used as a foundation for embroidery, and divided into squares, like a chess-board, in alternating patterns.

**chessel** (ches'el), *n.* [A corruption of *cheslip*, *cheeselip*.] A mold or vat in which cheese is formed.

**chesses** (ches'ez), *n. pl.* [See *chess*[2].] A species of peony, *Pæonia officinalis*, naturalized in England.

**chessex** (ches'eks), *n.* Same as *chess*[3].

**chessman** (ches'man), *n.*; pl. *chessmen* (-men). [< *chess*[1] + *man*.] One of the pieces used in the game of chess.

**chessner**† (ches'nėr), *n.* [< *chess*[1] + *-n-* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *citiner*.] A chess-player.

Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,
I must not seem to see. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv.

**chessom**† (ches'um), *n.* [A variant of ME. *chesil*: see *chesil*, *chisel*[1].] A kind of sandy and clayey earth. *Halliwell*.

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**chess-player** (ches'plā'ėr), *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

**chess-rook** (ches'rūk), *n.* In *her.*, a representation of the rook or castle in the game of chess, used as a bearing. It is a modern bearing, and is drawn in various fantastic ways.

**chess-tree** (ches'trē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a beam of wood formerly bolted to the side of a ship abaft the fore-chains, to which the main-tack was hauled down.

**Chessy copper.** See *copper*.

**chessylite** (ches'i-līt), *n.* [< *Chessy-les-Mines*, a town near Lyons in France, where the mineral occurs, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Same as *Chessy copper* (which see, under *copper*).

**chest**[1] (chest), *n.* [Also dial. and early mod. E. *chist*; < ME. *chest*, *chist*, *cheste*, *chiste*, assibilated forms of *kist* (North. E. and Sc. *kist*), a box, coffin, ark, < AS. *cist*, *cyst*, *cest*, a box, coffin, = OFries. *kiste* = D. *kist*, *kast* = OHG. *kista*, MHG. G. *kiste* = Dan. *kiste* = Sw. Icel. *kista*, < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a box, chest. Hence also (from L.) *cist*[1], *cist*[2].] 1. A box, properly one of considerable size, made of wood, iron, or other material, with a hinged lid, used as a depository for treasure, papers of record, clothing, or other articles.

Ye sd *chest* to be locked with three seuerall lockes at the least, wch shal be kept by three of the said ffeoffees.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Specifically—2. In *com.*, a box-shaped case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, opium, etc., are packed for transit. Hence—3. The quantity such a case contains; a customary but uncertain measure of capacity for a few commodities: as, a *chest* of isinglass is 3½ hundredweight; a *chest* of cochineal is 1½ hundredweight.—4†. A coffin.

He is now deed and nayled in his *chest*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 29.

When Darius in hope of treasure opened the sepulchre of Semiramis, he found a *chist* which being opened, a venomous pestilence issued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

5. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax (which see).—**Bridal chest**†, an ornamental box or coffer made to contain the robes and laces of a bride, either brought with her as a part of her outfit or presented by the bridegroom. See *cassone*.—**Chest of drawers.** See *drawer*.—**Chest of viols**, a set of instruments of the viol kind, comprising two trebles, two tenors, and two basses, which formed the nucleus of an orchestra in the seventeenth century. Also called a *consort of viols*.—**Middle chest**, in *artillery*, the front chest on the body of an artillery caisson, so called from its position between the rear chest on the body and the chest on the limber.—**Seaman's chest**, the wooden box usually forming all the luggage of a sailor in the merchant service. It is fitted with one or more tills, and is usually long and very narrow, the back sloping or battering a little, so that the cover is narrower than the bottom, in order that the chest may fit against the ship's side in the forecastle.

**chest**[1] (chest), *v. t.* [< *chest*[1], *n.*] 1. To deposit in a chest; hoard. [Rare.]—2†. To place in a coffin.

We *chested* our late commander.
*E. Terry*, Voyage to East Indies (1655), p. 41.

**chest**[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *cheast*, < AS. *ceást*, also (without the formative *-t*) *códs* = OFries. *kāse*, strife, contention.] Debate; quarrel; strife; enmity.

Holy wryt telleth
What *chests*, and meschaunce to the children of Israel,
Ful on hem that free were thorwe two false preestes.
*Piers Plowman* (C), i. 105.

The sinne of contumelie or strif and *chests*.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**chest-bellows** (chest'bel'ōz), *n.* A piston-bellows.

**chested** (ches'ted), *a.* [< *chest*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a chest (of a specified kind): used chiefly in composition: as, broad-*chested*, narrow-*chested*.

**chesteine**†, *n.* See *chesten*.

**chesten**†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *chesten*, *chesteine*, *chesteyne*, *cheston*, *chestan*, *chasten*, *chastein*, *chesteine*, *chasteyn*, etc., also unassibilated *kesteyn*, *casteyn*, *castany* (after L.); (*a*) partly < AS. *cisten-bedm*, *cyst-bedm*, also *cystel*, = OHG. *chestinna*, *kestinna*, MHG. *kestene*, *kesten*, G. dial. *keste*, MHG. also *kastānie*, *kastāne*, G. *kastanie* = D. *kastanje* = Dan. Sw. *kastanje*, a chestnut; and (*b*) partly < OF. *chastaine*, *chastaigne*, *castaigne*, F. *châtaigne* = Pr. *castanha*, *castagna* = Cat. *castanya* = Sp. *castaña* = Pg. *castanha* = It. *castagna*, chestnut; < L. *castanea*, ML. also *castania*, *castenia*, a chestnut, the chestnut-tree, < Gr. *κασταν(ε)ία*, a chestnut, usually in pl. *κάστανα*, *καστάνια*, *καστάνεια*, chestnuts (*κάστανος*, a chestnut-tree), also prop. *κάρυα Καστάνεια*, or *κάρυα Καστανάια* or *Καστανάικά*, nuts of Castana, < *Κάστανα*, *Καστανάια*, a city in Pontus where chestnut-trees abounded. Hence *chesten-nut*, contr. *chestnut*, q. v.] 1. A chestnut.—2. The chestnut-tree.

*Chasten* wol uppe of plauntes that alone
Upgrowe, or of his seedes multiplie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

And there ben grete Forestes of *Chesteynes*.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 307.

**chesten-nut**†, *n.* See *chestnut*.

**chester** (ches'tèr), *n.* [As a suffix in place-names, *-chester*, *-cester*, *-caster*, disguised *-ter*; < ME. *chestre*, a town, a city, as suffix *-chestre*, *-cestre*, *-castre*, < AS. *ceastor*, a town or city, chiefly in place-names, either in comp. or preceded by the independent gen. of the distinctive name (see def.). This is one of the few words recognized as inherited from the Roman invaders of Britain (see *street*): < L. *castra*, a camp, a military station, hence in AS. a town: see *castrum*, *castle*.] Originally, a town; now, the proper name of several towns and cities in England and the United States, the most ancient being *Chester* [ME. *Chestre*, AS. *Ceaster*], the capital of Cheshire [*Chester-shire*, AS. *Ceastersċir*], on the river Dee, in England. The term more frequently occurs as a suffix (*-chester*, *-cester*, *-caster*, *-ter*) in place-names: as, *Colchester* [ME. *Col-chestre*, AS. *Colneceaster*], on the river Colne; *Cirencester* [ME. *Cirecestre*, *Circestre*, AS. *Cirenceaster*], the station of Ciren (*Corinium*); *Exeter* [ME. *Execestre*, etc., AS. *Exanceaster*, *Exancester*], on the river Exe [AS. *Exa*]; *Doncaster*, on the river Don, etc.

**chesterfield** (ches'tèr-fēld), *n.* A kind of top-coat, named after the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield.

**Chesterfieldian** (ches'tèr-fēl'di-an), *a.* [< *Chesterfield* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Characteristic of the Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1773), an English courtier and politician distinguished for the elegance of his manners, and as the author of a series of letters addressed to his son containing maxims of conduct, together with many suggestions as to manners.

Few young people, it has been truthfully said, can lay themselves out to please after the *Chesterfieldian* method, without making themselves offensive or ridiculous to persons of any discernment.
*W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World, p. 157.

**chesterlite** (ches'tèr-līt), *n.* [< *Chester* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A variety of potash feldspar, occurring in small white crystals implanted on dolomite, from Chester county, Pennsylvania.

**chesteyn**†, *n.* See *chesten*.

**chest-founder** (chest'foun'dèr), *n.* Chest-foundering.

**chest-foundered** (chest'foun'dèrd), *a.* Suffering from chest-foundering: said of a horse.

**chest-foundering** (chest'foun'dèr-ing), *n.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest and fore legs in horses, impeding both respiration and the motion of the limbs.

**chest-lock** (chest'lok), *n.* A mortise-lock inserted vertically into the body of a box or chest. The plate which is set into the under side of the lid has a staple or staples, into which the bolt enters by a horizontal movement. *E. H. Knight.*

**chest-measure** (chest'mezh'ūr), *n.* The greatest girth of the chest.

**chest-measurer** (chest'mezh'ūr-èr), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the mobility of the chest by its expansion and contraction; a form of stethometer.

**chestnut** (ches'nut), *n.* and *a.* [Contr. of earlier *chesten-nut* (prop. applied to the nut, the tree being also called in ME. *chesten-tree*, or simply *chesten*), < *chesten*, q. v., + *nut*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fruit of trees of the genus *Castanea*. See 2. The chestnuts of commerce known as *Spanish* or *sweet chestnuts* are obtained from Spain and Italy, and are larger though less sweet than the American variety.

**2.** The tree *Castanea vesca*, natural order *Cupuliferæ*, a native of western Asia, southern Europe, and the United States east of the Mississippi. It is a stately tree, attaining a height of from 80 to 100 feet, bearing staminate flowers in long slender aments, and nuts inclosed two or three together in a globose prickly envelop called the bur. The wood is light, soft, coarse-grained, and brittle; it is largely used in cabinet-making, and for railway-ties, fencing, etc. The young wood is more elastic, and is used for hoops and similar purposes.

Flowering Branch and Nut of Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

**3.** A name given to certain trees or plants of other genera, and to their fruit. See below.—**4.** The color of a chestnut; a reddish-brown color.

*Ros.* His hair is of a good colour.
*Cel.* An excellent colour; your *chestnut* was ever the only colour. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4.

**5.** In *farriery*, the bur or horny wart-like excrescence on the inner side of a horse's leg.—**6.** [In allusion to a stale or worm-eaten chestnut.] (*a*) An old joke; a trite jest; a stale pun or anecdote; a "Joe Miller." (*b*) A worn-out phrase or catchword; a phrase or expression serious in form and intent, but which has ceased, through futile repetition, to command interest or respect. [U. S. newspaper slang.]—**Cape chestnut**, the *Calodendron capense*, a large ornamental rutaceous tree of southern Africa.—**Earth-chestnut**, the earthnut.—**Horse-chestnut**, the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. See *Æsculus*.—**Moreton Bay chestnut**, of Queensland, the seed of the *Castanospermum australe*, which somewhat resembles the chestnut in flavor.—**Tahiti chestnut**, the fruit of *Inocarpus edulis*, a leguminous tree of the islands of the Pacific.—**Wild chestnut**, of Cape Colony, the seed of *Brabejum stellatum*, which is eaten and used as a substitute for coffee. (See also *water-chestnut*.)

**II.** *a.* Of the color of a chestnut; of a reddish-brown color; castaneous.

His *chestnut* curls clustered over his open brow.
*Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 1.

Also spelled *chesnut*.

**Chestnut-brown.** See *brown*.

**chestnut-bur** (ches'nut-bèr), *n.* The bur or prickly envelop of a chestnut.

**chestnut-coal** (ches'nut-kōl), *n.* A size of anthracite coal small enough to pass through a square mesh of an inch to an inch and an eighth in size, but too large to pass through a mesh of five eighths or one half of an inch. It is known in the trade as *No.* 5 *coal*.

**cheston**[1]†, *n.* See *chesten*.

**cheston**[2]† (ches'ton), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *chesten*, *cheston*, etc., a chestnut-tree; from some resemblance.] A kind of plum.

**chest-register** (chest'rej'is-tèr), *n.* The lower portion of the compass of both male and female voices, which most easily arouses sympathetic vibration in the cavity of the chest or thorax.

**chest-rope** (chest'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, an extra painter or boat-rope, by which a boat is made fast astern of a ship.

**chest-saw** (chest'sâ), *n.* A kind of hand-saw without a back. *E. H. Knight.*

**chest-tone** (chest'tōn), *n.* Same as *chest-voice*.

**chest-trap**†, *n.* A kind of box or trap used to take polecats, fitches, and the like vermin. *Kersey*, 1708.

**chest-voice** (chest'vois), *n.* A tone of the voice which arouses sympathetic vibration in the chest or thorax. Also called *chest-tone*. See *head-voice*.

**chesuble**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chasuble*.

**chet** (chet), *n.* [Assibilated var. of *kit*[1]. Cf. *chat*[3], a cat.] A kitten. [Prov. Eng.]

**chetah, cheeta, cheetah** (chē'tȧ), *n.* [< Hind. *chīta*, the hunting-leopard; cf. *chital*, *chitta*, Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, < Skt. √ *chit*, look at, perceive. Cf. *chintz*[1], from the same ult. source.] The native name of the guepard or hunting-leopard of India, *Felis jubata*, now

Chetah (*Guepardajubata*).

*Guepardajubata* or *Cynælurus jubatus*, a large spotted cat, somewhat like a dog in shape, with long legs, non-retractile claws, and the upper sectorial tooth without an internal lobe. It is the type of the subfamily *Guepardinæ*. It is called *jubata* (maned or crested) from the short mane-like crest of hairs passing from the back of the head to the shoulders. When used for hunting, it is hooded and transported on a car. When a herd of deer or other game is seen, its keeper turns its head in the proper direction and removes the hood, the chetah slips from the car, and, approaching its prey in a stealthy manner, springs on it at one bound.

**chettik** (chet'ik), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Java, the *Strychnos Tieuté*, and the poison obtained from it, called *upas tieuté*, which is the principal ingredient of an arrow-poison.

**Chettusia** (ke-tū'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839); also written *Chetusia*, *Chætusia*, *Chætusia*, the last appar. based on Gr. *χαίτη*, long, flowing hair, a mane: see *chæta*.] A genus of plovers, of the subfamily *Charadriinæ*; the spur-winged plovers. The wing is armed with a horny tubercle or

Spur-winged Plover (*Chettusia gregaria*).

spine, sometimes rudimentary; the base of the bill in most species is wattled; and the toes are four in number. There are about 15 species, all inhabitants of the old world, and chiefly of warm countries. Those with the spines and wattles best developed constitute the section *Lobivanellus*. The type of the genus is *C. gregaria*.

**chetverik** (chet-ve-rik'), *n.* [Russ. *chetverikŭ*, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 garnetses, or 4 chetvertkas, or ½ chetvert, and fixed by a ukase of 1835 at the volume of 64 Russian pounds of water at 62° F., or 1601.22 cubic inches, equal to about 3 United States pecks. It was previously about 25.8 liters. The old measures of Novgorod, Pscov, etc., were at least half as large again. Also written *chetwerik*, *tschetwerik* [G.], *czetwerika*.

**chetvert** (chet'vèrt), *n.* [< Russ. *chetvertŭ*, prop. a quarter, a fourth part, < *chetvero* = L. *quatuor* = E. *four*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 chetveriks. Also written *tsetwer*, *tschetwert* [G.].

**chetvertak** (chet'vèr-tak), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertakŭ*, < *chetvertuĭ*, fourth, quarter, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert*.] A Russian silver coin, worth 24 copecks, or about 19 cents. Also written *tschetwertak* [G.], *tchetverka*.

**chetvertka** (chet-vèrt'kȧ), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertka*, < *chetvertuĭ*, fourth: see *chetvertak*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to ¼ chetverik. Also written *tschetwertka* [G.], etc.

**chevachie**†, *n.* [ME., also *chivachie*, *chivache*, *chevache*, < OF. *chevauchee*, *-chie*, *chivalchee*, < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse. See *cavalcade*, which is a doublet.] An expedition on horseback or with cavalry; in a wider sense, any military expedition. *Chaucer.*

Ye knowe well that we hene loste in this *chyvachie* that we have made vpon the kynge Arthur.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 173.

**chevage**†, *n.* Same as *chiefage*.

**cheval** (shė-val'), *n.*; pl. *chevaux* (-vō'). [Now as mere F., in early mod. E. *chival*, < F. *cheval*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*[2], *capel*[1]. In the sense of support or frame, cf. *easel* and *clothes-horse*. Hence *chevalier*, and ult. *chivalry*, etc.] **1.** A horse.—**2.** In composition, a support or frame: as, a *cheval*-glass.—**À cheval** (*milit.*), astraddle; on both sides simultaneously; in such a manner as to command any intermediate space. Troops are arranged *à cheval* when they command two roads, as the British army at Waterloo, which, being posted at their junction, commanded the road between Charleroi and Brussels and that to Mons.

The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia. *London Times.*

**cheval-de-frise** (shė-val'dė-frēz'), *n.* **1.** Same as *chevaux-de-frise*.—**2.** A kind of trimming in a pattern of radiating and crossing straight lines.

**chevalement** (shė-val'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *chevaler*, prop. bear up, < *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval*.] In *arch.*, a prop, usually consisting of a shaft of timber with a head formed of one or more pieces placed transversely to distribute the pressure. It is used to support temporarily portions of an edifice of which the lower parts are being rebuilt or are undergoing repairs or modifications of such character as to affect their stability.

**chevalet** (shev'a-lā), *n.* [F., dim. of *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval*.] The bridge of a violin, pianoforte, or other stringed instrument.

**cheval-glass** (shē-val′glas), *n.* A looking-glass mounted so as to swing in a frame, which may move on wheels or rollers, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

Mr. Scaley . . . walking up to one of the *cheval-glasses*, gave it a hard poke in the centre with his stick.
*Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxi.

**chevalier** (shev-a-lēr′), *n.* [< ME. *chivaler, chevalere*, < OF. *chevalier*, mod. F. *chevalier*, a horseman, knight, cavalier: see *cavalier*, which is a doublet.] 1. A horseman; a knight; a cavalier; a gallant soldier.

Knyghtis, I comaunde, who to dule drawes,
Thas churles as *cheueleres* ye chastise and chase,
And drede ge no doute. *York Plays*, p. 125.

Mount, *chevaliers!* to arms! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

The French *chevaliers*, after they had broken their lances, came to handy blows. *Time's Storehouse.*

2. The lowest title of rank in the old French nobility.

It was rumoured that a young gentleman of French extraction, the *Chevalier* de Magny, cynerry to the reigning duke, . . . was the intended of the rich Countess Ida.
*Thackeray*, Barry Lyndon, xi.

3. A member or knight of an honorable order, especially one who holds the lowest rank in such an order when there are more ranks than one: as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor. The word in this sense is not used as a title of address. Compare *cavalier.*—4. In *her.*, an armed knight, usually mounted. If mounted, the blazon should state the fact.—5†. In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the greenshank, redshank, and other birds of the genus *Totanus*. Also called *gambet* and *horseman.*—**Chevalier d'industrie** (F., knight of industry), a man who lives by his wits; a swindler; a sharper.

**chevalry**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chivalry.*

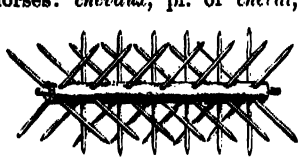
**cheval-screen** (shē-val′skrēn), *n.* A screen mounted in a frame, having a broad base for its support, and therein differing from a folding screen. See *screen.*

**chevaster** (shē-vas′tėr), *n.* Same as *chevestre.*

**chevauchement** (she-vōsh′ment), *n.* [F., < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse: see *chevachie, cheval.*] In *surg.*, the riding of one bone over another after fracture, giving rise to shortening of the limb.

**chevaux**, *n.* Plural of *cheval.*

**chevaux-de-frise** (shē-vō′dē-frēz′), *n. pl.* [F., lit. Friesland horses: *chevaux*, pl. of *cheval*, horse; *de*, of; *Frise*, Friesland: said to have been first employed at a siege of Groningen, in ancient Friesland, against the enemy's cavalry.] Pieces of timber traversed with spikes of iron, or of wood pointed with iron, 5 or 6 feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, etc. A similar contrivance is placed on the top of a wall to prevent persons from climbing over it. Also *cheval-de-frise.* See *caltrop.*


Chevaux-de-frise.

These staircases received light from sundry windows placed at some distance above the floor, and looking into a gravelled area bounded by a high brick wall, with iron *chevaux-de-frise* at the top. *Dickens.*

The impassable mud below bristled with *chevaux de frise* of the dwarf palmetto.
*G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 180.

**chevet**, *v.* See *chieve*[1].

**chevelé** (shev-e-lā′), *a.* [F., < L. *capillatus*, hairy: see *chevelure.*] In *her.*, streaming with rays: said of a comet or blazing-star.

**chevelure** (shev′e-lūr), *n.* [F., head of hair, < OF. *cheveleure* = It. *capellatura*, < L. *capillatura*, hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary.*] 1. A head of hair.—2. A periwig; a peruke.—3. In *astron.*, the coma or nebulous part of a comet or other nebulous body.

**cheven** (chev′en), *n.* [Formerly also *chevin*; also *chevender, chavender*, q. v.; < OF. *chevesne, chevinian*, F. *chevin, chevanne*, a chub, prob. < *chef*, head: see *chief.*] An old name of the chub. Also *chiven, chiving.*

Go to the same hole in which I caught my Chub, where, in most hot days, you will find a dozen or twenty *Chevens* floating near the top of the water.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

**chevender** (chev′en-den), *n.* [See *cheven, chavender.*] A local English name of the chub.

**cheventeint**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chieftain.*

**chever**†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *chiver*, now *shiver*, tremble. See *shiver*[2].

Achilles at the choise men *cheuert* for anger.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9870.

**cheverel**†, **cheveril**† (chev′ėr-el, -il), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *chevrel*, F. *chevreau*, a kid, dim. of *chevre*, F. *chèvre*, < L. *capra*, a goat: see *caper*[1], *capriole*, and cf. *chevron.*] I. *n.* 1. A kid.

He hath a conscience like a *cheverel's* skin. *Ray.*

2. Kid leather, used especially for gloves in the middle ages and later.

Here's a wit of *cheverel*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

3. Any flexible leather similar to kid.

II. *a.* 1. Made of kid leather.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward! *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

2. Figuratively, pliable; yielding.

Your soft *cheveril* conscience. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

No tough hides limiting our *cheveril* minds.
*Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, i.

**cheverilize**† (chev′ėr-il-īz), *v. t.* [< *cheveril* + *-ize.*] To make as pliable as kid leather.

I appeal to your own, though never so much *cheverilized*, consciences, my good calumniators.
*Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 23.

**cheveron**, *n.* See *chevron.*

**cheveronny** (shev-ē-ron′i), *a.* [Accom. of *chevroné.* < F. *chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *chevron.*] In *her.*, divided into several equal parts by lines having the direction of the chevron: said of an escutcheon. Also written *chevronny.*

**chevesaile**†, **chevesale**†, *n.* [ME. *chevesaile*, < OF. *chevesaille, chevençaille*, neck-band, < *chevece*, the neck, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça*, the head: see *cabeça.*] An ornamental collar, either a necklace or more probably the collar of a gown or upper garment, which when opened exposed the bosom. It is described as richly adorned. *Rom. of the Rose.*

**chevestre, chevêtre** (she-ves′tėr, shē-vā′tr), *n.* [< OF. *chevestre*, F. *chevêtre*, a bandage, < L. *capistrum*: see *capistrum.*] In *surg.*, a bandage for the head, used in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. Also written *chevaster.*

**chevet** (she-vā′), *n.* [F., apse, head of a bed, dim. of *chef*, head: see *chief.*] 1. The eastern extremity or the termination of the apse, both exterior and interior, of a church, with the chapels, aisles, etc., if present, immediately connected with it.

The *chevet* . . . is an apse, always enclosed by an open screen of columns on the ground-floor, and opening into an aisle, which again always opens into three or more apsidal chapels. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 475.

2. A small block or coin sometimes used for giving the proper elevation to a mortar in firing.

**chevetaint**, *n.* A Middle English form of *chieftain.*

**chevêtre**, *n.* See *chevestre.*

**chevey**, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy.*

**chevicet**, *v. t.* See *chevise.*

**chevil**†, *n.* Same as *cavel*[1], 3. *Kersey*, 1708.

**cheville** (she-vēl′), *n.* [< F. *cheville* = Pr. *carilla* = Sp. *cabilla* = Pg. *cavilha*, a peg, pin, bolt, = It. *caviglia* (also *cariglio*), a peg, pin, < L. *clavicula*, a small key, bar, bolt, > E. *clavicle*, q. v.] The peg to which a string of a violin, guitar, or other stringed instrument is attached.

**chevin**, *n.* See *cheven.*

**Cheviot** (chev′i-ot), *n.* 1. A sheep of a breed so called from the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland. Cheviots are noted for their large carcass and valuable wool, qualities which, combined with a hardiness second only to that of the black-faced breed, make them the most valuable race of mountain sheep in Great Britain. The fleece weighs from 3 to 4 pounds, and the carcass of ewes varies from 12 to 16 pounds per quarter, that of wethers from 16 to 20 pounds.

2. [*l. c.*] A loosely woven woolen cloth made from the wool of the Cheviot sheep.

**chevisance**†, *n.* [ME. *chevisance, -aunce*, etc., < OF. *chevisance, chevissance*, < *chevir*, come to an end, perform, prevail, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chieve*[2], *achieve*, and *chief.*] 1. Accomplishment; achievement; result; outcome.

Whan Henry herd telle this of that gode *chevysance.*
*Langtoft's Chron.* (ed. Hearne), p. 105.

2. Means.

Almesdede shal make a *chevisaunce*
T' exclude by grace the rigour of vengeaunce.
*Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 77.

3. A bargain; negotiation for a loan; a loan.

And telleth hir that chaffar is so deere
That needes most he make a *chevisaunce.*
*Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 328.

Eschaunges and *chevesances* with suche chaffare I dele,
And lene folke that lese wol a lyppe at euery noble.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 249.

4. Profit; gain.

5. In *law*: (*a*) A making of contracts; agreement. (*b*) An unlawful agreement or contract. (*c*) An agreement or a composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.

**chevise**†, **chevish**†, *v. t.* [Also written *chevice*; ME. *chevisen, chevesen, chevyschen, chevesshen*, < OF. *cheviss-*, stem of certain parts of *chevir*, accomplish, obtain, etc.: see *chieve*[1], and cf. *chevisance.*] 1. To get; provide.

*Chevysen* [var. *chevyschen, chevesshen*] or purveyn, provideo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

Thof tho haue *cheuesed* thee a chylde, . . .
For it is geten of a god, thy gilt is the lasse.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 966.

2. To care for; help.

Your honour and your emperise,
Negh ded for drede, ne can her not *chevise.*
*Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 289.

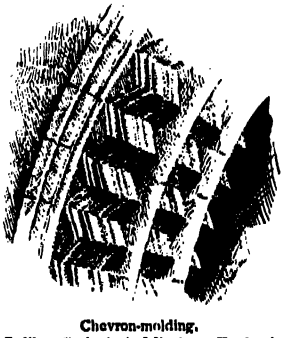
**chevrette** (shev-ret′), *n.* [F., doe, roe, trivet, shrimp, dim. of *chèvre*, a goat: see *cheverel.*] A machine used for raising guns or mortars upon their carriages.

**chevron, cheveron** (shev′rọn, -ē-rọn), *n.* [< F. *chevron*, OF. *chevron* = Pr. *cabrion* = Sp. *cabrio*, a rafter, a chevron, < ML. *capro(n-)*, a rafter, < L. *caper, capra*, a goat; rafters being appar. so named because they are reared on end like butting goats; cf. *caprreoli*, props, stays, lit. goats: see *capriole, caper*[1].] 1. In *her.*, one of the honorable ordinaries. It is supposed to represent two rafters, as of a roof, leaning against each other at the top; but it may more properly be described as the lower half of a saltier completed to a point at the top. The two arms of the chevron rest upon the sinister and dexter bases of the field, and are joined in the center. It occupies one fifth of the surface of the field.

Gules a Chevron accompanied by three crosses argent.

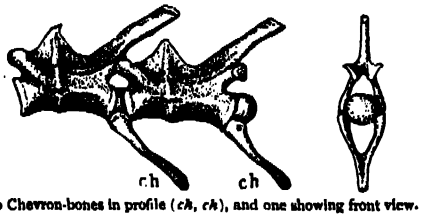
2. A variety of fret ornament common in Norman and other Romanesque architecture. When systematically repeated it forms a *chevron-molding.* Also called *zigzag, chevron-work*, and *dancette.*

3. *Milit.*, a badge consisting of stripes meeting at an angle, worn on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers, above the elbow. The number of stripes indicates the rank of the bearer: as, for a sergeant-major, three bars and an arc; for a quartermaster-sergeant, three bars and a tie of three bars; for a sergeant, three bars; for a corporal, two bars.


Chevron-molding.
Galilee, Cathedral of Durham, England.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a chevron-bone (which see).—**Chevron couched**, in *her.*, a chevron lying sidewise, its two ends being turned to one side of the field.—**Chevron in chief**, in *her.*, a chevron out of its usual place, and set very high in the field.

**chevron-bone** (shev′rọn-bōn), *n.* One of a pair of bones which form a subvertebral V-shaped arch beneath the spinal column of many animals, especially in the caudal region. This arch is regarded by some as a hemal arch, by others as homologous with an intercentrum (which see). The series of such bones forms a canal in which blood-vessels may run.



Two Chevron-bones in profile (*ch, ch*), and one showing front view.

**chevroné** (shev-ro-nā′), *a.* [< F. *chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *cheveronny* and *chevron.*] In *her.*, charged with several chevronels, separated one from another by the field.

**chevroned** (shev′rọnd), *a.* [< *chevron* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Decorated or covered with chevrons, or with chevron-like ornamentations; marked with zigzag lines or stripes.

Watchet cloth of silver *cheveroned* all over with lace.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

2. In *her.*, same as *chevroné.*

Right as a thefe maketh his *chevesance*,
And robbeth mennes goodes about
In wode and felde. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 332.

**chevronel** (shev'rǫ-nel), *n.* [Dim. of *chevron.*] In *her.*, a bearing like the chevron, but of only half its width; a half-chevron. See *cheveronny.*

**chevron-molding** (shev'rǫn-mōl'ding), *n.* See *chevron*, 2.

**chevronny** (shev-ron'i), *a.* Same as *cheveronny.*

**chevronways** (shev'rǫn-wāz), *adv.* Same as *chevronwise.*

**chevronwise** (shev'rǫn-wiz), *adv.* [< *chevron* + *-wise.*] In *her.*, divided by lines having the direction of a chevron.

**chevron-work** (shev'rǫn-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.*, see *chevron*, 2.

**chevrotain** (shev'rǫ-tān), *n.* [Also formerly *chevrotin*; < F. *chevrotain*, < OF. *chevrot*, dim. of *chevre*, < L. *capra*, a goat: see *caper*[1].] A name of the napu and other species of hornless pygmy deer of the genus *Tragulus*, resembling the musk-deer and often confused with it, but belonging to a different family, *Tragulidæ*.

**chevrotin**† (shev'rǫ-tin), *n.* Same as *chevrotain.*

The *chevrotin*, or little guinea deer, which is the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds, and perhaps the most beautiful. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, II. 56.

**chevy, chivy** (chev'i, chiv'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chevied, chivied*, ppr. *chevying, chivying.* [Also written *chevey, chivey, chivvy*; origin obscure. See first extract.] To chase about or hunt from place to place; throw or pitch about; worry. [Slang.]

*Chivy* is a common English word, meaning to goad, drive, vex, hunt, or throw as it were here and there. It is purely Gypsy. Chiv in Romany means anything sharp-pointed, as a dagger or goad, or knife. The old Gypsy word chiv, among its numerous meanings, has exactly that of casting, throwing, pitching, and driving.
*C. G. Leland.*

One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for about ten minutes. *London Times.*

A gleaming green body that might have passed for a huge wedge of emerald, and that I reckoned to be a dolphin, which kept pace with us to the windward in the wake of a timid, lovely prey it was *chivying*.
*W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xlvi.

**chevy, chivy** (chev'i, chiv'i), *n.* [< *chevy, chivy, v.*] A halloo; a shout; a cheer. [Slang.]

**chevynt**, *n.* See *cheven.*

**chew** (chö), *v.* [Early mod. E. and mod. colloq. and dial. also *chaw*; < ME. *chewen, cheowen*, < AS. *cēowan* (pret. *cēaw*, pl. *cuwon*, pp. *cowen*) = D. *kauwen* = MLG. *kouwen* = OHG. *chiuwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, G. *kauen*, prob. (with change of *c* to *t*, cf. *crane* = Icel. *trani*, etc.) = Icel. *tyggja* = Sw. *tugga* = Dan. *tygge*, chew, = Russ. *chevati* = OBulg. *zivati*, chew. Cf. *chavel, chawl, chowl, jowl.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate, as food, preparatory to swallowing and digestion.

And while the flesh was yet between their teeth, ere it was *chewed*, the wrath of the Lord was kindled against the people. Num. xi. 33.

2. Figuratively, to ruminate on in the thoughts; meditate on.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested. *Bacon*, Studies.

**To chew the cud**, to ruminate; figuratively, to meditate.

These shall ye not eat of them that *chew the cud*, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he *cheweth the cud*, but divideth not the hoof. Lev. xi. 4.

=Syn. 1. *Bite, Gnaw*, etc. See *eat.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act of biting and grinding with the teeth; champ; ruminate. Specifically—2. To press or grind tobacco between the teeth for the sake of its flavor or stimulating effects. [Colloq.]—3. Figuratively, to meditate; reflect.

Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Let 'em rest there,
And *chew* upon their miseries.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 228.

**chew** (chö), *n.* [< *chew, v.*] That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at one time; especially, a quid of tobacco.

**chewagh** (chē-wä') *n.* [Chinook.] The Dolly Varden trout, *Salvelinus malma*: so called in British Columbia.

**chewer** (chö'er), *n.* One who chews; specifically, one in the habit of chewing tobacco.

**chewet**[1]† (chö'et), *n.* [Perhaps formed from *chew.*] A kind of pie made from chopped substances.

*Chewettes* were small pies of chopped-up livers of pigs, hens, and capons, fried in grease, mixed with hard eggs and ginger, and then fried or baked.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), note, p. 287.

Bottles of wine, *chewets*, and currant-custards.
*Middleton*, The Witch, ii. 1.

**chewet**[2]† (chö'et), *n.* [< F. *chouette*, an owl, a daw, dim. of OF. *choue, choe*, an owl, prob. < MHG. *chouch* = E. *chough*: see *chough* and *coe.*] An impertinent chatterer.

Peace, *chewet*, peace. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

**chewing-ball** (chö'ing-bâl), *n.* A medicinal ball or bolus administered to a horse to promote or restore its appetite.

**chewing-gum** (chö'ing-gum), *n.* See *gum*[2].

**chewink** (chē-wingk'), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] A name of the towhee bunting, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, a fringilline bird of the United States. Also called *ground-robin* and *marsh-robin.* [Local, U. S.]

During the first week of the month [May] I heard the whippoorwill, the brown thrasher, the veery, the wood-pewee, the *chewink*, and other birds.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 340.

**chew-stick** (chö'stik), *n.* A twig of *Gouania Domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice. More commonly *chawstick.*

**cheyote** (Sp. pron. chā-yō'tā), *n.* [Cuban and Mex.] The name in Cuba of the fruit of the *Sechium edule*, a cucurbitaceous plant. It is much used as a vegetable. Also *choco, chocho.*

**cheyotilla** (Sp. pron. chā-yō-tēl'yä), *n.* [Mex., dim. of *cheyote.*] A cucurbitaceous plant of Mexico, *Hanburia Mexicana*, bearing a four-seeded spiny fruit of the size of an orange, which at maturity bursts suddenly and throws the seeds to a considerable distance.

**chi** (kī), *n.* The twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet, Χ, χ, corresponding to the English *ch.*

**chia** (chē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *chia*, the lime-leafed sage, *Salvia tiliæfolia.*] The name among the Indians of Mexico and Arizona of several species of *Salvia*, especially *S. Columbariæ*, the seeds of which are used for making a pleasant mucilaginous drink, and also as food.

**Chian** (kī'an), *a.* [< L. *Chius* (Gr. Χίος), pertaining to *Chios, Chīos, Chius*, Gr. Χίος, Chios, now *Scio.*] Pertaining to Chios, an island in the Ægean sea, now belonging to Turkey.

That blind bard, who on the *Chian* strand . . .
Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea.
*Coleridge*, Fancy in Nubibus.

**Chian earth**, a dense compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently in medicine as an astringent and as a cosmetic.—**Chian** or **Cyprus turpentine**, turpentine procured from the *Pistacia Terebinthus.* It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and yellowish-white.

**Chianti** (kē-an'ti), *n.* [It.] Properly, a red wine of Tuscany, grown in the region between Siena and Arezzo; as used in Great Britain and the United States, any dry red wine of Tuscany, or any Italian wine of different color which has a similar flavor.

**chiaous**†, *n.* See *chouse.*

**chiaroscurist** (kiä"ros-kö'rist), *n.* and *a.* [< *chiaroscuro* + *-ist.*] I. *n.* An artist who draws in chiaroscuro.

The most perfect discipline is that of the colourists; for they see and draw everything, while the *chiaroscurists* must leave much indeterminate in mystery or invisible in gloom. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 159.

II. *a.* Executed in chiaroscuro, or by a chiaroscurist. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 160.

**chiaroscuro, chiaro-oscuro** (kiä"ros-kö'rō, kiä"rō-os-kö'rō), *n.* and *a.* [It. (= F. *clair-obscur*, > E. *clair-obscure*), lit. clear-obscure: *chiaro*, < L. *clarus*, clear; *oscuro*, < L. *obscurus*, obscure: see *clear, a.*, and *obscure.*] I. *n.* 1. Light and shade; specifically, the general distribution of light and shade in a picture, whether painted, drawn, or engraved—that is, the combined effect of all its lights, shadows, and reflections. Strictly speaking, however, every object on which light strikes has its own chiaroscuro.

According to the common acceptation of the term in the language of Art, *chiaro-oscuro* means not only the mutable effects produced by light and shade, but also the permanent differences in brightness and darkness.
*Fairholt*, Dict. of Art.

[Vase-painters] abstained, as a rule, in their designs from all combinations and groupings which could not be expressed without more *chiaroscuro* than was compatible with their simple monochrome outlines.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 386.

2. A drawing in black and white.—3. A method of printing engravings from several blocks representing lighter and darker shades, used especially in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; also, an engraving so printed.

Between 1722 and 1724, Kirkall published by subscription twelve *chiaroscuros* engraved by himself, chiefly after designs by old Italian masters. In these *chiaroscuros* the outlines and the darker parts of the figures are printed from copper-plates, and the sepia-coloured tints are afterward impressed from wood blocks.
*Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 451.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving.

The Greek or *Chiaroscuro* school . . . is directed primarily to the attainment of the power of representing form by pure contrast of light and shade.
*Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 159.

Also *clair-obscure, clare-obscure.*

**chiasm** (kī'azm), *n.* [< NL. *chiasma*, < Gr. *χίασμα*, two lines crossed, < *χιάζειν*, marked with two lines crossed as in the letter X, *χ*, < *χῖ*, the letter X, *χ*, *chi*, represented by L. *ch*, in form by L. X, *x.* Cf. *decussate.*] In *anat.*, a decussation or intersection; specifically, the decussation of the optic nerves which occurs in nearly all vertebrates. See second cut under *brain.*

The optic *chiasm* doubtless is a sign of some kind of sympathetic relation between the two eyes; but whether this necessarily reaches the degree which produces corresponding points is uncertain. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 202.

**chiasma** (kī-az'mä), *n.*; pl. *chiasmata* (-mą-tä). [NL.] Same as *chiasm.*

**Chiasmodon, Chiasmodus** (kī-as'mō-don, -dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χίασμα*, two lines placed crosswise (see *chiasm*), + *ὀδών* (Ionic), *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fishes, constituting the family *Chiasmodontidæ*, noted for

Black Swallower (*Chiasmodon niger*).

voracity and for the enormous distensibility of their stomach and integuments, which permits them to swallow fishes larger than themselves. *C. niger*, the black swallower, is the only known species.

**chiasmodontid** (kī-as-mō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiasmodontidæ.*

**Chiasmodontidæ** (kī-as-mō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiasmodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by *Chiasmodon*, its only genus. They have an elongated subcylindric or slightly tapering form; subconic head; deeply cleft mouth reaching beyond the eyes, with numerous long, sharp, and in part movable teeth; naked skin; two dorsal fins; anal fin like the second dorsal; and thoracic ventral fins. Only one species is known, *Chiasmodon niger*, a deep-sea fish of wide distribution in the Atlantic ocean. See *black swallower*, under *swallower.*

**Chiasmodus**, *n.* See *Chiasmodon.*

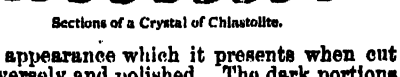
**chiasmus** (kī-as'mus), *n.* [< Gr. *χιασμός*, < *χιάζειν*, mark with two cross-lines: see *chiasm.*] In *rhet.*, the arrangement of repeated, parallel, or contrasted words or phrases in two pairs, the second of which reverses the order of the first: as, do not *live* to *eat*, but *eat* to *live*; or as in the following quotation:

The *children* ought not to lay up for the *parents*, but the *parents* for the *children*. 2 Cor. xii. 14.

**chiastic** (kī-as'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally (verbal adj. of *χιάζειν*: see *chiasm, chiasmus*), + *-ic.*] In *rhet.*, of the nature of chiasmus.

Noticeable in Sallust is the *chiastic* arrangement citus modo modo tardus incessus, which found few imitators.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 503.

**chiastolite** (kī-as'tǫ-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A variety of andalusite, peculiar in the tessel-



Sections of a Crystal of Chiastolite.

lated appearance which it presents when cut transversely and polished. The dark portions are due to symmetrically arranged impurities in the crystal. Also called *macle.*

**Chiastoneura** (kī-as-tō-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of prosobranchiate gastropodous molluska, including the two series of the *Zeugobranchia* and the *Anisobranchia.* The former are represented by such genera as *Fissurella* and *Haliotis*, the latter by *Patella, Trochus, Littorina*, etc.

**chiastoneural** (kī-as-tǫ-nū'ral), *a.* [< *Chiastoneura* + *-al.*] Same as *chiastoneurous.*

**chiastoneurous** (kī-as-tǫ-nū'rus), *a.* [< *Chiastoneura* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chiastoneura.*

**chiastre** (ki-as'tėr), *n.* [F. form, < Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally: see *chiastic.*] In *surg.*, a

bandage shaped like a cross or the Greek letter X, used for stopping hemorrhage from the temporal artery.

**chiaust**, *n.* See *chouse*.

**chibalt, chibbalt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol*.

**chibe** (chīb), *n.* [Cf. *chive*[2], *cive*, with related *chibol, cibol*.] A variant of *chive*[2].

**chibia** (chib'i-ą), *n.* [The native E. Ind. name.] 1. An East Indian drongo-shrike of the family *Dicruridæ*: called *Corvus hottentottus* by Linnæus.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of drongo-shrikes. *Hodgson*, 1837.

**chibol, chibbol**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol*.

**chibouk, chibouque, chibuk** (chi-bōk'), *n.* [< Turk. *chibuq*, > Pers. *chibuq*, a pipe.] A Turkish pipe having a stiff stem 4 or 5 feet long, usually wound with silk or other thread, which is sometimes wet to cool the smoke by evaporation. The mouthpiece is usually of amber, but sometimes of glass; the bowl usually of baked clay, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, like the flower of the morning-glory. It is customary in smoking to rest the bowl upon a small tray of wood or brass.

> The long *chibouques* diffusing cloud supply,
> While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy.
> *Byron*, Corsair, ii. 2.

> Once a Wahhabi stood in front of us, and by pointing with his finger and other insulting gestures, showed his hatred to the *chibouque*, in which I was peaceably indulging. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 349.

**chic** (shēk), *a.* and *n.* [F., a slang word, usually explained from G. *geschick*, aptness, skill, address, *geschickt*, apt, clever, < *schicken*, adapt (one's self), bring about, caus. of *ge-schehen*, happen; otherwise referred to OF. *chic*, small: see *chicane*.] I. *a.* Stylish; effective in style.

II. *n.* 1. In the *fine arts*, the faculty of producing effective works with rapidity and ease; cleverness and skill combined with great facility.

> To use *chic*, in artistic parlance, is to produce effects by means of the imagination and by means of analogy—as, for instance, to create from one model's face a dozen of different ages, or by a few skillful strokes to transform the cloth garment on the model into a fur one on the paper or canvas, or to make a straw hat over into a beaver. *The Century*, XXV. 575.

2. Parisian elegance and fashionableness combined with originality: said of fashion in dress.—3. Adroitness; cunning; knowingness. [Slang in all uses.]

**chica**[1] (chē'kä), *n.* Same as *chico*.

**chica**[2] (chē'kä), *n.* [OSp.; cf. Sp. *chico*, fem. *chica*, little.] An old Spanish dance, said to have been introduced by the Moors, and to be the source of the fandango, the chaconne, the cachucha, the bolero, etc.

**chicalote** (Sp. pron. chē-kä-lō'tä), *n.* [Mex.] A Mexican name given in southern California to a species of thorn-poppy, *Argemone platyceras*.

**chicane** (shi-kān'), *n.* [< F. *chicane*, trickery, sharp practice, caviling, wrangling, < *chicaner*, use trickery, cavil, quibble, wrangle, pettifog, prob. < OF. *chic*, small, little (*de chic à chic*, from little to little); as a noun, a little piece, finesse, subtlety; = Cat. *chic* = Sp. *chico*, small, little. Cf. *chich*[2]. According to some, *chicane* meant the game of mall, then a dispute in that or other games, and then sharp practice in lawsuits; < ML. **zicanum*, < MGr. τζυκάνιον, < Pers. *chaugān*, a club or bat used in polo: see def. 2.] 1. The art of gaining an advantage by the use of evasive stratagems or petty or unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; chicanery.

> He strove to lengthen the campaign,
> And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior*.

> His attorneys have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

> You, a born coward, try a coward's arms,
> Trick and *chicane*.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 184.

2. A game similar to pall-mall, played on foot, in Languedoc and elsewhere, with a long-handled mallet and a ball of hard wood. It is played in an open field, like polo.

**chicane** (shi-kān'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chicaned*, ppr. *chicaning*. [< F. *chicaner*, use trickery: see *chicane*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To use chicane; employ shifts, tricks, or artifices. [Rare.]

> Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the motives. *Chesterfield*.

II. *trans.* To treat with chicane; deceive; cheat; bamboozle.

> The "strong hand" of the Bonapartist government did its utmost to *chicane* those whose ideas were not acceptable in high places. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 53.

**chicaner** (shi-kā'nėr), *n.* [< *chicane*, *v.*, + *-er*[1], after F. *chicaneur*.] One who employs chicane or chicanery; a sophistical or tricky opponent or disputant.

> This is the way to distinguish . . . a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke*.

**chicanery** (shi-kā'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *chicaneries* (-iz). [< F. *chicanerie*, < *chicaner*, use trickery: see *chicane*, *v.*] Chicane; mean or petty artifices; trickery; sophistry.

> Manors got by rapine and *chicanery*. *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies, ii.

> Men who, by legal *chicanery*, cheat others out of their property. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 249.

=Syn. Quibbling, stratagem, duplicity.

**chicaric** (chik'ą-rik), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the bird *Strepsilas interpres*, or turnstone.

> The names *Chicaric* and Chickling have reference to their rasping notes. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 164.

**chicory**, *n.* See *chicory*.

**chich**[1] (chich), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cich*; < ME. *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, F. *chiche* (*pois chiche*), chick-pea, = It. *cece* = Pr. *cezer* = Sp. Pg. *chicharo* = OHG. *chihhira*, MHG. G. *kicher* (cf. D. *siererwt*, Pg. *cizirão*), < L. *cicer*, the chich, chick-pea.] A dwarf pea: same as *chick-pea*.

> Her cither *chiche* is sowen in this moone,
> Ther aier is moist, and lande is ronke and stepe.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

> *Chiches* and the other pulses.
> *B. Googe*, Husbandrie, fol. 18 b.

> Him that buys *chiches* blanched.
> *B. Jonson*, Horace's Art of Poetry.

**chich**[2]†, *a.* and *n.* [ME. *chiche*, also *chinche, chince*, < OF. *chiche* (masc. prop. *chic*), F. *chiche*, niggardly, miserable, mean, lit. 'small' (see *chicane*), = Sp. *chico*, small. Cf. It. *cica*, nothing, < L. *ciccus*, a trifle, a thing of no value.] I. *a.* Niggardly; sparing. *Chaucer*.

II. *n.* A miser; a niggard.

> For ther is veh mon payed in-liche,
> Whether lyttel other much he hys rewarde,
> For the gentyl chenentayn is no *chyche*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 604.

**chich**[3]†, *v.* [ME. *chichen*, assibilated form of *chicken*, chick, a var. of *chuck*: see *chick*[2], *chuck*[1].] I. *intrans.* To chuck; cluck, as a hen.

II. *trans.* To call by clucking, as a hen her young.

> She [the hen] clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne,
> She *chicheth* hem and loith it hem before.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

**chicha** (chē'chä), *n.* [Sp.] 1. Same as *chico*.—2. The mucilaginous seeds of *Sterculia Chica*, a South American tree. See *Sterculia*.

**chicheree** (chich'ę-rē), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the gray kingbird or petchary flycatcher, *Tyrannus dominicensis*, a clamatorial passerine bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*. See *petchary*.

> Nearly akin to the King-bird is the Petchary or *Chicheree*, . . . one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 81.

**chichling** (chich'ling), *n.* [< *chich*[1] + *-ling*; now commonly *chickling*.] Same as *chickling*[2].

**chichling-vetch** (chich'ling-vech), *n.* Same as *chickling*[2].

**chick**[1] (chik), *n.* [< ME. **chikke, chike*, short for *chiken*: see *chicken*[1], of which *chick* is now regarded as a dim. form.] A chicken; particularly, the young of the domestic hen, and of some other birds, as partridges. At exhibitions of poultry, a specimen less than one year old, whether cockerel or pullet, is termed a *chick*. When over one year old, the chick becomes a *fowl*. See *chicken*[1].

> While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it. *Sir M. Hale*.

**chick**[2]† (chik), *v. i.* [ME. *chikken*, also assibilated *chichen* (see *chich*[3]), a variation of *chuck*: see *chuck*[1]. Prob. mentally associated with *chick*[1], which is ult. from the same imitative root.] To peep; cheep; make the characteristic cry of a young chick.

> *Chykkyn* [var. *chycke*], as hennys byrdys [var. *henne birdes*], pipio, pululo.
> *Chykkynge* [var. *chickyng*] or wyppynge [var. *zippyng, peppinge*] of yonge byrdys, pupulatus, pupulacio.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

**chick**[3] (chik), *v. i.* [< ME. *chikken* (*chykkyn*, Prompt. Parv.), sprout, prob. a variant of **chinken*, related to *chinen*, chine, chink, crack: see *chine*[1], *chink*[1]. Appar. not connected with *chick*[1], but cf. L. *pullulare*, sprout, < *pullulus*, a chick, a sprout, dim. of *pullus*, a young fowl (see *pullet*). The resemblance to *chit*[1], *v.*, sprout, would thus be accidental; but there may have been some association of thought between the two words.] 1. To sprout, as seed in the ground; vegetate.

> *Chykkyn*, as corne, or spyryn, or sp(r)owtyn, pullio [pululo]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

2. To crack. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**chick**[3] (chik), *n.* [< *chick*[3], *v.* Cf. *chink*[1], *n.*] A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]

**chick**[4] (chik), *n.* [Also *cheek*; Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *chiq*.] In India, a screen or curtain made of thin slips of bamboo with very narrow openings between them, allowing the admission of air and light, while excluding the view from the outside: it is hung in doorways and windows, both in houses and tents, and is the original of a kind of blind or shade now common in Europe and America.

> Glass is dear, and scarcely purchasable; . . . therefore their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with *cheeks*, or latises. *Fryer*, A New Account of East India and Persia.

**chick**[5] (chik), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name for the thick juice of the poppy, three pounds of which will make about one pound of opium.

**chick**[6] (chik), *n.* An abbreviated form of *chickaree*.

**chickaberry** (chik'ą-ber'i), *n.* A corruption of *checkerberry*. [U. S.]

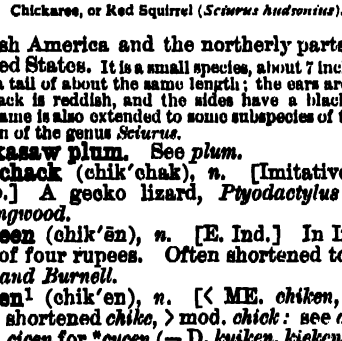
**chickabiddy** (chik'ą-bid'i), *n.*; pl. *chickabiddies* (-iz). [< *chick*[1] + *-a-* + *biddy*.] A young chicken: also used as a pet name for children. Also *chuckabiddy*. [Colloq.]

**chickadee** (chik'ą-dē), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's usual call-note.] The popular name of

Chickadee, or Blackcap (*Parus atricapillus*).

the American black-capped titmouse, *Parus atricapillus*, and related species. The chickadees are small birds from 4½ to 5½ inches long, leaden-gray above and whitish below. They have a black cap and black throat.

**chickaree** (chik'ą-rē), *n.* [Imitative of the squirrel's cry.] A popular name of the American red squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*, which inhabits



Chickaree, or Red Squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*).

British America and the northerly parts of the United States. It is a small species, about 7 inches long, with a tail of about the same length; the ears are tufted, the back is reddish, and the sides have a black stripe. The name is also extended to some subspecies of the same section of the genus *Sciurus*.

**Chickasaw plum.** See *plum*.

**chickchack** (chik'chak), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *gecko*.] A gecko lizard, *Ptyodactylus gecko*. *Collingwood*.

**chickeen** (chik'ēn), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a sum of four rupees. Often shortened to *chick*. *Yule and Burnell*.

**chicken**[1] (chik'en), *n.* [< ME. *chiken, chekin* (also shortened *chike*, > mod. *chick*: see *chick*[1]), < AS. *cicen* for **cycen* (= D. *kuiken, kieken* = LG. *küken* = G. dial. *küchen*; cf. equiv. G. *küchlein* and E. *chickling*[1]), neut., a chicken, in form dim. of *coc, cocc*, a cock, but in sense more general: see *cock*[1]. Cf. ME. *chikken*, peep, cheep, as young chickens: see *chick*[2].] 1. The young of the domestic hen: in this sense now less exact than *chick*.—2. A domestic or barn-yard fowl, especially one less than a year old.—3. The young of some birds other than the domestic

hen.—4. A common name of (*a*) the pinnated grouse or prairie-hen (prairie-chicken), *Cupidonia cupido* (see cut under *Cupidonia*), and of (*b*) the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*. [Local, U. S.]—5. A person of tender years; a child: sometimes used as a term of endearment, or with a negative (*no chicken*), in satirical implication of mature years.

Why, now you are my *chicken* and my dear.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

Stella is *no chicken*. *Swift*, Stella's Birthday, 1720.

6. A name applied with a qualifying adjective to various fishes, as in the north of Ireland to the *Atherina presbyter*, called the *Portaferry chicken*.—7. A kind of turtle whose shell is used in commerce.—**Blue Hen's Chicken**, a slang name for a resident of the State of Delaware, said to have arisen from the members of a Delaware regiment distinguished in the revolution being so called on account of the famous game-cocks raised by their colonel (Caldwell) from a breed of blue hens.—**Chicken cholera**. See *cholera*, 3.—**Chicken hazard**. See *hazard*.—**Mother Carey's chicken**, a name given by sailors to the stormy petrel and other small oceanic species of petrel.—**Pharaoh's chicken**. See *Egyptian vulture*, under *vulture*.—**To count one's chickens before they are hatched**, to anticipate too confidently the obtaining or doing of something that one may never receive or be able to do. [Colloq.]

**chicken**[2], **chickun** (chik'en, -un), *n.* [< Hind. *chikan*, < Pers. *chakin*, embroidery. Cf. *chikandozi*.] Embroidery, especially embroidery upon muslin. [Anglo-Indian.]—**Chicken walla**, an itinerant dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs and the like. *Yule and Burnell*. [India.]

**chicken-bird** (chik'en-bėrd), *n.* [Prob. for **chickingbird*, < *chicking*, ppr. of *chick*[2] (cf. *chicaric* and *chickling*[1]), + *bird*[1].] A name of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [New Eng.]

**chicken-breasted** (chik'en-bres'ted), *a.* Having that form of chest in which the costal cartilages are carried inward and the sternum is thrown forward, so that the thorax resembles somewhat that of a carinate bird. In pathology it is characteristic of rickets.

**chicken-feeder** (chik'en-fē'dėr), *n.* Same as *épinette*.

**chicken-halibut** (chik'en-hol'i-but), *n.* A small halibut, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds.

**chicken-hawk** (chik'en-hâk), *n.* Same as *henhawk*.

**chicken-heart** (chik'en-härt), *n.* A coward.

These flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such pidlers, and such *chicken-hearts*.
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 2.

**chicken-hearted** (chik'en-här'ted), *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.

He was himself so *chicken-hearted* a man.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 295.

**chicken-pox** (chik'en-poks), *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children; varicella.

**chicken's-meat** (chik'enz-mēt), *n.* [Prop. *chickens' meat*; < ME. *chiknemete, chicnemete*, later also *chekynmete, chekynmette*, < AS. *cicena mete*, lit. 'chickens' food': *cicena*, gen. pl. of *cicen*, chicken; *mete*, food: see *chicken*[1] and *meat*.] 1. Chickweed.—2. The endive.—3. Dross corn. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

**chicken-snake** (chik'en-snāk), *n.* A popular name of certain American snakes, as *Coluber quadrivittatus* and *Ophibolus eximius*. *Baird and Girard*, 1853.

**chicken-tortoise** (chik'en-tôr'tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ*, *Chrysemys reticulata*, with dark-brown head and neck marked by narrow yellow lines, and a dusky yellow throat traversed by three yellow streaks. A streak from each nostril extends along the sides of the neck. The shell is generally about 9 or 10 inches long. They are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in North Carolina.

**chickenweed**, *n.* See *chickweed*, 1.

**chickera**, *n.* See *chikara*[2].

**chickerberry** (chik'êr-ber'i), *n.* Same as *checkerberry*.

**chicket**† (chik'et), *n.* [Perhaps an error for *cicket*.] A fastening.

The green shutters and *chickets* are offensive. *Ford*.

**chick-house** (chik'hous), *n.* [< *chick*[4] + *house*.] In India, a light structure of chicks, or slips of bamboo, used for the protection of plants unable to bear full exposure to the heat and dry winds.

**chickling**[1] (chik'ling), *n.* [< *chick*[1] + *-ling*[1]; = Icel. *kyklingr, kjúklingr* = Sw. *kyckling*, dial. *kökling, kjukkling* = Dan. *kylling*; cf. G. *küchlein*: see *chicken*[1].] 1. A small chick or chicken.—2. [Cf. *chicaric*.] A name of the bird *Strepsilas interpres*, or turnstone.

**chickling**[2] (chik'ling), *n.* [An accom. of *chichling*, in imitation of *chickling*[1], *chick*[1]. Cf. *chick-pea*.] A vetch or pea, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed, which is eaten like the chick-pea, and is said to be of superior quality. Also called *chichling, chickling-vetch, chichling-vetch*.

**chickore** (chi-kōr'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chakor*.] The hill-partridge of India, *Caccabis chukar*. It is found all over the Himalayas from Cashmere to Nepál, not extending to Sikkhim, and prefers rocky hill to scrub jungle. The hen lays from 10 to 15 eggs. *Fallon*. Also *chuckore*.

At a little distance beyond the bridge we heard a covey of *chickore*, or hill-partridge, in full conversation down the valley. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 163.

**chick-pea** (chik'pē), *n.* [For *chich-pea* (see *chich*[1]); accom. to *chick*[1]. Cf. *chickweed*.] The popular name of the plant *Cicer arietinum*. It grows wild around the shores of the Mediterranean and in many parts of the East, producing a short puffy pod, containing one or generally two small netted seeds with two

Chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*).

swellings on one side. It is much used in ollos in Spain, is an important article in French cookery, and has been cultivated from a very early period in the warmer regions of the old world. When roasted it is the common parched pulse of the East. The plant contains much acid oxalate of potash, and is covered with glandular acid hairs. Also called *chich*.

**chickstone** (chik'stōn), *n.* [For **checkstone* or **chackstone*, transposition of *stonechack, stanechack*: see *chack*[3], *stonechack*, and *stonechat*.] A name for the bird *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubicola*, or stonechat. *Montagu*. [Eng.]

**chickun**, *n.* See *chicken*[2].

**chickweed** (chik'wēd), *n.* [< *chick*[1] + *weed*[1]. In Scotland it is often called *chickenwort* or *chuckenwort*. Cf. *chicken's-meat*.] 1. The popular name of *Stellaria media*, a common weed in cultivated and waste grounds, flowering throughout the year. It has a procumbent more or less hairy stem, with ovate pointed leaves, and many small white flowers. It is much used for feeding cage-birds, which are very fond of both leaves and seeds. Also called *chickenweed*.

2. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Forked chickweed**, the *Anychia dichotoma*.—**Indian chickweed**, the carpetweed, *Mollugo verticillata*.—**Jagged chickweed**, *Holosteum umbellatum*.—**Mouse-ear chickweed**, the popular name of various species of *Cerastium*.—**Red chickweed**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.—**Silver chickweed**, the *Paronychia argyrocoma*: so called from its silvery stipules.—**Wintergreen chickweed**, the common name of *Trientalis Europæa*. (See also *water-chickweed*.)

**chickwitt**, *n.* Same as *chigwit*.

**chicle-gum** (chik'l-gum), *n.* An elastic gum obtained from the naseberry, *Achras Sapota*, a sapotaceous tree of tropical America. It is used as a masticatory.

**chico** (chē'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. An orange-red coloring matter obtained by the Indians from the leaves of the *Bignonia Chica*, which grows on the banks of the Meta and the Orinoco, and is employed by them, like arnotto, to dye their bodies. It is also used in the United States to produce red and orange shades on cotton and wool, the process followed being similar to that for arnotto. *Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 291.

2. A fermented liquor or beer derived from Indian corn, mashed in hot water, used by the natives of Chili.

Also *chica, chicha*.

**chicoriaceous** (chik-ō-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [< *chicor*(*y*) + *-aceous*, after *cichoriaceous*.] Same as *cichoriaceous*.

**chicory** (chik'ō-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cichory* and *cykory*, and, by corruption, *succory* (see *succory*), which is still used; = D. *chicorei* = G. *cichorie* = Dan. *cikorie*, < F. *chicorée, cichorée* = Sp. *achicoria* = Pg. *chicorea* = It. *cicorea*, < L. *cichorium, cichorea*, < Gr. κιχόριον, also κιχώρη, better κίχορα, κιχόρεια, pl., chicory.] The popular name of *Cichorium Intybus*, a composite plant common in waste places, found throughout Europe and Asia as far as India, and naturalized in the United States. It has a fleshy tapering root, a stem from 1 to 3 feet high, with spreading branches and lobed and coarsely toothed leaves. The flowers are bright-blue. The roots are extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee, being roasted and ground for this purpose. Chicory is also cultivated as feed for cattle, and the blanched leaves are sometimes used as a salad. Also spelled *chicovy*.

Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*).

**chide** (chīd), *v.*; pret. *chid* (formerly *chode*), pp. *chidden, chid*, ppr. *chiding*. [< ME. *chiden* (weak verb, pret. *chidde*, pp. *chid, chidde*, the much later pret. *chode* and pp. *chidden* being due to the analogy of verbs like *ride, rode, ridden*, cf. *hide*[1], also a weak verb), < AS. *cīdan* (weak verb, pret. *cīdde*, pp. *cīded, cīdd*), chide, blame (with dat.), intr. quarrel; connections unknown.] I. *trans.* 1. To reprove; rebuke; reprimand; find fault with; blame; scold: as, to *chide* one for his faults; to *chide* one for his delay.

Almost *chide* God for making you that countenance you are. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

But Kirk was only *chid* for it; and it was said that he had a particular order for some military executions, so that he could only be *chid* for the manner of it.
*Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1655.

2. To find fault about; blame; reproach: applied to things: as, to *chide* one's own folly.

'Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesay at the ring rides well,
But that my sire the wine will *chide*,
If 'tis not fill'd by Rosabelle.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

3. To strike by way of punishment or admonition.

Caressed or *chidden* by the slender hand.
*Tennyson*, Sonnets, vii.

4. To drive or impel by chiding.

How churlishly I *chid* Lucetta hence!
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.

With loud screams
*Chiding* his mate back to her nest.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

5. Figuratively, to fret; chafe.

Clipped in with the sea
That *chides* the banks of England.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

=Syn. To blame, censure, reproach, upbraid, reprimand.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scold; find fault; contend in words of anger; wrangle; grumble; clamor.

I lyken the to a sowe, for thou arte ever *chyding* at mete. *Palsgrave*, p. 611.

And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban.
Gen. xxxi. 36.

Incredible number of partridges, like to those of Scio, here run on the rocks, and flie *chiding* about the vineyards. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 22.

2. Figuratively, to make a clamorous or murmuring noise.

Yet my duty,
As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
Should the approach of this wild river break,
And stand unshaken yours. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

3. To bay, as hounds in full cry.

**chide** (chīd), *n.* [Cf. ME. *chide*, < AS. *gecid*, contention, < *cīdan*, chide, contend: see *chide*, *v.*] 1. A reproof; a rebuke. *Bunyan*.—2. A murmuring, complaining, or brawling sound. [Rare.]

Nor bleating mountains, nor the *chide* of streams,
And hum of bees. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1267.

**chider** (chī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *chidere, chyder*; < *chide* + *-er*[1].] One who chides, scolds, clamors, or rebukes.

Men most enquere . . .
Wher sche be wys, or sobre, or dronkelewe, . . .
A *chyder* [var. *chidester*, Tyrwhitt], or a wastour of thy good. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 291.

Whether any be brawlers, slanderers, *chiders*, scolders, and sowers of discord between one and another.
*Abp. Cranmer*, Articles of Visitation.

**chideress**†, *n.* [ME. *chideresse*; < *chider* + *-ess*.] A woman who chides; a scold.

An angry wight, a *chideresse*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 188.

**chidester**†, *n.* [ME., < *chide* + *-ster*; a var. of *chider*, where see first extract.] A female scold. *Chaucer.*

**chiding** (chī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *chiding*, < AS. *cīdung*, verbal n. of *cīdan*, chide: see *chide*, *v.*] 1. The act of reproving, rebuking, berating, or scolding; utterance of reproof or reproach.

And churlish *chiding* of the winter's wind.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

You see us friends now,
Heartily friends, and no more *chiding*, gentlemen.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

2. A murmuring or brawling noise.

The *chidings* of the headlong brook.
*Mallet*, A Fragment.

3. In *hunting*, the sound made by hounds in full cry; baying.

They bay'd the bear
With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear
Such gallant *chiding*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

**chidingly** (chī'ding-li), *adv.* In a scolding or wrangling manner.

**chief** (chēf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cheef*, *chefe*, *chef*, rarely *chief*, head, head man, = Sp. *jefe* = Pg. *chefe*, < OF. *chef*, *chief*, F. *chef* = Sp. Pg. *cabo* = It. *capo*, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*, *capital*, and cf. *cape*[2], a doublet of *chief*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A head; the head or upper part of anything.

In the *chefe* of the choise halle, chosen for the kyng,
Was a grounde vp graid with greals [steps] of Marbill.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1003.

Where bene the nosegayes that she dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chiefe*?
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

2. The person highest in authority; the head or head man. Specifically—(*a*) A military commander; the person who leads an army.

And David said, Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites first shall be *chief* and captain. 1 Chron. xi. 6.

Such *chiefs*, as each an army seemed alone. *Dryden.*

(*b*) A principal, leader, or director in general; especially, the hereditary or the chosen head of a clan or tribe: used as a title particularly for the heads of Scottish Highland clans, and for the controlling or governing heads of uncivilized or semi-civilized tribes.

Hail to the *chief* who in triumph advances!
*Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 19.

In Tonga it is supposed that only the *chiefs* have souls.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 99.

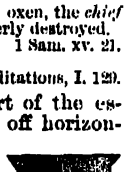
(*c*) The principal officer of a bureau or division of the civil service, or of an editorial staff, newspaper office, mercantile establishment, or other organized body.

3. The principal or most important part or portion; the bulk or larger part of one thing or of many.

The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed. 1 Sam. xv. 21.

The *chief* of my conversation.
*Hervey*, Meditations, I. 129.

4. In *her.*, the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, cut off horizontally by a straight line, and containing properly a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon. It is one of the honorable ordinaries, and is commonly considered as divided into dexter, sinister, and middle, the charges upon it being thus blazoned.



Argent a Chief Gules.

5†. The prime; the most important part.

In the *chief* of his youth, he was taken from school into the court, and there passed all his time in much trouble and business. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, i.

**In chief** [ME. *in chief*, *in chef*, < OF. *en chef*, < L. (ML.) *in capite*]. (*a*) At the head; in the principal or highest position or office: as, the commander-*in-chief*. (*b*) In *her.*, charged upon the upper part of the shield: a term generally used when the chief itself is not indicated. (*c*) Directly: said of land tenure: as, to hold land *in chief* (to hold it directly from the sovereign by honorable personal services). (*d*) In direct or original procedure: as, an examination *in chief*. See *examination*.—**Little chief hare.** See *Lagomys* and *pika*.—**Per chief**, in *her.*, divided by the horizontal line which separates the chief from the rest of the field. Thus, an escutcheon may be blazoned as *per chief argent* and *gules*; but this form is rare, it being usual to say *gules a chief argent*.—**Syn. 2.** *Chief*, *Chieftain*, *Commander*, *Leader*, *Head*. *Chief*, literally the head, is applied to one who occupies the highest rank in military or civil matters: as, an Indian *chief*; a military *chief*; the *chief* of a department in the civil service; a party *chief*. *Chieftain* is now mostly poetic, and is sometimes used in prose where the leadership is peculiarly suggestive of the past: as, a Highland *chieftain*. A *commander* is one who issues commands to a body or organization of a military or naval character, or has authority over it: as, the *commander* of the army in the East; the *commander* of the Asiatic squadron. A *leader* is the head of a party or faction, or one who conducts some special undertaking, perhaps actually going at the head: as, the *leader* of the House of Commons; the *leader* of the Conservative or Republican party; the *leader* of the storming party or forlorn hope; a *leader* of fashion. *Head* is applied to the chief of a tribe or family or profession: as, the *head* of the house of Cavendish; the *head* of the church; the *head* of the bar.

The Governor, together with the Arab *chiefs* and about twenty of their men, came up to my room.
*O'Donovan*, Merv, x.

The pibroch sounds, the bands advance,
The broad-swords gleam, the banners dance,
Obedient to the *Chieftain's* glance.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 8.

Bid our *commanders* lead their charges off
A little from this ground. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

Let a people's voice . . .
Attest their great *commander's* claim.
*Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington, vi.

Each [member of Clan Chattan] as he was led to the gallows . . . was offered a pardon if he would reveal the hiding-place of his *Chief*, but . . . no sort of punishment could induce them to be guilty of treachery to their *leader*.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

There arises first a temporary and then a permanent military *head*, who passes insensibly into a political *head*.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

**II.** *a.* 1. Highest in office, authority, rank, or estimation; placed above the rest; principal: as, a *chief* priest; the *chief* butler. [*Chief* is not now regarded as admitting of degrees of comparison, but formerly the superlative *chiefest* was often used.]

Our kyng which we hild moste *chefe* vs among
Litell hath fro hym defended our wrong.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4421.

Doeg, an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.
1 Sam. xxi. 7.

Among the *chief* rulers also many believed on him.
John xii. 42.

Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

Hence—2. Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; such that others (things, persons, particulars of any kind) are by comparison inferior or subordinate; most important; leading; main; most conspicuous.

He was he (you say verray certainly),
That euer ther was moste *chef* of goodnesse.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5302.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. Ezra ix. 2.

From this *chief* cause these idle brawls spring,
That themes so easy few forbear to sing.
*Crabbe*, The Village.

3. Intimate; near; close. [In this sense obsolete except in Scotland, where it is still used: as, they are very *chief* wi' ane anither.]

He [Rab] came limping up, and laid his great jaws in her lap; from that moment they were *chief*, as she said, James finding him mansuete and civil when he returned.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

**Chief baron.** See *baron*, 2.—**Chief burgess.** See *burgess*, 4.—**Chief cone.** See *cone*.—**Chief constructor, engineer, justice, magistrate,** etc. See the nouns.—**Chief tangent.** See *tangent*.—**Chief tenant**, or *tenant in capite*. See *in capite*.—**Syn. 2.** First, paramount, supreme, cardinal, capital, prime, vital, especial, essential, great, grand.

**chief** (chēf), *adv.* [< *chief*, *a.*] Chiefly. *Thomson.* [Rare.]

**chiefage**† (chē'fāj), *n.* [Also written *chevage*, < OF. *chevage*, < *chef*, head: see *chief* and *-age*.] A tribute by the head; a poll-tax.

**chiefdom** (chēf'dum), *n.* [< *chief* + *-dom*.] Sovereignty. [Rare.]

Zephyrus, . . . being in love with her [Chloris], . . . gave her for a dowrie the *chiefedom* and soveraignetye of all flowres and greene herbs.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., April, Gloss.

**chiefery**† (chē'fe-ri), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ery*.] A body of chiefs; chiefs taken collectively. *Holland.*

**chiefess** (chē'fes), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ess*.] A female chief. *Carver.* [Rare.]

Upon the mat sat, or reclined, several *chiefesses*.
*C. W. Stoddard*, South-Sea Idyls, p. 289.

**chief-justiceship** (chēf'jus'tis-ship), *n.* The office or incumbency of a chief justice.

**chiefless** (chēf'les), *a.* [< *chief* + *-less*.] Without a chief or leader.

*Chiefless* armies. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 617.

**chieflet** (chēf'let), *n.* [< *chief* + dim. *-let*.] A petty chief. [Rare.]

**chiefly** (chēf'li), *a.* [< *chief*, *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a chief; proper to a chief.

The habitual existence of chieftainship, and the establishment of *chiefly* authority by war.
*H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 76.

Inside the house are priceless treasures, rare Maori weapons of jade, long heirlooms in *chiefly* families.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 419.

**chiefly** (chēf'li), *adv.* [< *chief*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] 1. Principally; above all; in the first place; eminently.

And *chiefly* thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer
Before all temples the upright heart and pure.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 17.

2. For the most part; mostly: as, his estates were *chiefly* situated in Scotland.

The vices of the administration must be *chiefly* ascribed to the weakness of the king and to the levity and violence of the favorite. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

The causes of this change lie *chiefly* (the Venetians would be apt to tell you wholly) in the implacable anger, the inconsolable discontent, with which the people regard their present political condition. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

**—Syn.** Mainly, especially, eminently, primarily.

**chief-rent** (chēf'rent), *n.* Same as *quit-rent*.

**chiefrie**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chiefry*.

**chiefry** (chēf'ri), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ry*, formerly *-ric*.] 1. A rent or duty paid to the lord paramount.

My purpose is to rate the rents of all those landes of her Majestie in such sorte, unto those Englishmen which shall take them, as they may be well able to live thereupon, to yeeld her Majestie reasonable *cheverye*.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. The landed property of a chief or lord; a demain.

When . . . the eldest son had once taken the place of his uncle as the heir to the humbler chieftaincies, he doubtless also obtained that portion of land attached to the Signory or *Chiefry* which went without partition to the Tanaist. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 204.

**chiefship** (chēf'ship), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of chief.

In many tribes the *chiefship* was prudently made hereditary through the female line. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

**chieftain** (chēf'tān), *n.* [< ME. *chefotain*, *cheftain*, *chevetain*, *cheventein*, etc., < OF. *chevetaine*, < ML. *capitanus*, whence also ult. E. *captain*, which is thus a doublet of *chieftain*: see *captain*.] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.

A *chieftain*, to the Highlands bound,
Cries, "Boatman, do not tarry."
*Campbell*, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

It [the tribe] is of sufficient size and importance to constitute a political unit, and possibly at its apex is one of the numerous *chieftains* whom the Irish records call Kings. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 92.

**—Syn.** *Commander*, *Leader*, etc. See *chief*.

**chieftaincy** (chēf'tān-si), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-cy*.] The rank, dignity, or office of a chieftain.

The laird of Raarsa has sometimes disputed the *chieftaincy* of the clan with Macleod of Skie.
*Johnson*, Letter to Mrs. Thrale.

**chieftainess** (chēf'tān-es), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ess*.] A female chieftain. [Rare.]

**chieftainry**† (chēf'tān-ri), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ry*.] Chieftainship.

**chieftainship** (chēf'tān-ship), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of a chieftain; chiefship.

The tribal *chieftainship* and the religious organization of the Druids were both of them inherited from antiquity. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 218.

**chiefty**† (chēf'ti), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ty*, equiv. to *-ship*.] Headship; authority.

A Bishop is a minister of God, unto whom with permanent continuance there is given . . . a power of *chiefty* in government over Presbyters as well as Laymen, a power to be by way of jurisdiction a Pastor even to Pastors themselves. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 2.

**chiel** (chēl), *n.* [Sc., also *chield*, = E. *child*, which was also formerly applied to a young man: see *child*, 8, *childe*.] A young man; a fellow: used in either a good or a bad sense. [Scotch.]

Bairdly *chiels* an' clever hizzies. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

**chievance**†, *n.* [< ME. *chevaunce*, gain, < OF. *chevance*, F. *chevance* (> It. *civanza*, *civanzo*; ML. *chevancia*), gain, < *chevir*, attain: see *chieve*[1]. Cf. *chevisance*.] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted as discount.

Against unlawful *chievances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon.*

**chieve**[1], *v.* [< ME. *cheven*, < OF. *chevir*, come to an end, make an end, bring to an end, compound, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chief*, and cf. *achieve*, *chevise*, *chevish*, *chevisance*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come to an end.

Yvel mote he *cheve*!
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 214.

2. To come to a head; grow; prosper; succeed; speed; thrive.

"Allas," said syr Arthure, "so lange have I lyffede,
Hade I wytone of this, wele had me *chefede*."
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 869.

Sette hem southwarde sonner wol thai preve,
Septentrion wol make hem latter *cheve*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3. To hasten.

Hee graythed [prepared] hym a greate oste grym to beholde,
And *cheued* forthe, with the childe what chaunse so betide.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 78.

**Foul chieve him**†, foul fall him; ill betide him; may he have foul fortune, or ill speed.

**II.** *trans.* To bring to an end; accomplish; achieve; do.

I shall plainly do your commaundement,
What-someuer cost it for to *cheue*
Sin it pleasaith yow me it commaunde to hent.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 597.

**chieve**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chive*[2].

**chiff-chaff** (chif'chaf), *n.* [Also called *chip-chop*, and with humorous variation *choice-and-cheap*; imitative of its note.] A common European bird of the subfamily *Sylviinæ* or warblers, the *Sylvia hippolais* (Latham), *S. rufa* (Bechstein), now *Phylloscopus rufus*: a near relative of the willow-warbler and wood-warbler, which it much resembles.

Chiff-chaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

The little *chiff-chaff* was chiff-chaffing in the pine woods.
*The Century*, [XXVII. 779.

**chiff-chaff** (chif'chaf), *v. i.* [See *chiff-chaff*, *n.*] To utter the notes of the chiff-chaff. [Rare.]

**chiffon** (shif'on; F. pron. shē-fôn'), *n.* [F., a rag or scrap, a bit of old stuff, < *chiffe*, a rag, flimsy stuff.] 1. A bit of feminine finery; something used by women purely for adornment.

The love of *chiffons* ingrained in the female mind is amply satisfied on every opportunity by elaborate descriptions of the toilettes of Court beauties, singers, and dancers. *The Spectator*, No. 3018, p. 583.

2. A thin gauze.

**chiffonnier** (shi-fon'iā), *n.* [< F. *chiffonier*, a rag-picker, a kind of cabinet, < *chiffon*, a rag, scrap: see *chiffon*.] 1. Properly, a small cabinet with drawers; in general, any ornamental piece of furniture used for containing ornaments and curiosities. It differs from an étagère in being closed, having drawers or doors instead of open shelves.

2. A case of drawers resembling a bureau, but higher in proportion to its width and less often provided with a mirror.—3. A rag-picker: in this sense used by English writers merely as a French word, with a feminine *chiffonnière*.

**chiffon-work** (shif'on-wėrk), *n.* A variety of patchwork in which very small pieces of silk, etc., are used. A solid material forms the foundation, and the scraps of silk, velvet, etc., are sewed upon the surface in various patterns.

**chiffre** (shē'fr), *n.* [F., a figure, cipher: see *cipher*.] In *music*, a figure used to denote the harmony, as in figured bass.

**chig** (chig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chigged*, ppr. *chigging*. [A var. of *chew*. The guttural occurs in some of the cognate forms: see *chew*, *v.*] 1. To chew.—2. To ruminate upon. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**chig** (chig), *n.* [< *chig*, *v.*] A chew; a quid. [Prov. Eng.]

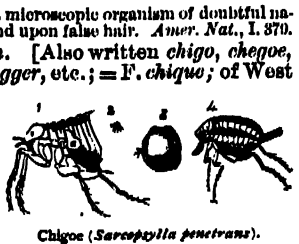
**chigga, chiggre** (chig'ą, -ėr), *n.* See *chigoe*.

**chignon** (F. pron. shē'nyôn), *n.* [F., a chignon, prop. the nape of the neck, < OF. *chaignon* (> also F. *chatnon*, a link), < *chaîne*, F. *chaîne*, a chain: see *chain*.] A woman's hair gathered behind the head, or at the nape of the neck, in a roll or mass; specifically, such a roll when made very large, as by arranging the hair over a cushion. Chignons have been made with false hair as a separate article of trade.

She had a small blue eye, a massive *chignon* of yellow hair, and a mouth at once broad and comely.
*H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 53.

**Chignon-fungus**, a microscopic organism of doubtful nature, sometimes found upon false hair. *Amer. Nat.*, I. 370.

**chigoe** (chig'ō), *n.* [Also written *chigo*, *chegoe*, *chigga*, *chiggre*, *jigger*, etc.; = F. *chique*; of West Indian or S. Amer. origin.] A very curious insect of the order *Aphaniptera*, or fleas, and family *Pulicidæ*, *Pulex* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, closely resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon acquires the size of a pea, its abdomen becoming distended with eggs. If these eggs remain to be hatched beneath the skin, great irritation and even troublesome sores result. The insect must be extracted entire, and with great care, as soon as its presence is indicated by a slight itching. See *jigger*, 2.



Chigoe (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*).
1, Anterior part of female before development of eggs (magnified); *a*, *a*, rudimentary wings; 2, male (natural size); 3, female, full of eggs (natural size), as taken from a human toe; 4, male (magnified).

**chigre** (chig'ėr), *n.* Same as *chigoe*.

**chigwit**† (chig'wit), *n.* [Prob. corrupted from Amer. Ind. *squeteague*.] An obsolete name of the squeteague or weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis*. *Harriott*, 1590. Also *chickwit*.

**chih** (chē), *n.* [Chinese *ch'ih*.] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 Chinese tsun or inches, and to 14.1 English inches. Also written *chee*, *choh*, and *chik*, the last representing the Cantonese pronunciation of the word.

**chi-heen**, *n.* See *chih-hien*.

**chih-fu, chih-foo** (chē'fō'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the *fŭ* or department,' < *chih*, know, + *fŭ*, prefecture, department.] In China, the official in charge of a prefecture or department; a prefect, having general supervision of all the civil business of the liens comprising his prefecture. See *fu*.

**chih-hien, chi-heen** (chē'hyen'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the district,' < *chih*, know, + *hien*, an administrative district.] In China, an official in charge of a hien or administrative district: in consular and diplomatic documents commonly styled *district magistrate*. He is responsible for the peace and order of his district, and has summary jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. All transfers of land must be stamped with his seal. Also written *chih-hsien*.

**chikandozi** (chik-an-dō'zi), *n.* [Hind. *chikandozī*, embroidery, < *chikandoz*, an embroiderer, < Pers. *chakindūz*, an embroiderer, < *chakin* (> Hind. *chikan*, embroidery: see *chicken*[2]) + *dūkhtan*, sew.] In India, hand-embroidery in muslin. *Whitworth*.

**chikara**[1] (chi-kä'rą), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of a small four-horned goat-like antelope of Bengal, *Antilope chikara* of Hardwicke, or *Tetraceros quadricornis*. Also called *chousingha*.

**chikara**[2], **chickera** (chik'ą-rą, -ę-rą), *n.* [Hind. *chikārā*.] A Hindu musical instrument of the violin class, having four or five horsehair strings.

**chikary**, *n.* See *shikaree*.

**chike**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chick*[1].

**chikie**, *n.* A name given in Alaska to the glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*. *H. W. Elliott*.

**chiksa** (chik'są), *n.* [Hind. *chiksā*.] The East Indian name of a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood, benzoin, and other ingredients; a kind of sachet-powder.

**chil**†, *n.* Same as *child*, 8.

**chilam** (chē'ląm), *n.* [Hind. *chilam*.] Same as *chillum*.

**chilbladder** (chil'blad″ėr), *n.* A chilblain. [Prov. Eng.]

**chilblain** (chil'blān), *n.* [< *chill*[1] + *blain*.] A blain or sore produced by cold; an erythematous condition of the hands or feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration; erythema; perulo.

My feet are full of *chilblains* with travelling.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

**chilblain** (chil'blān), *v. t.* [< *chilblain*, *n.*] To afflict with chilblains; produce chilblains in: as, my feet were *chilblained*.

**child** (child), *n.*; pl. *children* (chil'dren), formerly (and still dialectally) *childer* (dėr). [= Sc. *chield*, *chiel*, q. v.; < ME. *child*, *cilde* (the latter form being prop. dat.), pl. *childre*, *childere*, *childer*, also extended with second pl. suffix *-en*, *children*, *childeren*, and even with a third pl. suffix *-e*, *childrene*, *childerne*, < AS. *cild*, pl. *cild*, also *cildru* and *cildra*, a child; prob. a modification of **cind* = OS. OFries. MD. D. *kind* = MLG. *kint*, *kind*, LG. *kind* = OHG. MHG. *chind*, G. *kind*, a child, akin to Icel. *kundr*, son, and Goth. *-kunds* = AS. *-cund*, an adj. suffix meaning lit. 'born (of)'; all orig. from pp. of √ **kun*, **kan*, seen in E. *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *kind*, *king*, etc.: see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *kind*, *can*[1], *genus*, *genesis*, etc. The modification of Teut. *kind* to AS. *cild* may have been due to the influence of Goth. *kilthei*, the womb; cf. *inkiltha*, with child.] 1. A male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents; a son or daughter: used in direct reference to the parentage of the person spoken of, without regard to sex.

And Jephthah came to Mizpeh unto his house, and, behold, his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances; and she was his only *child*. Judges xi. 34.

Charles II. of Spain was sinking rapidly to the grave, leaving no *child* to inherit his vast dominions, and there were three rival claimants for the succession.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. A descendant more remote than the first degree; a descendant, however remote: as, the *children* of Israel.—3. *pl.* The inhabitants of a country: as, "the *children* of Seir," 2 Chron. xxv. 11.—4. Specifically, a very young person; one not old enough to dispense with maternal aid and care. See *childhood*.

When I was a *child*, I spake as a *child*, I understood as a *child*, I thought as a *child*: but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 1 Cor. xiii. 11.

5. Figuratively, a childish man or woman; one who resembles a child in lack of knowledge, experience, or judgment.—6. In general, anything regarded as the offspring or product of something which is specified; product; result: as, disease is the *child* of intemperance; *children* of darkness.

Be a *child* o' the time. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

I talk of dreams,
Which are the *children* of an idle brain.
*Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.

Our annals are full of splendid instances of the success attending such personal effort to further the progress of the struggling *child* of poverty and even of shame.
*The Century*, XXX. 277.

7. A girl. [Prov. Eng.]

A barne, a very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder?
*Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

8. [Now spelled archaically *childe*, as sometimes in ME. This particular use of *child* occurs in late ME. ballads; the best-known modern instance of it is in Byron's "Childe Harold." Cf. a similar use of Sp. Pg. *infante*.] In old and poetical usage, a noble youth; a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honor of knighthood; a squire: also applied to a knight.

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldnesse went.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.

*Childe* Rowland to the dark tower came.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

9. A person in general.

And he was moche and semly, and ther-to the beste shapen *chielde* to have sought thourgh eny reame.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 264.

A mery *child* he [the parish clerk] was, so God me save.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 139.

A *chiel's* amang ye takin' notes.
*Burns*, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

**Child-bishop**. See *boy-bishop*, under *boy*[1].—**Children of Light**, a name assumed by the early Quakers, from John xii. 36, etc. *Rev. Orby Shipley*.—**Child's play**, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted.

No *child's play* was it—nor is it!
*Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 7.

**Natural child**. (*a*) One who is actually the child of the supposed parent, whether born in wedlock or not: distinguished from the spurious offspring of adultery, which, though it may be reputed to be, is not the child of the other spouse. (*b*) More especially, an illegitimate child; one who is actually the child but not the lawful issue of the suggested parent.—**Parish child**, a child brought up at the expense of a parish; a pauper child.—**To get with child**, to render pregnant.—**To go with child**, to be pregnant.—**With child**, in a state of pregnancy.=**Syn.** *pl.* Offspring, issue, progeny.

**child**† (child), *v.* [< ME. *childen* (tr. and intr.), < AS. **cildian* (inferred from *cildung*, its verbal noun, E. *childing*), < *cild*, child. Cf. OHG. *chindōn*, MHG. *kindeln*, G. *kindeln*, *kindeln* (= D. *kinderen*), bear a child (< *kind*, a child), remotely allied to E. *kindle*[2], < *kind*, nature.] I. *intrans.* To produce children; bring forth offspring.

They were two harlots and dwelled together in one house, and it chanced within two dales they *childed* both.
*Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

II. *trans.* To bring forth as a child.

That yere *childed* she the secunde sonne truly.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1193.

A little mayde, the which ye *chylded*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 17.

**childage**† (chil'dāj), *n.* [< *child* + *-age* (or less prob. *age*?). Cf. *nonage*.] Childhood; infancy.

For in your very *chyldage* there appeared in you a certaine strange and marvellous towardness.
*J. Udall*, On John, Pref.

**child-bearing** (child'bār'ing), *n.* [< ME. *childbering*; < *child* + *bearing*, verbal n. of *bear*[1].] The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing*. *Addison.*

**child-bearing** (child'bār'ing), *a.* [< *child* + *bearing*, ppr. of *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing children.

**childbed** (child'bed), *n.* [< ME. *childbed*; < *child* + *bed*[1]. Cf. OHG. *chintpetti*, G. *kindbett*.] Literally, the bed in which a woman gives birth to a child; hence, the act of bringing forth a child

or the state of being in labor; parturition: as, "women in *child-bed*," *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon.*

**childbirth** (child'bėrth), *n.* [< *child* + *birth*[1].] The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor: as, "pains of *child-birth*," *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

**child-crowing** (child'krō'ing), *n.* In *pathol.*, a nervous affection resulting in spasm of the muscles closing the glottis; laryngismus stridulus.

**childe**, *n.* See *child*, 8.

**childed**† (chīl'ded), *a.* [< *child*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Provided with or having a child or children.

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that, which makes me bend, makes the king bow:
He *childed*, as I father'd! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

**childer** (chil'dėr), *n. pl.* The older plural of *child*. [Now only dialectal.]

Thay ere lyke vn-to the *childir* that rynnes aftire buttyrflyes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

**Childermas** (chil'dėr-mas), *n.* [< ME. **childermesse*, < AS. *cilda mæsse* (*-dæg*): *cilda*, also *cildra*, gen. pl. of *cild*, child; *mæsse*, mass: see *child* and *mass*[2].] The popular name of Holy Innocents' day, a feast-day observed in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the 28th of December in commemoration of the slaughter of the children in and near Bethlehem by order of Herod soon after the birth of Christ, as narrated in Mat. ii. 16–18. Also *Childermas day*.

So according to them [monks], it is very unlucky to begin any Work upon *Childermass*.
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 211.

**child-great**† (child'grāt), *a.* Pregnant. *Sylvester*.

**childhood** (child'hud), *n.* [< ME. *childhod*, *-hode*, *-hade*, *-hede*, < AS. *cildhād* (cf. OHG. *chindheit*, G. *kindheit* = D. *kindschheid*), < *cild*, child, + *hād*, state: see *child* and *-hood*.] The state of being a child, or the time during which a person is termed a child; the time from birth to puberty; in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to boyhood or girlhood; the period during which constant maternal care continues to be needed.

A very clere fontayne, . . . where or blessyd Lady was wonte many tymes to wasshe ye clothes of our blessyd Sauyour in his *childehode*.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

The *childhood* shows the man,
As morning shows the day. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 220.

**childing** (chil'ding), *n.* [< ME. *childinge*, < AS. *cildung*, verbal n. of **cildian*, ME. *childen*, E. *child*: see *child*, *v.*] Child-bearing.

Thilke ymage
Which the goddesse of *childing* is,
And cleped was by name Ylis.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 60.

**childing** (chil'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *child*, *v.*] 1. Bearing children; with child; pregnant.

Many a *childing* mother then,
And new-born baby died.
*Southey*, Battle of Blenheim.

2. Figuratively, productive; fruitful: as, "the *childing* autumn," *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2. [Rare and archaic in both uses.] **Childing cudweed.** See *cudweed*.

**childish** (chil'dish), *a.* [< ME. *childisch*, < AS. *cildisc* (cf. OS. *kindisc* = MD. *kintsch*, D. *kindsch* = MLG. *kindesch*, LG. *kindsk*, *kindsch* = OHG. *chindisc*, MHG. *kindisch*, *kindesch*, G. *kindisch*), childish, < *cild*, child, + *-isc*: see *child* and *-ish*[1].] 1. Of or belonging to a child or to childhood: as, "sweet *childish* days," *Wordsworth*, To a Butterfly.

"What is Charite?" quod I tho, "a *childissh* thinge," he seide. *Piers Ploweman* (B), xv. 145.

2. Like or characteristic of a child or what is peculiar to childhood; especially, in disparaging use, trifling, puerile, silly, weak, etc.: as, *childish* amusements; *childish* fear.

A *childish* waste of philosophic pains. *Cowper.*

=**Syn.** *Childlike*, *Infantile*, etc. See *childlike*.

**childishly** (chil'dish-li), *adv.* In a childish manner; like a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

**childish-minded** (chil'dish-mīn'ded), *a.* Of a childlike disposition; artless; simple.

**childish-mindedness** (chil'dish-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being childish-minded; extreme simplicity. *Bacon.*

**childishness** (chil'dish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childish; puerility; simplicity; weakness of intellect: most frequently used in a disparaging sense.

Speak thou, boy:
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

**child-killing** (child'kil'ing), *n.* Infanticide.

**child-learnt** (child'lėrnt), *a.* Learned when a child. [Rare.]

By silly superstition's *child-learnt* fears. *J. Baillie.*

**childless** (child'les), *a.* [< ME. *childles*; < *child* + *-less*. Cf. *childrenless*.] Destitute of children or offspring.

*Childless* thou art, *childless* remain.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 999.

The *childless* mother went to seek her child.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**childlessness** (child'les-nes), *n.* [< *childless* + *-ness*.] The state of being without children.

**childlike** (child'lik), *a.* [< *child* + *like*, *a.* Cf. *childly*.] Resembling a child or that which is proper to childhood; becoming to or characteristic of a child; hence, submissive, dutiful, trustful, artless, inexperienced, etc.

*Childlike* obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

There is something pathetic in the patient content with which Italians work, partly because the ways of the people are so *childlike* and simple in many things.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** *Childlike*, *Childish*, *Infantile*, *Infantine*. *Childlike* and *childish* express that which is characteristic of a child, the former applying to that which is worthy of approbation, or at least does not merit disapproval, and the latter usually to that which is not: as, a *childlike* freedom from guile; a *childish* petulance. To express that which belongs to the period of childhood, without qualifying it as good or bad, *child* or *childhood* is often used in composition: as, *child*-toil, *childhood*-days. *Infantile* and *infantine* are applied to the first stages of childhood; no clear distinction between them has yet been established. See *youthful*.

Let any one ask himself what would be his thought if, in a state of *child-like* ignorance, he were to pass some spot and to hear repeated a shout which he uttered.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 58.

It is, therefore, true, as has been said, that antiquity is the real infancy of man; it is then that he is immature, ignorant, wayward, *childish*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 52.

We cannot, it is true, follow with entire comprehension all the steps of evolution of the *infantile* and childish powers. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ii.

The peculiar simplicity (of the old Tuscan language) gives even to the most forcible reasoning and the most brilliant wit an *infantine* air. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

**childlikeness** (child'lik-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childlike; simplicity; artlessness.

It sets forth *childlikeness* itself as one of the things with which none of us can dispense. *The American*, VII. 164.

**childly** (child'li), *a.* [< ME. *childly*, *childli*, < AS. *cildlic* (cf. MLG. *kindlich* = OHG. *chintlīh*, G. *kindlich* = D. *kinderlijk*), < *cild*, child, + *-lic*: see *child* and *-ly*[1].] Like a child; childlike; acquired or learned when a child. [Rare.]

A *childly* way with children, and a laugh
Ringing like proven golden coinage true.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

There be who love not Nature, souls forlorn, . . .
Not such the little child, nor such the youth
Who has not done his *childly* nature wrong.
*R. H. Stoddard*, Carmen Naturæ Triumphale.

**childness**† (child'nes), *n.* [< *child* + *-ness*, irreg. suffixed to a noun.] Childish humor or playfulness; sportive gayety of a child.

He, . . . with his varying *childness*, cures in me
Thoughts that would thick my blood.
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

**children**, *n.* Plural of *child*.

**childrenite** (child'dren-īt), *n.* [Named after J. G. *Children*, an English mineralogist (1777–1852).] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and iron, with a little manganese, occurring in small brown implanted crystals at Tavistock in Devonshire, and at a few other localities. Eosphorite (which see) is a related mineral.

**childrenless**†, *a.* [ME. *childrenles*; < *children* + *-less*.] Childless.

**childship**† (child'ship), *n.* [< *child* + *-ship*.] The condition of being a child; the relationship implied in the word *child*.

**child-wife** (child'wif), *n.* 1. A very young wife.—2†. A woman who has borne children.

But the law selfe doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the band of the law, whan it sayeth in the third boke of Moses, entitled Leviticus: If a woman have conceived and borne a manchilde, &c.
*Paraphrase of Erasmus* (1548).

**childwite**†, *n.* [< *child* + *wite*[1].] A fine or penalty imposed upon a bondwoman unlawfully with child.

**chile** (chil'e), *n.* [Sp.] See *chili*.

**chilenite** (chil'e-nīt), *n.* [< Sp. *Chileño*, Chilian, + *-ite*[2].] A silver-white massive mineral from Copiapó in Chili, consisting of silver and bismuth.

**chili** (chil'i), *n.* See *chilli*.

**chiliad** (kil'i-ad), *n.* [< L. *chilias* (*chiliad-*), < Gr. χιλιάς (χιλιαδ-), a thousand in the aggregate, < χίλιοι, dial. χέλλιοι, χείλιοι, χηλιοι, pl., a thousand, perhaps = Skt. *sahásra*, a thousand. See *kilo-*.] 1. A thousand; the numbers from one multiple of a thousand to the next.

The logarithms of so many *chiliads* of absolute numbers. *Brande and Cox.*

Specifically—2. The period of a thousand years.

We make cycles and periods of years; as, decads, centuries, *chiliads*. *Holder*, Time.

The Arabian race planted their colonies with the Mosaic worship in Palestine and the Mysteries in Phœnicia, and after *chiliads* of years commissioned the destroyers to go over those lands like locusts to consume and eradicate the product of their own planting.
*A. Wilder*, Knight's Anc. Art and Myth., 1876, p. xxvii.

**chiliaëdron, chiliahedron** (kil'i-a-ē'dron, -hē'dron), *n.* [A more correct form would be **chiliedron*; < Gr. χίλιοι, a thousand, + ἕδρα, a seat, base, < ἕζ-εσθαι = E. *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having a thousand sides. [Rare.]

If a man speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

**chiliagon** (kil'i-a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. χιλιάγωνος, with a thousand angles, < χίλιοι, a thousand, + γωνία, an angle.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

**chiliahedron**, *n.* See *chiliaëdron*.

**Chilian** (chil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chili* + *-an*. Cf. Sp. *Chileño*, Chilian.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Chili or to its inhabitants: as, a *Chilian* manufacture.—**Chilian pine.** See *pine*.—**Chilian snail.** *Chilina puelcha*. See *Chilina*, *Chilinidæ*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Chili, a South American republic lying between the Pacific ocean and the watershed of the Andes, and west of the Argentine Republic.

**chiliarch** (kil'i-ärk), *n.* [< L. *chiliarches*, *-archus*, < Gr. χιλιάρχης, *-αρχος*, < χίλιοι, a thousand, + ἄρχειν, rule, ἀρχός, a leader.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men; specifically, an ancient Greek military officer of varying rank; in the modern Greek army, a colonel.

**chiliarchy** (kil'i-är-ki), *n.*; pl. *chiliarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. χιλιαρχία, < χιλίαρχος, a chiliarch: see *chiliarch*.] A body consisting of a thousand men.

The *chiliarchies* . . . or regiments . . . of the Lamb.
*Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 195.

**chiliasm** (kil'i-azm), *n.* [< Gr. χιλιασμός, the doctrine of the millennium, < χιλιάζειν, be a thousand years old, < χίλιοι, a thousand.] The doctrine, suggested by the 20th chapter of Revelation, of a visible and corporeal government of Christ and the saints on earth in the last days, continuing for a thousand years, preceded by a first resurrection of the righteous only, and succeeded by a final struggle between good and evil, a second resurrection, and the last judgment. See *millenarianism*.

**chiliast** (kil'i-ast), *n.* [< Gr. χιλιασταί, pl., < χιλιάζειν, be a thousand years old: see *chiliasm*.] A believer in the chiliasm; a millenarian.

**chiliastic** (kil-i-as'tik), *a.* [< *chiliast* + *-ic*.] Relating to the chiliasm or millennium; millenarian.

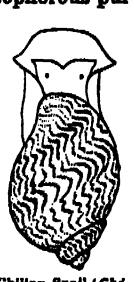
**chilifactive**, *a.* See *chylifactive*.

**Chilina** (ki-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1828), < *Chili* (see *Chilian*) + *-ina*[1].] A genus of pond-snails, referred to the family *Limnæidæ*, or made typical of a family *Chilinidæ* (which see).

**chilindre**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cylinder*.

**chilinid** (kil'i-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chilinidæ*.

**Chilinidæ** (ki-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilina* + *-idæ*.] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, with wide flattened tentacles, eyes sessile on the hinder surfaces of the tentacles, no jaw, peculiar lingual teeth (the median small, cuspidate, the marginal pectiniform or palmate, with an external superior prolongation), and a spiral shell with rapidly increasing whorls and a plicated columella. The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of South America.



Chilian Snail (*Chilina puelcha*).

**chill**[1] (chil), *n.* and *a.* [< (1) ME. *chil*, *chile* (rare), < AS. *ciele*, *cele*, *cyle*, n., cold, coldness, orig. **cali*, < *calan* (= Icel. *kala*), be cold, whence also *cōl*, E. *cool*, and *cauld*, E. *cold*, q. v.; mixed with (2) ME. *chēle*, < AS. *cēle*, n., cold, coldness (= OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *küle*, G. *kühle*, coolness, = Dan.

*kōle*, coolness, = Sw. *kyla*, a chill; Icel. *kylr*, a gust of cold air, may go with either form), < *cōl*, adj., cool, < *calan*, be cold: see *cool* and *cold*. The D. *kil*, n., MD. *kilde*, n., chill, belong to *cold*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A sudden or intense sensation of cold; especially, such a sensation accompanied with shivering or shaking, as a result of exposure to the cold or as the precursor or accompaniment of certain fevers; a cold fit; rigor.

A sort of *chill* about his precordia and head.
*Derham*, Physico-Theology.

A *chill* affects different men in an indefinite manner, according to their state of body or constitution, causing coughs or colds, rheumatism, or inflammations of various organs. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 24.

2. A degree of cold; that condition of the atmosphere or of any object which produces the sensation of cold; coldness such as that caused by the proximity of ice; chilliness: as, there is a *chill* in the air.—3. Figuratively, a feeling as of coldness produced by anything that discourages, annoys, or offends; a depressing influence; a check to warmth of feeling, as to sympathy or enthusiasm.

The early *chill* of poverty never left my bones. *Sheil.*

4. A metal mold in which certain kinds of iron-castings, as car-wheels, are made. The surfaces in contact with the mold are hardened by sudden chilling.—5. In *painting*, dullness or dimness in a picture.—**Chills and fever**, fever and ague; intermittent fever: sometimes simply *chills*. [Local, U. S.]

**II.** *a.* [An adj. use of the noun, not found in ME.; the old adjectives are *cool* and *cold*.] 1. Cold; tending to cause shivering: as, the *chill* air of night. See *chilly*[1], 2.

Noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill*.
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 49.

2. Experiencing cold; shivering with cold.

The many will be too *chill* and tender, and they'll be for the flowery way, that leads to the broad gate and the great fire. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

My *chill* veins freeze with despair. *Rowe.*

3. Figuratively—(*a*) Depressing; dispiriting; discouraging.

*Chill* penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
*Gray*, Elegy.

(*b*) Distant; formal; not warm, hearty, or affectionate: as, a *chill* reception. See *chilly*[1], 4. (*c*) Insensible in death. [Rare.]

He is *chill* to praise or blame.
*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**chill**[1] (chil), *v.* [< ME. *chillen*, be cold, become cold, < AS. **cyllan* or **cyllan*, only in twice-occurring comp. pp. pl. *for-cillede*, chilled (= Sw. *kyla* = Dan. *kiile*, make cold, chill), < *cyle*, n., chill, cold: see *chill*[1], *n.*] **I.**† *intrans.* 1. To be cold; shiver with cold. [Rare.]—2. To become cold rapidly or suddenly.

He that ruffleth in his sables . . . is more ready to *chill* for cold than the poor labouring man.
*Homily Against Excess of Apparel.*

**II.** *trans.* 1. To affect with cold; make chilly; strike or blast with severe cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains. *Dryden.*

The hearth, except when winter *chilled* the day,
With aspen boughs, and flowers, and fennel gay.
*Goldsmith*, Deserted Village.

She spoke in a low voice that *chilled* his blood,
So worn and far away it seemed.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 300.

2. Figuratively, to check in enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discourage; dispirit; depress.

Alas, poor boy!—the natural effect
Of love by absence *chill'd* into respect.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium.

*Chilling* his caresses
By the coldness of her manners.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xx. 1.

Ere visions have been *chilled* to truth,
And hopes are washed away in tears.
*O. W. Holmes*, From a Bachelor's Private Journal.

3. In *metal.*, to reduce suddenly in temperature, as a mass of molten iron, so as to harden it by causing a change of crystallization at or near the surface. See *casting*.—4. To remove the chill from, as liquor, by warming it. [Prov. Eng.]—**Chilled casting.** See *casting*.—**Chilled shot**, armor-piercing projectiles made by pouring molten iron into cast-iron molds. The head or point only is brought into contact with the cast-iron and thus chilled, the body of the shot being surrounded by sand.—**Chilled varnish**, in *painting*, the varnish of a picture on the surface of which the cloudiness or dimness called blooming appears.—**Chilled wheel**, a car-wheel the tread of which has been chilled in casting.

**chill**[2] (chil), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornish).] A lamp peculiar to Cornwall and the extreme west of England, consisting of an open saucer bent up on four sides so as to leave at the corners depressed spouts or gutters for holding wicks. Such lamps are made of earthenware or of metal, and are often fitted with a hanging support.

**chiller** (chil'ėr), *n.* One who or that which chills.

**chill-hardening** (chil'härd'ning), *n.* A mode of tempering steel cutting instruments by exposing them, when heated to redness, to a blast of cold air. *E. H. Knight.*

**chilli, chilly**[3] (chil'i), *n.*; pl. *chillies* (-iz). [From the native Guiana name.] The pod or fruit of the *Capsicum annuum* or Guinea pepper, the *chilli colorado* of the Mexicans. Also spelled *chile, chili*.—**Chilli-coyote**, in California, the seeds of species of bigroot, *Megarrhiza*.

**chilliness** (chil'i-nes), *n.* [< *chilly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chilly. (*a*) A sensation of shivering; a painful or disagreeable feeling of coldness.

A *chilliness* or shivering affects the body. *Arbuthnot.*

(*b*) A degree of cold that causes shivering: as, the *chilliness* of the wind. (*c*) Lack of cordiality; coldness; intentional reserve or distance: as, the *chilliness* of his welcome.

**chillingly** (chil'ing-li), *adv.* In a chilling manner; coldly.

**chilli-pepper** (chil'i-pep'ėr), *n.* In California, the pepper-tree, *Schinus Molle*.

**chillish** (chil'ish), *a.* [< *chill*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat chilly; chilly.

**chillness** (chil'nes), *n.* [< *chill*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chill or chilled. (*a*) The feeling of sudden coolness or coldness; chilliness.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into the shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body. *Bacon.*

(*b*) An unpleasant degree of coldness: as, the *chillness* of the air.

Also spelled *chilness*.

**chillo** (chil'ō), *n.* [< Sp. *chillas*, pl. of *chilla*, a cotton fabric, adj. *chillon*, showy, tawdry (of colors).] A colored cotton fabric manufactured in England for the African trade.

**chillum** (chil'um), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chilam*.] The part of a prepared hookah which contains the tobacco and fire, used by itself by poor people who cannot afford the luxury of a hookah. *Fallon.* Also *chilam*.

**chillumchee** (chil'um-chē), *n.* [Hind. *chilamchi*, a metal wash-basin, < *chilam*: see *chillum*.] A brass or copper basin for washing the hands.

A *chillumchee* of water, sans soap, was provided.
*Mawson*, Command of Sir C. Napier.

**chilly**[1] (chil'i), *a.* [< *chill*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Experiencing the sensation of chilliness; chilled.

I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost.
*Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, iv. 1.

2. Producing the sensation of cold; chilling; especially, so cold as to produce the sensation of shivering.

By vicinity to the *chilly* tops of the Alps.
*Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Cold; chill.

A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shuddering limbs. *J. Philips.*

4. Wanting zeal, animation, or heartiness; indifferent; cold; frigid: as, a *chilly* reception.

**chilly**[2] (chil'i), *adv.* [< *chill*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a chill or chilly manner; coldly; with coldness.

**chilly**[3], *n.* See *chilli*.

**chilo-**, [NL. *chilo-*, < Gr. *χείλος*, lip.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'lip.' Sometimes written *cheilo-*.

**chiloangioscope** (ki-lō-an'ji-ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus designed by Dr. Hütter for observing microscopically the circulation of the blood in the human under lip.

**chilobranchid** (ki-lō-brang'kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chilobranchidæ*.

**Chilobranchidæ** (ki-lō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbranchious fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chilobranchus*, and embracing those *Symbranchia* which have an eel-like form, a short abdomen, a long tail, and the anus advanced considerably in front of the middle of the abdomen. Two species are known as inhabitants of the Australasian seas.

**Chilobranchina** (ki'lō-brang-ki'na), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilobranchus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Symbranchidæ*, having the vent in the anterior half of the length: same as the family *Chilobranchidæ*.

**Chilobranchus** (ki-lō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1845, in the form *Cheilobranchus*), < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of

*Chilobranchus dorsalis*, with head on larger scale.

fishes whose branchial apertures are close together below, and are surrounded by a lip-like margin. In some systems they represent a family *Chilobranchidæ*.

**chilodipterid** (ki-lō-dip'te-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chilodipteridæ*.

**Chilodipteridæ** (ki'lō-dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilodipterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chilodipterus*: synonymous with *Apogonidæ*.

**Chilodipterus** (ki-lō-dip'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802, in the form *Cheilodipterus*), < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A genus of fishes, having two distinct dorsal fins and somewhat fleshy lips. They inhabit the Pacific and Indian oceans, and are typical of the family *Chilodipteridæ*.

**Chilodon** (ki'lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1834), < *χείλος*, lip, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Chlamydodontidæ*. *C. cucullulus* is a common form both of fresh and salt water, having a flattened subovate body laterally deflected in front, the ventral cilia disposed in parallel lines, and the pharynx encircled by rod-like teeth.

**chilognath** (kī'log-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *chilognathous*.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Chilognatha*; a chilognathous myriapod; a milleped or thousand-legs.

**Chilognatha** (ki-log'na-thạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilognathus*: see *chilognathous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda*; the myriapods or millepeds proper, or thousand-legs. They have a cylindric or subcylindric segmented body with a hard crustaceous integument, and 2 pairs of legs to each segment or somite (excepting certain anterior ones); no foot-jaws; and a 4-lobed plate behind the mandibles, which are without palpi. The antennæ rarely have more than 7 joints. The genital openings are on the coxal joint of the second pair of legs. They are sluggish animals, living on decomposing animal and vegetable matters, and depositing their eggs in the ground. They have the appearance of hard round worms with numberless legs, and some can roll themselves up in a ball, circle, or spiral, like some of the wood-lice. There are several families, with numerous genera and species. *Diplopoda* is a synonymous term. The term is contrasted with *Chilopoda*. Also written *Cheilognatha*. See cut under *milleped*.

**chilognathan** (ki-log'na-thạn), *n.* [< *chilognath* + *-an*.] A chilognath or milleped.

**chilognathiform** (ki-log-nath'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chilognatha* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling the *Chilognatha* in form. Chilognathiform larvæ are long and cylindrical, with a distinct head, and several pairs of prolegs in addition to the thoracic legs. This is the commonest type in the *Lepidoptera*, and is found also in the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*.

**chilognathomorphous** (ki-log-nath-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *Chilognatha* + Gr. *μορφή*, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilognathiform*.

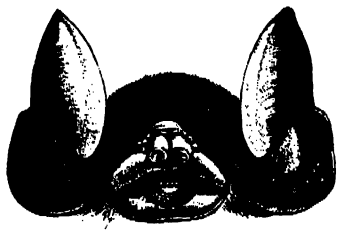
**chilognathous** (ki-log'na-thus), *a.* [< NL. *chilognathus*, < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilognatha*; having the characters of a chilognath; milleped. Also *chilognath*.

**chiloma** (ki-lō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *chilomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *χείλωμα*, a lip, rim, < *χειλοῦν*, surround with a lip or rim, < *χείλος*, a lip.] In *zoöl.*, the upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.

**Chilomonadidæ** (ki'lō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules. They are free-swimming or temporarily adherent and illoricate, with the oral aperture conspicuously developed, giving to the anterior border a bilabiate or excavate appearance, and one of the two flagella convolute and adherent. They inhabit salt and fresh water.

**Chilomonas** (ki-lom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *μονάς*, a unit (monad), < *μόνος*, one.] The typical genus of the family *Chilomonadidæ*.

**Chilonycteris** (ki-lō-nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Lobostominæ*, containing several South American species with the nose simple and the chin appendaged. They differ from *Mormops* in the depression of the skull, the basicranial axis being nearly in line with the facial.



Head of *Chilonycteris subspinosa*, slightly enlarged.

**chiloplasty** (kī'lō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *χείλος*, a lip, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, the operation of supplying deficiencies of the lip by transplanting to it a sufficient quantity of the healthy surrounding surface.

**chilopod** (kī'lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *chilopodous*.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Chilopoda*; a centiped. Also *chilopodan*.

**Chilopoda** (kī-lop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilopodus*: see *chilopodous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda*; the centipeds, or hundred-legs. They are myriapods of elongated and usually flattened form, and submembranous or somewhat coriaceous integument, with only one pair of appendages to each somite of the many-jointed body. The two anterior pairs of legs are modified into foot-jaws or maxilliped (whence the name); the long antennæ have 14 or more joints; each mandible has a palpiform appendage; and the second pair of foot-jaws are perforated for the passage of a poisonous secretion. The *Chilopoda* are for the most part very active, voracious, and predacious, and the bite of the larger species of centipeds is highly poisonous. There are three or four families, several genera, and numerous species. Also called *Symgnatha*. The term is contrasted with *Chilognatha*. See cuts under *centiped* and *basilar*.

**chilopodan** (kī-lop'ō-dạn), *n.* [< *chilopod* + *-an*.] Same as *chilopod*.

**chilopodiform** (kī-lō-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chilopoda* + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a centiped in shape; scolopendriform: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to certain butterfly-larvæ which are long and flattened, and have lateral appendages on their bodies resembling the legs of a centiped.

**chilopodomorphous** (kī-lō-pod-ō-*môr'*fus), *a.* [< NL. *Chilopoda* + Gr. *μορφή*, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilopodiform*. *Kirby and Spence*. [Rare.]

**chilopodous** (kī-lop'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *chilopodus*, < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilopoda*; having the characters of a chilopod; centiped. Also *chilopod*.

**Chilostomata** (kī-lō-stom'ạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilostomatus*: see *chilostomatous*.] A suborder or an order of infundibulate or gymnolæmatous marine *Polyzoa*, containing those which have the cell-opening or mouth provided with a movable lip or operculum (whence the name), and usually avicularia and vibracula: opposed to *Cyclostomata*. The families and genera are numerous. The group is sometimes divided into two, *Articulata* and *Inarticulata*; or into four, *Cellularina*, *Flustrina*, *Escharina*, and *Celleporina*.

**chilostomatous** (kī-lō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *chilostomatus*, < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth.] Of or pertaining to the suborder *Chilostomata*; possessing the characteristics of the *Chilostomata*; having the mouth furnished with a movable lip. Also *chilostomous*.

**Chilostomella** (kī"lō-stō-mel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Reuss, 1861), < Gr. *χείλος*, lip, + *στόμα*, mouth, + (L.) dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Chilostomellidæ*.

**Chilostomellidæ** (kī"lō-stō-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilostomella* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Chilostomella*, with the test calcareous, finely perforate, and polythalamous; segments which follow one another from the same end of the long axis, or alternately at the two ends, or in cycles of three, more or less embracing; and an aperture in the form of a curved slit at the end or margin of the final segment.

**Chilostomellidea** (kī-lō-stom-e-lid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilostomella* + *-idea*.] The *Chilostomellidæ* advanced to the rank of an order. *Brady*.

**chilostomous** (kī-los'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *chilostomatous*.

**Chiltern Hundreds.** See *hundred*, *n.*

**chilver** (chil'vėr), *n.* [< ME. **chilver*, < AS. **cilfor* (in comp. *cilfor-lamb*, a ewe-lamb) = OHG. *chilburra*, MHG. *kilbere*, a ewe-lamb, G. dial. (Swiss) *kilber*, a young ram: see *calf*[1].] **1.** A ewe-lamb; a ewe, properly one year old. **—2.** Ewe mutton. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Chimæra**[1] (ki-mē'rạ), *n.* [See *chimera*.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A less usual spelling of *chimera*. **—2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of fishes of strange aspect, representing the family *Chimæridæ*. *Linnæus*, 1766. (*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Poli*, 1791. (*c*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (*d*) A genus of fossil organisms of uncertain character. *Hitchcock*, 1858.

**chimæra**[2] (shi-mē'rạ), *n.* Same as *chimære*.

**chimærid, chimerid** (ki-mē'rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Chimæridæ*; chimæroid.

A *chimærid* fish new to the western Atlantic.
*Science*, IV. 466.

**II.** *n.* A selachian of the family *Chimæridæ*.

**Chimæridæ** (ki-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chimæra*[1], 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of holocephalous fishes, represented by the genus *Chimæra*. The body is elongate; the pectoral fins are broad; there is an

*Chimæra plumbea*.

anterior dorsal fin above the pectorals; the mouth is inferior; the dental organs are confluent into two pairs of lamine in the upper jaw and into one pair in the lower; and there are no spiracles. The males have a peculiar prehensile organ on the upper part of the snout.

**chimæroid, chimeroid** (ki-mē'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chimæra*[1], 2 (*a*), + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or like the *Chimæridæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the genus *Chimæra* or family *Chimæridæ*.

**Chimaphila** (kī-maf'i-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χεῖμα*, winter, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of low, running perennial plants, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, with shining leaves on a short stem, and a raceme of fragrant flowers. There are three species in North America and one in Japan; and the common pipsissewa or prince's-pine, *C. umbellata*, is also found in Europe. The leaves are used medicinally as a diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and are especially efficacious in dropsy and scrofula.

**chimaphilin** (kī-maf'i-lin), *n.* [< *Chimaphila* + *-in*[2].] A substance found in the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*. It appears in yellow acicular crystals, tasteless and odorless.

**chimb**[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*[1].

**chimb**[2], *n.* and *v.* See *chime*[2].

**chimble**[1] (chim'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimbled*, ppr. *chimbling*. [E. dial. also *chumble*, appar. for **chemple*, **chample*, freq. of *champ*[1], q. v.] To crumble into small fragments. *Mackay*.

**chimble**[2]†, *v. t.* [ME., < Icel. *kimbla*, truss up; cf. *kimbill*, a bundle.] To cover.

That other [lady] wyth a gorger watz gered ouer the swyre [neck],
*Chymbled* ouer hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 958.

**chimbley** (chim'bli), *n.* A dialectal form of *chimney*.

**chime**[1] (chīm), *n.* [< ME. *chimbe*, *chymbe*, *chime*, *chim*, a cymbal, a bell, shortened (prob. through the accom. form *chimbe-belle*, *chymmebelle*, as if < *chimbe* + *belle*, bell) from **chimbel* (cf. OF. **chimbe*, *chimbe*, for **chimbale*, *cimbale*, and so ML. *cimba* for *cymbalum*), < AS. *cimbal*, *cimbala*, a cymbal, < L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal, in ML. (with a fem. form, *cymbala*) also a bell. The same L. word, through OF. *cimbale*, ME. *cimbale*, *cymbale*, is the source of mod. E. *cymbal*: see *cymbal*.] **1**†. A cymbal; probably also a bell.

*Chi*[y]*mme* belle [var. *chyme*], cimbalum.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 75.

As a *chymbe* [var. *chime*, *chim*] or brasen belle
That nouther con vnderstand ny telle
What tokeneth her owne soun.
*Cursor Mundi*, l. 12193.

His *chymbe* belle he doth rynge
And doth dassche gret taborynge.
*King Alisaunder*, l. 1852.

**2.** A set of bells (regularly five to twelve) tuned to a musical scale: called *chimes*, or *a chime of bells*. When the bells are stationary, and are struck by hammers instead of tongues, the set is more properly called a *carillon*. Carillons sometimes consist of from 40 to 50 bells, the smaller bells rising in chromatic succession, while the larger are generally limited to such fundamental basses as the tonic, dominant, and subdominant. Wires or bars are occasionally used instead of bells.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight, Master Shallow.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

With their strange, unearthly changes, rang the melancholy *chimes*.
*Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.

**3.** The harmonious sound of bells, or (rarely) of musical instruments.

You're a fair viol, and your sense the strings; . . .
But, being play'd upon before your time,
Hell only danceth at so harsh a *chime*.
*Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1.

Instruments that made melodious *chime*.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 559.

**4.** An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ, musical box, clock, etc.—**5.** Correspondence of sounds in general; rarely, proportion or harmonious relation: as, "*chimes* of verses." *Cowley*.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*.
*Dryden*, Cym. and Iph.

**chime**[1] (chīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chimed*, ppr. *chiming*. [Early mod. E. also *chimb*, < ME. *chimben*, *chimen*, sound as a bell, < *chimbe*, *chime*, a bell: see *chime*[1], *n.* Cf. Sw. *kimba*, ring (an alarm-bell), toll, = Dan. *kime*, ring, chime.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ring as a bell; jingle; jangle.

*Chymyn*, or chenkyn [chink] with bellys, tintillo.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 75.

The sely tonge may well rynge and *chimbe*.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 42.

**2.** To ring as bells in unison; sound in consonance, rhythm, or harmony; give out harmonious sounds; accord.

The song of those who *chime* for ever,
After the chiming of the eternal spheres. *Keats*.

**3.** To agree; suit; harmonize: absolutely or with *with*.

Set her sad will no less to *chime with* his.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

There is nothing eccentric, that will not fall into the general aim of the plan, and *chime with* it.
*Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 305.

**To chime in with**, to be in harmony with; share or take part in approvingly.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed in with* the discourse.
*Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

Everything *chimed in with* such a humor. *Irving*.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound harmoniously, as a set of bells; strike with or move to measure.

With lifted arms they order every blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 252.

**2.** To utter harmoniously; recite with rhythmical flow.

Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childish verse.
*Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

**chime**[2], **chimb**[2] (chīm), *n.* [Also by alteration *chine*; < ME. *chymbe*, edge, brim, prob. < AS. **cime* or **cimbe*, in comp. *cim-stān* (*stān*, stone), the base of a column (an unauthenticated form in Somner), = MD. *kime*, *kimme*, *kieme*, D. *kim*, the chime of a cask, border, brim, horizon, = MLG. *kimme*, chime, brim, horizon, LG. *kimm*, > G. *kimme*, edge, border, *kimm*, horizon, = Sw. *kim*, chime of a cask, cf. Norw. *kime*, a strip; cf. AS. *cimbing*, a joining, = G. *kimmung*, edging, looming, mirage, = Dan. *kiming*, *kimming*, horizon.] **1.** The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head or bottom.

And whan ye sette a pype on broche, do thus: set it foure fyngor brede aboue ye nether *chyme* vpwardes aslaunte; and than shall ye lyes neuer a-ryne.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

She had a false deck, which was rough and oily, and cut up in every direction by the *chimes* of oil casks.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 244.

**2.** In *ship-building*, that part of the waterway or thick plank at the side left above the deck and hollowed out to form a watercourse.

**chime**[2], **chimb**[2] (chīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimed*, *chimbed*, ppr. *chiming*, *chimbing*. [< *chime*[2], *chimb*[2], *n.*] *Naut.*, to make a chime or chimb in.

**chime-barrel** (chīm'bar'el), *n.* A revolving barrel or cylinder so fitted with pegs or knobs as to operate the levers by which a chime or carillon is played.

**chime-bell**†, *n.* See *chime*[1].

**chimer** (chī'mėr), *n.* One who chimes.

**chimera**[1], **chimæra**[1] (ki-mē'rạ), *n.* [As an E. word now usually *chimera*, formerly often *chimæra*, *chymæra*; = D. *chimera* = G. *chimäre* = Dan. *chimære* = Sw. *chimär* = F. *chimère* = Sp. *quimera* = Pg. *quimera*, *chimera* = It. *chimera*, a chimera, a vain fancy, < L. *Chimæra*, < Gr. *Χίμαιρα*, a fabled monster (see def. 1), supposed to have been orig. a personification of the snow or winter (the name being formally identical with *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat, fem. form of *χίμαρος*, a goat, lit. a winterling, i. e., a yearling), < **χίμος*, winter (cf. *δύσχιμος*, very wintry), = Skt. *hima*, winter; cf. *χειμών*, winter, *χεῖμα*, wintry weather, *χιών*, snow, L. *hiems*, winter, *bimus* (contr. of **bihimus*), of two winters or years.

The sense 'yearling,' as applied to a goat or sheep, appears in G. dial. *einwinter*, a one-winter-old goat, and in E. *wether*, a ram, = L. *vitulus*, a calf, > E. *veal*; see *wether* and *veal*. Cf. Icel. *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a yearling ewe-lamb, *gymbr-, gymbrar-lamb* (= Dan. *gimmer, gimmerlam* = Sw. *gimmer*), > E. dial. and Sc. *gimmer* or *gimmer-lamb*: see *gimmer*[2].] 1. [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body, according to the Iliad, was that of a lion, the middle that of a goat,

Chimera.—Lycian terra-cotta, British Museum.

and the hinder that of a dragon, or which, according to Hesiod, had three heads, one of each of these animals: supposed by the ancients to represent a volcanic mountain of that name in Lycia, the top of which was said to be the resort of lions, the middle that of goats, and the foot that of serpents. The Chimera, a symbol of storms and other destructive natural forces, was overcome and slain by the solar hero Bellerophon.

> Gorgons, and hydras, and *chimæras* dire.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 628.

Hence—2. In *ornamental art*, etc., a fantastic assemblage of animal forms so combined as to produce a single complete but unnatural design.

> He did not indeed produce correct representations of human nature; but he ceased to daub such monstrous *chimeras* as those which abound in his earlier pieces.
> *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. An absurd or impossible creature of the imagination; a vain or idle fancy; a fantastic conceit.

> We forged a sevenfold story. Kind? what kind?
> *Chimeras*, crotchets, Christmas solecisms,
> Seven-headed monsters only made to kill
> Time by the fire in winter.
> *Tennyson*, Prol. to Princess.

> All contributed to stimulate the appetite for the incredible *chimeras* of chivalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

> What a wonderful gauge of his own value as a scientific critic does he afford, by whom we are informed that phrenology is a great science, and psychology a *chimæra*.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 155.

**chimera**[2] (shi-mē′rȧ), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

**chimere** (shi-mēr′), *n.* [One of the forms of *simar*, q. v.] The outer robe worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are usually attached. In the English Church the chimere, which until the accession of Elizabeth was of scarlet silk, is now of black satin. During episcopal convocations and when the sovereign attends Parliament, however, the color is scarlet. English prelates of the Roman Catholic Church wear chimeres of purple silk; cardinals, of scarlet. Also *chimera*, *chimæra*, *chimmar*.

> Fox has some well-known pleasantries on Hooper, when he preached before the King, feeling like a strange player in the scarlet *chimere* (which now is of black silk), the white rochet, and the barett, or "square mathematical cap, dividing the world into four parts," which he wore, "though his head was round."
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii., note.

**chimeric** (ki-mer′ik), *a.* [< *chimera* + *-ic*; = F. *chimérique* = Sp. *quimerico* = Pg. *chimerico* = It. *chimerico*.] Same as *chimerical*.

**chimerical** (ki-mer′i-kal), *a.* [< *chimeric* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a chimera; wholly imaginary; unreal; fantastic.

> *Chimerical* fancies, fit for a shorn head.
> *Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy.

> I cannot think that Persons of such a *Chymerical* Existence are proper Actors in an Epic Poem.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 273.

2. Incapable of realization; fantastically imaginative; preposterous: as, *chimerical* ideas, notions, projects, or fancies.

> Think not . . . that there is anything *chimerical* in such an attempt. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiv.

> All wise statesmen have agreed to . . . reject as *chimerical* all notions of a public interest of the community distinct from the interest of the component parts.
> *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. Given to or entertaining chimeras or fantastic ideas or projects: as, a *chimerical* enthusiast; the work of a *chimerical* brain.—**Syn.** Wild, unfounded, vain, fantastic, delusive, visionary, utopian.

**chimerically** (ki-mer′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chimerical manner; wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

**chimerid**, *a.* and *n.* See *chimærid*.

**chimerize** (ki-mē′rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chimerized*, ppr. *chimerizing*. [< *chimera* + *-ize*.] To entertain, raise, or create chimeras or wild fancies. [Rare.]

> Sophistical dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow imaginative scholars. *Boccalini* (trans.), 1626, p. 226.

**chimeroid**, *a.* and *n.* See *chimæroid*.

**chimict**, **chimical**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *chemic*, *chemical*, etc.

**chiminage**†, *n.* [OF., < *chemin*, F. *chemin*, a way, road.] In *old law*, a toll for passage through a forest.

**chiming-machine** (chī′ming-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine consisting of a drum with projecting pins, which is turned by a crank, thus pulling the ropes of a chime of bells in such a way as to produce tunes mechanically.

**chimist**†, **chimistry**†. Obsolete forms of *chemist*, *chemistry*.

**chimla** (chim′lȧ), *n.* A Scotch form of *chimney*.—**Chimla-lug**, **chimla-neuk**, **chimla-cheek**, the chimney-side; the hearth.

> While frosty winds blaw in the drift,
> Ben to the *chimla-lug*,
> *Burns*, First Epistle to Davie.

**chimlay**, **chimley**, **chimlie** (chim′lā, -li), *n.* Dialectal forms of *chimney*.

**chimmar** (shi-mär′), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

**chimming** (chim′ing), *n.* In *mining*, same as *tossing*.

**chimney** (chim′ni), *n.*; pl. *chimneys*, formerly *chimnies* (-niz). [Cf. dial. *chimlay*, *chimley*, *chimlie*, *chimly*, *chimbly*, *chembly*, *chimbler*, etc.; < ME. *chimny*, *chymney*, *chimne*, *chymeney*, *chimence*, *cheminy*, etc., a fireplace, furnace, < OF. *chemince*, *chimenee*, F. *cheminée* = It. *camminata* = OHG. *chemināta*, MHG. *kemenāte* (MHG. also *kamīn*, *kemīn*, G. *kamin* = Dan. *kamin* = Russ. *kaminŭ* = Pol. *komin*, < L. *caminus*), < ML. *caminata*, a fireplace, prop. (sc. *camera*) a room with a fireplace, < L. *caminus*, a hearth, furnace, stove, flue, < Gr. *κάμινος*, an oven, furnace.] 1†. A fireplace or hearth.

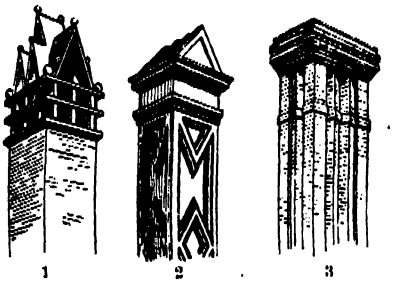
> Whan Gawein entred the halle, as ye harde, his moder lay in a chamber by a *chymney* wherynne was a grete fiere, and she was right pensif for her brother the kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

> The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2†. A furnace; a forge. *Chaucer*.

> And his feet like to latoun [brass] as in a brenning *chymeney*. *Wyclif*, Rev. i. 15.

3. A vertical structure containing a passage or main flue by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air, or other vapors are carried off; in a steam-engine, the funnel. When several chimneys are carried up together, the mass is called a *stack of chimneys*, or a *chimney-stack*. The part of the chimney carried above the roof for discharging the smoke is the *chimney-shaft*, and the upper part of the shaft is the *chimney-top* or *-head*. Chimneys are commonly built of brick or stone. (The manner in which a chimney and fireplace are often connected, and the names of the different parts, are shown in the cut under *throat*.) The chimneys of some kinds of factories, as chemical



Chimneys.

1. Fifteenth century, Strasburg. 2. Sixteenth century, Château de Chambord, France. 3. Modern, New York.

works, are built to a great height, sometimes several hundred feet, and often as independent structures. They are designed not only to secure a very strong draft, but for the diffusion in the upper air of deleterious fumes, drawn into them through connecting flues.

> Item, that no *chimneys* of tre [wood], ner thached houses, be suffred wtyn the cyte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

4. Anything resembling a chimney. (*a*) A glass cylinder surrounding the flame of a lamp to promote combustion and keep the flame steady. (*b*) In *mining*, a rich portion of a vein, especially when it has considerable vertical extension. The ore in a vein is said to occur "in chimneys" when the rich portions are somewhat continuous and have a definite direction. If there are several such chimneys, they are expected to be, and occasionally are, roughly parallel with one another. A chimney of ore may be a *bonanza*, if large and rich enough; but the latter term carries no idea of expected regularity, while *chimney* does. (*c*) A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*. (*d*) A small tube that passes through the cap of certain stopped pipes in an organ.—**Draft of a chimney.** See *draft*.—**To hovel a chimney.** See *hovel*, *v. t.*

**chimney-board** (chim′ni-bōrd), *n.* Same as *fireboard*.

**chimney-can** (chim′ni-kan), *n.* Same as *chimney-pot*.

**chimney-cap** (chim′ni-kap), *n.* 1. An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney.—2. A rotary device, moved by the wind, which facilitates the escape of smoke from a chimney by turning the exit-aperture away from the wind; a cowl.

**chimney-corner** (chim′ni-kôr′nėr), *n.* The corner of a fireplace, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fireplace; hence, the fireside, or a place near the fire.

> That [rectitude] the zealot stigmatizes as a sterile *chimney-corner* philosophy. *Emerson*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

> If it was difficult to read the eleven commandments by the light of a pine-knot, it was not difficult to get the sweet spirit of them from the countenance of the serene mother knitting in the *chimney-corner*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

**chimneyed** (chim′nid), *a.* [< *chimney* + *-ed*[2].] Having a chimney or chimneys; furnished with chimneys.

> Where *chimney'd* roofs the steep ridge cope,
> There smoked an ancient town. *J. Baillie*.

**chimney-head** (chim′ni-hed), *n.* Same as *chimney-top*.

> Lo! as great Sol scatters his first fire-handful, tipping the hills and *chimney-heads* with gold, Herault is at great Nature's feet. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 4.

**chimney-hook** (chim′ni-hůk), *n.* A hook, hanging from the back-bar or crane, for holding pots and kettles over an open fire.

**chimney-jack** (chim′ni-jak), *n.* A movable cowl or wind-shelter placed on top of a chimney to assist the draft; a chimney-cap.

**chimney-jamb** (chim′ni-jam), *n.* One of the two vertical sides of a fireplace-opening.

**chimney-money** (chim′ni-mun′i), *n.* A crown duty formerly paid in England for each chimney in a house. Also called *hearth-money*.

> The business of buying off the *Chimney-money* is passed in the House: and so the King to be satisfied some other way, and the King supplied with the money raised by this purchasing off of the chimnies. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 476.

**chimneypiece** (chim′ni-pēs), *n.* The architectural facing or ornamental work over and around a fireplace, resting against the chimney; a mantel or mantelpiece.

> The chimney
> Is south the chamber; and the *chimney-piece*,
> Chaste Dian, bathing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

**chimney-pot** (chim′ni-pot), *n.* A nearly cylindrical pipe of earthenware, brick, or sheet-metal placed on the top of a chimney to increase the draft and prevent smoking. Also called *chimney-can*.

> What tiles and *chimney-pots*
> About their heads are flying!
> *William Pitt*, The Sailor's Consolation.

**Chimney-pot hat.** See *hat*.

**chimney-shaft** (chim′ni-shâft), *n.* That part of a chimney which is carried above the roof of the building of which it forms a part. See *chimney*, 3.

**chimney-stack** (chim′ni-stak), *n.* A group of chimneys carried up together.

**chimney-stalk** (chim′ni-stâk), *n.* A very tall chimney, such as is commonly connected with factories. See *chimney*, 3.

**chimney-swallow** (chim′ni-swol′ō), *n.* 1. The *Hirundo rustica*, one of the most common European species of swallow.—2. In the United States, a species of swift, *Chætura pelagica* or *pelasgica*. Also *chimney-swift*. See cut under *Chætura*.

**chimney-sweep**, **chimney-sweeper** (chim′ni-swēp, -swē′pėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the sweeping of chimneys, in order to rid them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

> Golden lads and girls all must,
> As *chimney-sweepers*, come to dust.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. An apparatus for cleaning chimneys.—3. The smut of wheat, *Ustilago carbo*. [Local, Eng.]

**chimney-swift** (chim′ni-swift), *n.* Same as *chimney-swallow*, 2. See *swift*, *n.*, and *Chætura*.

**chimney-top** (chim′ni-top), *n.* 1. The top of a chimney. Also called *chimney-head*.—2. An organ-pipe having a small open tube in the middle of the top plate, the effect of which is to sharpen the note. The same effect is sometimes produced in stopped wooden pipes by boring a little hole through the tompion.

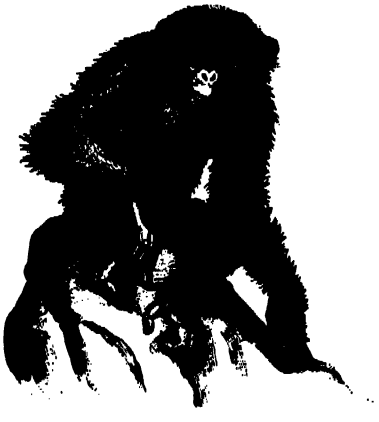
**chimney-valve** (chim′ni-valv), *n.* A device for ventilating an apartment by means of the upward draft in the chimney.

**chimney-work** (chim′ni-wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, a system of working the thick beds of clay-ironstone by first working out the bottom

beds, and then the higher ones, the miners standing on the fallen debris. It is much like the bell-work of Derbyshire. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

**Chimonanthus** (kī-mō-nan'thus), *n.* [NL. (in allusion to their time of flowering), < Gr. *χειμών*, winter (< *χεῖμα*, wintry weather; cf. *χιών*, snow, = L. *hiems*, winter), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of shrubs, natural order *Calycanthaceæ*, consisting of two species. *C. fragrans*, a native of Japan, and popularly called *Japan allspice* or *winter-flower*, was introduced into England in 1766, and is a great favorite because of its early sweet-scented flowers. It is generally trained against walls. The other species has but recently been discovered in China.

**chimpanzee** (chim-pan'zē or -pan-zē'), *n.* [Also written *chimpansee*, and formerly *chimpenza*; = F. Pg. *chimpanzé* = Sp. *chimpancé*; from the native Guinea name.] A large West African ape, *Troglodytes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Mimetes*) *niger*, belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, of the family *Simiidæ* and suborder *Anthropoidea*, with dark blackish-brown hair, flesh-colored hands and feet, arms reaching to the knee, and very large ears, and like the orang in having the hair on its forearm



Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*).

turned backward, but differing from it in having an additional dorsal vertebra and a thirteenth pair of ribs. In its organization and form it presents a close resemblance to man. The structure of its lower extremities enables it to walk erect better than most of the apes, although its habits are in reality arboreal, and when on the ground it usually goes on all-fours. It feeds on fruits and nuts, lives in small societies, and constructs a sort of nest among the branches of trees. The height of a full-grown male chimpanzee is about four feet. This animal is most nearly related to the gorilla.

**chimpings** (chim'pingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; cf. *chimble*[1] and *champ*[1].] Grits; rough-ground oatmeal. *Grose; Halliwell.*

**chimy** (shim'i), *n.* [E. dial., also *shimmy*, < F. *chemise*: see *chemise* and *camis*.] A smock; shift. [Prov. Eng.]

**chin** (chin), *n.* [< ME. *chin*, < AS. *cin*, **cinn* = OS. *kinni* = OFries. *kin*, *ken* = OD. *kinne*, D. *kin* = MLG. *kinne*, *kin*, LG. *kinn* = OHG. *chinni*, MHG. *kinne*, *kin*, G. *kinn*, the chin, also in comp. the cheek or jaw, = Icel. *kinn* = Sw. Dan. *kind* = Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek, = L. *gena* = Bret. *gen*, the cheek, = W. *gen*, the chin, = Gr. *γένυς*, the chin, the jaw, also the edge of an ax (> *γένειον*, the chin, jaw, cheek, also the beard), = Skt. *hanu*, the jaw.] 1. The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw in man, or a corresponding part in other animals.

> If you did wear a beard upon your *chin*,
> I'd shake it on this quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

2. In *zoöl.*, the mentum.—3. In *Rotifera*, a ciliated muscular part or process just below the mouth.—**To wag one's chin**, to talk; especially, to talk rapidly, tediously, or with little sense; jabber. [Colloq.]

**chin** (chin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chinned*, ppr. *chinning*. [< *chin*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk.

**II.** *trans.* To talk to, especially with assurance or impudence. [Slang in both uses.]

**china** (chī'nȧ), *n.* [Short for *chinaware*, where *china* is the European name (*China*) of the country (called by its own people *Chung Kwoh*, the Middle Kingdom or Country, or *Chung Hwa Kwoh*, the Central Flowery Country) used attributively. Cf. Sp. *china*, chinaware, China silk, china-root; Hind. Pers. *chīnī*, china.] The common name of porcelain and of porcelain-ware. See *porcelain*.—**Blue china**, specifically, Chinese porcelain decorated with blue laid on the paste before the glazing. Also called *Nankin porcelain* and *blue and white*. See *porcelain*.—**Clobbered china**. See *clobber*.

**china-ale** (chī'nȧ-āl), *n.* A drink composed of ale flavored with china-root and bruised coriander-seed, added before fermentation. An imitation of this was made by beer flavored after fermentation with spice, lemon-peel, and sugar. *Bickerdyke.*

**China aster, bark, blue**, etc. See the nouns.

**china-clay** (chī'nȧ-klā), *n.* Clay suited for the manufacture of chinaware or porcelain. See *kaolin*.

**china-grass** (chī'nȧ-gràs), *n.* The *Bœhmeria nivea*, which yields the rhea- or ramie-fiber. See *Bœhmeria* and *grass-cloth*.

**Chinaman**[1] (chī'nȧ-man), *n.*; pl. *Chinamen* (-men). [< *China* + *man*.] A native of China, or a man of Chinese origin.

> The *Chinaman* can live and accumulate a surplus where a Caucasian would starve. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 522.

**chinaman**[2]† (chī'nȧ-man), *n.*; pl. *chinamen* (-men). [< *china*(*ware*) + *man*.] A manufacturer of china.

> For some time the manufactory was successful and employed 300 hands; but before long one of the partners died, and the survivor, "John Crowther, *chinaman*," was gazetted bankrupt in 1763, and the whole stock was sold off. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 641.

**chinaman's-hat** (chī'nȧ-manz-hat), *n.* A collectors' name for a shell of the family *Calyptræidæ*, *Calyptræa sinensis*.

**chinampa** (chi-nam'pȧ), *n.* [Mex.] The native name of the floating gardens once common on the Mexican lakes. They were carefully constructed rafts covered with earth, on which plants were cultivated.

> *Chinampas* or floating gardens of mud heaped on rafts of reeds and brush, which in later times were so remarkable a feature of Mexico. *E. B. Tylor*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 209.

**chinar** (chi-när'), *n.* Same as *chinar-tree*.

**china-root** (chī'nȧ-röt), *n.* 1. The root or rhizome of the *Smilax China*, a climbing shrubby plant, a native of eastern India, China, and Japan. It is closely allied to sarsaparilla, and was formerly much esteemed for the purposes for which the latter drug is now used. The tuberous roots of several species of smilax of the United States and tropical America have been used as a substitute, and are sometimes called *American* or *bastard china-root*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Vitis vicyoides*.

2. Galangal.

**chinar-tree** (chi-när'trē), *n.* [< Hind. *chinar* (< Pers. *chenār*), the plane-tree, + *tree*.] The Oriental plane-tree, *Platanus orientalis*. Also spelled *chenar-tree*.

> Like a *chenar-tree* grove, when winter throws
> O'er all its tufted heads his feathering snows.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Ded.

**china-shell** (chī'nȧ-shel), *n.* A collectors' name of the *Ovulum ovum*, given in allusion to the white porcelain-like surface of the shell. See *Ovulum*.

**china-shop** (chī'nȧ-shop), *n.* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, etc., are sold.—**A bull in a china-shop**, a person who commits great destruction or does great harm through ignorance, carelessness, or blind rage; from a story of a runaway bull breaking into a china-shop and smashing its contents in his furious movements.

> Now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease, and have at everything, like *the bull in the china-shop*.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

**china-stone** (chī'nȧ-stōn), *n.* 1. An old name for kaolin or porcelain-clay.—2. A stone found in Cornwall, and used for the making of porcelain. It is a partially decomposed granitic rock having still more quartz, mica, etc., than the kaolin of China.

**china-token** (chī'nȧ-tō'kn), *n.* A small piece of porcelain or fine earthenware upon which is inscribed the promise to pay a sum of money, or some similar memorandum: used in pottery- and porcelain-factories in the intercourse between the workmen and their employers. Those of the Worcester Porcelain Company are small flat disks with the letters W. P. C. on one side and the promise or agreement on the other. *Jewitt.*

**china-tree** (chī'nȧ-trē), *n.* The pride-of-India, *Melia Azedarach*, a native of India, widely cultivated in warm countries for shade.

> Shaded by *china-trees*, in the midst of luxuriant gardens,
> Stood the houses of planters, with negro-cabins and dovecots. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

**Wild china-tree**, the soapberry, *Sapindus marginatus*, a native of northern Mexico, the West Indies, and adjacent United States: so called from its resemblance to the cultivated china-tree.

**chinaware** (chī'nȧ-wār), *n.* [< *China* + *ware*[2]. See *china*.] Porcelain-ware.

**china-withe** (chī'nȧ-with), *n.* In Jamaica, the plant *Smilax velastroides*.

**chin-band** (chin'band), *n.* Any portion of apparel passing under the chin, whether for protection or to hold the head-dress in place. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *cheek-band*, 1. (*b*) In *armor*, the strap or series of metal plates that holds the helmet on the head, passing under the chin. Also called *chin-piece*.

**chincapin**, *n.* See *chinkapin*.

**chincery**†, *n.* Same as *chinchery*.

**chinch**[1]†, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chince*; < ME. *chinche*, *chynche*, var. of *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, niggard, mean, miserly: see *chich*[2].] **I.** *a.* Same as *chich*[2].

**II.** *n.* Same as *chich*[2].

**chinch**[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *chinchen*; from the adj.] To be niggardly.

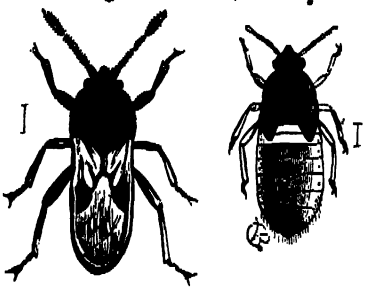
> *Chynchyn*, or sparyn mekylle, perparcus. *Prompt. Parv.*

**chinch**[2] (chinch), *n.* [Also improp. *chintz*; < Sp. Pg. *chinche* = It. *cimice*, < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), a bug: see *Cimex*.] 1. Same as *chinch-bug*, 1.—2. The common bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*.

**chincha**[1] (chin'chȧ), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American rodent quadruped, *Lagidium cuvieri*. See *Lagidium*.

**chincha**[2], *n.* See *chinche*[2].

**chinch-bug** (chinch'bug), *n.* 1. The popular name of certain fetid American hemipterous insects of the genus *Blissus*, somewhat resembling the bedbug, very destructive to wheat, maize, etc., in the southern and western United States. Also *chinch*, *chink-bug*.—2. The bedbug.



Chinch-bug and Pupa (*Blissus leucopterus*). (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

**chinche**[1]†, *a.* See *chinch*[1].

**chinche**[2], **chincha**[2] (chin'che, -chȧ), *n.* [NL. *chinche*, *chincha*, *chinga*, applied to the skunk; perhaps a native Amer. name, but cf. Sp. Pg. *chinche*, a bedbug: see *chinch*[2].] A name of the common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitica*. Also *cinche*.

**chinchert**†, *n.* [ME. *chynchyr*, *chynchare*; < *chinch*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A niggard.

**chinchery**†, *n.* [ME. *chinchcrie*, *chyncery*; < *chincher*, a niggard: see *chincher*, *chinch*[1].] Niggardliness. *Chaucer.*

**chinchilla** (chin-chil'ȧ), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *chinchilha*; of S. Amer. origin.] 1. A small South American rodent quadruped of the genus *Chinchilla*, especially *C. lanigera*; a pika-squirrel.

*Chinchilla lanigera.*

The common chinchilla is 9 or 10 inches long, with large rounded ears, long hind legs, 5 toes on the fore feet, a long bushy tail, and beautifully fine pearly-gray pelage, in great repute in furriery.

2. Some related animal of the family *Chinchillidæ*: as, Cuvier's *chinchilla* (*Lagidium cuvieri*).—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chinchillidæ*: synonymous with *Eriomys*.—4. The fur of these animals, which is used for tippets, muffs, linings to cloaks, pelisses, etc.—5. A thick heavy cloth for women's winter cloaks, with a long napped surface rolled into little tufts, in imitation of chinchilla fur.

**chinchillid** (chin-chil'id), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Chinchillidæ*.

**Chinchillidæ** (chin-chil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of the hystricomorphic series of simplicident rodents, confined to South America, and related to the cavies. It contains the genera *Lagostomus*, *Lagidium*, and *Chinchilla*, or the viscachas and the chinchillas. See cuts under *chinchilla* and *viscacha*.

**Chinchillina** (chin-chi-lī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-ina*[2].] A group of rodents corresponding to the family *Chinchillidæ*.

**chinching-iron**†, *n.* [Appar. assibilated form of **chinking-iron*: see *chinsing-iron*.] An iron used in calking chinks.

Also take good hede of your wynes euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they reboyle nor leke not, & wasshe ye pype hedes euery nyght with colde water, & loke ye haue a *chynchynge yron*, addes, and lynen clothes, yf nede be.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

**Chinchona** (chin-chō′nȧ), *n.* Same as *Cinchona*.

**chin-cloth** (chin′klôth), *n.* A sort of muffler worn by women in the time of Charles I.

**chin-clout**† (chin′klout), *n.* Same as *chin-cloth*.

There hangs the lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *chinclout*.
*Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 3.

**chin-cough**† (chin′kȯf), *n.* [For **chink-cough*, < *chink*⁴, = *kink*², + *cough*. See *kink*² and *kink-host*.] Same as *whooping-cough*.

It shall no'er be said in our country
Thou diedst o' th' *chin-cough*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca.

She ran to the assistance of the good man, rubbed his forehead, and clapped him on the back, as is practised with children when they have the *chin-cough*.
*Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 1.

**chine**¹† (chīn), *v.* [< ME. *chinen*, *chynen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. **cīnan*, in comp. *tō-cīnan* (*tō-*, E. *to-*², apart), split, crack, chink, = OS. *kīnan* = MD. D. *kenen*, split, germinate, sprout, dawn, = OHG. *kīnan*, *chīnen*, MHG. *kīnen*, split, germinate, sprout, = Goth. *keinan*, germinate, sprout, in comp. *us-keinan*, sprout, grow; with present-formative *-n*, from the Teut. √**ki*, in Goth. **kijan*, ppr. *kijans*, in comp. *us-kijan*, sprout, grow, whence also ult. OS. *kīmo* = OHG. *chīmo*, MHG. *kīme*, G. *keim*, a sprout, shoot, bud, germ (> G. *keimen*, sprout, germinate), and OHG. **chīdi*, **kīdi* (in comp. *frumi-kīdi*), MHG. *kīde*, G. dial. *keid* = OS. *kīth* = AS. *cīth*, E. *chit*, a sprout, shoot: see *chit*¹; perhaps ult. connected with the root of *kin*, *kind*, etc.: see *kin*¹, *kind*¹, *ken*².] **I.** *intrans.* To split open; crack; chink; chap.

Thet gles ne breketh ne *chineth* and the sunne schineth ther thurh. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 83.

Druize drinkeles was his tonge
His lippes to clouen and *chyned*.
*Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 142.

Now brik is maade of white erthe, or rubrike,
Or cley, for that is made in somer heete
To sone is drie, an forto *chyne* is like.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

**II.** *trans.* To split; crack; burst; lay open.

And growen [read *gnawen*, gnaw] bothe gras and ston
Tho that deth her hert *chon*.
*Rom. of Arthour and Merlin*, l. 7703.

*Chyne* that samon. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So deadly it imprest,
That quite it *chynd* his backe behind the sell.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 13.

**chine**¹ (chīn), *n.* [< ME. *chine*, *chyne*, *chene*, < AS. *cinu*, also *cine* (not **cinc*), = MD. *kene*, D. *keen*, a chink, rift, crack, D. also a germ; from the verb: see *chine*¹, *v.*] 1†. A crack; chink; rift; cleft; crevice; fissure.

My culuer [dove] in the holis of the ston, in the *chyne* of a ston wal. *Wyclif*, Cant. ii. 14 (Oxf.).

There was somtyme in the myddel of Rome a greet *chene* in the erthe. *Trevisa*, I. 233.

In a *chine* of the Roch made he entry,
For gret doubte had of Gaffrayes vtolems.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4343.

2. A ravine or large fissure in a cliff: a term especially common in the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, England: as, Black-gang *chine*.

**chine**² (chīn), *n.* [< ME. *chine*, *chyne*, < OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the spine, = Pr. *esquina*, *esquena* = Sp. *esquena* = It. *schiena*, the chine, backbone, < OHG. *skinā*, MHG. *schīne*, the shinbone, a needle, a prickle, G. *schiene*, shin, shinbone, splint, = AS. *scina*, E. *shin*, q. v.] 1. The backbone or spine: now commonly used only of an animal.

Arthur smote hym a-geín so sore that he pereed the shelde and the haubreke that the shafte shewed thourgh the *chyne* be-hynde an arme lengthe.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

These eighteene thanksgiuings are for the eighteene bones in the *chine* or backe-bone, which must in saying hereof be bended. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 107.

They shew us the bone or rib of a wild boare said to have been kill'd by Sir Guy, but which I take to be the *chine* of a whale. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 3, 1654.

At this presents her with the tusky head
And *chine* with rising bristles roughly spread.
*Dryden*, Meleager and Atalanta, l. 217.

2. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

I do honour a *chine* of beef, I do reverence a loin of veal.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

I learned from him that he had killed eight fat hogs for this season, that he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *Addison*, Sir Roger in Town.

3. Figuratively, a ridge of land.

Northwards . . . is Jebel Ohod; a hill somewhat beyond Ohod; these are the last ribs of the vast primitive and granitic *chine* that, extending from Lebanon to near Aden, and from Aden again to Muscat, fringes the Arabian trapezium. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 231.

The *chine* of highland, whereon we stood, curved to the right and left of us. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 99.

**Mourning of the chine.** See *mourning*.—**To mose in the chine.** See *mose*.

**chine**³ (chīn), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *chined*, ppr. *chining*. [< *chine*², *n.*] To cut through the backbone or into chine-pieces.

*Chine* or slit him [the chub] through the middle.
*Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 67.

**chine**³ (chīn), *n.* [A corruption of *chimb*² = *chime*², by confusion with *chine*¹ or *chine*².] 1. An erroneous form for *chime* (of a cask).

The old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their *chines*. *The American*, VI. 206.

2. A part of a ship. See *chime*², 2.

**chiné** (shē-nā′), *a.* [F., prop. pp. of *chiner*, color, dye, orig. in Chinese fashion, < *Chine*, China.] Literally, colored in Chinese fashion: applied to fabrics in which the warp is dyed in different colors, so that a mottled effect is produced, or in which a double thread, formed of two smaller threads of different colors twisted together, is used to produce a similar mottled or speckled appearance. Figured chiné silks have a plain ground, but the flowers and bouquets forming the pattern have an indistinct and cloudy appearance, produced by the breaking of minute particles of color into one another.

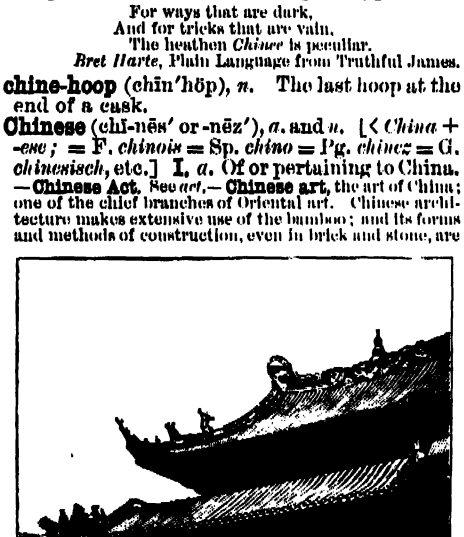
**chined** (chīnd), *a.* [< *chine*² + *-ed*².] Backboned: used in composition: as, "steel-*chined* rascals," *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 1.

**Chinee** (chi-nē′), *n.* [< *Chinese*, adj. as noun, sing. and pl., and as pl. regarded as **Chinees*, as if from a sing. *Chinee*. So *aborigine* has been developed from the L. pl. *aborigines*; and *cherry*, *sherry*, etc., from singulars in *-s* taken for plurals.] A Chinaman. [Colloq.]

For ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen *Chinee* is peculiar.
*Bret Harte*, Plain Language from Truthful James.

**chine-hoop** (chīn′hȯp), *n.* The last hoop at the end of a cask.

**Chinese** (chī-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *China* + *-ese*; = F. *chinois* = Sp. *chino* = Pg. *chinez* = G. *chinesisch*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to China.—**Chinese Act.** See *act*.—**Chinese art**, the art of China; one of the chief branches of Oriental art. Chinese architecture makes extensive use of the bamboo; and its forms and methods of construction, even in brick and stone, are



Chinese Art.—The Fuhkien Temple, Ningpo.

largely influenced by this material. The roofs are usually tiled, and have characteristically a hollow dip, as if copied from the form of a tent. When rectangular, the lower corners are sharply turned up. Roofs in several projecting tiers, one over the other, are usual in temples and towers. The tiling of the roofs is often glazed in various colors, and the walls are frequently incrusted with porcelain tiles, and sometimes with marble slabs. The porcelain tower or *ta* of Nanking, destroyed in 1853, was a building of this nature; it was 200 feet high, had 9 stories, and was surmounted by an iron spire or finial. The *pai-low*, or carved memorial gateway, is another feature of Chinese architecture. A peculiarity of Chinese building is the practice of beginning with the roof, which is supported on posts, and the walls are then built beneath it. Chinese drawing and painting are often of great delicacy, but show no knowledge of perspective. In the decorative branches of art, much of the work of the Chinese is of high merit. Their small bronzes, and carvings in wood and ivory, are of great technical excellence, and as makers and decorators of porcelains they are unsurpassed. They are fond of the grotesque, and are very successful in decorative treatment of it, as, for instance, in their favorite carved and painted figures of dragons and kindred fantastic creations.—**Chinese blue, capstan, classics, crossbow, duck, fire, lantern, wax, white, yellow**, etc. See the nouns.

**II.** *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* (plural also formerly *Chinesses*). A native or natives of China; specifically, a member or members of the principal indigenous race of China proper, as distinguished from other Mongoloids, such as the Manchus, the present ruling race in the Chinese empire.

The barren plains
Of Sericana, where *Chinesses* drive
With sails and wind their cany waggons light.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 439.

We have seen them [writers of fiction] apparelled in the caftan of a Persian, and the silken robe of a *Chinese*, and are prepared to suspect their real character under every disguise. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 36.

2. The language of China. It is a monosyllabic tongue, and on this ground is generally classed with the other languages of the same character in southeastern Asia, in Further India and the Himalayas, as constituting the monosyllabic family. It exists in many dialects, of which the so-called Mandarin is the leading and official one. It is composed of only about 500 words, as we should distinguish them in writing, all of them ending in a vowel-sound or in a nasal, although some of the dialects still retain final mutes, lost in Mandarin. This small body of words, however, is raised to 1,500 by differences of the tone of utterance, as rising, falling, even, abrupt, and so on. The language is without inflection, and even without distinction of parts of speech; but words are classed as "full" or "empty," according as they are used with their full meaning or as auxiliaries in forming phrases: like our *will* and *have* in "I *will* it," "they *have* it," on the one hand, and in "they *will have* seen it," on the other. Chinese records go back to about 2000 B. C., and the literature is immense and varied. The mode of writing is by signs that represent each a single word in one of its senses or in a certain set of senses. The signs are of ideographic or hieroglyphic origin; but the greater part of them at present are compound, and many contain a phonetic element along with an ideographic. They number in the dictionaries about 40,000; but only the smaller part of these are in current and familiar use. They are written in perpendicular columns, and the columns follow one another from right to left. The language and mode of writing have been carried to the neighboring nations that have received their culture from China, especially Japan, Corea, and Annam, and have been more or less borrowed or adopted by such nations.

**chingle** (ching′gl), *n.* [A dial. variant of *shingle*², q. v.] 1. Gravel free from dirt; shingle (which see).—2. In *coal-mining*, a portion of the coal-seam stowed away in the goaves to help in supporting the roof of the mine. [Scotch.]

**chingly** (ching′gli), *a.* A variant of *shingly*. *Scott*.

**Chiniant**†, *a.* [< *China* + *-ian*.] Same as *Chinese*.

Of Iewes I remember not the mention of them in any *Chinian* relation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 408.

**chining**† (chī′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chine*¹, *v.*] A chine; a crack.

Ther as *chyning*, cliffe or scathe is.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

**chin-jerk** (chin′jėrk), *n.* The spasmodic contraction of the muscles which close the jaws when the lower jaw is suddenly and involuntarily depressed, as by a blow on something resting on the lower teeth. Also called *jaw-jerk*.

**chink**¹ (chingk), *n.* [An extension, with *-k*, of ME. *chinc*, < AS. *cinu*, *cine*, a crack, chine, chink: see *chine*¹, *n.*] A crack; a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth; a gap: as, the *chinks* of a wall.

Yet is this glimpse of this bright shining Sun comfortable throw this *chinke* and key-hole of our bodily prison.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

Looked at in reference to this globe, an earthquake is no more than a *chink* that opens in a garden walk of a dry day in summer. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons.

**chink**¹ (chingk), *v.* [Not found in ME. except as in *chinse*: see *chink*¹, *n.*, and cf. *chinse*. Cf. *chine*¹, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To crack; split; gape.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to open or part and form a fissure; make chinks in.

The skin of that great body is chopped and *chinked* with drought. *Bp. Hall*, Seasonable Sermons, p. 15.

Here they rode singly in a green twilight *chinked* with golden lights. *The Century*, XXXI. 73.

2. To fill up chinks in: as, to *chink* a wall or a pavement.

The intervals between the beds being *chinked* with stones of the minutest thinness.
*L. H. Morgan*, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

3. To put into a chink or chinks: as, to *chink* in mortar.

**chink**² (chingk), *v.* [< ME. **chinken*, *chenken*, an imitative word, a var. of *clinken*, E. *clink*: see *clink*, and cf. *jingle* (practically = **chinkle*, freq. of *chink*²), *tinkle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a fine sharp sound, as that produced by the collision of small pieces of metal.

Chymyn, or *chenken* wythe bellys [var. *clinke* bell], tintillo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 75.

Not a guinea *chink'd* on Martin's boards. *Swift*.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to emit a sharp, clear metallic sound, as by shaking coins together.

He *chinks* his purse and takes his seat of state.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 197.

**chink**[2] (chingk), *n.* [< *chink*[2], *v.*] 1. A short, sharp, clear metallic sound.

Half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate *chink*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The *chink* of the dropt half-penny no more consoles their forlorn bereavement. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

2. Coin: so called from its metallic ring. [Vulgar.]

The keeping of an inn:
Where every jovial tinker, for his *chink*,
May cry, Mine host! *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

**chink**[3] (chingk), *n.* [Prop. imitative, like the equiv. *fink*, *finch*, *spink*. Cf. *chink*[2].] 1. The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schæniculus*.

**chink**[4]† (chingk), *n.* [Assibilated form of *kink*[2], q. v. Cf. *chin-cough*.] A fit, as of coughing or laughing.

Here my lord and lady took such a *chink* of laughing that it was some time before they could recover.
*Brooke*, Fool of Quality, i. 35.

His [the rector's] kind face was all agape with broad smiles, and the boys around him were in *chinks* of laughing. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ix.

**chink**[5]†, *n.* [A var., perhaps a misprint, of *chinch*[2].] An obsolete form of *chinch*[2].

*Theod.* I thank you, hostess.
Pray you, will you shew me in?
*Hostess.* Yes, marry, will I, sir;
And pray that not a flea or a *chink* vex you.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

**chinka** (ching'kä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A suspension-bridge with a single cable, often made of stout grass, used in the East Indies. From the cable a moving seat, shaped like an ox-yoke, is slung for the passenger.

**chinkapin, chincapin** (ching'ka-pin), *n.* [Also *chinquapin*, and formerly *chincomen*, *chechinquamen* (F. *chincapin*, *chinquapine*); of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1. The dwarf chestnut of the United States, *Castanea pumila*, a shrub or tree, ranging from Pennsylvania to Texas, and bearing a nut similar to that of the chestnut, but smaller and solitary in the bur.

They [the Virginians] have . . . many goodly groves of *Chincomen* trees, that have husks like a chestnut, and are good meat either raw or boiled.
*S. Clarke*, Plantations of the English in America (1670), [p. 12.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States, the *Castanopsis chrysophylla*, a tree or shrub of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains. This is more nearly allied to the oak than to the chestnut, though the small nut, which is not edible and does not mature till the second year, is inclosed in a similar spiny bur. See *water-chinkapin*.

3. The nut of *Castanea pumila*.

Of their Chesnuts and *Chechinquamens* boyled 4 houres, they make broath and bread for their chiefe men.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works (ed. Arber), p. 58.

*Chinkapins* have a taste something like a chestnut, and grow in a husk or bur, being of the same sort of substance, but not so big as an acorn. They grow upon large bushes, some about as high as the common apple trees in England, and either in the high or low, but always barren ground. *Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 14.

**chink-bug** (chingk'bug), *n.* A corrupt form of *chinch-bug*.

**chinkers**† (ching'kėrz), *n. pl.* [< *chink*[2] + *-er*[1] + *-s*[1]. Cf. *chink*[2], *n.*, 2.] Coins; money. [Slang.]

Are men like us to be entrapped and sold
And see no money down, Sir Hurly-Burly? . . .
So let us see your *chinkers*.
*Sir H. Taylor*, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

**chinking** (ching'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chink*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of filling the interstices between the logs of log houses preparatory to plastering them over with clay. The double process is known as *chinking and daubing*.—2. The material used for filling chinks.

The interstices of the log wall were "chinked," the *chinking* being large chips and small slabs . . . and the daubing yellow clay. *Carlton*, The New Purchase, I. 61.

**chinky** (ching'ki), *a.* [< *chink*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in clefts or crevices.

Plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 63.

**chinned** (chind), *a.* [< *chin* + *-ed*[2].] Having a chin of the kind specified: as, double-*chinned*.

Like a faire yong prince,
First downe *chinned*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiv. 307.

**chinoidine** (ki-noi'din), *n.* [< NL. *china*, var. of *quina* (see *quinine*), + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous dark-brown brittle substance, obtained in the manufacture of quinine by precipitating the brown mother-liquors with ammonia, and consisting chiefly of the remaining amorphous alkaloids. It is used as a substitute for quinine.

**chinoline** (kin'ō-lin), *n.* [< NL. *china*, quinine (see *quinine*), + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] An artificial alkaloid, $C_9H_7N$, which is obtained by distilling quinine or cinchonine with potash, or synthetically from aniline and nitrobenzene by treatment with sulphuric acid and glycerin. It is a colorless liquid with a penetrating odor, is a powerful antiseptic, and has been used in medicine as an antiperiodic in intermittent fevers. Also spelled *quinoline*.

**Chinook** (chi-nūk'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. A jargon of Indian, French, and English used as a means of communication with the native tribes in British America, and now extensively employed, especially on the northwestern Pacific coast, not only between the whites and the Indians, but also between the Indians of tribes having different languages. It is similar in character to "Pidgin English," being made of native and foreign words grossly corrupted and often fancifully used. For example, the Chinook name for a male "Indian" is *siwash*, from the French *sauvage*; an Englishman is a *King George man*; a *Boston man* is a person from the United States; and clouds are *smock* (English *smoke*).

All words in *Chinook* are very much aspirated, gutturalized, sputtered, and swallowed.
*T. Winthrop*, Canoe and Saddle.

2. [*l. c.*] A name given in the extreme northwestern part of the United States to a warm, dry westerly or northerly wind which is felt at intervals, especially on the eastern slopes of the mountains. In the winter and early spring it causes a very rapid disappearance of the snow. It is similar to the foehn of Switzerland. See *foehn*.

When we reached Spokan Falls we heard the line was breached in sixty or eighty places; a *chinook* or warm wind had produced a thaw, and the floods had washed out the line. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 116.

**chin-piece** (chin'pēs), *n.* Same as *chin-band*, (*b*).

**chinquapin**, *n.* See *chinkapin*.

**chinquis** (chin'kwis), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the peacock-pheasant of the East Indies, *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*, having two spurs on each tarsus, and beautiful ocelli on the feathers of the back and tail. See *Polyplectron*.

**chin-scab** (chin'skab), *n.* A disease in sheep, called by shepherds *darters*.

**chinse** (chins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chinsed*, ppr. *chinsing*. [Appar. for **chinch*, < ME. **chinchen* (which appears in *chinching-iron* for *chinsing-iron*); an assibilated form of *chink*[1], *v.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to calk temporarily, as the seams of a ship, by forcing in the oakum with a chisel or the point of a knife.

The ends and edges are *chinsed* or lightly caulked.
*Thearle*, Naval Architecture, § 280.

**chinsing-iron** (chin'sing-ī'ėrn), *n.* [Earlier *chinching-iron*, ME. *chynchynge-yrun*; < **chinching*, *chinsing*, verbal n. of **chinch*, *chinse*, + *iron*.] An edged tool or chisel used to chinse the seams of a vessel.

**chin-strap** (chin'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter. *E. H. Knight*.

**chint**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chintz*[1].

**chintz**[1], **chints** (chints), *n.* [Formerly also *chint*, < Hind. *chhint*, chintz, also *chhīt* = Beng. *chhit*, chintz, a spot (cerebral *t*), > D. *sits*, G. *zitz*, chintz; cf. Hind. *chitra*, spotted, also chintz, < Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, bright, < √ *chit*, perceive, look at. Cf. *chetah*.] Cotton cloth printed with flowers or other patterns in different colors, and now generally glazed. Its production was formerly confined to the East Indies, but it is now largely manufactured in Europe, especially in Great Britain, where the glazed kind is also frequently called *furniture-print*, from its extensive use in covering furniture, etc.

Let a charming *chintz* and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 248.

**Chintz braid**, a cotton galloon printed with a small pattern in colors.—**Chintz style.** Same as *madder style* (which see, under *madder*).

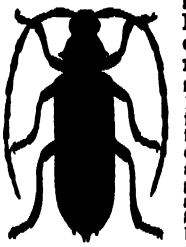
**chintz**[2] (chints), *n.* A corruption of *chinch*[2].

**chin-whelk, chin-welk** (chin'hwelk, -welk), *n.* Same as *sycosis*.

**Chiococca** (kī-ō-kok'ą), *n.* [NL., prop. **Chionococca* (a translation of E. *snowberry*, q. v.), < Gr. *χιών*, snow (see *chimera*), + *κόκκος*, a berry; in allusion to the white color of the berries.] A genus of tropical plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of small, often climbing shrubs, natives of America, with funnel-shaped yellowish flowers. The fruit is a white berry with two seeds. The plants possess purgative and emetic properties, and the root of *C. racemosa*, known as *cahinca-root*, has been of repute as a diuretic.

**chiolite** (kī'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χιών*, snow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare fluorid of aluminium and sodium, occurring in snow-white tetragonal crystals near Miask, in the government of Ufa, Russia.

**Chion** (kī'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χιών*, snow: see *chimera*, *hiemal*, etc.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Cerambyci*, characterized by the rounded cavities of the front coxæ, an acutely triangular scutellum, a lateral spine, but no dorsal callosities on the thorax, and elytra and thighs spinose at the tip. The single North American species constituting this genus, *C. cinctus* (Drury), is very variable in size and color, but is usually brownish-gray, and is covered with short whitish-gray hair, each wing-case having an oblique ocher-colored band. Sometimes the beetle is uniformly brownish-yellow. It is very abundant in the eastern parts of the United States, its larvæ tunneling in the solid wood of hickory-trees. *Practical Entomologist*, i. 30.



Banded Hickory-borer (*Chion cinctus*), natural size.

**Chionanthus** (kī-ō-nan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χιών*, snow, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of low trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, natives of eastern North America and eastern Asia. The principal species is *C. Virginica*, the fringe-tree of the United States. See *fringe-tree*.

**Chionididæ** (kī-ō-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* (*Chionid-*) + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of wading birds, related both to the plovers and to the gulls, in some respects near the oyster-catchers, and in some systems ranged with the lark-plovers, *Thinocoridæ*, in a superfamily *Chionoideæ*; the sheathbills. See *sheathbill*.

**Chioninæ** (kī-ō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-inæ*.] The only subfamily of the *Chionididæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1841.

**Chionis** (kī-ō'nis), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), < Gr. *χιών*, snow.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Chionididæ*. *C. alba* inhabits the Falklands and some other antarctic islands, is snow-white in color, and as large as a small chicken. *C. minor* is a smaller and perfectly distinct species inhabiting Kerguelen island in the Indian ocean. The term is synonymous with *Vaginalis* and *Coleorhamphus*. See *sheathbill*.

**Chionoideæ** (kī-ō-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, in which the *Thinocoridæ* are included with the *Chionididæ*.

**chionomorph** (kī-on'ō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Chionomorphæ*; a sheathbill.

**Chionomorphæ** (kī-ō-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues and Kidder, 1878), < *Chionis* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The sheathbills, or *Chionididæ*, as a superfamily of birds.

**chionomorphic** (kī-ō-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Chionomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chionomorphæ*.

**chip**[1] (chip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping*. [< ME. *chippen*, *chyppen*, cut into small pieces (not in AS.) (= D. *kippen*, pick out, hatch, MD. strike, knock, cut (> G. *kippen*, clip money), = MLG. *kippen*, hatch out, = OSw. *kippa*, chop), derived with reg. vowel-change from *chop*[1]; but the forms and senses are partly mixed with those of other verbs: see *chop*[1] and *chip*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut into small pieces or chips; diminish or disfigure by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces; hack away. See *chipping*.

*Chyppe* the bread at ones, for our gestes be come.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 71.

There are two doors, and to each a single *chipped* and battered marble step. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 3.

2. In *poker*, *faro*, and other games at cards, to bet; lay a wager: as, to *chip* five dollars (that is, to stake chips representing five dollars).

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To break or fly off in small pieces, as the glazing in pottery.—2. In *poker*, to bet a chip: as, I *chip*.—3†. To carp; gibe; sneer.

In wordys men weren never so wyce
As now, to *chyppe* at wordys of reson.
*MS. Cantab. Ff. ii.* 36, fol. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

**To chip in**, to put in chips, as into the pool in gambling; hence, to contribute; supply one's share or part: as, they all *chipped in* to buy it. [Slang.]

**chip**[1] (chip), *n.* [< ME. *chip*, *chippe*, *chyppe*, a chip (AS. *cyp*, *cypp*, a stock, post (L. *stipes*), occurring in glosses, is a different word, < L. *cippus*: see *cippus*); from the verb.] 1. A small fragment of wood, stone, or other substance, separated from a body by a blow of an instrument, particularly a cutting instrument, as an ax, an adz, or a chisel.

Full ofte he heweth up so highe,
Tat *chippes* fallen in his eye.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 106.

2. Wood, coarse straw, palm-leaves, or similar material split into thin slips and made by weaving into hats and bonnets.

The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, and *chip* hats. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

**3.** Anything dried up and deprived of strength and character.

He was . . . a *chip*, weak water-gruel, a tame rabbit.
*Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.

Specifically—**4.** The dried dung of the American bison; a buffalo-chip. [Colloq.]—**5.** *Naut.*, the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the end of the log-line. See *log*.

Had it not been for the sea from aft which sent the *chip* home, and threw her continually off her course, the log would have shown her to have been going somewhat faster.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 388.

**6.** One of the small disks or counters used in poker and some other games at cards, usually of ivory or bone, marked to represent various sums of money.—**7.** A carpenter: commonly in the plural. [Naut. slang.]—**8.** A small wedge-shaped piece of ivory used in rough-tuning a piano.—**A chip of the old block**, a familiar phrase applied to a child or an adult who, either in person or in disposition and character, resembles his father.

"Yes, yes, Chuffey; Jonas is *a chip of the old block*. It's a very old block now, Chuffey," said the old man.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xviii.

**chip**[2] (chip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping*. [Imitative; cf. *cheep*, and see *chip*[2], *n.*, *chip-bird*, *chipper*[2], *v.*, *chipmunk*, etc.] To utter a short, dry, crisp sound, as a bird or a bat; cheep; chirp.

**chip**[2] (chip), *n.* [< *chip*[2], *v.*] The cry of the bat.

**chip-ax** (chip'aks), *n.* A small ax used to chip a block or timber to nearly the shape to which it is to be dressed.

**chip-bird** (chip'bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the *Spizella socialis* or *domestica*, a small fringilline bird of North America, very common and familiar in most parts of the United States. It is about 6 inches long, has a reddish cap, streaked back, and plain grayish under parts; builds a neat hair-lined nest in bushes, and lays greenish eggs with dark spots. Also called *hair-bird*, *chipping-bird*, *chipping-sparrow*, and *chippy*.

**chip-breaker** (chip'brā'kėr), *n.* **1.** A metal plate placed at the front of the bit of a carpenters' plane, to bend up the chip and prevent the splitting of the board.—**2.** In a matching-machine, a piece fastened to the side cutter-head frame, to break off the chips and thus prevent the edge of the board from splitting.

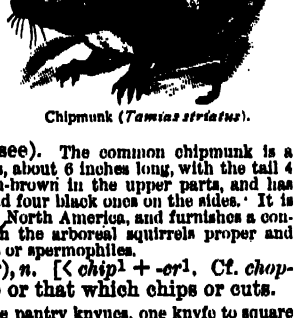
**chip-chop**[1] (chip'chop), *a.* [Reduplication of *chop*[1].] Broken; unmusical. [Rare.]

The sweet Italian and the *chip-chop* Dutch.
*John Taylor.*

**chip-chop**[2] (chip'chop), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note; cf. *chip*[2], *cheep*, and *chiff-chaff*.] A name of the chiff-chaff. *Montagu.*

**chipmonk**, *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

**chipmunk, chipmuck** (chip'mungk, -muk), *n.* [Also written *chipmuk*; said to be of Amer. Ind. origin, and appar. orig. imitative. Cf. *chip*[2], etc.] A name of the hackee or chipping-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*, and of other species of the genus *Tamias* (which see). The common chipmunk is a small striped species, about 6 inches long, with the tail 4 inches; it is reddish-brown in the upper parts, and has two white stripes and four black ones on the sides. It is abundant in eastern North America, and furnishes a connecting link between the arboreal squirrels proper and the ground-squirrels or spermophiles.


Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).

**chipper**[1] (chip'ėr), *n.* [< *chip*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *chopper*[1].] One who or that which chips or cuts.

Ye must haue thre pantry knyues, one knyfe to square trenchour loues, an other to be a *chyppere*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

**chipper**[2] (chip'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., freq. of *chip*[2], q. v.] To chip; chirp; chirrup.

**chipper**[3] (chip'ėr), *a.* [Assibilated form of E. dial. *kipper*, lively, brisk: see *kipper*[2].] Active; cheerful; lively; brisk; pert. [Colloq., U. S.]

He turned up at last all alive, and *chipper* as a skunk-blackbird.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 37.

**chipping** (chip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *chippinge*; verbal n. of *chip*[1].] **1.** The act of cutting or knocking off in small pieces. It is an operation frequently resorted to with cast-iron when it is taken from the mold, in order to remove the dark rind or outside crust, which is harder than the rest and would destroy the file. The operation is performed with the chipping-chisel.

**2.** The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of pottery and porcelain.—**3.** A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument or by a blow; a fragment.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**chipping-bird** (chip'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

**chipping-chisel** (chip'ing-chiz'el), *n.* The chisel employed in the operation of chipping; a cold-chisel having a face somewhat convex, and an angle of about 80°. See *chipping*, 1.

**chipping-machine** (chip'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A planing-machine used for cutting dyewoods into chips. *E. H. Knight.*

**chipping-piece** (chip'ing-pēs), *n.* In *founding*: (*a*) An elevated cast or forged surface, affording surplus metal for reduction by the tools. (*b*) The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, when intended to be rested against another piece.

**chipping-sparrow** (chip'ing-spar'ō), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

**chipping-squirrel** (chip'ing-skwur'el), *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

**chipping-up** (chip'ing-up'), *n.* The process of rough-tuning a piano with a chip.

**chippy**[1] (chip'i), *a.* [< *chip*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in chips; produced by chips.

Here my chilled veins are warmed by *chippy* fires.
*Savage*, The Wanderer, i.

**chippy**[2] (chip'i), *n.*; pl. *chippies* (-iz). [< *chip*[2] + dim. *-y*.] **1.** A familiar name of the chip-bird.—**2.** A female gamin; a young prostitute. [Slang.]

**chir** (chėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Pinus longifolia*, a large pine-tree of the northwestern Himalayas. The wood is not durable; but the tree yields a larger amount of resin than any other of the Himalayan pines.

The *chir*, or three-leaved Himalayan pine.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 155.

**chir-**. See *chiro-*.

**chira** (chē'rą), *n.* Same as *chiru*.

**Chiracanthus** (ki-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.] **1.** A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, covered with small brightly enameled scales, and having all its fins armed with defensive spines. It abounds at Gamrie, in Banffshire, Scotland, and other localities in Great Britain.—**2.** A genus of nematoid worms or threadworms, entirely covered with spines. *C. hispidum* is an example. Also *Choiracanthus*.

**chiragon** (ki'rą-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἄγων*, ppr. of *ἄγειν*, lead, drive: see *act*, *n.*] A writing-machine for the blind; a cecograph. *E. H. Knight.*

**chiragra** (ki-rag'rą or ki'ra-grą), *n.* [< L. *chiragra*, < Gr. *χειράγρα*, < *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἄγρα*, seizure. Cf. *podagra*.] Gout in the hand.

**chiragric, chiragrical** (ki-rag'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *chiragricus*, < Gr. **χειραγρικός*, < *χειράγρα*, chiragra.] Pertaining to or having gout in the hand; of the nature of chiragra.

**Chiranthodendron** (ki-ran-thō-den'drō-n), *n.* *pl.* [NL., < *Chiranthodendron* (< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ἀνθος*, flower, + *δένδρον*, tree) + *-ea*.] An order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, somewhat anomalous in its characters, and intermediate between the guttiferal and malval groups of orders. It includes two monotypic genera, *Fremontia*, of California, and *Chiranthodendron*, the hand-flower tree of Mexico.

**chiravari** (chir-ą-var'i), *n.* See *charivari*.

**chirchet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *church*.

**Chirella** (ki-rel'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.] The typical genus of *Chirellidæ*. *Lendenfeld.*

**Chirellidæ** (ki-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirella* + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, named by Lendenfeld from the genus *Chirella*: same as *Spirastrellidæ* of Ridley and Dendy.

**chiretta** (chi-ret'ą), *n.* [Hind. *chirāetā*, *chiraita*, a species of gentian, and the bitter derived from it.] An East Indian bitter derived from the dried stems of *Ophelia Chirata*, a gentianaceous plant from the north of India. It is very similar in its properties to gentian, and is used medicinally for similar purposes, especially in India, where it is much valued. Several other species of *Ophelia* and allied genera are known in India by the same name and have the same virtues.

**chirid** (ki'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiridæ*.

**Chiridæ** (ki'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chirus*, to which different limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In Gill's system it includes those *Cottoidea* which have the dorsal elongated, consisting of nearly equal acanthopterous and arthropterous portions, a long anal (about equal to the arthropterous dorsal), well-developed thoracic ventrals, compressed head, lateral eyes, branchial apertures extensive, but with the membranes more or less united, an antrorsiform compressed body, and a moderate number of vertebræ.

**Chiridota** (ki-ri-dō'tą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Chirodota*. *Wiegmann*, 1836.

**chiriet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cherry*[1].

**chirimoya**, *n.* Same as *cherimoyer*.

**Chirinæ** (ki-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chiridæ*, typified by the genus *Chirus*, with the anal spines obsolete or reduced to one, the head blunt forward, and the preopercle entire.

**chirk**[1]† (chėrk), *v. i.* [< ME. *chirken* (in the second sense with a var. *chirpen*, > mod. E. *chirp*[1]), appar. regarded as directly imitative (= G. dial. *sirken*, *schirken*, chirp), but in form a variant of *charken* (*cherken*, *chorken*, E. dial. *chark*), creak, < AS. *cearcian*, creak, crack, metathesis of *cracian*, > E. *crack*: see *chark*[1], *crack*, and cf. *chirp*[1], *chirm*, *chirr*.] **1**†. To creak; shriek; groan.

Al ful of *chirkyng* was that sory place.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 1146.

**2.** To make a noise, as a bird; chirp.

And kiste hire swete and *chirketh* [var. *chirteth*] as a sparwe.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 96.

Also spelled *cherk*.

**chirk**[2] (chėrk), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *chirp*; cf. *chirk*[1], *v.* Cf. *chirp*[2].] To be or become cheerful. [Colloq., New Eng.]—**To chirk up**, to cheer up.

**chirk**[2] (chėrk), *a.* Lively; cheerful; pert; in good spirits. [Colloq., New Eng.]

'She was just as *chirk* and chipper as a wren, a-wearin' her little sun-bunnet, and goin' a-huckleberryin'.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 34.

**chirm** (chėrm), *v.* [Also *charm* (see *charm*[2]), formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < ME. *chirmen*, < AS. *cirman*, *cyrman* (= MD. MLG. *kermen*, *karmen*), cry out, shout, make a loud noise; cf. *cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise. See *charm*[2], and cf. *chirk*[1], *chirp*[1], and *chirr*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To chirp as a bird.

The bird *chirms* as it is whistled to.
*Wodroephe*, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1623), p. 505.

Now listening to the *chirming* of the birds.
*W. W. Story*, He and She, p. 1.

**2.** To emit a mournful sound, as birds collected together before a storm.

**II.** *trans.* To utter as with a chirp.

**chirm** (chėrm), *n.* [Also *charm*, formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < ME. *chirm*, *chyrm*, < AS. *cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise: see the verb.] **1**†. Clamor; confused noise.

The *churme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches.
*Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 186.

**2.** Specifically, the mournful sound emitted before a storm by birds collected together.

**chiro-, cheiro-**. [L., NL., etc., *chiro-*, before a vowel *chir-*, NL. sometimes less prop. *cheiro-*, < Gr. *χειρο-*, before a vowel *χειρ-*, combining form of *χείρ* = OL. *hir*, the hand.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'hand,' 'the hand.'

**Chirocentri** (ki-rō-sen'trī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chirocentrus*.] A group of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Chirocentridæ*.

**chirocentrid** (ki-rō-sen'trid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chirocentridæ*.

**Chirocentridæ** (ki-rō-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirocentrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chirocentrus*. The body is covered with thin deciduous scales; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally (both bones being firmly united by juxtaposition); the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belongs to the caudal portion of the vertebral column; the intestine is short, the mucous membrane forming a spiral fold; and there are no pyloric appendages. Also *Chirocentri*.

**Chirocentrodon** (ki-rō-sen'trō-don), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes founded by Günther in 1868.

**chirocentroid** (ki-rō-sen'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chirocentrus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chirocentridæ*.

**II.** *n.* A chirocentrid.

**Chirocentroidei** (ki-rō-sen-troi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1859), < *Chirocentrus* + *-oidei*.] In Bleeker's system, a family of the herring order, associated with two others in a tribe called *Pseudoclupeini*: same as *Chirocentridæ*.

**Chirocentrus** (ki-rō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κέντρον*, spine, center.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chirocentridæ*. It is so named from a lanceolate process of the pectoral fin. *C. dorab*, the only species known, is a large her-

ring-like fish occurring in the Indian ocean and eastward to Japanese waters.

**Chirocephalus** (kī-rō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *Branchipus*.

**Chirocolus** (kī-rok'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κόλος*, docked, curtal.] A genus of Brazilian lizards, having the hind feet 5-toed, and the fore feet 4-toed with a rudimentary thumb. *C. imbricatus* is an example. It is synonymous with *Heterodactylus*, and belongs to the family *Tetidæ*, though sometimes made type of a family *Chirocolidæ*.

**Chirodota** (kī-rod'ō-tą), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829).] A genus of apneumonous or apodous holothurians, of the family *Synaptidæ*, having the skin studded with rows of small tubercles bearing calcareous wheel-shaped bodies. *C. violacea* is an example. Also *Chiridota*.

**chirogale** (kī'rō-gāl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Chirogaleus*.

**Chirogaleus** (kī-rō-gā'lē-us), *n.* [NL. (Commerson), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γαλέη*, *γαλῆ*, a weasel, *γαλεός*, a kind of shark.] A genus of lemurs,

Brown Mouse-lemur (*Chirogaleus milii*).

including the small species known as dwarf makis or mouse-lemurs. *C. milii* is the brown mouse-lemur of Madagascar.

**Chirogidæ** (kī-roj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirox* (*Chirog-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial animals, typified by the genus *Chirox*. They were of small size, and had in the upper jaw on each side about 3 quadrituberculate or trituberculate premolars and 2 molars with many tubercles in two or three imperfect longitudinal rows. Only one species has been described, from the latest Cretaceous or Puerco beds of New Mexico.

**chirognomic** (kī-rog-nom'ik), *a.* [< *chirognomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from chirognomy.

**chirognomy** (kī-rog'nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γνώμη*, understanding: see *gnome*.] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and markings or lines of the hand; palmistry. = **Syn.** *Chirognomy*, *Chiromancy*. These are technically two departments of palmistry; the former is the pretended art or science of determining an individual's character from the hand, the latter the attempt to foretell from the appearance of the hand what is likely to befall one.

**chirograph** (kī'rō-grȧf), *n.* [= F. *chirographe* = Sp. *quirógrafo* = Pg. *chirographo* = It. *chirografo*, < L. *chirographus* (*-um*, *-on*), < Gr. *χειρόγραφος*, m., also *χειρόγραφον*, neut., a handwriting, a deed or bond, prop. adj., written with the hand, < *χείρ*, hand, + *γράφειν*, write.] A deed which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment with a space between, in which was written a word or words, or the capital letters of the alphabet, through which the parchment was cut and one part given to each party, so that the correspondence of the two might be easily shown. This practice was retained in England for the forms of agreement called *fines of land* until such agreements were abolished, in 1833.

**chirographer** (kī-rog'rą-fėr), *n.* [< *chirography* + *-er*1.] 1. One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing; a writer; a transcriber.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographer's*, to be engrossed. *Bacon*, Office of Alienation.

2. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. Also *chirographist*. — **Chirographer of fines**, in *old Eng. law*, an officer in the Common Pleas who engrossed fines of land. See *chirograph*.

**chirographic**, **chirographical** (kī-rō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chirography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to chirography.

**chirographist** (kī-rog'rą-fist), *n.* [< *chirography* + *-ist*.] Same as *chirographer*, 2.

Let the *chirographists* behold his palm. *Arbuthnot*, Pope.

**chirographosophic** (kī-rō-graf-ō-sof'ik), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρόγραφον*, handwriting (see *chirograph*), + *σοφός*, wise, + *-ic*.] An expert in chirography; a judge of handwriting. *Kingsley*. [Rare.]

**chirography** (kī-rog'rą-fi), *n.* [= Sp. *quirografía* = Pg. *chirographia*, < Gr. as if **χειρογραφία*, < *χειρόγραφος*, handwriting, written with the hand: see *chirograph*.] 1. The art of writing; handwriting. — 2. A particular or individual style of handwriting. — 3. The art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.

**chirogymnast** (kī-rō-jim'nast), *n.* [= F. *chirogymnaste*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γυμναστής*, a gymnast.] Any mechanical apparatus for strengthening the muscles of the hand for pianoforte or organ-playing; especially, a set of rings attached by springs to a cross-bar.

**chiroid** (kī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chirus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Chirus*; belonging to the family *Chiridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Chirus* or family *Chiridæ*.

**Chirolepis** (kī-rol'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, with minute scales and greatly developed pectoral and ventral fins, generally referred to the family *Palæoniscidæ*. Also *Cheirolepis*.

**chirologia** (kī-rō-lō'ji-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *chirology*.

**chirological** (kī-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

**chirologist** (kī-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *chirology* + *-ist*.] One who communicates thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

**chirology** (kī-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *chirologie* = Sp. *quirología* = Pg. *chirologia*, < NL. *chirologia*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art or practice of using the manual alphabet — that is, of communicating thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers, as by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*. Also *chirologia*.

**chiromachy**† (kī-rom'ą-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρομαχία*, hand-labor (lit. hand-fighting); < *χειρομάχος*, fighting with the hand, < *χείρ*, hand, + *μάχη*, fight.] A hand-to-hand fight. *Gauden*. [Rare.]

**chiromancer** (kī'rō-man-sėr), *n.* [< *chiromancy* + *-er*1.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting their hands. Also *chiromant*, *chiromantist*.

The practical *chiromancer* wields a power the subtlest and, be it added, the most dangerous of which the world has heard. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 528.

**chiromancy** (kī'rō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *chiromancie* = Sp. *quiromancia* = Pg. *chiromancia* = It. *chiromanzia*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *chiromant*.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell the future of a person by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry practised with reference to the future; also, palmistry in general.

The thumb, in *chiromancy*, we give Venus. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

*Chiromancy* traces in the markings of the palm a line of fortune and a line of life, finds proof of melancholy in the intersections on the saturnine mount, presages sorrow and death from black spots in the finger-nails, and at last, having exhausted the powers of this childish symbolism, it completes its system by details of which the absurdity is no longer relieved by even an ideal sense. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 113.

= **Syn.** *Chiromancy*, *Chirognomy*. See *chirognomy*.

**chiromant** (kī'rō-mant), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρόμαντις*, < *χείρ*, hand, + *μάντις*, divination.] Same as *chiromancer*.

**chiromantic**, **chiromantical** (kī-rō-man'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [As *chiromant* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or practising chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

With what equity *chiromantical* conjecturers decry these decussations in the lines and mounts of the hand! *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

**chiromantist** (kī'rō-man-tist), *n.* [As *chiromant* + *-ist*.] Same as *chiromancer*.

**Chiromeles** (kī-rō-mē'lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + L. *mēles*, a badger.] A remarkable genus of molossoid bats, containing one Indo-Malayan species, *C. torquatus*, of large size, having a nearly naked body, a large gular pouch secreting an offensive sebaceous substance, and singular cutaneous nursing-pouches containing the mammæ. The dental formula is 1 incisor, 1 canine, and 3 molars in each half jaw; and 1 premolar in each half upper and 2 premolars in each half under jaw.

**Chiromyidæ** (kī-rō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiromys* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemuroid quadrupeds or *Prosimiæ*, represented by the genus *Chiromys*: in current usage, but a synonym of *Daubentoniidæ* (which see). Also *Chiromydæ*, *Chiromyidæ*, *Cheiromyidæ*.

**Chiromyini** (kī'rō-mi-ī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiromys* + *-ini*.] A group of lemuroid quadrupeds, corresponding to the family *Chiromyidæ*.

**Chiromys** (kī'rō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Chiromyidæ*, containing the aye-aye (which see). It is the current name of the genus, but is a synonym of the prior *Daubentonia*. Also *Cheiromys*.

**Chironectes** (kī-rō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] 1. A genus of marsupial mammals, of the family *Didelphyidæ*, containing the yapok or water-opossum of South America, *C. variegatus* or *C. yapok*. *Illiger*, 1811. — 2. A genus of pediculate fishes: same as *Antennarius*. *Cuvier*, 1817. Also *Cheironectes*.

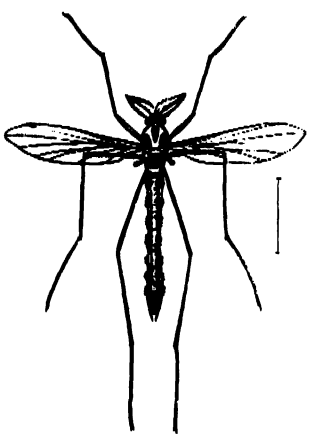
**Chironectidæ** (kī-rō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chironectes*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chironectes*: synonymous with *Antennariidæ*. *Swainson*, 1839.

**chironomer** (kī-ron'ō-mėr), *n.* [< *chironomy* + *-er*1.] A teacher of chironomy or gesticulation.

**chironomic** (kī-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [< *chironomy* + *-ic*.] Relating to chironomy or the art of gesticulation.

**Chironomidæ** (kī-rō-nom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chironomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Chironomus*. They resemble gnats, and the group is sometimes called *Culiciformes*. The larvæ live in water, moist earth, and rotten wood, and have four tracheal vesicles and a circlet of anal setæ. There are many genera and about 800 species. They have no ocelli; the antennæ are plumose, especially in the males; there is no transverse thoracic suture; and the costal vein ends near the tip of the wing. They greatly resemble mosquitoes, but as a rule do not bite. They may be observed in early spring in swarms often of immense extent.

**Chironomus** (kī-ron'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen), so called in allusion to the symmetrical manner in which these insects spread out their feet when they are at rest; < Gr. *χειρονόμος*, one who moves the hands in gesticulation: see *chironomy*.] An extensive genus of dipterous insects, formerly referred to the family *Tipulidæ*, or crane-flies, but now forming the type of the family *Chironomidæ*. The species frequent marshy places and resemble gnats. The blood-worm, used for bait, is the larva of *C. plumosus*. *C. oceanus* is a common New England species. Also *Cheironomus*.



Midge (*Chironomus plumosus*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

**chironomy** (kī-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *chironomie* = Sp. *quironomía* = Pg. *chironomia*, < L. *chironomia*, < Gr. *χειρονομία*, gesticulation, pantomime, < *χειρονόμος*, one who moves his hands in gesticulation, < *χείρ*, hand, + *νέμειν*, manage, use: see *nome*.] 1. The science which treats of the rules of pantomimic gesticulation or of significant gesture. Specifically — 2. The art of indicating a melody to a choir by motions of the hands, instead of by printed or written notes. This method of conducting was common in the early Western Church.

**chironym** (kī'rō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ὄνομα*, *ἴνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] A manuscript-name of an animal or of a plant: an unpublished name. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321. [Rare.]

**chiroplasa** (kī'rō-plāz), *n.* Same as *chiroplast*.

**chiroplast** (kī'rō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form. Cf. *χειρόπλαστος*, formed by hand.] An apparatus

invented by J. B. Logier in London, about 1810, for training the hands of beginners in pianoforte-playing. It consisted of complex arrangements to sustain and guide the wrist and the fingers. A simplification of the machine, invented by Kalkbrenner in 1818, is still in occasional use.

**chiropod** (kī'rō-pod), *n.* [< NL. **Chiropus*, pl. *Chiropoda*, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the *Chiropoda*; a mammal with hands, or feet resembling hands.

**Chiropoda** (kī-rop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **Chiropus*: see *chiropod*.] Hand-footed mammals: a name given by Ogilby to an artificial group of the *Mammalia* containing those whose limbs terminate in hands, or feet that may be used as hands. They are divided into *Bimana*, *Quadrumana*, and *Pedimana* or 'foot-handed' animals, such as some of the monkeys, the lemurs, and the opossums. [Not in use.]

**chiropodist** (kī-rop'ō-dist), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ist*.] One who treats diseases or malformations of the hands or feet; especially, a surgeon for the feet, hands, and nails; a cutter or extractor of corns and callosities; a corn-doctor.

**chiropodous** (kī-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *chiropod* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chiropoda*; having feet like hands; hand-footed.

**chiropody** (kī-rop'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*. Cf. *chiropodist*.] The art of treating diseases, callosities, or excrescences of the hands and feet.

**chiropompholyx** (kī-rō-pom'fō-liks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πομφόλυξ*, a bubble (blister), < *πομφός*, a blister.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease affecting the hands and sometimes the feet, characterized by itching and burning followed by the appearance of vesicles on the fingers and palms. It chiefly affects women, and has a strong tendency to recur.

**chiropter** (kī-rop'tėr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Chiroptera*; a bat.

**Chiroptera** (kī-rop'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, 1799), neut. pl. of *chiropterus*, wing-handed: see *chiropterous*.] The bats; an order of ineducabilian placental mammals, having the fore limbs modified for true flight by the enormous development of the manus or hand, upon the elongated and divaricated metacarpal and phalangeal bones of which a wing-membrane is spread out and connected with the sides of the body and with the hind limbs. The forearm is also elongated, and consists of a long, slender, curved radius, with a rudimentary ulna ankylosed at its proximal end; the thumb is short and has a claw, which is wanting on the other digits of the wings; the hind limbs are peculiarly rotated outward so that the knee is directed backward, and connected together by an interfemoral membrane, which also incloses a part or the whole of the tail, and is supported in part by a peculiar tarsal process, the calcar (which is occasionally wanting). The order is also characterized by a discoid deciduate placenta. The teeth are heterodont and diphyodont, consisting of specialized incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, 38 or fewer in number; the body is furry; the wings are more or less naked; the penis pendent; the testes inguinal or abdominal; the mammæ thoracic; and the cerebral hemispheres smooth and small, leaving the cerebellum exposed. The *Chiroptera* are extremely modified *Insectivora* whose organization is adapted for flight; they are among the most volitant and aërial of all creatures, being scarcely able to move except on the wing. Most of the bats are insectivorous or carnivorous, but some are frugivorous. The order is divided into the *Megachiroptera* or *Frugivora*, and the *Microchiroptera* or *Animalivora*. The number of species is about 400, of which those of the microchiropteran family *Vespertilionidæ* constitute considerably more than one third (about 150); the macrochiropterans, frugivorous bats, or *Pteropodidæ*, are about 70 in number. The order is nearly cosmopolitan, being absent only from arctic and antarctic regions, but is most numerously represented in the tropical regions of both hemispheres; the fruit-eating bats are not found in America. See *bat*[2]. Also *Cheiroptera*.

**chiropteran** (kī-rop'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chiroptera*.

**II.** *n.* A chiropter; a bat.

**chiropterous** (kī-rop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chiropterus*, wing-handed, < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*. Cf. *Chiroptera*.] Wing-handed, as a bat; specifically, belonging to the *Chiroptera*; having the characters of a chiropter or bat.

Dr. G. E. Dobson pointed out that many of the most characteristic species of the *chiropterous* fauna of Australia have their nearest allies not in the Oriental but in the Ethiopian region. *Science*, IV. 261.

**chiropterygian** (kī-rop-tę-rij'i-ạn), *a.* [< *chiropterygium* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chiropterygium.

**chiropterygious** (kī-rop-tę-rij'i-us), *a.* [< *chiropterygium* + *-ous*.] Same as *chiropterygian*.

**chiropterygium** (kī-rop-tę-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chiropterygia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing (< *πτερόν* = E. *feather*), + NL. *-ium*.] The fore limb or anterior member of a vertebrate animal developed in a hand-like manner, or having the same morphological elements as a hand: contrasted with *ichthyopterygium*.

**chirosophical** (kī-rō-sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *chirosophy* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to chirosophy; chirognomic or chiromantic.

**chirosophist** (kī-ros'ō-fist), *n.* [< *chirosophy* + *-ist*. Cf. *sophist*.] One versed in chirosophy; a palmist; a chiromancer.

**chirosophy** (kī-ros'ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χειρόσοφος*, skilled with the hands, < *χείρ*, hand, + *σοφός*, wise.] Knowledge of a person's character and probable future asserted to be derived from inspection of the hand; the so-called science of palmistry; chirognomy or chiromancy. Also spelled *cheirosophy*.

The author seeks to divorce *cheirosophy* from all association with astrology and other studies of the kind, and to bring it to the test of truth.
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 528.

**Chirotes** (kī-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron) (cf. Gr. *χειρωτός*, verbal adj. of *χειροῦν*, subdue), < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.] The typical genus of the family *Chirotidæ*. *C. canaliculatus* is a species of subterranean habits, like the other amphisbænoids, about the thickness of the little finger, and 8 or 10 inches long. It is a native of Mexico. Also *Cheirotes*.

**chiroteuthid** (kī-rō-tū'thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Chiroteuthidæ*.

**Chiroteuthidæ** (kī-rō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., for **Chiroteuthididæ*, < *Chiroteuthis* (*-thid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of teuthidoid decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Chiroteuthis*. They have free arms; lacrymal sinuses; a small siphon destitute of valve or dorsal bridle, and no nuchal or auditory crests; very elongated clavigerous arms, tipped with a spoon-shaped organ opening backward and with rows of singular small suckers; a swollen bulb on a long pedicel on the club; the buccal membrane 7-angled; and 6 buccal aquiferous openings.

**Chiroteuthis** (kī-rō-tū'this), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny), < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Chiroteuthidæ*.

**chirotheca** (kī-rō-thē'kạ), *n.*; pl. *chirothecæ* (-sē). [ML., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *θήκη*, the case.] **1.** The episcopal glove. See *glove*.—**2.** In *armor*, a gauntlet, either the early glove of chain-mail or the later elaborate one of wrought steel.

**Chirotidæ** (kī-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Chirotes* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphisbænoid lizards, characterized by the presence of a small pair of fore limbs. It is typified by the genus *Chirotes*.

**chirotony** (kī-rot'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *chirotonie*, < Gr. *χειροτονία*, an extending of the hands, < *χειρότονος*, stretching out the hands, < *χείρ*, hand, + *τείνειν*, stretch: see *tone*, *tension*, etc.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, voting by show of hands.—**2.** Imposition of hands in ordaining priests.

**Chirox** (kī'roks), *n.* [NL. (so called from the cross-shaped fissure of the crowns of the premolar teeth), < Gr. *χί*, the letter X (a cross), + *ῥώξ* (*ῥωγ-*), a cleft, fissure, < *ῥηγνύναι* (√ **ῥαγ*), break.] A genus of extinct mammals, typical of the family *Chirogidæ*. *E. D. Cope.*

**chirp**[1] (chėrp), *v.* [< ME. *chirpen*, *chyrpen* (= G. *zirpen*, *schirpen*), chirp, an imitative word, a variation of *chirken*: see *chirk*[1], and cf. *cheep*, *chip*[2], etc. Lengthened forms are *chirrup*[1], *cherup*, *cheerup*[2]: see these words, and *chirr*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a short, sharp, cheery sound, as is done by small birds and various insects.

A mocking-bird perching on a chimney-top . . . was carolling, whistling, mewing, *chirping*, screaming, and trilling with the ecstasy of a whole May in his throat.
*G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 231.

**2.** To utter inarticulate sounds expressive of satisfaction or pleasure.

How would he *chirp* and expand over a muffin!
*Lamb*, South-Sea House.

**II.** *trans.* To sound or utter in a chirping manner. [Rare.]

That she might sound
Her Mother's counsels, in whose joyfull ear
She *chirps* the favor Herod offer'd her.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, III. 182.

Whilst happier birds can spread their nimble wing
From shrubs to cedars, and there *chirp* and sing,
In choice of raptures, the harmonious story
Of man's redemption and his Maker's glory.
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 10.

**chirp**[1] (chėrp), *n.* [< *chirp*[1], *v.*] A short, sharp, cheerful note, as of certain birds and insects.

I hear a *chirp* of birds. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxix.

**chirp**[2] (chėrp), *v. i.* [Cf. *chirp*[1], *v.*, *cheerup*[1], and *chirk*[2].] To cheer; enliven: known only in the present participle.

The *chirping* and moderate bottle. *B. Jonson.*

He takes his *chirping* pint, and cracks his jokes.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 358.

**chirper** (chėr'pėr), *n.* A bird or an insect that chirps; one who chirps or is cheerful.

The *chirper* . . . begins his notes in the middle of March.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xvi.

**chirpingly** (chėr'ping-li), *adv.* In a chirping manner.

**chirpy** (chėr'pi), *a.* [< *chirp*[1] + *-y*[1].] Inclined to chirp; full of chirping; hence, figuratively, lively; cheerful; talkative. [Colloq.]

They were as steady as clocks and *chirpy* as crickets, indulging in many a jest whenever the attention of our friends behind was slackened. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 252.

**chirr** (chėr), *v. i.* [Also written *chirre*, *churre* (ME. not found, but cf. *chirk*[1] and *chirp*[1]), < AS. *ceorran*, murmur, complain, = OHG. *kerran*, *cherran*, *queran*, MHG. *kerren* (strong verb), cry, murmur, grumble (cf. MD. *karien*, *koeren*, *kocrien*, D. *kirren*, coo, moan, = late MHG. G. *kirren* = Dan. *kurre*, coo; cf. also MHG. *gerren*, *gurren*, *garren*, G. *girren*, coo: deriv. forms showing imitative variation); prob. orig. (Teut.) **kersan* = L. *garrire* (for **garsire*), talk, chatter (see *garrulous*); cf. Gr. *γῆρυς*, speech, Skt. *gir*, the voice: see *call*[1]. From the same root are *chirk*[1], *chirp*[1], etc.] **1.** To murmur or coo as a pigeon.—**2.** To utter a tremulous, rattling sound; make a shrill jarring noise, such as that made by the cricket or cicada; chirp.

The *chirring* grasshopper. *Herrick.*

Not a cricket *chirr'd*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xcv.

**chirrup**[1] (chir'up), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chirruped* or *chirrupt*, ppr. *chirruping*. [A lengthened form of *chirp*[1]. Cf. *cherup*, *cheerup*[2].] To chirp.

The cricket *chirrups* in the hearth. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

And whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me *chirrupt* the nightingale. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother, st. 10.

**chirrup**[1] (chir'up), *n.* [< *chirrup*[1], *v.*] A chirp.

The sparrow's *chirrup* on the roof. *Tennyson*, Mariana.

**chirrup**[2] (chir'up), *v. t.* [Same as *cheerup*[1], mixed with *chirrup*[1] = *cheerup*[2].] To quicken, enliven, or animate, as by making a chirping sound; cherup: as, to *chirrup* one's horses.

**chirrupy** (chir'up-i), *a.* [< *chirrup*[2] + *-y*[1].] Cheerful; lively; chirpy.

**chirt**† (chėrt), *v. t.* [Also written *chert*; cf. *jert*, *jerk*.] To squeeze; press out suddenly.

**chirt**† (chėrt), *n.* [< *chirt*, *v.*] **1.** A squeeze.—**2.** A squirt, or a squeeze through the teeth.

With *e* we spil the aspiration, turning it into an Italian *chirt*; as, charitie, cherrie.
*A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

**chiru** (chir'ö), *n.* [Hind. (Tibetan) *chiru*.] A kind of antelope of western Tibet; a species of the genus *Pantholops*. Also *chira*.

**chirurgeon** (ki-rėr'jon), *n.* [This word, in early mod. E. also *chirurgion*, now made to conform, as to its first syllable, in spelling with the mod. F. *chirurgien*, and in spelling and pronunciation with mod. E. words (as *chirography*, etc.) having the same ult. Gr. element *chir-*, would be reg. **cirurgeon* (pron. si-rėr'jon), < ME. *cirurgien*, *cirurgian*, *sirurgien* (once misswritten *cocurgien*), < OF. *cirurgien*, mod. F. (conforming with the L. spelling) *chirurgien* = Pr. *cirurgien* (after F.) = Sp. *cirujano* = Pg. *cirurgião*, < ML. as if **chirurgianus*, **cirurgianus* (with suffix *-anus*: see *-an*, *-eon*), equiv. to the common ML. *chirurgicus*, *cirurgicus* (> It. *cirugico*, *ciroico* (Florio, Veneroni), a surgeon, now only adj., *chirurgico*: see *chirurgic*), a chirurgeon; surgeon, prop. adj., < LL. *chirurgicus*, adj. (< Gr. *χειρουργικός*), surgical (see *chirurgic*), < L. *chirurgus*, ML. also *cirurgus*, a chirurgeon, surgeon, < Gr. *χειρουργός*, a chirurgeon, surgeon, an operating medical man, prop. adj., working or doing by hand, practising a handicraft, < *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἔργον*, work, **ἔργειν*, v., work, = E. *work*, q. v. The ME. *cirurgien*, *sirurgien*, was more common in the contracted form *surgien*, *surgen*, *surjon* (AF. *cyrogen*, *sirogen*, *surigien*, etc.), whence the usual mod. form *surgeon*: see *surgeon*, and cf. *chirurgery*, *surgery*, *chirurgical*, *surgical*, etc.] A surgeon. [Archaic.]

The loss
Of a tooth pulled out by his *chirurgion*.
*Massinger*, Believe as you List, i. 2.

**chirurgeonly** (ki-rėr'jon-li), *adv.* [< *chirurgeon* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a chirurgeon or surgeon. *Shak.*

**chirurgery** (ki-rėr'je-ri), *n.* [In mod. use a reversion (with the initial spelling and pronunciation as in *chirurgeon*) to the orig. form of *surgery*, namely ME. **cirurgerie* (found, however, only in the contracted form *surgerie*), <

OF. *cirurgerie*, a rare form (with the term. conformed to that of nouns in *-erie*, E. *-ery*, as in *popery*, etc.) of *cirurgie, sirurgie*, later and mod. F. *chirurgie* = Pr. *cirurgia* = Sp. *cirugia* = Pg. *cirurgia* = It. *cirugia*, now *chirurgia* = D. G. *chirurgie* = Dan. *kirurgi* = Sw. *chirurgi* (= mod. E. as if **chirurgy*), < LL. *chirurgia*, ML. also *cirurgia*, chirurgery, surgery, in L. a violent remedy, < Gr. χειρουργία, the art or practice of surgery, any handicraft, a working by hand, < χειρουργός, working by hand, as noun a chirurgeon, surgeon: see *chirurgeon*, and cf. *surgery* and *surgeonry*.] Surgery. [Archaic.]

Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The garden and beehive are all her physic and *chirurgery*. Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 82.

The disease of the nation was organic, and not functional, and the rough *chirurgery* of war was its only remedy. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 83.

**chirurgic** (ki-rėr'jik), *a.* [= F. *chirurgique* = Sp. *quirúrgico* = Pg. *cirurgico* = It. *chirurgico* (formerly *cirugico, ciroico*, n.), < LL. *chirurgicus*, ML. also *cirurgicus*, surgical, < Gr. χειρουργικός, of or for surgery or handicraft, surgical, manual, < χειρουργία, surgery, handicraft: see *chirurgery* and *chirurgeon*, and cf. *surgical*.] 1†. Manual; relating to work done by the hand. *Bp. Wilkins.*—2. Surgical. [Archaic.]

**chirurgical** (ki-rėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *chirurgic* + *-al*; = F. *chirurgical*. Cf. *surgical*.] Chirurgic; surgical: as, "*chirurgical* lore," *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, vi. [Archaic.]

**Chirus** (ki'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείρ, the hand.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chiridæ*, or referred to the *Triglidæ*.

**chisel**[1], **chesil** (chiz'el, chez'il), *n.* [E. dial., also *chissel, chessil*; < ME. *chisel, chesel, chesil*, < AS. *ceosel, cysel, cisil* (= OD. *kesel, kijsel*, D. *kiezel* (in comp.) = OHG. *chisil*, MHG. *kisel*, G. *kiesel* = Dan. Sw. *kisel* (in comp.)), gravel; dim. of simpler form, MHG. *kis*, G. *kies* = Dan. *kis*, gravel; cf. D. *kei*, flint, gravel. See *chessom*.] 1. Gravel.

As sond in the see dothe ebbe and flowe
Hath *cheselys* many innumerable.
*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 56.

2. Bran; coarse flour; the coarser part of bran or flour: generally in the plural. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**chisel**[2] (chiz'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chizel*; < ME. *chisel, chysel, chesel*, also *schesselle, scesselle*, < OF. *cisel*, F. *ciseau* = Sp. *cincel* = Pg. *sinzel* = It. *cesello*, a chisel; cf. ML. *cisellus*, forceps, *sciselum*, a chisel (as if connected with L. *scindere*, cut; so *scissors*, q. v.), prob. for **cæsellus*, a dim. form based on L. *cæsus*, in comp. *-cīsus*, pp. of *cædere*, cut. Cf. *scissors*.] A tool consisting of a blade, commonly flat, but sometimes concavoconvex, having a beveled or sloping cutting edge at one extremity and a handle at the other, designed to cut under the impulse of a blow from a mallet, or under pressure of the hand or in a lathe. In common use it is a paring, gouging, splitting, or cutting-out instrument, and in the lathe it performs many different kinds of turning, according to the shape of the cutting edge. Chisels are usually named from their shape or use, as *chasing-chisel, ice-chisel, dental chisel, pruning-chisel, turning-chisel*, etc.

There is such a seeming softness in the limbs as if, not a *chisel* had hewn them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**Boasting-chisel**, a broad chisel used to dress roughly the surface of stone.—**Calking-chisel**, a chisel with a short bezel, used for closing seams between iron plates.—**Carving-chisel**, a chisel with an oblique edge, having a bezel on each side.—**Chisel in marteline**, a boasting-chisel with steel points, employed in working marble.—**Cold chisel**. See *cold-chisel*.—**Corner-chisel**, a chisel with two edges projecting rectangularly from a corner. It is used for cutting mortise-corners.—**Cross-cut chisel**, a chisel with a narrow cutting edge, used to make a groove in metal where it is to be broken.—**Dental chisel**, a chisel for excavating cavities in teeth or for cutting teeth to prepare them for filling.—**Diamond-point chisel**, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely. *E. H. Knight.*—**Dog-leg chisel**, a chisel with a crooked shank, used to smooth the bottoms of grooves.—**Driving-chisel**, a chisel having a slope or bezel on each face.—**Entering-chisel**. Same as *spoon-chisel*.—**Mortise-lock chisel**, a chisel of a peculiar shape adapted for pulling out the wood in making the holes in door-styles to receive the locks.—**Round-nosed chisel**, in *marble-working*, a kind of file the serrated end of which is bent over; a riffler. It is used to sink and even the surface of marble.—**Spoon-chisel**, a bent chisel with a bezel on each side, used by sculptors. Also called *entering-chisel*.

**chisel**[2] (chiz'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chiseled* or *chiselled*, ppr. *chiseling* or *chiselling*. [< *chisel*[2], *n.*] 1. To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel: as, to *chisel* marble.

One or two of them [the columns] are none the better for being new *chiselled* in modern times.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 252.

2. To make by cutting or engraving with a chisel: as, to *chisel* a statue from stone.—3. Figuratively, to cut close, as in a bargain; gouge; cheat: as, to *chisel* one out of his share. [Slang.]

I don't suppose any one ever had lower motives than the Duchess when she *chiselled* me about Silverbridge.
*A. Trollope*, The Prime Minister, xl.

**chisel-draft** (chiz'el-drȧft), *n.* The dressed edge of a stone, which serves as a guide in cutting the rest.

**chiseled, chiselled** (chiz'eld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chisel*, *v.*] Worked with a chisel, or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque.

The delicate and *chiseled* beauty of the student's features. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, iii. 17.

**chiselmanship** (chiz'el-man-ship), *n.* The work of a stone-cutter; carving. [Rare.]

No climbing plant was permitted to defile this elaborate piece of *chiselmanship*. *Peacock*, Ralf Skirland (1870), i. 80.

**chisel-point** (chiz'el-point), *n.* A point shaped like a chisel: as, the *chisel-point* of a rose-nail.

**chisel-shaped** (chiz'el-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a chisel: in *entom.*, specifically applied to the mandibles when they are curved at the tip and truncate, with a cutting edge turned inward. Also called *scalpriform*.

**chisel-tooth** (chiz'el-tōth), *n.* The scalpriform perennial incisor of a rodent: so called because the cutting edge is beveled sharp like a chisel.

**Chislen** (kis'lū), *n.* [Heb. *Kislew*.] The ninth month of the sacred year of the Jews, now the third, answering to parts of November and December. Also written *Cislev* and *Kislev*.

**chisley** (chiz'li), *a.* [< *chisel*[1] + *-y*[1] = *-y*[1].] Having a sandy and clayey character; containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles: said of soils.

**Chismobranchiata** (kis-mō-brang-ki-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Schismobranchiata*.

**chissel**, *n.* See *chisel*[1].

**chit**[1] (chit), *n.* [< ME. **chit* or **chitte* (not found in the sense of 'shoot' or 'sprout'), < AS. *cīth* (= OS. *kīdh* = OHG. **chīdi*, **kidi*, MHG. *kide*, G. dial. *keid*), a shoot, sprout, sprig, germ, seed; from Teut. √ **ki*, sprout, germinate: see *chine*[1], and cf. *chit*[2].] 1. The germ or embryo of a seed. See cut under *wheat*.

The *chit* or sprit at the root end. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

At the other [end of the wheat-berry] is the *chit*, or germ, which contains the germinal principle.
*The Century*, XXXII. 41.

2†. A pimple; a wart.

**chit**[1] (chit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chitted*, ppr. *chitting*. [< *chit*[1], *n.* Cf. *chick*[3], *v.*] To sprout; shoot, as a seed or plant.

I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after being thrown forth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**chit**[2] (chit), *n.* [< ME. *chitte*, a young animal, whelp, = LG. *kitte* = G. *kitze, kietze*, a kitten; appar. a dim. of *cat*[1]: see *cat*[1], and cf. *kit*[1], *kitten, kitling*, and *chat*[3], and cf. L. *catulus*, a whelp, dim. of *catus*, a cat.] 1†. A young animal; a whelp.

There hadde diches the yrchoun [urchin], and nurshede out litle *chittes* [L. *enutrivit catulos*].
*Wyclif*, Is. xxxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

Specifically—2†. A young cat; a kitten. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. A child or babe; a pert young person, especially a girl. [Colloq.]

A squealing *chit*. *Tatler*, No. 89.

My girl moved with so much grace and vivacity, that my wife could not avoid discovering the pride of her heart, by assuring me that, though the little *chit* did it so cleverly, all the steps were stolen from herself.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

**chit**[3]†, *n.* [Also written *chitt*, appar. a var. of *chat*[2].] A kind of bird. *Archæologia*, XIII. 350.

**chit**[4] (chit), *n.* [Cf. *chit*[1] and *chine*[1].] An instrument for cleaving laths.

**chit**[5]†, *v.* A Middle English contraction of *chideth*. *Chaucer*.

**chit**[6], **chitty**[3] (chit, chit'i), *n.* [Also *chitee* and *chittah*; < Hind. *chitthi*, abbrev. *chit*, Beng. *chiṭi*, etc., a note or letter, also Hind. *chitthā*, Beng. *chiṭā*, etc., a memorandum, rough note, or account.] In the East Indies, China, Japan, etc., a note or letter; a short writing of any kind, as a letter of recommendation, a note of indebtedness, an order, a pass, etc. The form *chitty* is not in use in China and Japan.

I paid off all my other servants; . . . gave them all *chittys* or notes describing their virtues and services.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 46.

**chitai** (chē'tī'), *n.* [Chinese, < *chi*, govern, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] A Chinese governor-general or viceroy. See *tsung-tuh*.

**chital** (chit'al), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *chittul*, < Hind. *chital*, spotted, a spotted snake, *chitdl*, a spotted deer. Cf. *chitra*.] 1. A venomous water-snake or sea-serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, of the East Indian seas.—2. The Indian spotted deer, *Axis maculata*.

**chitarah** (chit'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* [Turk.] A silk and cotton fabric manufactured in Turkey. *McElrath*, Com. Dict.

**chit-book** (chit'bůk), *n.* In India, and among foreigners in China, Japan, etc., a memorandum-book in which chits, notes, or parcels sent by messenger are registered, with a space for the initials or signature of the receiver as proof of delivery; a delivery-book sent with chits.

**chit-chat** (chit'chat), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *chat*[1], q. v., imitative of continual talking; cf. Hind. *kich kich, kach kach*, chit-chat, gossip.] Familiar or careless talk or conversation; prattle; gossip.

Nothing can be more unlike than the inflated finical rhapsodies of Shaftesbury and the plain, natural *chit-chat* of Temple. *Lamb*, Genteel Style in Writing.

This *chit-chat* is to yourself only, . . . and must only be read to Sally, and not spoken of to any body else.
*Franklin*, Life, p. 423.

The common *chit-chat* of the town. *Tatler*, No. 197.

**chitin, chitine** (kī'tin), *n.* [< Gr. χιτών, a tunic, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The name given by Odier to the organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of *Crustacea*, and which may be obtained by exhausting the wing-cases of May-beetles or June-bugs with water, alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and boiling alkalis. The residue retains the form of the wing-cases. It is solid, transparent, and of horny aspect. Its composition is regarded as being $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$. Also called *entomolin*.

**chitinization** (kī"ti-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< **chitinize* (in *chitinized*) + *-ation*.] 1. Conversion into chitin; the act or process of being chitinized.—2. The state of being chitinized; hardness of the integuments resulting from the presence of chitin.

Also spelled *chitinisation*.

**chitinized** (ki'ti-nīzd), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Become chitinous; made into chitin; hardened by the deposition of chitin; chitinous. Also spelled *chitinised*.

Those [muscles] of the body and limbs are often attached by *chitinized* tendons to the parts which they have to move. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 223.

**chitino-arenaceous** (kī'ti-nō-ar-ē-nā'shius), *a.* Resembling chitin and sand: as, the *chitino-arenaceous* test of miliolites.

**chitinocalcareous** (kī'ti-nō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Chitinous and chalky; composed of a substance resembling chitin mixed with calcareous matter: said of the tests of some infusorians.

**chitinogenous** (kī-ti-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-genous*.] Producing chitin: as, a *chitinogenous* organ.

**chitinous** (kī'ti-nus), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-ous*.] 1. Consisting of or having the nature of chitin.

When the *chitinous* textures of insects are to be thus mounted, they must be first softened by steeping in Oil of Turpentine. *W. B. Carpenter*, Microsc., § 210.

2. Containing chitin in greater or less proportion: in the articulate animals, applied to any definitely hardened part of the integument.

**chitlin** (chit'lin), *n.* [For **chitling*, < **chit* for *chat*[4] + *-ling*[1].] A small piece; a fragment. *Robb.* [Local.]

**chitling** (chit'ling), *n.* Same as *chitterling*, 1.

Hot corn-pones, with *chitlings*.
*Mark Twain*, A Tramp Abroad, xlix.

**chiton** (kī'ton), *n.* [< Gr. χιτών, a tunic, prob. of Eastern origin.] 1. A tunic; a usual garment of both men and women among the ancient Greeks. The chiton was essentially an undergarment, though very frequently the only garment worn, and was made in widely different styles; either very short, and commonly confined at the waist by a belt, or falling in voluminous folds to the feet; and either sleeveless or, especially after the Persian wars, with short or long sleeves. The materials used were various, and either plain white or colored and embroidered.

These figures are all draped in a *chiton*, or tunic, falling to the feet, and with sleeves as far as the elbows, over which is a mantle wound round the body.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 76.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chitonidæ* (which see). In the older systems it was used for all the *Chitonidæ* or *Polyplacophora*, but in recent systems it is restricted to a small group of species. (*b*) A member of the genus *Chiton* or family *Chitonidæ*.—**Dorian chiton**, the form of tunic typical among branches of the Dorian race, but not confined to them. In its characteristic form it was a rectangular piece of woolen stuff, sleeveless, fastened on the shoulders with buckles, usually worn with a belt, more or less open on the right side, and extending to about the middle of the thigh. See cut under *Artemis*.—**Ionian chiton**, the

form of tunic typical among the Ionians. It was voluminous, usually made of fine linen, either with or without sleeves of various form, and fell in numerous folds from the shoulders to the feet. It was very commonly so long that it was necessary, in order to keep it from trailing on the ground, to pull it up through a girdle at the waist,

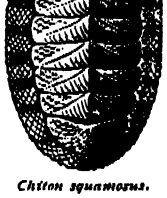
Ionian Chiton.—Tanagra figurine, Berlin Museum.

or to fold it over toward the outside at the top, so that a portion hung down from the shoulders to the waist, forming a double covering. (See *diploidion*.) The Ionian chiton was the form worn by the women of Athens.

**Chitonacea** (ki-tō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiton*, 2 (*a*), + *-acea*.] Same as *Chitonidæ*.

**chitonid** (kī′tō-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chitonidæ*.

**Chitonidæ** (ki-ton′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1837), < *Chiton*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the chitons, the anomalous character of which has caused them to be classed as a suborder, *Polyplacophora*, or as a group of a higher grade, *Amphomœa*.



*Chiton squamosus.*

*Chiton spinosus.*

They differ from all other mollusks in having a bilaterally symmetrical body covered with a number (in typical forms 8) of separate overlapping plates or valves, thus exhibiting the nearest approach to the vermiform or articulated type of structure. There are no eyes and no tentacles, and the gills and kidneys are paired. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world adhering to rocks like limpets. The leading genera are *Chiton* and *Cryptoplax*. Also called *Chitonacea*.

**chitra** (chit′rä), *n.* [Hind., < Skt. *chitra*, bright, variegated, spotted, < √ *chit*, look at, notice. Cf. *chital*, *chintz*[1], *chetah*.] 1. The spotted hog-deer of India. Also spelled *chittra*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of turtles, of the family *Trionychidæ*. *C. indica* is an enormous species, weighing sometimes 240 pounds, found in the Ganges and other rivers.

**Chitridæ** (chit′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chitra*, 2, + *-idæ*.] In Gray's system of classification, a family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Chitra*, containing a few southern Asiatic and African forms usually referred to *Trionychidæ*. The margin of the disk is expanded, flexible, and without any bones; the head is depressed; the eyes are near the end of the beak; the skull is oblong and thin, with a forehead longer than the face; and the palate is flat. Preferably written *Chitridæ*.

**chittack** (chit′ak), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian weight about equal to 1 ounce, 17 pennyweights, 12 grains troy, in the Bengal bazaars, used as a liquid measure.

**chittagong** (chit′a-gong), *n.* [< *Chittagong*, a district and town of eastern India.] A variety of domestic fowl, of large size, belonging to the Malayan type.

**chittagong-wood** (chit′a-gong-wud), *n.* The wood of *Chickrassia tabularis*, a fine meliaceous tree of India and Burma. It is close-grained, light-colored, and elegantly veined, and is much used for cabinet-work. Some other woods receive the same name.

**chittah** (chit′ä), *n.* Same as *chita*.

**chittam-wood** (chit′am-wud), *n.* The *Rhus cotinoides*, a rare tree of northern Alabama, with soft light wood of a rich orange color. It is used as material for fences, and yields a clear orange dye.

**chitter**[1] (chit′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *chiteren*, chatter, chirp as a bird, an imitative variation of *chateren*, chatter: see *chatter*, and cf. *twitter*.] To chirp; twitter.

Any swalwe *chiterynge* on a berne.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 72.

Though he crye to Cryst thanne with kene wille, I leue
His ledne [voice] be in owre lordes ere lyke a pyes *chiterynge*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 253.

I *chitter*, chirp, and syng.
*Kendall*, Flowers of Epigrams.

**chitter**[2] (chit′ėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a modification of *chatter* through the influence of *shiver*, formerly *chiver;* the teeth are said to *chatter* when one *shivers* with cold. Cf. *chitter*[1].] 1. To shiver; shake, as with cold. *Ramsay*.—2. To chatter. [Scotch in both senses.]

**chitter**[3] (chit′ėr), *n.* [Cf. *chit*[4].] 1. In *coal-mining*, a seam of coal separated from another by a thin band of shale or clay. [Leicestershire, Eng.]—2. A thin stratum of clay ironstone. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

**chitterling** (chit′ėr-ling), *n.* [Also contr. *chitling* (cf. E. dial. *chittern*, part of the entrails of a goose); < ME. *chitterlinge*, spelled *chyterlynge*, *chyterlyng*, prob. allied to Sc. *kite* = LG. *kēit*, *kite*, belly: see *kite*[3]. Cf. G. *kutteln*, entrails; Goth. *kwithus*, belly.] 1. In *cookery*, part of the frill-like small intestine, as of swine, fried for food; also, a kind of sausage: generally used in the plural. Also *chitling*.

His warped ear hung o'er the strings,
Which was but souse to *chitterlings*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. ii. 20.

2†. The frill to the breast of a shirt.

Of an Italian waist, we make an English petycoate; of a French ruffe, an English *chytterling*.
*Gascoigne*, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

**chittra**, *n.* See *chitra*, 1.

**chittul**, *n.* See *chital*.

**chitty**[1] (chit′i), *a.* [< *chit*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of chits or sprouts.—2†. Afflicted with warts or pimples.

**chitty**[2]† (chit′i), *a.* [< *chit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Childish; like a pert young girl.

**chitty**[3], *n.* See *chit*[6].

**chitty-face**†, *a.* See *chitty-faced*[2].

**chitty-faced**[1]† (chit′i-fāst), *a.* [< *chitty*[1], 2, + *face* + *-ed*[2].] Pimply-faced.

**chitty-faced**[2]†, **chitty-face**† (chit′i-fāst, -fās), *a.* [Appar. < *chitty*[2] + *faced*, *face*.] Having a childish face; baby-faced.

The peaking, *chitty-face* page.
*Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

**chivache**†, **chivachie**†, *n.* See *chevachie*.

**chival**†, *n.* See *cheval*.

**chivalresque** (shiv-al-resk′), *a.* [< F. *chevalresque* (= Cat. *caballeresc* = Sp. *caballeresco* = It. *cavalleresco*), < *chevalerie*, chivalry, + *-esque*.] Pertaining or relating to chivalry; characterized by chivalry; chivalrous.

Some warrior in a *chivalresque* romance.
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, vii. 169.

Nicholas has been called the Don Quixote of Autocracy; . . . failure and mishap could not shake his faith in his ideal, and made no change in his honest, stubborn nature, which was as loyal and *chivalresque* as that of the ill-fated knight of La Mancha.
*D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 438.

**chivalric** (shiv′al-rik), *a.* [< *chivalry* + *-ic*.] Partaking of the character of chivalry; chivalrous; knightly.

His [De Puy's] mind [was] naturally of a *chivalric* and warlike bent.
*Porter*, Hist. Knights of Malta.

**chivalrous** (shiv′al-rus), *a.* [< ME. *chivalrous*, *chivalerous*, *chevalrous*, < OF. **chevalerous*, *chevalereux* (= Pr. *cavalairos* = Sp. *caballeroso* = Pg. *cavalleiroso*), knightly, < *chevalier*, knight: see *chevalier* and *chivalry*.] 1. Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry.

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise.
*Spenser*, F. Q.

A fourth [in Milton's catalogue of names] brings before us the splendid phantoms of *chivalrous* romance, the tropbied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

2. Having the high qualities characteristic or supposed to be characteristic of chivalry; having or exhibiting high courage; knightly; gallant, magnanimous, etc.

No *chyualrus* chiftan may chere hym.
*York Plays*, p. 321.

The most puissant and *chivalrous* prince that ever appeared since Alexander the Great.
*Bp. Lowth*, To Warburton.

**chivalrously** (shiv′al-rus-li), *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.

**chivalrousness** (shiv′al-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being chivalrous; nobility of spirit; magnanimity; gallantry.

**chivalry** (shiv′al-ri), *n.* [The pronunciation of this word and *chivalrous*, etc., prop. with initial *ch* (i. e., *tsh*), has been altered to suit the mod. F. *chevalier*, etc. (with initial *sh*); < ME. *chivalrie*, *chevalrie*, < OF. *chevalerie*, F. *chevalerie* (= Pr. *cavalaria*, *cavalayria* = Sp. *caballeria* = Pg. *cavallaria* = It. *cavalleria*, > F. *cavalerie*, > E. *cavalry*, q. v.), knighthood, horsemanship, < *chevalier*, a horseman, < *cheval*, a horse: see *cheval*, *chevalier*, and *cavalier*.] 1. Knighthood; the medieval system of military privileges, with its peculiar honorary titles and aristocratic limitations of honorable position to the possessors of those titles, founded upon the several degrees of military service rendered on horseback. See *knight*.

The age of *Chivalry* has gone. An age of Humanity has come. The Horse, whose importance, more than human, gave the name to that early period of gallantry and war, now yields his foremost place to Man.
*Sumner*, Orations, I. 196.

*Chivalry* [may be considered] as embodying the Middle-Age conception of the ideal life of the only class outside the clergy who had any real power, the knights.
*Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., xii.

2. That which pertains to knighthood; the usages and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood; the ideal qualifications of a knight, collectively, as courtesy, generosity, valor, and dexterity in arms; the ideal of knighthood.

Ffor hym be-hoveth to be of soche *chiualrie*, and so a-uenturouse, that he come by hym-self and enquere after the seint Graal that my feire doughter kepeth.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 520.

The glory of our Troy doth this day lie
On his fair worth, and single *chivalry*.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4.

The *chivalry*
That dares the right, and disregards alike
The yea and nay o' the world.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 202.

3†. A knightly adventure, exploit, or mode of action.

Thei hane doon many feire *chiualries* and yoven many grete strokes, that thei ought to be comended and preised of all the worlde that ther-of heren speke.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 209.

Acts more dangerous, but less famous, because they were but private *chivalries*.
*Sir P. Sidney*.

4. An order or a body of knights; knights or warriors collectively; any company of illustrious warriors.

Thei of the town loste the pray and theire horse, and the moste parte of theire *chiualrie*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

The Red-sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian *chivalry*.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 307.

Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy *chivalry*.
*Campbell*, Hohenlinden.

5. In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service—that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to the lord. See *knight-service* and *tenure*.—**Court of Chivalry**, a court established by Edward III. of England, of which the lord high constable and the earl marshal of England were joint judges. When both judges were present, it took cognizance of criminal cases, generally in a summary manner; when held before the earl marshal alone, it was merely a court of honor. It is now in abeyance, except as represented in the Heralds' College by the earl marshal's court.—**Guardian in chivalry**. See *guardian*.

**chive**[1]† (chīv), *n.* [A var. of *shive*. Cf. LG. *scheve*, the shives or fragments of stalk, as of hemp or flax, that fall off in dressing.] 1. A piece cut off.

Give me a *chive* of your bread, my love,
A bottle of your wine.
*The Jolly Goshawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 290).

2. In *bot.*, the filament which supports the anther of a flower; a stamen. *Ray*.

**chive**[2] (chīv), *n.* Same as *cive*.

**chive-garlic** (chīv′gär′lik), *n.* Same as *cive*.

**chiven**, *n.* Same as *cheven*.

**chiver** (chiv′ėr), *v. i.* Scotch and older English form of *shiver*[2].

**chivey**, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy*.

**chiviatite** (chiv′i-a-tīt), *n.* [< *Chiviato* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, from Chiviato in Peru.

**chiving** (chiv′ing), *n.* Same as *cheven*.

**chivy**, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy*.

**chizzel**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chisel*[1].

**Chladni's figures.** See *nodal*.

**chladnite** (klad′nit), *n.* [< E. F. F. *Chladni* (1756–1827), a German writer on acoustics and on meteors, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of enstatite, consisting of pure magnesium silicate, and occurring in the meteorite of Bishopville, South Carolina, which fell in March, 1843.

**chlæna** (klē'nä), *n.*; pl. *chlænæ* (-nē). [< Gr. χλαῖνα = L. *læna*, a cloak, mantle: see *læna*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a warm shaggy mantle of wool, protecting the wearer from cold and rain. It was equivalent to the Roman læna (which see).

**Chlæniidæ** (klē-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlænius* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Chlænius*. *Kirby*, 1837.

**Chlænius** (klē'ni-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of adephagous beetles, referred to the family *Carabidæ*, or made the type of a family *Chlæniidæ*. They are of medium size and usually purplish or of greenish bronzed color, and have an odor like that of morocco leather. *C. sericeus* and *C. tomentosus* are two species of the United States.

**chlak** (klak), *n.* [Heb.] In Hebrew chronology, a unit of time, equal to the 1080th part of an hour, or 3⅓ seconds.

**chlamydate** (klam'i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *chlamys* (*chlamyd-*), a mantle (see *chlamys*), + *-ate*¹.] Provided with a mantle or pallium, as a mollusk; palliate: the opposite of *achlamydate*.

The *chlamydate* Branchiogasteropods are usually provided with branchiæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 437.

**chlamydeous** (kla-mid'ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), a mantle (envelop), + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the floral envelop of a plant.

**chlamydes**, *n.* Plural of *chlamys*.

**Chlamydoconcha** (klam"i-dō-kong'kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), a mantle, + κόγχη, shell.] The typical genus of the family *Chlamydoconchidæ*. The only known species is *C. orcutti*, of California. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

**Chlamydoconchidæ** (klam"i-dō-kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoconcha* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelecypods or lamellibranchs, based on the genus *Chlamydoconcha*, having the shell rudimentary and internal, and without muscular or pallial impressions, adductors, hinge, or teeth. Also *Chlamydoconchæ*. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

**Chlamydodera** (klam-i-dod'ē-rä), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), first used in the contr. form *Chlamydera* (J. Gould, 1840); < Gr. χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), a mantle, + δέρη, neck.] A genus of oscine passerine birds of Australia, of the family *Oriolidæ* and subfamily *Ptilonorhynchinæ*; the spotted bower-birds. There are four species, *C. maculata, guttata, nuchalis*, and *cerviniventris*.

**Chlamydodon** (kla-mid'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1835), < Gr. χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), a mantle, + ὀδών, Ionic for ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Chlamydodontidæ*, having the body rounded behind and a distinct annular border of the restricted ciliate area. *C. mnemosyne* is a species which inhabits salt water.

**Chlamydodontidæ** (klam'i-dō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Chlamydodon*. They are free-swimming animalcules of ovate form, with convex dorsal and flattened ventral surface, and with elastic or indurated cuticle, more or less completely clothed on the ventral aspect with fine vibratile cilia. The oral aperture opens on the ventral surface, and is succeeded by a tubular pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a cylindrical bundle of corneous rods or by a simple horny tube. There is no stylate appendage or fascicle of caudal setæ at the posterior extremity.

**Chlamydophoridæ** (klam'i-dō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of armadillos, represented by the genus *Chlamydophorus*. The cephalic and dorsal portions of the carapace are continuous, the entire upper surface of the animal being covered with a buckler of numerous similar zones widening to near the end, the hinder part of the body appearing as if truncate and covered with a special armature or pelvic buckler of plates concentrically arranged around the tail, which is small, and curved under and partly connected with the pelvis. The feet are as in other armadillos, especially the xenurines; the head is broad, and the ears are small and far apart. These are the smallest known armadillos, *C. truncatus* being only about 6 inches long.

**Chlamydophorus** (klam-i-dof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., first used in the contr. form *Chlamyphorus* (Richard Harlan, 1825), < Gr. χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), a cloak, + φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] The typical and only genus of armadillos of the family *Chlamydophoridæ*; the pichiciagos, or truncated armadillos, of which there are two species, *C. truncatus* and *C. retusus*, inhabiting the Argentine Republic and also Bolivia. See *pichiciago*.

**Chlamydosaurus** (klam"i-dō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < Gr. χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), a cloak, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of strobilosaurian acrodont lacertilians, of the family *Agamidæ*, natives of Australia; the frill-lizards. The *C. kingi* has a curious crenated membrane-like ruff or tippet round its neck, which lies back in plaits upon the body when the animal is tranquil, but which is elevated when it is irritated or frightened. Its head is large in proportion to its body. A full-grown specimen is about 3 feet in length. See cut under *frill-lizard*.

**chlamydoselachian** (klam"i-dō-se-lā'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

**Chlamydoselachidæ** (klam"i-dō-se-lak'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoselachus* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Chlamydoselachus*, having an extremely long slender form, like an eel, six gill-slits, a broad opercular fold continued across the throat, a wide terminal mouth, no nictitating membrane, and one dorsal fin situated opposite the anal, behind the ventrals.

**Chlamydoselachus** (klam"i-dō-sel'ą-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), cloak, + σέλαχος, any cartilaginous fish, a shark.] The typical genus of selachians of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*. *C. anguineus* is a remarkable species of Japan, having an eel-like body 6 feet long and scarcely 4 inches thick.

**chlamydospore** (klam'i-dō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), mantle, + σπορά, seed, = E. *spore*.] 1. The reproductive organ in some fungi: so called on account of its being invested by two very distinct envelops. In the common *Mucor* chlamydospores are formed by the condensation and transformation of the protoplasm in or at the ends of the mycelial thread.

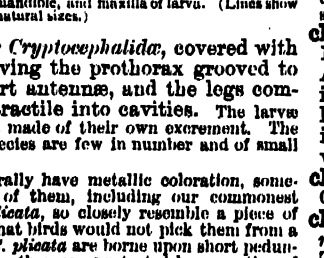
2. In *zoöl.*, a coated or covered spore; a spore with its own investment: opposed to *gymnospore*.

Each spore . . . has its own protective envelope, . . . [and] is distinguished as a *chlamydospore*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 837.

**Chlamydophorus** (kla-mif'ō-rus), *n.* See *Chlamydophorus*.

**chlamys** (klā'mis), *n.*; pl. *chlamydes* (-mi-dēz). [L., < Gr. χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), a cloak, mantle.] 1. In *anc. Gr. costume*, a form of mantle which left both arms free, worn especially by equestrians, hunters, and travelers, and by soldiers. The chlamys, which was much smaller than the himation, consisted of an oblong piece of stuff having three straight sides and one long side curved outward. It was worn by bringing the two ends of the straight side opposite the curved side together around the neck, and fastening them with a buckle or fibula. The buckle was pulled around to the front, to either shoulder, or to the back, to suit the convenience of the wearer. The extremities of the curved side were weighted so as to hang vertically; and when the chlamys was caught together on one shoulder, as it was commonly worn, these hanging ends were likened to wings by the old writers. The paludamentum of the later Roman emperors was called *chlamys* by the Greeks.

The *chlamys* [in the sculptures of the Mausoleum] floating behind the Amazon on horseback adds to its simplicity a massiveness of fold and general form beyond anything to be seen in similarly floating drapery on the other slabs.
*A. S. Murray*, [Greek Sculpture, II. 299.



*Chlamys plicata.*

*a*, egg; *b*, larva taken from the case; *c*, beetle; *d*, pupa; *e*, larva in case; *f*, *g*, *h*, leg, mandible, and maxilla of larva. (Lines show natural sizes.)

2. A purple cope; one of the pontifical vestments. — 3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* or *Cryptocephalidæ*, covered with tuberosities, having the prothorax grooved to receive the short antennæ, and the legs compressed and retractile into cavities. The larvæ live in sacs or cases made of their own excrement. The North American species are few in number and of small size.

The species generally have metallic coloration, sometimes dull; some of them, including our commonest species, *Chlamys plicata*, so closely resemble a piece of caterpillar's dung that birds would not pick them from a leaf. The eggs of *C. plicata* are borne upon short pedicles, and . . . before they are protected by a coating of excrement or secretion by the female, they are greedily sought for and devoured by the males.
*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 322.

(*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks: synonymous with *Pecten*. *Bolton*, 1798; *Meyerle*, 1830.

**chlanis** (klā'nis), *n.*; pl. *chlanides* (-ni-dēz). [Gr. χλανίς, a mantle. Cf. *chlæna*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a small mantle of light stuff, apparently a small chlæna, worn by women.

**Chlidonia** (kli-dō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χλιδών, an ornament, bracelet or anklet.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Chlidoniidæ*. — 2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schaeffer*, 1838.

**Chlidoniidæ** (klid-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlidonia*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, with zoœcium composed of upright, free, segmented stems, springing from a stolonate network. From the segments, after the first bifurcation, arise lateral branches, consisting of chains of zoœcia springing from the back near the summit.

**chloanthite** (klō-an'thīt), *n.* [< Gr. χλόη, verdure, + ἄνθος, flower, + *-ite*².] A nickel arsenid, occurring in tin-white to steel-gray isometric crystals and masses, closely allied to the cobalt arsenid smaltite.

**chloasma** (klō-az'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *χλόασμα, < χλοάζειν, be or become green, < χλόη, verdure, grass: see *chlor-*, *chlorin*, etc.] Literally, greenness; in *pathol.*, a name for a cutaneous affection characterized by patches of a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the pityriasis versicolor, occurring most frequently on the neck, breast, abdomen, and groin. The name is also applied less definitely to a number of brownish discolorations.

**Chloëphaga** (klō-ef'ą-gą), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1838), < Gr. χλοηφάγος, grass-eating, < χλόη, verdure, grass, + φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of South American geese, of the subfamily *Anserinæ* and the family *Anatidæ*, containing such species as the Magellanic goose, *C. magellanica*. There are about 6 species.

**chlor-, chloro-.** [NL., etc., *chlor-*, *chloro-*, < Gr. χλωρός, contr. of χλοερός, pale-green, like young grass, yellowish-green, greenish-yellow, < χλόη, verdure, young grass or corn, greens, vegetables, χλόος, contr. χλοῦς, a yellowish-green color, pale green, paleness, = L. *helvus*, light yellow, = Skt. *hari*, yellow, = E. *yellow*, q. v.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chloro-* before consonants), meaning 'green' or 'greenish' or 'yellowish-green' (see etymology). In some words it represents English *chlorin*.

**chloracetate** (klō-ras'e-tāt), *n.* [< *chloracet*(*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of chloracetic acid.

**chloracetic** (klō-ra-set'ik), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *acetic*.] Derived from chlorin and acetic acid. — **Chloracetic acid**, an acid produced by the substitution of one, two, or three atoms of chlorin for hydrogen in acetic acid. It combines with bases, forming chloracetates.

**chloragogic** (klō-ra-goj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. χλωρός, pale-green, + ἀγωγή, a leading, conducting, < ἄγειν, lead.] A term applied to certain peculiarly modified perivisceral cells of some annelids, as earthworms, developed in connection with the intestines, the nephridia, etc.

The distribution of the *chloragogic* cells is indicated by the dotting on the terminal section of the nephridium.
*Beddard*, Trans. Zoöl. Soc., 1890, XII. 68.

**chloral** (klō'ral), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *al*(*cohol*).] A colorless mobile liquid ($CCl_3.CHO$), having an agreeable pungent smell and biting taste, first prepared by Liebig from chlorin and alcohol, afterward by Städeler by the action of chlorin on starch. The hydrate of chloral ($CCl_3.CH(OH)_2$), as now prepared, is a white crystalline substance having a pungent odor and an acrid taste. In contact with alkalis it separates into chloroform and formic acid. In medicine it is used as a hypnotic, and in doses of from 15 to 30 grains usually produces calm sleep, which lasts for several hours, and is not followed by unpleasant effects, such as frequently attend the use of morphine. In overdoses it paralyzes the nerve-centers, arresting respiration and the action of the heart, and causes death. When used continuously it may produce very serious effects on the system.

**chloralism** (klō'ral-izm), *n.* [< *chloral* + *-ism*.] 1. The habit or practice of using chloral. — 2. A diseased state of the system marked by varying symptoms arising from the incautious or habitual use of chloral. In extreme cases it is marked by moral degradation similar to that which characterizes alcoholism.

**chloralist** (klō'ral-ist), *n.* [< *chloral* + *-ist*.] One addicted to the use of chloral.

**chloralize** (klō'ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloralized*, ppr. *chloralizing*. [< *chloral* + *-ize*.] To affect with chloral; bring under the influence of chloral.

**chloraloin** (klō-ral'ō-in), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + ἀλόη, aloes, + *-in*².] A yellow non-crystalline substance derived from barbaloin by replacing six hydrogen atoms with chlorin.

**chloralum** (klō'ral-um), *n.* [< *chlor*(*id*) + *alum*(*inium*).] An antiseptic preparation containing aluminium chlorid, prepared by treating slightly roasted porcelain clay with crude muriatic acid. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 162.

**chloranil, chloranile** (klō'ran-il), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *anil*(*ine*).] A compound ($C_6Cl_4O_2$) produced by the action of chlorin on aniline, phenol, salicin, and other allied bodies. It forms pale-yellow pearly scales. By dissolving it in caustic potash, potassium chloranilate is formed.

**chloranilic** (klō-rạ-nil'ik), *a.* [< *chloranil* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chloranil. — **chloranilic acid**, $C_6Cl_2O_2(OH)_2$, an acid derived from chloranil by the action upon it of mineral acids. It forms red shining scales.

**Chloranthus** (klō-ran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of shrubs and perennial herbs, of the natural order *Piperaceæ*, of which there are about a dozen Asiatic species. They possess bitter, aromatic, and tonic properties, and *C. officinalis* especially is employed in Java in the treatment of fevers, etc.

**chloranthy** (klō'ran-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] Same as *chlorosis*, 2 (*b*).

**chlorastrolite** (klō-ras'trō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, pale-green, + *ἀστρον*, a star, + *λίθος*, a stone.] An impure variety of compact prehnite, forming nodules in the amygdaloid of Isle Royale, Lake Superior. It has a delicate green color and radiated or stellate structure, and takes a high polish.

**chlorate** (klō'rāt), *n.* [< *chlor(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of chloric acid. The chlorates are closely analogous to the nitrates. They are decomposed by a red heat, nearly all of them being converted into metallic chlorids, with evolution of pure oxygen. They deflagrate with inflammable substances with such facility that an explosion is produced by slight causes. The chlorates of sodium and potassium are used in medicine.

**chlore** (klōr), *v. t.* [< *chlor(in).*] In *dyeing*, to subject to the action or influence of chlorin. See extract.

Steam *chloring* consists in passing the goods first through a very weak solution of bleaching-powder, and immediately after through a large tank filled with steam; the moist heat sets the chlorine (hypochlorous acid) free, and thereby causes the oxidation of the small quantity of coloring matter adhering to the white portions of the fabric.
*W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 310.

**chloretic** (klō-ret'ik), *a.* Same as *chloritic.*

**chlorhydric** (klōr-hī'drik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic.*] Same as *hydrochloric.*

**chloric** (klō'rik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds. — **Chloric acid**, a colorless syrupy liquid ($HClO_3$) having a very acid reaction, produced by decomposing barium chlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is an unstable body, easily decomposed, but forms salts which are comparatively stable. — **Chloric ether.** (*a*) Ethyl chlorid, a volatile liquid ($C_2H_5Cl$) obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product. It is also termed *hydrochloric ether.* (*b*) A name given to spirits of chloroform, consisting of chloroform 1 part, alcohol 9 parts. *U. S. Ph.*

**chlorid, chloride** (klō'rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-id*[1], *-ide*[1].] 1. A binary compound of chlorin with another element. Formerly called *muriate.* — 2. In *mining*, the common name throughout the Cordilleran region of ores which contain silver chlorid, or horn-silver (cerargyrite), in valuable amount.

**chloridate** (klō'ri-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridated*, ppr. *chloridating.* [< *chlorid* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *chloridize*, 2.

**chloride,** *n.* See *chlorid.*

**chloridic** (klō-rid'ik), *a.* [< *chlorid* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chlorid.

**chloridize** (klō'ri-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridized*, ppr. *chloridizing.* [< *chlorid* + *-ize.*] 1. In *metal.*, to convert into a chlorid: a common metallurgic treatment of silver ores, effected by roasting them with salt. — 2. In *photog.*, to cover with a chlorid, specifically with chlorid of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun. Also *chloridate.*

**chlorimeter, chlorimetric,** etc. See *chlorometer*, etc.

**chlorin, chlorine** (klō'rin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow (see *chlor-*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, Cl; atomic weight, 35.45. An elementary gaseous substance contained in common salt, from which it is liberated by the action of sulphuric acid and manganese dioxid. Chlorin has a yellowish-green color and a peculiar smell, and irritates the nostrils very violently when inhaled, as also the trachea and lungs. It exercises a corrosive action upon organic tissues. It is not combustible, though it supports the combustion of many bodies, and indeed spontaneously burns several. In combination with other elements it forms chlorids, which serve most important uses in many manufacturing processes. It can be liquefied by cold and pressure. It is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, this property belonging to it through its strong affinity for hydrogen. Hence in the manufacture of bleaching-powder (chlorid of lime) it is used in immense quantities. When applied to moistened colored fabrics, it acts by decomposing the moisture present, the oxygen of which then destroys the coloring matter of the material. It is a valuable disinfectant when it can be conveniently applied, as in the form of chlorid of lime. See *calx chlorata*, under *calx*[1]. — **Chlorin process**, in *metal.*, a process extensively used for separating gold from silver. It is based upon the fact that gold at a red heat has no affinity for chlorin, the chlorid of gold being reduced to the metallic state by heat alone, while this is not true of the metals with which the gold is usually alloyed.

**chlorinate** (klō'ri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinated*, ppr. *chlorinating.* [< *chlorin* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *chlorinize.*

**chlorinated** (klō'ri-nā-ted), *a.* [Pp. of *chlorinate*, *v.*] In *chem.*, containing one or more equivalents of chlorin.

**chlorination** (klō-ri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *chlorinate*: see *-ation.*] The act or process of subjecting to the action of chlorin. — **Chlorination process**, in *metal.*, a method of separating gold from quartz and arsenical or common pyrites, as well as from various residua obtained in metallurgical operations, invented by Plattner and introduced in Germany in 1851. The process is based upon the power possessed by chlorin gas of transforming metallic gold into a chlorid, in which condition it can easily be dissolved out by water, and afterward precipitated in the metallic form.

**chlorine,** *n.* See *chlorin.*

**chlorinize** (klō'ri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinized*, ppr. *chlorinizing.* [< *chlorin* + *-ize.*] To combine or otherwise treat with chlorin. Also *chlorinate, chlorize.*

Becquerel preferred to *chlorinize* the plate by immersion.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 834.

**chloriodic** (klōr-i-od'ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *iod(ine)* + *-ic.*] Compounded of chlorin and iodine.

**chloriodine** (klōr-ī'ọ-din), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *iodine.*] A compound of chlorin and iodine.

**chloris** (klō'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρίς* (in Aristotle), a bird, yellow underneath, about the size of a lark, perhaps the yellow wagtail, < *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] 1. An Aristotelian name of some small greenish bird: subsequently applied, both generically and specifically, to the European greenfinch, *Chloris* of Moehring, 1752, *Loxia chloris* of Linnæus, 1766, now usually called *Ligurinus chloris.* — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of warblers: synonymous with *Parula. Boie*, 1826.

**chlorisatic** (klō-ri-sat'ik), *a.* [< *chlorisat(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or producing chlorisatin: as, *chlorisatic* acid.

**chlorisatin** (klō-ris'ạ-tin), *n.* [< (*penta*)*chlor*(*id*) + *isatin.*] A substitution product ($C_8H_4ClNO$) prepared by the action of phosphorous pentachlorid on isatin. It forms orange-yellow transparent crystals of bitter taste, scarcely soluble in cold water.

**chlorite** (klō'rīt), *n.* [< L. *chloritis*, < Gr. *χλωρῖτις* (sc. *λίθος*, stone), a grass-green stone, < *χλωρός*, grass-green. In chem. sense, of mod. formation (< *chlor*(*ous*) + *-ite*[2]), but of same ult. elements.] 1. The name of a group of minerals, most of which have a grass-green to olive-green color, and a micaceous structure. Some varieties are massive, consisting of fine scales; others are granular. They are hydrous silicates of aluminium, ferrous iron, and magnesium. 2. In *chem.*, a salt of chlorous acid. The chlorites are remarkable for their strong bleaching and oxidizing properties. — **Chlorite slate**, a rock with slaty or schistose structure, consisting of chlorite, granular or in scales, with a little quartz and feldspar.

**chloritic** (klọ-rit'ik), *a.* [< *chlorite*, 1, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorite: as, *chloritic* sand. Also *chloretic.*

**chloritoid** (klō'ri-toid), *n.* [< *chlorite*, 1, + *-oid.*] A member of the chlorite group of minerals, of a dark-gray to green or black color.

**chlorize** (klō'rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorized*, ppr. *chlorizing.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *-ize.*] Same as *chlorinize.*

**chloro-.** See *chlor-.*

**chlorocalcite** (klō-rọ-kal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + L. *calx* (*calc-*), limestone, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *calcite.*] Calcium chlorid, found in cubic crystals in the Vesuvian lava.

**chlorocarbonic, chlorocarbonous** (klō'rọ-kär-bon'ik, klō-rọ-kär'bọ-nus), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *carbon-ic, -ous.*] Consisting of a compound of chlorin and carbonic oxid ($COCl_2$), formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays.

**chlorochrous** (klō'rọ-krus), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *χρόα*, color.] Having a green color.

**chlorocyanic** (klō'rọ-sī-an'ik), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *cyan*(*ogen*) + *-ic.*] Consisting of chlorin and cyanogen combined: as, *chlorocyanic* acid.

**chlorodyne** (klō'rọ-din), *n.* [< *chloro*(*form*) + (*ano*)*dyne.*] A powerful anodyne remedy, varying somewhat in composition, but containing morphine, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp, flavored with sugar and peppermint.

**chloroform** (klō'rọ-fôrm), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *form*(*yl*).] Trichlormethane, or formyl trichlorid ($CHCl_3$); a volatile colorless liquid, of an agreeable sweetish taste and fragrant smell, and having the specific gravity 1.48. It is prepared by cautiously distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chlorid of lime or bleaching-powder. Its chief use is in medicine as an anesthetic in diseases attended with great pain, in surgical operations, and in childbirth. For this purpose its vapor is inhaled. The inhalation of chloroform first produces slight intoxication; then, frequently, slight muscular contractions, unruliness, and dreaming; then loss of voluntary motion, consciousness, and sensibility, the patient appearing as if sound asleep; and at last, if too much is given, death by failure of the heart or respiration. When skilfully administered, in proper cases, it is a safe anesthetic. Chloroform is slightly inferior to ether in point of safety, but is quicker in its action and not so apt to produce vomiting, so that for certain cases it is preferred. It is a powerful solvent, dissolving resins, wax, iodine, etc., as well as strychnine and other alkaloids. — **Gelatinized chloroform**, chloroform shaken with white of egg until it gelatinizes.

**chloroform** (klō'rọ-fôrm), *v. t.* [< *chloroform*, *n.*] To subject to the influence of chloroform; administer chloroform to, for the purpose of inducing anæsthesia, unconsciousness, or death.

**chloroformic** (klō-rọ-fôr'mik), *a.* [< *chloroform* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or obtained by means of chloroform.

The *chloroformic* and other extracts yielded crystals.
*Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8703.

It [nitrobenzene] is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but when agitated with water, it is in great part separated from its ethereal and *chloroformic* solutions.
*A. S. Taylor*, Med. Jour., p. 154.

**chloroformization** (klō-rọ-fôr-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *chloroform* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of administering chloroform as an anesthetic.

During etherization the warnings of danger are much more evident and more prolonged than during *chloroformization.*
*Encyc. Amer.*, I. 219.

2. In *med.*, the aggregate of anesthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

**chlorofucine** (klō-rọ-fū'sin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + L. *fucus*, red, rouge, + *-ine*[2].] A clear yellow-green coloring matter in plants, belonging to the chlorophyl group and closely resembling in its properties the blue and yellow chlorophyl pigments, but showing a different spectrum. *Sachs.*

**chlorogenate** (klō-rọ-jen'āt), *n.* [< *chlorogen(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of chlorogenic acid.

**chlorogenic** (klō-rọ-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-γενης*, producing (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] Same as *caffeic.*

**chlorogenin** (klō-rọ-jen'in), *n.* [< *chlorogen(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A substance precipitated from madder extract by basic lead acetate. When boiled with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, it forms a green powder.

**chlorohydric** (klō-rọ-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *hydrochloric.*

**chloroid** (klō'roid), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *-oid.* Cf. Gr. *χλωροειδής*, of a greenish look.] Resembling chlorin in action or qualities: as, the *chloroid* pole of a galvanic battery. See *chlorous pole*, under *chlorous.*

**chloroleucite** (klō-rọ-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *λευκός*, white, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *chloroplastid.*

**chloroma** (klō-rō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *chloromata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, a sarcoma or fleshy tumor of a greenish color, occurring usually in the periosteum of the skull.

**chloromelanite** (klō-rọ-mel'ạ-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *μέλας* (*μελαν-*), black, + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green or nearly black variety of jadeite, peculiar in containing some iron replacing part of the alumina, and in having a higher specific gravity. Stone hatchets of this material have been found among the remains of the lake-dwellers in the lake of Neuchâtel.

**chlorometer** (klọ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *chlor*(*id*) + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the decoloring or bleaching powers of a substance, as chlorid of lime or chlorid of potash. Also *chlorimeter.*

**chlorometric** (klō-rọ-met'rik), *a.* [< *chlorometry* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained by chlorometry. Also *chlorimetric.*

**chlorometry** (klọ-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *chlorometer* + *-y.*] The process for testing the decoloring power of any combination of chlorin, but especially of the commercial articles, the chlorids of lime, potash, and soda. Also *chlorimetry.*

**chloropal** (klōr-ō'pal), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *opal.*] A hydrated silicate of iron, of a conchoidal fracture and earthy structure, and varying from yellow to green in color.

**Chloropeltidea** (klō'rọ-pel-tid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chloropeltis* + *-idea.*] In Stein's system (1878),

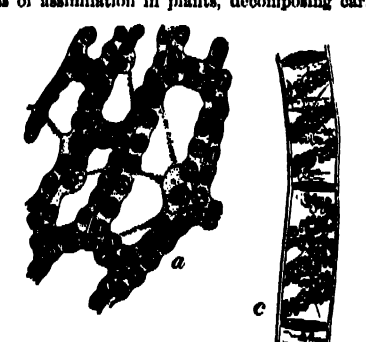
a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Chloropeltis*, *Cryptoglena*, and *Phacus*.

**Chloropeltis** (klō-rō-pel'tis), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein, 1878), < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of the family *Chloropeltidea*, related to *Phacus* (which see), but differing by the presence of a conical anterior prolongation, perforated at the apex by the oral aperture. *P. ovum* and *P. hispidula* are species of this genus.

**chlorophæite** (klō-rō-fē'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *φαιός*, dusky, blackish, + *-ite*².] A hydrous iron silicate sometimes found in amygdaloidal trap-rocks. It is translucent and of a green color when newly broken, but soon becomes black and opaque. Also spelled *chloropheite*.

**chlorophane** (klō'rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *-φανής*, evident, < *φαίνειν*, show.] 1. A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated. —2. A greenish-yellow coloring matter contained in the retina of the eye.

**chlorophyl, chlorophyll** (klō'rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum*, < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The green coloring matter of plants; also, the substance within the mass of protoplasm which is colored by this matter. The former is distinguished as chlorophyl pigment, the latter as the chlorophyl grain or granule. Chlorophyl grains occur in the green parts of all plants, and are rarely found in cells that are not exposed to the light. In some of the lower cryptogamic plants they occupy and color the whole protoplasmic mass; in others they form bands or stellate shapes; but ordinarily they appear as minute rounded granules embedded in the protoplasm. These granules are the essential agent in the process of assimilation in plants, decomposing carbonic




*a*. Chlorophyl grains in the leaf of a moss (*Funaria hygrometrica*). *b*. Stellate chlorophyl bodies in a cell of an alga (*Zygnema cruciatum*). *c*. Spiral bands of chlorophyl in cells of an alga (*Spirogyra longata*). (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

acid and water under the action of sunlight, with the evolution of oxygen and the formation of starch or other carbon compounds. The chlorophyl pigment may be extracted from the granules by alcohol and other solvents, and appears when dry as a green resin-like powder. In solution it may be separated into two portions, one of a yellow color (*xanthophyl*), the other blue or greenish-blue (*cyanophyl*, or *phyllocyanin*). The change of color in leaves in autumn is due to the breaking up and various transformation of this pigment. In the etiolation or blanching of plants by exclusion of light the chlorophyl granules lose their color and finally become merged in the protoplasm, from which they are again developed by exposure to light and warmth. See also cut under *Paramecium*.

**chlorophyllaceous** (klō'rō-fi-lā'shius), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-aceous*.] 1. In *bot.*, of the nature of or containing chlorophyl.—2. In *zoöl.*, having green endochrome: as, the *chlorophyllaceous* series of infusorians. *S. Kent.*

Also *chlorophylliferous*, *chlorophylligerous*, *chlorophyllous*.

**chlorophyllan** (klō-rō-fil'an), *n.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, a substance obtained in the form of green crystals by the evaporation of a purified solution of chlorophyl pigment in alcohol.

**chlorophyllian** (klō-rō-fil'i-an), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-i-an*.] Pertaining to chlorophyl; containing chlorophyl: as, "*chlorophyllian* cells," *Allman*.

**chlorophylliferous** (klō'rō-fi-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorophyllaceous*.

**chlorophylligenous** (klō'rō-fi-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Producing or produced by chlorophyl; dependent upon the action or presence of chlorophyl.

**chlorophylligerous** (klō'rō-fi-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorophyllaceous*.

**chlorophyllite** (klō-rō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*².] A green micaceous mineral from Unity in the State of Maine, allied to fahlunite.

**chlorophylloid** (klō-rō-fil'oid), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-oid*.] Resembling chlorophyl.

**chlorophyllous** (klō-rō-fil'us), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorophyllaceous*.

These cells contain very little or no *chlorophyllous* protoplasm. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 23.

**chloropicrin** (klō-rō-pik'rin), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *πικρός*, sharp, pungent, + *-in*².] A pungent colorless liquid ($CNO_2Cl_3$), the vapor of which attacks the eyes powerfully. It is prepared by the action of bleaching-powder on picric acid or of nitric acid on chloral. Also called *nitrochloroform*.

**chloroplastid** (klō-rō-plas'tid), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *πλαστός*, verbal n. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold, + *-id*¹.] In *bot.*, a chlorophyl granule. Also called *chloroleucite*.

**chloroplatinic** (klō'rō-pla-tin'ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *platin(um)* + *-ic*.] Compounded of chlorin and platinum.—**Chloroplatinic acid**, $H_2PtCl_6$, an acid, usually called *platinum chlorid*, obtained by dissolving platinum in aqua regia, and evaporating this solution till all nitric acid is expelled. It crystallizes in brownish-red prisms which are very deliquescent. It forms double salts by replacement of its hydrogen by metals, and is largely used in laboratories as a reagent.

**Chlorops** (klō'rops), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *ὤψ*, the eye.] A genus of dichætous dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. *C. lineata* is an example. See *corn-fly*.

**Chloropsis** (klō-rop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1826), < Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *ὄψις*, view.] An extensive genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Timeliidæ* and subfamily *Brachypodinæ*; the green bulbuls. The numerous species range throughout southern Asia and to the Philippines. The genus is usually called *Phyllornis* (which see).

**Chloroscombrinæ** (klō'rō-skom-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chloroscombrus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Carangidæ*, represented by the genus *Chloroscombrus*. The premaxillaries are protractile; the pectoral fins long and falcate; the anal fin like the second dorsal and longer than the abdomen; the maxillary with a supplemental bone; the body much compressed; the back and abdomen trenchant; and the dorsal outline less strongly curved than the ventral. Two wide-ranging species are known.

**chloroscombrine** (klō-rō-skom'brin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chloroscombrinæ*.

II. *n.* A carangoid fish of the subfamily *Chloroscombrinæ*.

**Chloroscombrus** (klō-rō-skom'brus), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1858), < Gr. *χλωρός*, yellowish-green, + *σκόμβρος*, a scomber: see *scomber*.] The typical genus of *Chloroscombrinæ*.

**chlorosis** (klō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, + *-osis*. Cf. Gr. *χλωρότης*, greenness, paleness.] 1. The greensickness, a peculiar form of anemia or bloodlessness which affects young women at or near the period of puberty. It is characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, amenorrhœa, weakness, languor, palpitation, dyspepsia, depraved appetite, etc.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Etiolation. The term is sometimes limited to the blanching which occasionally occurs in plants from lack of iron, an element which is found to be essential to the formation and green color of chlorophyl granules. (*b*) A transformation of the ordinarily colored parts of a flower into green leaf-like or sepal-like organs, as in what are known as "green roses." Also called *chloranthy*.—**Egyptian chlorosis**, a disease caused by the presence of a nematoid worm, *Dochmius duodenalis*, in the small intestines.

**chlorosperm** (klō'rō-spėrm), *n.* An alga belonging to the group *Chlorospermeæ*.

**chlorospermatous** (klō-rō-spėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< *chlorosperm(at-)* + *-ous*.] Resembling or belonging to the algal group *Chlorospermeæ*. Also *chlorospermous*.

**Chlorospermeæ** (klō-rō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, pale-green, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-eæ*.] A systematic name given by Harvey to the algæ which have grass-green fronds. Under the more recent system of classification they are distributed among several orders, the larger number being referred to the *Chlorosporeæ*.

**chlorospermous** (klō-rō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< *chlorosperm* + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorospermatous*.

On the arrangement of the Families and the Genera of *Chlorospermous* Algæ. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 240.

**Chlorosporeæ** (klō-rō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χλωρός*, green, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ*.] One of the suborders of algæ, belonging to the order *Zoösporeæ*. They are green plants, membranous or filamentous, propagated, so far as known, by zoöspores, of which there are frequently two kinds, macrozoöspores with four and microzoöspores with two terminal cilia. See *Zoösporeæ*. Also called *Confervaceæ* and *Confervoideæ*.

**chlorosporous** (klō-ros'pō-rus), *a.* [< *Chlorosporeæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or having the characters of the group of green algæ, *Chlorosporeæ*.

**chlorotic** (klō-rot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χλωρότης*, greenness, paleness (see *chlorosis*), + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to chlorosis: as, *chlorotic* affections.—2. Affected by chlorosis.

The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotick* nuns. *Battie*.

**chlorotile** (klō'rō-til), *n.* [< Gr. *χλωρότης*, greenness, + *-ile*.] A hydrous copper arseniate, occurring in capillary crystals of a bright-green color.

**chlorous** (klō'rus), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in larger proportion than chloric compounds: as, *chlorous* oxid; *chlorous* acid.—**Chlorous acid**, $HClO_2$, an acid obtained by heating together in proper proportion a mixture of potassium chlorate, arsenious oxid, and dilute nitric acid, and receiving the greenish-yellow suffocating fumes of chlorin trioxid ($Cl_2O_3$) thus evolved in water, which forms with them chlorous acid. It is a very unstable acid, forming more stable salts called *chlorites*.—**Chlorous pole**, the negative pole of a voltaic battery: so called from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorin. The positive pole, according to the same method, is termed the *zincous* or *zincoid pole*. Also called *chloroid pole*.

**chloruret** (klō'rū-ret), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-uret*.] A compound of chlorin: now called *chlorid*.

**chloruretted, chloruretted** (klō'rū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *chloruret* + *-ed*².] Impregnated with chlorin.

**chlorydric**, *a.* Same as *hydrochloric*.

**cho** (chō), *n.* [Jap.] A measure of length used in Japan, equal to 60 ken or 360 shaku or Japanese feet. See *ken* and *shaku*.

**choak**† (chōk), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *choke*¹.

**choak-full**†, *a.* See *choke-full*.

**choana** (kō'a-nā), *n.*; pl. *choanæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel, a funnel-shaped hollow (in the brain), connected with *χόανος*, a melting-pot, also a funnel, < *χεῖν*, pour, akin to L. *fundere*, pour (see *found*³ and *fuse*¹), and to E. *gush*.] In *anat.*, a funnel or funnel-like opening; an infundibulum. Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* The posterior nares. (*b*) The peculiar collar or choanoid rim around the flagellum of a choanate or choanoflagellate infusorian.

**choanate** (kō'a-nāt), *a.* [< *choana* + *-ate*¹.] Provided with a choana or infundibulum; specifically, collared or collar-bearing, as certain animalcules.

**choanite** (kō'a-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *choanites*, < Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *-ites*: see *-ite*².] A spongiform fossil zoöphyte of the Chalk, of the genus *Choanites*, familiarly called *petrified anemone*, from having the radiating appearance of a sea-anemone.

**choanocytal** (kō-a-nō-sī'tal), *a.* [< *choanocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a choanocyte; composed or consisting of choanocytes.

Vosmaer recognized as the physiological cause of Sycon an extension of the *choanocytal* layer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

**choanocyte** (kō'a-nō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *κύτος*, a cavity, a cell.] One of the collared and flagellated monadiform cells of sponges: so called from their great resemblance to choanoflagellate infusorians. Such cells form layers lining the flagellated endodermal chambers of sponges.

In Tetractinellida, and probably in many other sponges —certainly in some—the collars of contiguous *choanocytes* coalesce at their margins so as to produce a fenestrated membrane, which forms a second inner lining to the flagellated chamber. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

**Choanoflagellata** (kō'a-nō-flaj-e-lā'ta), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. James Clark, 1871), neut. pl. of *choanoflagellatus*: see *choanoflagellate*.] The collar-bearing flagellate infusorians; a group or order of animalcules, exceedingly minute, highly variable in form, but usually exhibiting in their most normal and characteristic phase a symmetrically ovate, pyriform, or clavate outline. A single long lash-like flagellum is produced from the center of the anterior border, the base of which is embraced by a delicate hyaline, extensile and retractile, collar-like expansion of the body-sarcode. The collar in its extended condition is infundibuliform or wineglass-shaped, and when contracted is subcylindrical or conical, exhibiting in its expanded state a distinct circulating current or cyclosis of its finely granular substance. The ingestive area is discoidal, food-substances being brought in contact with the expanded collar through the vibratory action of the flagellum. They are first carried up the outside and then down the inside of this structure with the circulating sarcode-current, and are finally received into the substance of the body anywhere within the circular area circumscribed by its base. Fecal or waste products are discharged at any point within the same discoidal space. These animalcules have a distinct spheroidal endoplast,

with a contained endoplastule and two or more contractile vesicles, usually conspicuous. They inhabit salt and fresh water, and increase by longitudinal or transverse fission, and by encystment and subdivision of the entire body into sporular elements. The principal genera are *Codosiga*, *Codomaca*, *Salpingoeca*, *Dinobryon*, and *Autophysa*. Also called *Flagellata discostomata*, and by Diesing *Trichosomata*.

**choanoflagellate** (kō-ăn-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *choanoflagellatus*, < *choana*, q. v., + *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*.] Collared and flagellate, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Choanoflagellata*.

**choanoid** (kō'ă-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *choanoideus*, < Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform: specifically applied to the choanoideus, a muscle of the eyeball of many animals.

The eye [of the porpoise] has a thick sclerotic, and there is a *choanoid* muscle. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 349.

II. *n.* The choanoid muscle, or choanoideus.

**choanoideus** (kō-ă-noi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *choanoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *choanoid*.] A muscle of the eye of many animals, as the horse, serving as a compressor and retractor of the eyeball: so called from its funnel-like shape.

**choanophorous** (kō-ăn-of'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *choana*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Collar-bearing or choanate, as certain infusorians.

**choanosomal** (kō'ă-nō-sō'mal), *a.* [< *choanosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the choanosome of a sponge; characterized by the presence of choanocytes, as a subdermal part of the body of a sponge.

Lipogastrosis . . . may be produced by the growing together of the roots of the *choanosomal* folds, thus reducing the paragastric cavity to a labyrinth of canals, which may easily be confounded with the usual form of excurrent canals. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

**choanosome** (kō'ă-nō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *χοάνη*, a funnel (see *choana*), + *σῶμα*, body.] The inner part or region of the body of a sponge which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers or cavities lined with a layer of choanocytes; the choanocytal portion of a sponge.

With the appearance of subdermal chambers the sponge becomes differentiated into two almost independent regions, an outer or ectosome and an inner or *choanosome*, which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

**choar,** *n.* See *chore*[1].

**choaty** (chō'ti), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *shoat*.] Chubby; fat: applied to infants.

**chobdar** (chob'dăr), *n.* [Hind. *chobdār*, lit. stick-bearer, < *chob*, a stick, drumstick, mace, + *-dār*, bearer.] In British India, a superior class of footman; an attendant who carries a mace or staff before an officer of rank. The chobdars in the suite of the viceroys of India and other high officials, such as the judges of the high courts, carry a staff ornamented with silver. Also *chopdar*, *chubdar*.

**chock**[1] (chok), *v.* A variant of *choke*[1]. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**chock**[2] (chok), *adv.* [Due to *chock* in *chock-full* = *choke-full*, q. v.] Entirely; fully; as far as possible: used in the nautical phrases *chock aft*, *chock home*, etc.

**chock**[3] (chok), *v. t.* [With var. *chuck*[3], q. v.; orig. a var. of *shock*[1], appar. associated also with *chock*[1] = *choke*[1]. Cf. *choke*[1], *v.*, and *chock*[1], *v.*] 1†. An obsolete variant of *shock*.—2. To throw with a quick motion; toss; pitch: same as *chuck*[3], 2.

In the tavern in his cups doth roar,
*Chocking* his crowns. *Drayton*, Agincourt.

**chock**[4] (chok), *n.* [With var. *chuck*[4], in partly diff. senses; appar. < *chock*[1], var. of *choke*[1]; cf. *choke*[1], *v.*, block, obstruct, with which *chock*[4], *n.*, in part from this noun, nearly agrees. Perhaps also associated with *chock*[3], *v.*, throw (thrust in).] 1. A block or piece of wood or other material, more or less wedge-shaped when specially prepared, used to prevent movement, as by insertion behind the props of a ship's cradle, under the sides of a boat on deck, under the wheels of a carriage, etc.—2. In *ship-building*, a block of approximately triangular shape, used to unite the head and heel of consecutive timbers.—3. *Naut.*, a block having horn-shaped projections extending partly over a recess in the middle, in which a cable or hawser is placed while being hauled in or on: called distinctively a *warping-chock*.—4. In *coal-mining*, a pillar built of short square blocks of wood from 2½ to 6 feet long, laid crosswise, two and two, so as to form a strong support for the roof: used especially in long-wall working. This kind of support has the advantage of being easily knocked apart for removal. Also called *nog*, *coy*, and *clog-pack*.—**Chocks of the rudder** (*naut.*), cleats of timber or iron fastened to the stern of a ship on each side of the rudder, to support it when put hard over either way. See *anchor-chock*.

**chock**[4] (chok), *v.* [< *chock*[4], *n.* See *chock*[4], *n.*, and cf. *chock*[1].] I. *trans. Naut.*, to secure by putting a chock into or under: as, to *chock* the timbers of a ship; to *chock* a cask.

II. *intrans.* To fill up a cavity like a chock.

The wood-work . . . exactly *chocketh* into the joints. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

**chock-a-block** (chok'ă-blok), *a.* [< *chock*[4] + *a* (vaguely used) + *block*[1].] 1. *Naut.*, jammed: said of a tackle when the blocks are hauled close together.—2. Crowded; crammed full: as, the meeting-hall was *chock-a-block*. [Colloq.]

**chock-a-block** (chok'ă-blok), *adv.* [< *chock-a-block*, *a.*] *Naut.*, so as to be drawn or hauled close together, in such a manner as to hinder or prevent motion.

By hauling the reef-tackles *chock-a-block* we took the strain from the other earings, and passing the close-reef earing, and knotting the points carefully, we succeeded in setting the sail close-reefed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 254.

**chock-and-block** (chok'ănd-blok), *a.* and *adv.* Same as *chock-a-block*.

**chock-block** (chok'blok), *n.* A device for preventing the movement of the traveling wheels of a portable machine while the machinery is in motion; a chock.

**chock-full,** *a.* See *choke-full*.

**chockling** (chok'ling), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *chock*[1] = *choke*[1].] Hectoring; scolding.

**choco,** *n.* Same as *choyote*.

**chocolate** (chok'ō-lāt), *n.* and *a.* [= D. Dan. *chokolade* = G. *chocolade* = Sw. *chocolad* = F. *chocolat* = It. *cioccolata*, < Sp. Pg. *chocolate*, < Mex. *chocolatl*, chocolate, < *choco*, cacao, + *latl*, water.] I. *n.* 1. A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the *Theobroma Cacao*, ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavoring substance. Cacao, under its native name of *chocolatl*, had been used as a beverage by the Mexicans for ages before their country was conquered by the Spaniards. See *cacao* and *cocoa*[2].

2. The beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.

The wretch [a sylph] shall feel
The giddy motion of the whirling mill,
In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below!
*Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 135.

II. *a.* 1. Having the color of chocolate; of a dark reddish-brown color: as, *chocolate* cloth.—2. Made of or flavored with chocolate: as, *chocolate* cake or ice-cream.—**Chocolate lead**, a pigment composed of oxid of lead calcined with about one third of oxid of copper, the whole being reduced to a uniform tint by levigation.

**chocolate-house** (chok'ō-lāt-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in which chocolate is sold.

Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate-house*. *Tatler.*

**chocolate-root** (chok'ō-lāt-rōt), *n.* See *Geum*.

**chocolate-tree** (chok'ō-lāt-trē), *n.* The *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

**chodet.** An obsolete preterit of *chide*.

**chœnix** (kē'niks), *n.*; pl. *chœnices* (-ni-sēz). [< Gr. *χοῖνιξ*.] A Greek dry measure, mentioned by Homer, and originally the daily ration of a man, but varying from a quart to over a quart and a half. In the ruins of Flaviopolis, in Phrygia, has been found a marble block having cylindrical wells marked with the names of different Greek measures. Of these the chœnix appears to have contained 1.5 liters. This seems to have been about the capacity of the Æginetan, Bœotian, and Pontic measures. The Attic chœnix, however, according to various approximative statements of the relation of Attic to Roman measures, must have contained about 1 liter, or half a Babylonian kab; and this is probably the measure mentioned in the New Testament (Rev. vi. 6). In Egypt the Ptolemaic system had a chœnix, which appears to have equaled 0.8 liter. The chœnix of Heraclea in Italy is surmised to have been 0.7 liter.

**Chœrodia** (kē-rō'di-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1849), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, swine, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a division of his *Brochata*, including the swine and their allies, as the hippopotamus and tapir. The division corresponds closely (chiefly differing in including *Hyrax*) with the non-ruminant division of the *Artiodactyla* of later naturalists.

**chœrodian** (kē-rō'di-ąn), *a.* [< *Chœrodia* + *-an*.] Swine-like; suilline; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chœrodia*.

**chœrogryl** (kē'rō-gril), *n.* [< Gr. *χοῖρος*, a hog, + *γρύλλος*, a pig.] A name of the *Hyrax sinaiticus*. See *Hyrax*.

**Chœropina** (kē-rō-pī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chœrops* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Labridæ*, having a dorsal fin with 20 rays, 13 of which are spinous, and the lateral teeth more or less confluent into an obtuse osseous ridge, while the anterior remain free and conical.

**Chœrops** (kē'rops), *n.* [NL. (Rüppel, 1852), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, + *ὤψ*, aspect, features.] A genus of labroid fishes, typical of the group *Chœropina*.

**Chœropsinæ** (kē-rop-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chœropsis*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hippopotamidæ*, represented by the genus *Chœropsis*. The skull is convex between the orbits, the frontal sinus well developed, and the orbits depressed below the level of the forehead and incomplete behind. The small hippopotamus of eastern Africa, *Chœropsis liberiensis*, is the type.

**chœropsine** (kē-rop'sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the *Chœropsinæ*.

II. *n.* A species of the *Chœropsinæ*.

**Chœropsis** (kē-rop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1853), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] 1. A genus of *Hippopotamidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Chœropsinæ*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles. *Thomson*, 1860.

**Chœropus** (kē'rō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Ogilby, 1838), < Gr. *χοῖρος*, a pig, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of bandicoots, of the family *Peramelidæ*, notable for the disproportionate development of the hind limbs and the reduction of the lateral

Bandicoot (*Chœropus castanotis*).

digits of both the fore and the hind feet, the former having but two functional toes, and the latter consisting mainly of an enormous fourth toe. The only species known is *C. castanotis* (erroneously described as *C. scandatus*), an animal about the size of a rat, found in the interior of Australia.

**chogset** (chog'set), *n.* [Also *chogsett*; prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] A local name in New England of the cunner or blue-perch, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. Also called *nibbler*. See *cunner*.

**choice** (chois), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chois*, < ME. *chois*, *choise*, *choys*, < OF. *chois*, F. *choix*, a choice, < *choisir*, *coisir*, F. *choisir* = Pr. *chausir*, *causir* (> Sp. **cosir* = OPg. *cousir* = OIt. *ciausire*), also in comp., Pr. *escausir* = OCat. *ascosir* (*es-*, *s-*, < L. *ex-*), choose; of Teut. origin: ult. < Goth. *kausjan*, prove, test, < *kiusan*, choose, = E. *choose*, q. v.] I. *n.* 1. The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred, or of adopting one course of action in preference to others; selection; election.

And there he put vs to the *choys* of thyse foresayd .ij. wayes, sweyng [showing] to vs the dangers of bothe, as is before rehersed. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

Ye know how that a good while ago God made *choice* among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. Acts xv. 7.

2. The power of choosing; option.

Neuertheles, he yaf hym fre *choys* to do what he wolde, for yef he wolde he myght yelde god his parte, or to the feende his also. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

The moral universe includes nothing but the exercise of *choice*: all else is machinery.
*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 301.

The *choice* lay between an amended confederacy and the new constitution. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 5.

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference. [Rare.]

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms; it is a pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

4. The person or thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others.

I am sorry . . .
Your *choice* is not so rich in worth as beauty.
*Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

The lady, gracious prince, may be hath settled
Affection on some former *choice*.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

5. The best part of anything; a select portion or assortment.

There all the grete of the Grekys, & the grym knyghtys,
And the *chose* of hor chyualry, was chargit to lenge [linger]. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6663.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits . . .
Did never float upon the swelling tide.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

6†. A variety of preferable or valuable things.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books. *Hooker.*

**Hobson's choice,** a proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the practice of a carrier and innkeeper at Cambridge, England, named Hobson, who let horses and coaches, and obliged each customer to take in his turn that horse which stood nearest the stable-door.

Where to elect there is but one,
'Tis *Hobson's choice;* take that or none.
*T. Ward,* England's Reformation, p. 326.

**Of choice,** select; distinguished; of worth or value: as, men *of choice.*—**To make choice of,** to choose; select; separate and take in preference.

He *made Choice of* wise and discreet Men to be his Counsellors. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 52.

**=Syn.** *Preference, Election,* etc. See *option.*

**II.** *a.* **1.** Carefully selected; well chosen: as, a *choice* epithet.

*Choice* word and measured phrase,
Above the reach of ordinary men.
*Wordsworth,* Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

**2.** Worthy of being preferred; select; notable; precious.

Er this day was done, or droghe to the night,
All chaunget the chere of this *choise* maiden.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 8171.

The *choice* and master spirits of this age.
*Shak.,* J. C., iii. 1.

Thus in a sea of folly toss'd,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

A written word is the *choicest* of relics.
*Thoreau,* Walden, p. 111.

**3.** Careful; frugal; chary; preserving or using with care, as valuable: with *of.*

He that is *choice of* his time will also be *choice of* his company, and *choice of* his actions. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living.

**4†.** Noble; excellent.

There the grekes hade grymly ben gird vnto dethe,
Hade not Achilles ben chenalrous & *choise* of his dedis.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5248.

**=Syn. 2.** Costly, exquisite, uncommon, rare, excellent.—**3.** Sparing.

**choice-drawn†** (chois'drân), *a.* Selected with particular care. [Rare.]

Who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
Those cull'd and *choice-drawn* cavaliers to France?
*Shak.,* Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

**choiceful†** (chois'fûl), *a.* [< *choice* + *-ful,* 1.] **1.** Offering a choice; varied: as, "*choiceful* plenty," *Sylvester,* Colonies, p. 681.—**2.** Making many choices; fitful; changeful; fickle.

His *choiceful* sense with every change doth fit. *Spenser.*

**choiceless** (chois'les), *a.* [< *choice* + *-less.*] Not having the power of choosing; destitute of free will. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

**choicely** (chois'li), *adv.* [< ME. *choisly, choisli,* < *chois,* adj., + *-ly*², -ly².] **1.** With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with judicious choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely,* from each county some.
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

**2.** In an eminent degree.

Old fashioned poetry, but *choicely* good.
*I. Walton,* Complete Angler, i. 4.

**3.** With great care; carefully: as, a thing *choicely* preserved.

**choiceness** (chois'nes), *n.* [< *choice* + *-ness.*] The quality of being choice. (*a*) Justness of discrimination; nicety: as, "*choiceness* of phrase," *B. Jonson,* Discoveries. (*b*) Particular value or worth; excellence: as, the *choiceness* of wine.

Plants . . . for their *choiceness* preserved in pots.
*Evelyn,* Calendarium Hortense.

**choice-note** (chois'nōt), *n.* In *vocal music,* one of several notes of different pitch or value, printed together upon the staff, in order that the singer may take that one which is best adapted to his voice.

**choile** (choil), *v. t.* To overreach. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

**choir** (kwīr), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *quire*¹, "restored" to *choir* (without a change of pronunciation) in the latter part of the 16th century, in imperfect imitation of F. *chœur* or the orig. L. *chorus:* see *quire*¹ and *chorus.*] **1.** Any company of singers.

He asked, but all the heavenly *quire* stood mute.
*Milton,* P. L., iii. 217.

**2.** An organized company of singers. (*a*) Especially, such a company employed in church service.

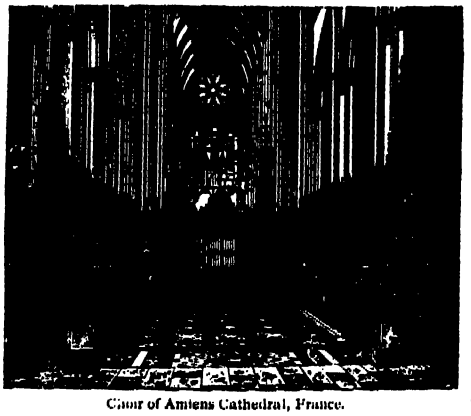
The *choir,*
With all the choicest music of the kingdom,
Together sung Te Deum. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Then let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voiced *quire* below.
*Milton,* Il Penseroso, l. 161.

The *choir* have not one common-metre hymn to drag them down to the people in the pews below.
*W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 157.

(*b*) A choral society, especially one that performs sacred music. In eight-part music a chorus is divided into first and second choirs. (*c*) In the *Anglican Church,* an official body consisting of the minor canons, the choral vicars, and the choristers connected with a cathedral, whose function is to perform the daily choral service. Such a choir is divided into two sections, called *decani* and *cantoris,* sitting on the right and left sides respectively; of these the *decani* side forms the leading or principal section. See *cantoris, decani.*

**3.** That part of a church which is, or is considered as, appropriated for the use of the singers. In churches of fully developed plan, that part between the nave and the apse which is reserved for canons, priests, monks, and choristers during divine service. In cruciform churches the choir usually begins at the transepts and occupies the head of the cross, including the



Choir of Amiens Cathedral, France.

altar (see cut under *cathedral*); but sometimes, especially in monastic churches, it extends beyond the transepts, thus encroaching upon the nave. In churches without transepts the choir is similarly placed. In medieval examples, especially after 1250, it was usually surrounded by an ornamental barrier or grating (see *choir-screen*), and separated from the nave by a rood-screen. See *chancel.*

The rich stream
Of lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir,* fell off
A distance from her. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

**4.** A company; a band, originally of persons dancing to music: loosely applied to an assembly for any ceremonial purpose.

We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the starry *quire,*
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,
Lead in swift round the months and years.
*Milton,* Comus, l. 112.

And high-born Howard, more majestic sire,
With fool of quality, completes the *quire.*
*Pope,* Dunciad, i. 298.

How often have I led thy sportive *choir*
With tuneless pipe beside the murmuring Loire.
*Goldsmith,* Traveller, l. 248.

Formerly and still occasionally *quire.*

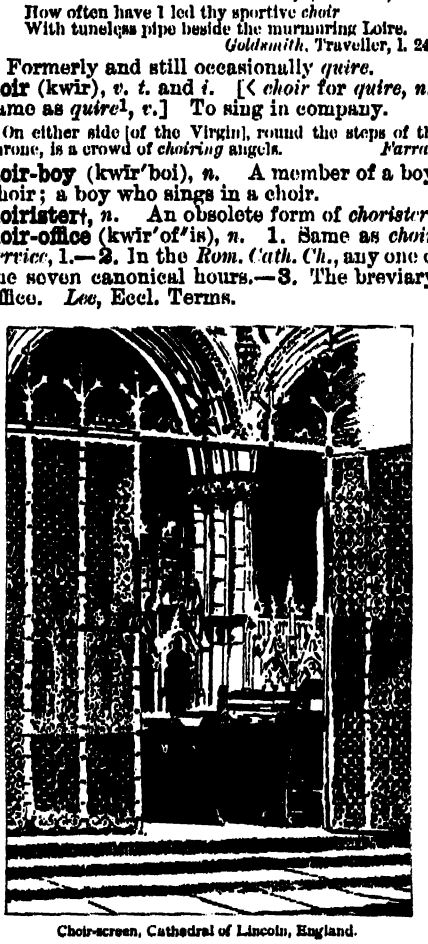
**choir** (kwīr), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *choir* for *quire, n.*; same as *quire*¹, *v.*] To sing in company.

On either side [of the Virgin], round the steps of the throne, is a crowd of *choiring* angels. *Farrar.*

**choir-boy** (kwīr'boi), *n.* A member of a boy-choir; a boy who sings in a choir.

**choirister†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *chorister.*

**choir-office** (kwīr'of'is), *n.* **1.** Same as *choir-service,* 1.—**2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* any one of the seven canonical hours.—**3.** The breviary-office. *Lee,* Eccl. Terms.



Choir-screen, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

**choir-organ** (kwīr'ôr'gan), *n.* In large organs, the third principal section of the instrument, of less power than the great organ, and containing stops specially suited for choir accompaniment. Once called the *chair-organ;* occasionally, also, the *positive organ.*

**choir-pitch** (kwīr'pich), *n.* The ancient church-pitch of Germany, said to be about one tone higher than the concert-pitch.

**choir-ruler** (kwīr'rö'lėr), *n.* *Eccles.,* one of the church officers who preside, in place of the precentor, over the singing of the psalms on the more important festivals. The choir-rulers wear copes, and are two or four in number, according to the rank of the festival.

Until a late period, even if they do not still, several churches on the continent put staves into the hands of the *choir-rulers,* as is still practised in Belgium.
*Rock,* Church of our Fathers, ii. 204.

**choir-screen** (kwīr'skrēn), *n.* An ornamental screen of wood, stone, or metal, often in open-work, dividing the choir or chancel of a church from the aisles or the ambulatory, usually in such a manner as not to obstruct sight or sound, but sometimes a solid wall cutting off all view of the floor of the choir from the aisles. See cut in preceding column.

**choir-service** (kwīr'sėr'vis), *n.* **1.** The service of singing performed by a choir. Also called *choir-office.*—**2.** A service or an office chanted or recited in the choir of a church. *Lee,* Eccl. Terms.

**choir-tippet** (kwīr'tip'et), *n.* A scarf or hood worn as a protection against cold or drafts by the clergy officiating in the choir of a church. See *amice*².

**choke**¹ (chōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *choked,* ppr. *choking.* [Also until recently spelled *choak;* dial. *chock* (see *chock*¹); < ME. *choken, cheken,* choke, < AS. **cocian* (in comp. *ā-cocian:* see *achoke*) = Icel. *koka,* gulp (cf. *kok,* the gullet, esp. of birds: see *chokes*); prob. orig. imitative of the guttural or gurgling sounds uttered by one who is choking, and so akin to *chuck*¹, *chuckle*¹, *cackle, cough, kink*², all ult. imitative words containing a repeated guttural: see these words.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stop the breath of by preventing access of air to the windpipe; suffocate; stifle.

And the herd ran violently down a steep place, . . . and were *choked* in the sea. Mark v. 13.

Specifically—**2.** To deprive of the power of breathing, either temporarily or permanently, by stricture of or obstruction in the windpipe; constrict or stop up the windpipe of so as to hinder or prevent breathing; strangle.

With eager feeding food doth *choke* the feeder.
*Shak.,* Rich. II., ii. 1.

We can almost fancy that we see and hear the great English debater . . . *choked* by the rushing multitude of his words. *Macaulay,* Sir J. Mackintosh.

**3.** To stop by filling; obstruct; block up: often with *up:* as, to *choke up* the entrance of a harbor or any passage.

The vines and the mulberry-trees, the food of the silk-worm whose endless cocoons *choke up* the market-place, witness to the richness of the land.
*E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 48.

**4.** To hinder by obstruction or impediments; overpower, hinder, or check the growth, expansion, or progress of; stifle; smother.

And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and *choked* them. Mat. xiii. 7.

Tho' mists and clouds do *choke* her window light.
*Sir J. Davies,* Immortal. of Soul.

**5.** To suppress or stifle.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath
Cannot remove, nor *choke,* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shak.,* Othello, v. 2.

**6.** To offend greatly; revolt. [Rare.]

I was *choked* at this word. *Swift.*

**7.** Same as *choke-bore.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To stifle or suffocate, as by obstruction and pressure in hastily swallowing food, or by irritation of the air-passages when fluids are accidentally admitted there.

Who eats with too much speed may hap to *choak.*
*Heywood,* Dialogues, p. 223.

**2.** To be checked as if by choking; stick.

The words *choked* in his throat. *Scott.*

**choke**¹ (chōk), *n.* [< *choke*¹, *v.*] **1.** The constriction of the bore of a choke-bored gun.—**2.** The neck or portion of a rocket where the stick is attached.—**3.** The tie at the end of a cartridge.

**choke**² (chōk), *n.* [The last syllable of *artichoke.*] The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

**choke**[3], **chouk** (chōk, chouk), *v.* [Also written *chowk*, repr. Hind. *chauk*, a square, market-place.] In India, an open place or wide street, in the middle of a city, where the market is held. *Yule and Burnell.*

The sowars at once galloped into the *choke*, or principal street, which is very narrow and tortuous.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 352.

**choke-bail**† (chōk'bāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Non-allowance of bail, as in an unbailable action.

Sue him at common law:
Arrest him on an action of *choke-bail*.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, v. 3.

**II.** *a.* Not bailable; not admitting of bail.

*Bailiff.* We arrest you in the King's name. . . .
*Widow.* How? how? in a *chokebail* action?
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, v. 3.

**chokeberry** (chōk'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *chokeberries* (-iz). The plant *Pyrus arbutifolia*, a low rosaceous shrub of North America, or its very astringent berry-like fruit.

**choke-bore** (chōk'bōr), *v. t.* To bore (a gun-barrel) in such a manner that the diameter of the bore shall be a little less near the muzzle than at some point back of it other than the chamber, in order to concentrate the charge (of shot) when the gun is fired. Also *choke*.

**choke-bore** (chōk'bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is slightly constricted near the muzzle.

My duck-gun, the No. 10 *choke-bore*, is a very strong and close-shooting piece. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 55.

**choke-cherry** (chōk'cher'i), *n.* 1. The popular name of an American species of wild cherry, *Prunus Virginiana*, remarkable for the astringency of its fruit.—2. In *mining*, choke-damp; after-damp. [Local, Eng.]

**choke-damp** (chōk'damp), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *black-damp*.

**chokedar** (chō'ke-där), *n.* Same as *chokidar*.

**choke-full, chock-full** (chōk'-, chok'fūl'), *a.* [Also *chuck-full*, and until recently *choak-full*; < ME. *chokkefulle, chekefulle, chekkefulle*, < *choken, cheken*, E. *choke*[1] (= *chock*[1]), + *full*[1]. Hence the adv. *chock*[2]; and cf. *chock*[4].] Full to the utmost; full to the point of choking or obstructing.

Charottes *chokkefulle* [var. *chekkefulle*] charegyde with golde. *Morte Arthure*, l. 1552.

We filled the skins *choak-full*.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, IV. 549.

In short, to use the last-named and much respected lady's own expression, the house was *choke-full* to the very attics. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 21.

**chokelew**†, *a.* [ME., also *chekelew, cheklew*, < *choken, cheken*, choke, + *-lew*, as in *drunkelew*. Cf. *drunkelew*.] Choking; strangling.

Unto stelthe beware hem of hempen lane,
For stelthe is medid [meeded] with a *chekelew* [var. *chokelew, cheklew*] bane.
*Book of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

**chokeling**†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *chuckling*.

**choke-pear** (chōk'pār), *n.* 1. A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste. Hence—2†. Anything that stops the mouth; an unanswerable argument; an aspersion or a sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

He gaue him a *choake-peare* to stoppe his breath, replying as followeth. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 321.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

**choke-plum**† (chōk'plum), *n.* A plum resembling in its effects the choke-pear. *Heywood*.

**choker** (chō'kėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which chokes; that which induces a feeling of strangulation; something difficult to swallow.

He had left a glass of water just tasted. I finished it. It was a *choker*. *Thackeray*, Dr. Birch.

2. That which puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. *Johnson.* [Colloq.] —3. A neckcloth: as, "a white *choker*," *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs. [Colloq.]—4. In *milit. engin.*, a chain with wooden staves attached to the ends, employed to compress and measure the circumference of fascines.

**chokes** (chōks), *n. pl.* [= Sc. *chouks*; prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *kok*, the gullet: see *choke*[1], *v.*] The throat. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

**choke-strap** (chōk'strap), *n.* Same as *check-strap*, 1.

**chokeweed** (chōk'wēd), *n.* A name given to several weeds of different genera, either because they choke the growth of other plants, or because when swallowed they produce a sensation of choking. *Imp. Dict.*

**chokewort** (chōk'wėrt), *n.* Same as *chokeweed*. *John Taylor.*

**chokey**, *n.* See *choky*[2].

**chokidar** (chō'ki-där), *n.* [< Hind. *chaukidār*, a watchman, policeman, < *chauki*, watching, watch, guard, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a gate-keeper, watchman, or policeman; usually, a private watchman. Also written *chokhadar, chokedar, chokeedar, chowkeydar*.

And the Day following, the *Chocadars*, or Souldiers, were remov'd from before our gates.
*Ovington*, Voyage to Suratt (1689).

Simon must start for the nearest police-station, to get some *Chowkeydars* to watch the carriage.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 138.

**choking** (chō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *choke*[1], *v.*] 1. Causing suffocation; tending to choke or suffocate.

No solicitations could induce him, on a hot day and in a high wind, to move out of the *choking* cloud of dust which overhung the line of march. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

2. Obstructed or indistinct in utterance; gasping: as, to speak with a *choking* voice.

**choky**[1] (chō'ki), *a.* [Less prop. *chokey*; < *choke*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Tending to choke or suffocate: as, the air of the room was quite *choky*.—2. Inclined to choke, as with emotion.

The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*. *Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.

**choky**[2], **chokey** (chō'ki), *n.* [< Hind. *chaukī*, watch, guard.] 1. A prison; a lockup; also, a customs- or toll-station; a palanquin-station. —2. The act of watching or guarding.

**chol-, cholo-.** [NL., etc., repr. Gr. *χολή* (rarely *χόλος*), bile, gall, = L. *fel* = E. *gall*[1].] An element in modern scientific compound words (*cholo-* before a consonant), meaning 'bile.'

**cholæmia** (ko-lē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The accumulation of the constituents of the bile in the blood. Also spelled *cholemia*.

**cholæmic** (ko-lē'mik), *a.* [< *cholæmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cholæmia; characterized or caused by cholæmia: as, *cholæmic* convulsions. Also spelled *cholemic*.

**Cholæpus** (kō-lē'pus), *n.* See *Cholopus*.

**cholagogic** (kol-ą-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile (see *cholagogue*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Promoting the flow of bile.

**II.** *n.* A cholagogue.

**cholagogue** (kol'ą-gog), *n.* [= F. *cholagogue* = Sp. It. *colagogo* = Pg. *cholagogo*, < Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile, < *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἀγειν*, lead: see *act*, *n.*] A substance which promotes a flow of bile, by increasing its secretion, by facilitating the flow from the gall-bladder into the duodenum, or by quickening peristalsis, and so hurrying the bile through the intestines before it or its constituents are absorbed.

**cholalic** (ko-lal'ik), *a.* Same as *cholic*[1].

**cholangioitis** (ko-lan"ji-ō-ī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, cell, duct (see *angio-*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bile-ducts.

**chola-plant** (kō'lą-plant), *n.* The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

**cholate** (kol'āt), *n.* [< *chol(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of cholic acid with a base.

**choleate** (kol'ē-āt), *n.* [< *chole(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of choleic acid with a base.

**cholecyst** (kol'ē-sist), *n.* [< NL. *cholecystis*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, gall, + *κύστις*, bladder.] The gall-bladder. Also *cholecystis*.

**cholecystenterostomy** (kol"ē-sis-ten-tę-ros'tọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἔντερα*, intestines, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the reëstablishment, by an operation, of the connection between the gall-bladder and duodenum when the common gall-duct has become closed. *Med. News*, Jan. 10, 1885.

**cholecystic** (kol-ē-sis'tik), *a.* [< *cholecyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the cholecyst or gall-bladder.

**cholecystis** (kol-ē-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cholecyst*.

**cholecystitis, cholocystitis** (kol"ē-, kol"ō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cholecystis, cholocystis*, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

**cholecystotomy** (kol"ē-sis-tot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, incision of the gall-bladder, as for the purpose of removing gallstones.

**choledoch** (kol'ē-dok), *a.* [< NL. *choledochus*, < Gr. *χοληδόχος*, containing bile, < *χολή*, bile, + *δέχεσθαι*, receive, contain.] Conveying bile: as, the common *choledoch* duct.

**choledochous** (ko-led'ō-kus), *a.* [As *choledoch* + *-ous*.] Conveying bile: applied to the bile-duct (ductus choledochus) of the liver.

**choledography** (kol-ē-dog'rą-fi), *n.* [An erroneous form, appar. due to confusion with Gr. *χοληδόχος*, containing bile (see *choledoch*); the proper form would be "*cholography*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] An account of what relates to the bile, as its composition, secretion, etc.

**choledology** (kol-ē-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [An erroneous form, prop. "*cholology*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *choledography*.] Knowledge of what relates to the bile.

**choleic** (kol'ē-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-ic*. The reg. form *cholic* has a different application.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from bile.—**Choleic acid**, the sulphureted acid of bile, $C_{26}H_{45}NSO_7$, a crystalline solid, soluble in water and decomposed by boiling into cholic acid and taurine. Also called *taurocholic acid*.

**cholein** (kol'ē-in), *n.* [< *chole(ic)* + *-in*[2].] Same as *choline*.

**cholemesis, cholemesia** (ko-lem'e-sis, kol-e-mē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of bile.

**cholemia, cholemic.** See *cholæmia, cholæmic*.

**choler** (kol'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *choller* (spelled with *ch* in imitation of the L.), earlier *coler*, < ME. *coler, colere, colre*, < OF. *colere*, F. *colère* = Pr. Pg. *colera* = Sp. *cólera* = It. *collera*, anger, bile, < L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *χολέρα*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *χολή* = L. *fel* = E. *gall*, bile: see *gall*[1]. Cf. *cholera*, of which *choler* is a doublet.] 1†. The bile. [Anger was formerly supposed to be produced by excess or disturbance of this fluid.]

Anger or wrath is the boiling of the blood about the heart, through the stirring up of *choler*. *Blundeville.*

My Father, named Richard, was of a sanguine complexion, mixed with a dash of *choler*. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 3.

Hence—2. Anger; wrath; irascibility.

Throw cold water on thy *choler*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3.

Stay not within the bounds Marsilius holds;
Least, little brooking these unfitting braves,
My *choler* overslip the law of arms.
*Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

Woe see you are in *choler*, therefore till you coole a while wee turne us to the ingenuous Reader.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

=Syn. 2. *Anger, Vexation, Indignation*, etc. See *anger*[1].

**cholera** (kol'ę-rą), *n.* [< L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *χολέρα*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *χολή*, gall, bile, anger: see *choler*.] 1. An infectious and often rapidly fatal disease, prevailing epidemically, generally preceded by a diarrhœa, and marked by violent purging of watery stools with flocculent particles suspended in them ("rice-water stools"), vomiting, cramps, especially in the legs and abdominal walls, and profound collapse: specifically termed *Asiatic cholera*. In cholera, as in typhoid fever, the morbific particles, probably living germs, seem, as a rule, to be transmitted by emanation or exhalation from the stools of the patient. They are destroyed by boiling. The period of incubation is short, from a few hours to two or three days. Cholera is endemic in India, and at different periods it has swept as an epidemic with great violence over Asia and (since 1829) over Europe and America.

2. An acute disorder of the digestive organs, not epidemic, marked by vomiting, purging, colic, and cramps in the legs and abdominal walls, with considerable exhaustion, mostly confined to the hotter months, and frequently due to errors of diet: specifically called *sporadic cholera* and *cholera morbus*.—3. A destructive infectious disease of fowls, characterized by a yellow or green diarrhœa, with an offensive odor, and great weakness and speedy death. It is held to be caused by a bacterium, and is promoted by uncleanliness. Usually called *chicken-cholera* or *fowl-cholera*. —**Algid cholera.** See *algid*.—**Cholera infantum** (infants' cholera), a term somewhat loosely applied to threatening cases of enterocolitis or sporadic cholera in infants. —**Cholera morbus** (cholera disease), a term popularly applied to sporadic and occasionally to Asiatic cholera. —**Hog-cholera**, a specific highly contagious fever of swine, attended by inflammation of the lungs, stomach, intestines, and other organs, usually diarrhœa, frequently cough, and extravasations of blood in the skin and mucous membranes. It is believed to be caused by the *Bacillus miniinus*. (*Klein.*) Also called *infectious pneumo-enteritis, swine-plague, erysipelas malignum*, and *intestinal fever of swine*.

**choleraic** (kol-ę-rā'ik), *a.* [< *cholera* + *-ic*. The reg. form *choleric* has a different use.] Pertaining or relating to cholera; affected or characterized by, due to, or causing cholera: as, *choleraic* exhalations or patients; the *choleraic* voice; *choleraic* miasmata.

**choleric**[1] (kol'ę-rik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *colerick*, < ME. *colerik, colrik*, bilious, < OF. *colerique*, F. *colérique* = Pr. *coleric* = Sp. *colérico* = Pg. *colerico* = It. *collerico*, < L. *cholericus*, bilious, < Gr. *χολερικός*, of or like cholera, < *χολέρα*, cholera: see *choler, cholera*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Abounding with choler or bile; bilious.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

He had something of the *choleric* complexion of his countrymen stamped on his visage. *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

**2.** Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; angry: as, a *choleric* temper.

When the guide perceived it, he grew so extreme *choleric* that he threatened Mr. I. H. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 34.

Sir Robert is *choleric* enough, but then, as he is provoked without cause, he is appeased without reason. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, i.

**3.** Indicating or expressing anger; prompted by anger; angry: as, a *choleric* speech.

That in the captain's but a *choleric* word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** Testy, touchy, peppery, irritable.

**II.**† *n.* A person of a bilious or choleric temperament.

The dyeuel . . . him assayleth stranglakest [strongliest] thane [the] *colrik* mid ire and discord. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 157.

**choleric**[2] (kol'e-rik), *n.* [< *cholera* + *-ic*. Cf. *choleric*[1].] A person suffering from cholera. [Rare.]

The commission tried to make the autopsy of a *choleric* whom I saw in the penal establishment of San Miguel. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lv. (1885), p. 680.

**cholerically** (kol'e-rik-li), *adv.* [< *choleric*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a choleric manner. [Rare.]

**cholericness** (kol'e-rik-nes), *n.* [< *choleric*[1] + *-ness*.] Irascibility; anger; peevishness. [Rare.]

Contentiousness and *cholerickness*. *Bp. Gauden*, Anti-Baal Berith, p. 128.

**choleriform** (kol'e-ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cholériforme*, < L. *cholera* + *forma*, form.] Resembling cholera; of the nature of cholera: as, *choleriform* diarrhea.

**cholerine** (kol'e-rin), *n.* [< *cholera* + *-ine*[1]; = F. *cholérine* = Sp. *colerina*, etc.] **1.** The diarrhea which commonly precedes the severe symptoms in an attack of Asiatic cholera, or which occurs during the prevalence of cholera in cases where no further symptoms are developed. These cases may be considered abortive cases of cholera.—**2**†. A name formerly used to designate the morbific agent of Asiatic cholera.

**cholerization** (kol"e-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< **cholerize* (< *cholera* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] Inoculation with cholera, or with cholera in a modified form, as a prophylactic measure.

**choleroid** (kol'e-roid), *a.* [< *cholera* + *-oid*. Cf. Gr. *χολερώδης*, of same sense and formation.] Resembling cholera.

**cholerophobia** (kol"e-rō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] An extreme or morbid dread of cholera. [Rare.]

**cholerophone** (ko-ler'ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *χολέρα*, cholera, + *φωνή*, voice.] The faint, plaintive, hoarse or squeaking voice characteristic of choleraic patients in the stage of collapse; choleraic voice (vox cholerica).

**cholestearin, cholestearine** (kol-es-tē'a-rin), *n.* Erroneous forms of *cholesterin*.

**cholesteatoma** (kol-es-tē-a-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *cholesteatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), tallow, fat, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, an endothelioma in which the cells, closely packed in concentric layers, form glistening, pearl-like bodies.

**cholesteremia** (ko-les-te-rē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *cholester(in)* + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] A morbid increase of cholesterin in the blood. Also *cholesteremia*.

**cholesteric** (kol-es-ter'ik), *a.* [< *cholester(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it.—**Cholesteric acid**, $C_8H_{10}O_5$, an acid obtained by boiling cholesterin with nitric acid. It is in crystals of a yellowish-white color.

**cholesterin, cholesterine** (ko-les'te-rin), *n.* [= F. *cholestérine* = Sp. *colesterina*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *στερεός*, solid, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance ($C_{26}H_{44}O$) crystallizing in leaflets, with a mother-of-pearl luster and a fatty feel. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is probably a monovalent alcohol. It occurs in the blood and brain, in the yolk of eggs, and in the seeds and buds of plants, but most abundantly in the bile, and especially in biliary calculi, which frequently consist wholly of cholesterin. By treating wool-fat with boiling alcohol there is obtained an alcoholic solution of cholesterin and isocholesterin. Also *cholestearin, cholestearine*.

**choliah** (chō'li-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small coasting-vessel used by the natives of the Coromandel coast. Sometimes spelled *choolia*. *De Colange.*

**choliamb** (kō'li-amb), *n.* [< L. *choliambus*, < Gr. *χωλίαμβος*, lame iambus, < *χωλός*, lame, limping, + *ἴαμβος*, iambus.] In *pros.*, a variety of iambic trimeter with a trochee as the sixth foot instead of the regular iambus. This irregularity produces a kind of limp or halt in the rhythm. Greek and Latin poets used it chiefly in pieces characterized by humorous invective. See *scazon*.

**choliambic** (kō-li-am'bik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *χωλιαμβικός*, < *χωλίαμβος*, choliamb: see *choliamb* and *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or composed of choliambs.

**II.** *n.* Same as *choliamb*.

**cholic**[1] (kol'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-ic*. Cf. *choleic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from bile. Also *cholalic*.—**Cholic acid**, an acid found in the contents of the intestines and in the excrement.

**cholic**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *colic*.

**choline, cholin** (kol'in), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] A basic substance ($C_5H_{15}NO_2$) which is widely distributed in the animal organism, but is most abundant in the bile, in the brain (as a constituent of lecithin), and in the yolk of eggs. It is very deliquescent, and crystallizes with difficulty. Also *cholein* and *neurine*.

**cholo** (chō'lō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A child of mixed Spanish and Peruvian Indian parentage.

The *cholo*, the descendant of the alliances of the Spaniards with the Inca Indians. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 15.

**cholo-.** See *chol-*.

**cholochrome** (kol'ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A general term for bile-pigments of every kind. See *bile-pigment*.

**cholocyst, cholocystenterostomy,** etc. See *cholecyst*, etc.

**Chologaster** (kō-lō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωλός*, lame, defective, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of cave-fishes, of the family *Amblyopsidæ*, having eyes and colored integument, contrary to the rule in this family. There are several species in the southern United States, as *C. papillifer*.

**choloidic** (kol-ō-id'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-id*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from bile: as, *choloidic* acid.

**chololithiasis** (kol"ō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [As *chololith(ic)* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, that condition of the body in which gallstones are produced; the chololithic diathesis.

**chololithic** (kol-ō-lith'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to gallstones or their formation.

**cholophæin** (kol-ō-fē'in), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *φαιός*, dusky, brown, + *-in*[2].] Same as *biliphæin*.

**Cholopodinæ** (kō"lō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cholopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Bradypodidæ*, typified by the genus *Cholopus*, containing the two-toed sloths.

**cholopodine** (kō-lop'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cholopodinæ*.

**II.** *n.* A sloth of the subfamily *Cholopodinæ*.

**Cholopus** (kō'lō-pus), *n.* [NL., orig. by Illiger, 1811, in improper form *Cholœpus*, *Cholæpus*; < Gr. *χωλόπους*, lame-footed, < *χωλός*, lame, halt, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of

Unau, or Two-toed Sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*).

tardigrade edentate mammals, or sloths, of the family *Bradypodidæ*, including the unau or two-toed sloth, *C. didactylus*, of South America.

**cholosis** (ko-lō'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-osis*.] A disease characterized by a perversion of the secretion of bile.

**choltry, choultry** (chōl'tri), *n.*; pl. *choltries, choultries* (*-triz*). [Repr. Malayalam *chāwati*, *chauti* = Telugu and Canarese *chāwadi* (cerebral *t* or *d*), *chawari* = Marathi *chāwari*, a caravansary, an inn.] **1.** In southern India, a large shed used as a village hall or assembly.—**2.** A khan or caravansary for the resting of travelers, usually consisting of a square court surrounded by low buildings. In some choltries provisions are sold, and in others distributed gratis, especially to Brahmans and religious mendicants.

Dr. Buchanan [1800] was struck with the . . . *choultries* which had been built for the accommodation of travelers by rich native merchants of Madras. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. Ind., p. 408.

**choluria** (ko-lū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *οὖρον*, urine, + *-ia*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of bile-pigment and bile-salts in the urine.

**chomer** (chō'mėr), *n.* A Hebrew measure; a homer (which see).

**chomp** (chomp), *v.* A dialectal variant of *champ*[1]. *Grose.*

**Chondestes** (kon-des'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827); said to be (irreg.) < Gr. *χόνδρος*, grits, groats (grain, seed), + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] A genus of fringilline birds of North America, the lark-

Lark-finch (*Chondestes grammica*).

finches, having a long, graduated, party-colored tail, and the head much striped. There is but one species, the common lark-finch of the western United States, *C. grammica*.

**chondr-, chondro-.** [NL., etc., repr. Gr. *χόνδρος*, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chondro-* before a consonant), usually meaning 'cartilage.'

**Chondracanthidæ** (kon-dra-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondracanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic lernæoid crustaceans, or fish-lice, represented by the genus *Chondracanthus*. They have an elongated and often not distinctly segmented body furnished with retrorse spines, the abdomen reduced to a mere stump, the anterior pair of pleiopods represented by bifid lobes, other swimming-feet wanting, falcate mandibles, and no suctorial proboscis. The male is much smaller than the female, being a stunted pyriform object, carried about by the female, often in pairs, in her vulva, or attached to other portions of her body. See *Epizoa*.

**Chondracanthus** (kon-dra-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] A genus of lernæoid parasitic crustaceans, or fish-lice, typical of the family *Chondracanthidæ*, having the body covered with short reflexed spines. *C. zei* is a parasite on the gills of the dory; *C. gibbosus* infests the angler; *C. cornutus* is found on the flat-fish. *Lernentoma* is a synonym.

**chondral** (kon'dral), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-al*.] Cartilaginous; pertaining to or consisting of cartilage or a cartilage, especially a costal cartilage: used chiefly in combination: as, *interchondral*, *costochondral*.

**chondralgia** (kon-dral'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of a cartilage.

**chondrarsenite** (kon-drär'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, grits (grain), + *arsenite*.] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in small yellow grains with a conchoidal fracture.

**chondrenchymatous** (kon-dreng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *chondrenchyme* (*-chymat-*) + *-ous*.] Having the character of chondrenchyme; containing or consisting of chondrenchyme.

**chondrenchyme** (kon-dreng'kim), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ἔγχυμα*, infusion.] A tissue resembling cartilage which occurs in some sponges, as in the cortex of the *Corticidæ*. *W. J. Sollas.*

**chondri**, *n.* Plural of *chondrus*.

**chondrification** (kon'dri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *chondrify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act or process of chondrifying or of being converted into cartilage; the state of being chondrified.

The processes of *chondrification* and ossification often proceed with but little respect for the pre-existing divisions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 258.

**chondrify** (kon'dri-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chondrified*, ppr. *chondrifying*. [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into cartilage.

**II.** *intrans.* To be converted into cartilage; become cartilaginous.

After the elements of the *chondrifying* cranium have run into each other, the inclosed ear-organs, by their copious growth, . . . trespass on neighbouring territories.
*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 708.

**chondrigen** (kon'dri-jen), *n.* [< *chondr(in)* + *-gen.*] The substance of the hyaline cartilage which yields chondrin on boiling with water. It is insoluble in cold water. Also *chondrogen.*

**chondrigenous** (kon-drij'e-nus), *a.* [< *chondr(in)* + *-genous.*] Yielding chondrin; pertaining to unhardened cartilage: distinguished from *colliginous*, which refers to the hardened tissue.

Cartilage, . . . the *chondrigenous* basis or ground-substance which many considerations show to be a product or katastate of protoplasm. *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 20.

**chondriglucose** (kon-dri-glō'kōs), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *glucose.*] A substance having a sweet taste and reducing properties like those of glucose, which is formed when cartilage is boiled with dilute mineral acids.

**Chondrilla** (kon-dril'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1862), dim. of Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrillidæ*, having stellate silicious bodies in the cortex.

**Chondrillidæ** (kon-dril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrilla* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Myxospongiæ*, or gelatinous sponges, having no fibrous skeleton.

**chondrin, chondrine** (kon'drin), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; = F. *chondrine.*] The proper substance of cartilage, which is procured by boiling the tissue of cartilage as it occurs in the ribs, trachea, nose, etc., and of the cornea, in water. The tissue is slowly dissolved by this means with formation of chondrin, which is soluble in hot water and gelatinizes on cooling. When dry it resembles glue.

**chondrite**[1] (kon'drīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χονδρίτης*, made of groats or coarse meal, < *χόνδρος*, groats, grain, cartilage.] A common class of meteoric stones, characterized by large numbers of rather minute spherical crystalline grains. See *meteorite.*

**chondrite**[2] (kon'drīt), *n.* [< *Chondrus*, 3, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil marine plant of the Chalk and other formations: so called from its resemblance to the existing *Chondrus crispus*, or Irish moss. *Page.*

**chondritic** (kon-drit'ik), *a.* [< *chondrite*[1] + *-ic.*] Having the peculiar granulated structure characteristic of chondrite.

**chondritis** (kon-drī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cartilage.

Diseases which attack the laryngeal cartilages, or framework of the larynx, as perichondritis and *chondritis.*
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 169.

**chondro-.** See *chondr-.*

**chondrocrania,** *n.* Plural of *chondrocranium.*

**chondrocranial** (kon-drō-krā'ni-ạl), *a.* [< *chondrocranium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a chondrocranium, in any sense.

**chondrocranium** (kon-drō-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *chondrocrania* (-ạ). [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium.*] 1. A cartilaginous skull; a skull permanently cartilaginous, as that of many fishes.—2. The cartilaginous as distinguished from the membranous portions of an embryonic skull, which may eventually become entirely bony; that portion of an osseous skull which is preformed in cartilage. At an early stage this consists largely of the basilar plate or parachordal cartilage. See *Acox*, *Acipenser*, and *parachordal.*

Chondrocranium, or Cartilaginous Skull of Chick, 6th day of incubation.
*h*, anterior end of notochord, embedded in the parachordal cartilage which forms the basilar plate, bifurcating to form the trabeculæ, *tr*, which inclose the pituitary space, *P*, then uniting in a bifurcated ethmovomerine plate; *Ce*, *Ce*, rudiments of cochleæ; *Sc*, rudiment of semicircular canals; *qu*, quadrate cartilage.

3. In *ichth.*, the persistent cartilaginous portion of the cranium occurring in many osseous fishes, such as the salmonids, subjacent to the bones.

**Chondrodendron** (kon-drō-den'drọn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A small genus of tall climbing menispermaceous shrubs with large leaves, natives of Peru and Brazil. The root of *C. tomentosum* is the true pareira brava, a drug formerly of great repute in complaints of the bladder. See *pareira.*

**chondrodite** (kon'drọ-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χονδρώδης*, granular (see *chondroid*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral often occurring in embedded grains of a yellow to red color, and also in perfect crystals. It is a fluosilicate of iron and magnesium. Humite and clinohumite are closely related minerals, differing in crystalline form. Also called *brucite.* See *humite.*

**chondroganoid** (kon-drō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondroganoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the superorder *Chondroganoidea.*

Also *chondroganoidean.*

**Chondroganoidea** (kon'drō-ga-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *Ganoidea*, q. v.] In Gill's system of classification, a division or superorder of ganoid fishes, containing those which have a cartilaginous skeleton, such as the sturgeons and many fossil forms. The living representatives are referable to the orders *Chondrostei* and *Selachostomi.*

**chondroganoidean** (kon'drō-ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *chondroganoid.*

**chondrogen** (kon'drọ-jen), *n.* [< *chondr(in)* + *-gen.*] Same as *chondrigen.*

**chondrogenesis** (kon-drọ-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The formation or development of cartilage. Also *chondrogeny.*

**chondrogenetic** (kon'drọ-je-net'ik), *a.* [< *chondrogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Forming or producing cartilage; of or pertaining to chondrogenesis: as, a *chondrogenetic* process or result.

**chondrogenous** (kon-droj'e-nus), *a.* [< *chondrogeny* + *-ous.*] Same as *chondrogenetic.*

**chondrogeny** (kon-droj'e-ni), *n.* [< NL. **chondrogenia*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + √**γεν*: see *-geny.*] Same as *chondrogenesis.*

**chondroglossal** (kon-drō-glos'ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *chondroglossus* + *-al.*] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the tongue.

II. *n.* The chondroglossus.

**chondroglossus** (kon-drō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *anat.*, that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

**Chondrograda** (kon-drog'rạ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + L. *gradi*, step, go.] A division of the siphonophorous hydrozoans, including such forms as *Velella*, *Porpita*, etc., as distinguished from the *Physograda.*

**chondrograde** (kon'drọ-grād), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chondrograda.*

**chondrographic** (kon-drō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chondrography* + *-ic.*] Descriptive of cartilage; specifically, of or pertaining to chondrography.

**chondrography** (kon-drog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *chondrographie*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A scientific description of the cartilages.

**chondroid** (kon'droid), *a.* [< Gr. **χονδροειδής*, contr. *χονδρώδης*, cartilaginous, < *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *εἶδος*, form.] Cartilaginous; resembling cartilage.

**chondrologic** (kon-drō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *chondrology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to chondrology.

**chondrology** (kon-drol'ọ-ji), *n.* [= F. *chondrologie*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or knowledge of cartilages.

**chondroma** (kon-drō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *chondromata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor which consists essentially of cartilage. Also called *enchondroma.*

**chondromatous** (kon-drom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *chondroma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to a chondroma; enchondromatous.

**chondrometer** (kon-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, grain, groats, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument resembling a steelyard for weighing grain.

**chondropharyngæus** (kon-drō-far-in-jē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *pharyngæus*, < Gr. *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx.*] That portion of the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. Also *chondropharyngeus.*

**chondropharyngeal** (kon'drō-fa-rin'jē-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< *chondropharyngæus* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the pharynx.

II. *n.* The chondropharyngæus.

**Chondrophora** (kon-drof'ọ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chondrophorus*: see *chondrophorous.*] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell horny. Most living cephalopods are of this character. The name is contrasted with *Calciphora.*

**chondrophorous** (kon-drof'ọ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chondrophorus*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Chondrophora.*

**chondropterygian** (kon-drop-tẹ-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Gristly-finned; having a cartilaginous skeleton; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondropterygii.* Also *chondropterygious.*

II. *n.* One of the *Chondropterygii.*

**Chondropterygii** (kon-drop-tẹ-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *πτερύγιον*, fin, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] A group of fishes to which different values and limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Artedi's and other early systems, an order including all the fish-like vertebrates without distinct rays in the fins—that is, the selachians as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (*b*) In Cuvier's system, the second series of the class *Pisces* or fishes, contrasting with the osseous fishes, having the skeleton essentially cartilaginous and the cranium sutureless. The families of this series include the sturgeon, shark, ray, and lamprey. Also called *Cartilaginei.* (*c*) In Günther's system, a subclass of fishes, including all the selachians, characterized by a cartilaginous skeleton; skull without sutures; a body with medial and paired fins, of which the hinder are abdominal; caudal fin with produced upper lobe; gills attached to the skin by the outer margin, with several intervening gill-openings (rarely one gill-opening only); no gill-covers; no air-bladder; three series of valves in the bulbus arteriosus; optic nerves commissurally united and not decussating; and prehensile organs attached to the ventral fins of the males.—**Chondropterygii branchiis fixis**, in Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Chondropterygii*, having fixed branchiæ or gills adherent by the external edge in such a manner that the water escapes through as many holes pierced in the skin as there are intervals between the branchiæ, or at least with these holes terminating in a common duct through which the water is ejected.

**chondropterygious** (kon-drop-tẹ-rij'i-us), *a.* Same as *chondropterygian.*

**chondros** (kon'dros), *n.* See *chondrus*, 2.

**chondrosarcoma** (kon'drō-sär-kō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *chondrosarcomata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of cartilaginous and sarcomatous tissue.

**chondrosarcomatous** (kon'drō-sär-kom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *chondrosarcoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] In *pathol.*, gristly or fleshy, as a tumor; specifically, of or pertaining to a chondrosarcoma.

**Chondrosia** (kon-drō'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrosiidæ.*

**Chondrosiidæ** (kon-drō-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrosia* + *-idæ.*] A family of oligosilicine sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, having no flesh-spicules, typified by the genus *Chondrosia.* Also *Chondrosidæ.* *Lendenfeld*, 1887.

**chondrosis** (kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-osis.*] The formation of cartilage.

**Chondrospongiæ** (kon-drō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σπόγγος*, sponge.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification (1887), the third order of sponges, an order of his subclass *Silicea*, in which there is a tough mesodermal substance or gristly mesoglœa, usually with isolated spicules of the tetraxon or monaxon type. It comprises the lithistids, tetractinellids, some of the monactinellids, and most of the *Myxospongiæ* of authors in general.

**chondrospongian** (kon-drō-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Gristly, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondrospongiæ.*

II. *n.* A sponge of the order *Chondrospongiæ.*

**Chondrostei** (kon-dros'tẹ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chondrosteus*: see *chondrosteous.*] 1. In Müller's system of classification (1845), an order of ganoid fishes, characterized by the skeleton being partly cartilaginous, partly bony, and the skin naked or provided with osseous bucklers.—2. In Cope's system of classification, a primary division of actinopterous fishes, with an entire series of basilar segments of the abdominal ventral fins, and with no branchiostegal rays and no pterotic bone: synonymous with *Chondroganoidea.*

**Chondrosteidæ** (kon-dros-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil chondrosteous fishes, represented by the genus *Chondrosteus.*

**Chondrosteosaurus** (kon-dros'tẹ-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil dinosaurian reptiles of colossal size, from the Cretaceous strata of Europe and America.

**chondrosteous** (kon-dros'tẹ-us), *a.* [< NL. *chondrosteus*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton, as a sturgeon or other member of the *Chondrostei.*

**Chondrosteus** (kon-dros'tẹ-us), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1843): see *chondrosteous.*] A genus of fossil sturgeon-like fishes, made the type of a separate family *Chondrosteidæ.*

**Chondrostoma** (kon-dros'tọ-mạ), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *στόμα*,

II. *n.* A fish of the suborder *Chondracanthinæ*.

**chondrotome** (kon'drō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *τομός*, verbal adj. of *τέμνειν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, a knife specially adapted for cutting cartilages. It is a stout, strong kind of scalpel, with the blade and file-like handle usually of steel and in one piece. Also called *cartilage-knife*.

**chondrotomy** (kon-drot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *chondrotomie* = Sp. *condrotomia*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] 1. In *surg.*, the cutting of a cartilage.—2. In *anat.*, a dissection of cartilages.

**chondrule** (kon'drōl), *n.* [< NL. **chondrulus*, dim. of *chondrus*, cartilage: see *chondrus*.] A term proposed as an English equivalent of *chondrus*, 1.

**chondrus** (kon'drus), *n.*; pl. *chondri* (-drī). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] 1. A rounded mass, or spherule, consisting of a single crystal of some mineral, or of an aggregate of several crystalline fragments of different minerals, often more or less mingled with a glassy base. Such forms are found in various meteorites, sometimes constituting nearly the whole of the mass, sometimes only a small portion of it. This peculiar structure is designated as *chondritic*, and each individual spherule as a *chondrus*. Such chondri are usually smaller than a pea. They are generally considered to be drops of matter solidified from a molten condition.

2. A cartilage, particularly the ensiform cartilage. Also spelled *chondros*.—3. [*cap.*] In *bot.*, a genus of seaweeds, including the *Chondrus crispus* (Irish moss or carrageen), which furnishes a nutritious gelatinous matter.—4. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of pupiform gastropods. *Cuvier*, 1817.

**chone** (kōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χώνη*, contr. of *χοάνη*, a funnel: see *choana*.] The cortical dome of a sponge. See extract.

In many sponges the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or ectochone from an inner or endochone, the whole structure being a *chone*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

**chonerhinid** (kon-e-rin'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chonerhinidæ*.

**Chonerhinidæ** (kon-e-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chonerhinus* + *-idæ*.] In Gill's system of classification, a family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, with the frontals separated from the supra-occipital by the intervention of the post-frontals, which are much enlarged and assume a quadrangular form. The ethmoid is little prominent to view and very short; the vertebræ are in increased number (12 abdominal and 17 caudal); the head is wide or has a blunt, wide snout; and the dorsal and anal fins are long and multiradiate. The few species are peculiar to the rivers of southern Asia.

**Chonerhinus** (kon-e-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1865), irreg. < Gr. *χώνη*, contr. of *χοάνη*, a funnel, + *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose.] The typical genus of the family *Chonerhinidæ*.

**choochkie** (chōch'ki), *n.* [Alaskan.] The native name in Alaska of the least or knob-billed auklet, *Simorhynchus pusillus*. *H. W. Elliott.*

**choor** (chör), *n.* A dialectal variant of *chore*[1], *char*[1].

**choory** (chö'ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chooried*, ppr. *choorying*. [< *choor*, *n.*] To work; char. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**choosable** (chö'za-bl), *a.* [< *choose* + *-able*.] Capable of being or proper to be chosen; having desirable qualities; desirable.

**choosableness** (chö'za-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being choosable. [Rare.]

The true source of the nobleness and *choosableness* of all things. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, IV. xvii. § 8.

**choose** (chöz), *v.*; pret. *chose*, pp. *chosen* (*chose* now obsolete or vulgar), ppr. *choosing*. [Until recently often *chuse*; < ME. *cheosen*, *chesen*, occasionally *chusen* (pret. *cheas*, *ches*, *chees*, pl. *churen*, *chosen*, pp. *coren*, *chosen*), < AS. *cēosan*, *cēsan*, pret. *cēas*, pl. *curon*, pp. *coren* = OS. *kiosan* = OFries. *kiasa*, *kiusa* = D. *kiezen* = MLG. *kēsen*, *kēren* = OHG. *kiosan*, *kiusan*, MHG. *kiesen*, G. *kiesen* = Icel. *kjōsa* = Sw. *kjösa* = Dan. *kjöse* = Goth. *kiusan*, choose; perhaps akin to L. *gustus*, taste: see *gust*[2], *gusto*, *gusty*, *disgust*, *augur*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take by preference from a number; select; pick out.

Choose you a man among you, and let him shoot an arrow. 1 Sam. xx. 36.

Choose me a mistress, or I am undone. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Choose me a husband. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

Choose me a time for my departure. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

Choose me a weapon. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

Choose me a place, a day, and a monarch. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

Choose me a task. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

Choose me a cause. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

Choose me a horse. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5.

Choose me a cloak. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 5.

Choose me a day. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 6.

Choose me a time. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 6.

Choose me a way. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 6.

Choose me a time. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 6

modern processes.—5. A crack, cleft, or chink: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*[1], *n.*, 1.

The filling of the *chops* of bowls by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

**chop**[2] (chop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chopped*, ppr. *chopping*. [A var. of *chap*[4] = *cheap*, *v.* (cf. ME. *copen*, buy, < D. *koopen*, buy): see *cheap*, *v.*, and *cope*[2]; cf. *caup*[1]. From the sense of 'barter' comes naturally the sense of 'exchange,' and hence 'turn'; but there seems to have been confusion of this word with *chop*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To barter; truck.—2. To exchange; substitute, as one thing for another; swap.

This is not to put down Prelaty; this is but to *chop* an Episcopacy. *Milton*, Arcopagitica, p. 37.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**To chop logic**, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.

Nay, stand not *chopping logic*; in, I pray. *Chapman*, All Fools, i. 1.

A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categorics, and can *chop logic* by mode and figure. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To bargain; chaffer; higgle.

What young thing of my years would endure
To have her husband in another country,
Within a month after she is married,
*Chopping* for rotten raisins?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 2.

2†. To bandy words; dispute.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge. *Bacon*, Of Judicature.

Peace, varlet, dost *chop* with me?
*Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v. 5.

3. To turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly: as, the wind *chopped* or *chopped* about.

O who would trust this world, or prize what's in it,
That gives and takes, and *chops* and changes ev'ry minute?
*Quarles*, Emblems, i. 9.

**chop**[2] (chop), *n.* [< *chop*[2], *v.*] A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude. Also *chap*.—**Chops and changes**, vicissitudes; ups and downs.

There be odd *chops and changes* in this here world, for certain. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, II. ii.

**chop**[3] (chop), *n.* [Var. of *chap*[2], q. v.] A jaw: usually in the plural, the jaws; the entrance to a harbor. See *chap*[2].

**chop**[4] (chop), *n.* [< Hind. *chhāp*, stamp, seal, print, copy, impression.] 1. In India, China, etc.: (*a*) An official mark on weights and measures to show their accuracy. (*b*) A custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been passed; a permit or clearance.

The Governor or his Deputy gives his *Chop* or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down; not so much as a Boat being suffered to proceed without it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 16.

2. In China, brand; quality: as, silk or tea of the first *chop*. Hence the colloquial phrase *first chop*, first rate.—3. A lot of tea to which a common mark or brand is affixed; a brand of tea. A chop may contain a few chests or a large number.

The English merchants in Shanghae best know how many *chops* of tea they obtain from the district every year. *W. H. Medhurst*, Interior of China, p. 150.

**Chow-chow chop.** See *chow-chow*.—**The grand chop**, the port clearance granted by the Chinese customs when all duties have been paid and all the port regulations complied with. Also called *the red chop*, from the large vermilion seal upon it.

**chopa, choppa** (chō'pä, chop'pä), *n.*; pl. *chopæ*, *choppæ* (-pē). [ML.] A loose upper garment worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

**chop-boat** (chop'bōt), *n.* In China, a licensed lighter or cargo-boat, for the conveyance of goods to and from vessels in the harbor.

**chop-cherry** (chop'cher'i), *n.* [< *chop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *cherry*[1].] A game in which a cherry hung by a thread is snatched for with the teeth. *Herrick.*

**chop-church**†, *n.* [< *chop*[2] + obj. *church*. Cf. dial. *chap-church*, a parish church.] A secular priest who gained money by exchanging his benefice. *Halliwell.*

**chopdar**, *n.* Same as *chobdar*.

**chop-dollar** (chop'dol'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *chop*[4] + *dollar*.] **I.** *n.* In China, Malacca, Burma, and Siam, a dollar bearing an impressed private mark as a guaranty of genuineness. It was formerly the custom in Hongkong and the treaty ports of China for each firm to stamp in this way all coin passing through its hands.

**II.** *a.* Having the appearance of a dollar covered with chops or marks: applied to the face when deeply pitted with smallpox.

**chope** (chōp), *n.* A mug or tankard having the sides slightly inclined in a conical form.

**chopfallen**, *a.* See *chapfallen*.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip,
Alas! how *chopfall'n* now! *Blair*, The Grave.

**chop-house** (chop'hous), *n.* An eating-house where the serving of chops and steaks is made a specialty.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectator.*

**chopin, choppin** (chop'in), *n.* [< ME. *chopyn*, < OF. *chopine*, a liquid measure; cf. *chope*, a beer-glass, < MD. *schoppe*, *schuppe*, *schoepe*, a scoop, shovel, D. *schop*, a shovel, = LG. *schopen*, > G. *schoppen*, a scoop, a pint, chopin; cf. *schöpfen*, empty: see *scoop*.] 1. A Scotch liquid measure now abolished, equal to 52.1017 cubic inches (half a Scotch pint), or about nine tenths of a United States (old wine) quart.—2. An old English measure equal to half a pint.

They sold victuals by false measures, called *choppyns* in deceit of the people.
*Archives of the City of London*, A. D. 1370, in Riley's [Memorials of London, p. 347.

3. A measure of liquids used in France before the establishment of the metric system, and varying in value according to locality, that of Paris being equal to 0.4656 liter, or rather more than four fifths of an imperial pint. The name is now given to the demi-liter, which is a little more than the old measure.

Sextarie is as a *chopyn* of Paris.
*Wyclif*, 3 Kl. vii. 26 (gloss.).

4. A vessel, usually a canette or jug of stoneware, holding about a chopin.

**chopine** (chop'in or cho-pēn'), *n.* [Formerly also written *chioppine*, *choppin*, *choppine*, *chopping*, and (as Sp.) *chapin*; < Sp. *chapin* = Pg. *chapim*, a clog, chopine (cf. OF. *eschapin*, *escapin*, *escappin*, *escaffin*, later and mod. F. *escarpin*, pl. *escarpins*, pumps), = It. *scappino*, a sock; cf. *scarpino*, pump, light shoe.] A very high clog or patten, of Oriental origin, in some cases resembling a short stilt, formerly worn by women under their shoes to elevate them from the ground. Evelyn calls them "wooden scaffolds." Coryat (1611) says some he had seen at Venice were half a yard high (the women graduating their height in accordance with their rank), so that the wearers required support to prevent them from falling. They were first imported from Turkey into Venice, and thence into England, and were covered with leather of various colors, some being curiously painted, and some gilt. The name came to be applied to the shoe or slipper and clog combined.

Chopines.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a *chopine*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The noblemen stalking with their ladys on *choppines*; these are high-heel'd shoes particularly affected by these proude dames, or, as some say, invented to keepe them at home, it being very difficult to walke with them.
*Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

**chop-logic** (chop'loj'ik), *n.* [< *chop*[2], *v.*, + obj. *logic*.] 1. An argumentative, disputatious person.

How now! how now, *chop-logic!* what is this?
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

2. Disputation; arguing; hair-splitting; over-subtle reasoning: used contemptuously.

Your *chop-logike* hath no great subtilty.
*Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 335).

**chopness** (chop'nes), *n.* [A corrupted form, prob. repr. D. *schop*, a shovel (*schoppen*, spades in cards), = LG. *schuppe*, > G. *schüppe*, a shovel, *schüppen*, spades in cards; related to *shove*, *shovel*, etc.: see *chopin*, *shove*, *shovel*.] A kind of shovel or spade. *Simmonds.*

**chop-nut** (chop'nut), *n.* The Calabar or ordeal bean, the seed of a leguminous twiner, *Physostigma venenosum*, of Guinea. See *Calabar bean*, under *bean*.

**choppa**, *n.* See *chopa*.

**chopper**[1] (chop'ėr), *n.* [< *chop*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which chops; specifically, a butchers' cleaver.—2. A hand-tool used for thinning out rows of young plants.

**chopper**[2]†, *n.* [In form identical with preceding, but with ref. to *chopping*[1].] A stout, lusty child; a bouncer. [Colloq.]

The last prayer I made
Was nine-year old last Bartholomew-tide; 'twould have been
A jolly *chopper* an 't had liv'd till this time.
*Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, ii. 2.

**chopper**[3] (chop'ėr), *n.* [< *chop*[3] + *-er*[1].] A cheek of bacon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**chopper-cot** (chop'ėr-kot), *n.* [Hind. *chhaparkhāt*, < *chhapar*, a thatched roof, a shed, + *khāt*, a bedstead.] In India, a bedstead with curtains.

Bedsteads are much more common than in Purneiya. The best are called Palang or *Chhapar Khat*; . . . they have curtains. *C. Buchanan*, Eastern India, ii.

**choppin**, *n.* See *chopin*.

**chopping**[1]† (chop'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chop*[1], *v.* The sense 'stout, plump,' arises from the old sense 'strike.' Cf. a similar use of *bouncing*.] Stout; lusty; plump; bouncing. [Colloq.]

How say you now, gossip,
Is 't not a *chopping* girl?
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 5.

The fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

**chopping**[2] (chop'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chop*[1], *v.* (see *chopping*[1]), in reference to the up and down movement, but also associated with *chop*[2], change, vary.] Running in short, irregular, broken, and interrupted waves, such as those caused by the wind blowing in a direction opposite to that of a strong current, or by the combination of different systems of waves: as, a *chopping* sea. Also *choppy*.

And let no man lose heart, and abandon a good scheme, because he meets *chopping* seas and cross winds at the outset. *Guthrie.*

**chopping**[3]† (chop'ing), *n.* A corruption of *chopine*.

**chopping-block** (chop'ing-blok), *n.* A block on which anything is laid to be chopped.

**chopping-board** (chop'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board on which anything is placed to be chopped.

**chopping-knife** (chop'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife, usually curved and with a cross-handle, for mincing meat and other food.

**chopping-mill** (chop'ing-mil), *n.* A mill in which grain is coarsely ground as feed for cattle.

**chopping-note** (chop'ing-nōt), *n.* A note in the song of the nightingale. See extract.

The *chopping-note* is a low-pitched and abrupt note, sounding like "chop, chop," uttered several times in quick succession, and is intermediate in quality between the truly musical and the simply noisy tones of the nightingale. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 87.

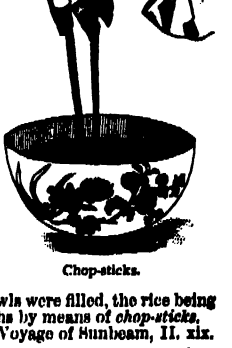
**chopping-tray** (chop'ing-trā), *n.* A wooden tray in which meat, vegetables, etc., are placed to be minced.

**choppy**[1] (chop'i), *a.* [< *chop*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of clefts or cracks; chapped; wrinkled.

Each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

**choppy**[2] (chop'i), *a.* [< *chop*[2] + *-y*[1]; substituted for *chopping*[2].] Same as *chopping*[2].

**chop-sticks** (chop'stiks), *n. pl.* [< *chop* (redupl. *chop-chop*, quickly), a corruption of *cup*, the Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kih*, quick, + E. *stick*. In Chinese these sticks are called *kwai-tsze*, < *kwai*, quick, + *tsze*, an individualizing formative particle.] Small sticks of wood or ivory resembling lead pencils, but generally longer and slightly tapering, used by the Chinese, Japanese, and Coreans in eating, instead of knives and forks. They are used in pairs, held between the thumb and the first and second fingers. Called *hashi* by the Japanese.


Chop-sticks.

The meal concluded with an enormous lacquer box of rice, from which all our bowls were filled, the rice being thence conveyed to our mouths by means of *chop-sticks*.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

**choquette** (sho-ket'), *n.* [F., < *choquer*, strike, knock: see *shock*[2].] In *silk-culture*, a cocoon in which the worm has died before finishing its work.

**chor**, *n.* See *cor*[4].

**choragi**, *n.* Plural of *choragus*.

**choragic** (kō-raj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. χορᾱγικός, χορηγικός, < χορᾱγός, χορηγός: see *choragus* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with a choragus, or the liturgy called a choragy.

The *choragic* victory of Lysikrates occurred B. C. 335. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 330, note.

**Choragic monument**, in *Gr. antiq.*, a small temple or shrine erected in honor of Bacchus by the successful choragus in a Dionysiac festival, upon which was displayed the bronze tripod received as a prize by the choragus, together with inscriptions usually giving the date, the play or plays represented, and the names of the performers. Choragic monuments were sometimes further ornamented by works of the most renowned artists, such as Praxiteles. In Athens a street called the Street of Tripods was lined with these monuments, of which a beau-

Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

tiful example, the monument of Lysicrates, dating from 335–4 B. C., survives, and is one of the earliest authentic examples of the Corinthian order.

**choragus, choregus** (kō-rā′-, kō-rē′gus), *n.*; pl. *choragi, choregi* (-jī). [< L. *choragus*, < Gr. *χορηγός*, Doric and Attic *χοραγός*, a leader of the chorus, < *χορός*, chorus, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, the leader or superintendent of a chorus; the superintendent of a theatrical representation at Athens. One choragus from each tribe had to provide at his own expense for the equipment and instruction of the choruses for tragedies and comedies on the occasion of various religious festivals. He was chosen by election, and the office, though very onerous, was held to be one of great honor.

2. Hence, figuratively, any conductor or leader, as of an entertainment or festival.

God, who is the great *Choragus* and Master of the scenes of life and death, was not pleased then to draw the curtains.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 78.

Petrarch was the first *choragus* of that sentimental dance which so long led young folks away from the realities of life, like the piper of Hamelin.
*Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 155.

3. [ML.] *Eccles.*, an officer who superintends the musical details of divine service. The name and office are still retained in the University of Oxford. *F. G. Lee.*

**choragy, choregy** (kor′ā-ji, -ē-ji), *n.* [< L. as if **choragia, choregia*, < Gr. *χορηγία*, < *χορηγός*, *χοραγός*, a choragus: see *choragus*.] In ancient Athens, the office and ceremonial duties, or liturgy, of a choragus.

**chorah** (chō′rä), *n.* A long straight knife used by the Afghans. *Whitworth.*

**choral** (kō′ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *choral* = Sp. Pg. *coral* = It. *corale*, < ML. *choralis*, < L. *chorus*, chorus, choir: see *chorus, choir*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a chorus or a choir; performed in rhythmic concert, as music or dancing.

Soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
*Choral* or unison. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 599.

A star that with the *choral* starry dance
Join'd not. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. In *music*, specifically, pertaining to or designed for concerted vocal, as distinguished from instrumental, performance: as, Mendelssohn's *choral* works.

The wild and barbaric melody which gives so striking an effect to the *choral* passages. *Macaulay.*

**Choral notes**, the square characters, or *notæ quadratæ*, used in early Christian music to represent the tones of melodies to be sung. — **Choral service**, a church service which is musically rendered, principally by the choir. — **Choral vicar.** See *vicar choral*, under *vicar*.

II. *n.* 1. A simple musical composition in harmony, suited for performance by a chorus. Often written *chorale*. — 2. A tune written or arranged for a sacred hymn or psalm; specifically, such a tune written in the style of the hymn-tunes of the early Protestant churches, both Lutheran and Reformed, having a plain melody, a strong harmony, and a stately rhythm. — 3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, any part of the service which is sung by the whole choir (cantus choralis), generally consisting of a part of the ancient church music (cantus firmus), sung in unison, or more frequently sung by the tenor, while a greater freedom is allowed in the parts.

**choral-book** (kō′ral-bůk), *n.* A collection of chorals or hymn-tunes.

**chorale**, *n.* See *choral*, 1.

**choraleon** (kō-rā′lē-ǫn), *n.* [< *choral* + *-eon*, as in *melodeon*.] A musical instrument of the organ kind, having metal pipes, invented in Warsaw in 1825: so called because intended to accompany choral singing in churches. Also called *œolodion, œolodicon*, and *œolomelodicon*.

**choralist** (kō′ral-ist), *n.* [< *choral* + *-ist*.] 1. A singer or composer of choral music. — 2. A member of a church choir.

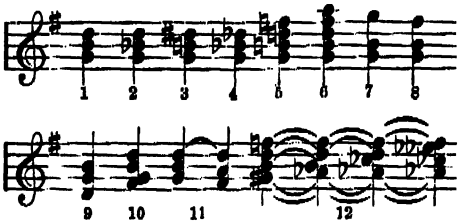
**chorally** (kō′ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; so as to be adapted to a choir.

**choraula** (kō-rā′lä), *n.*; pl. *choraulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *χορός*, chorus, choir, + *αὐλή*, > L. *aula*, hall.] In some European churches, (*a*) the hall or room in which choir-boys rehearse; (*b*) a space behind the high altar where certain liturgical exercises are sung.

**chord** (kôrd), *n.* [Same word as *cord* (and sometimes, and formerly regularly, so spelled; but the spelling *chord*, after the L., is now conventionally preferred for the technical senses given below); < L. *chorda*, < Gr. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument: see *cord*[1].] 1. A string; a cord. Specifically — 2. The string of a musical instrument.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the *chords* with might. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3†. A musical tone. — 4. In *music*, the simultaneous sounding of three or more tones; specifically, the sounding of three or more tones that are concordant with one another. A *common chord* or *triad* consists of any tone with its third and fifth.



Musical Chords.

1. Major. 2. Minor. 3. Augmented. 4. Diminished. 5. Of the seventh. 6. Of the ninth. 7, 8. Imperfect. 9, 10. Inverted. 11. Relative. 12. Equivocal.

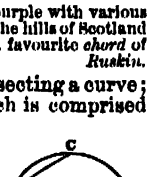
A *major chord* is one having a major third and a perfect fifth; a *minor chord*, one having a minor third and a perfect fifth; a *diminished chord*, one having a minor third and a diminished fifth; and an *augmented chord*, one having a major third and an augmented fifth. Diminished and augmented chords are also called *anomalous*. A *chord of the seventh*, or *seventh-chord*, consists of any tone with its third, fifth, and seventh; a *chord of the ninth* contains also the ninth. (See *ninth*.) The tones of a chord are arranged for analysis at intervals of a third from one another; and when so arranged, the lowest tone is called the *root* of the chord. When all the tones of the chord are not present, it is *imperfect* or *incomplete*; when the tones are so arranged that the root is not the lowest, the chord is *inverted*. Inverted chords are known by the numerals indicating the intervals between the lowest tone and the others: as, chords of the sixth, of the fourth and sixth, of the fifth and sixth, of the second, etc. The *tonic* or *fundamental chord* is the triad whose root is the tonic or key-note; the *dominant* or *leading chord*, that whose root is the dominant (fifth tone of the scale); the *subdominant chord*, that whose root is the subdominant (fourth tone of the scale), etc. Chords are *related* or *relative* to each other when they contain common tones. A *transient chord* is one used to connect two keys or tonalities, and containing tones foreign to both. An *equivocal chord* is one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones.

Hence — 5. Harmony, as of color.

The sweet and solemn harmony of purple with various greens — the same, by the by, to which the hills of Scotland owe their best loveliness — remained a favourite *chord* of colour with the Venetians. *Ruskin.*

6. In *geom.*, a straight line intersecting a curve; that part of a straight line which is comprised between two of its intersections with a curve; specifically, the straight line joining the extremities of an arc of a circle.

The great Piazza in Siena . . . is in the shape of a shallow horse-shoe, . . . or, better, of a bow, in which the high façade of the Palazzo Pubblico forms the *chord*, and everything else the arc.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, [p. 254.




Geometrical Chords.
*AB, AC* are chords of the arcs they subtend.

7. A main horizontal member of a bridge-truss. When at the upper side, it is a *top chord*, and is in compression; when at the lower edge, it is a *lower chord*, and is in tension.

8. In *anat.*, a cord; a chorda; especially, the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. See *chorda*. — **Broken chords.** See *broken*. — **Chord of an angle**, the chord of the intercepted arc of a circle of unit radius having its center at the vertex of the angle. — **Chord of curvature**, that chord of the osculating circle of a curve which passes through the origin of coördinates. — **Chords of contact**, of two circles, chords joining the points of tangency of two common tangents of the two circles. — **Chords of Willis**, numerous fibrous bands extending across the lumen of the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain, in its posterior portion. — **Chromatic chord.** See *chromatic*. — **Common chord**, a chord joining the intersections of two or more circles. — **Consonant, derivative, diatonic, etc., chords.** See the adjectives.

**chord** (kôrd), *v.* [< *chord*, *n.* Cf. *cord*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To furnish with chords or strings, as a musical instrument. [Rare.]

When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* In *music*, to sound harmoniously or concordantly.

**chorda** (kôr′dä), *n.*; pl. *chordæ* (-dē). [L., a string, etc., with mod. (NL.) scientific applications: see *chord, cord*[1].] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) A tendon. (*b*) A filament of nerve. (*c*) The notochord. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of olive-brown marine algæ, belonging to the family *Laminarieæ*. They have long, slender, hollow, cylindrical fronds, which in the common species, *Chorda filum*, sometimes attain a length of 12 feet, with a diameter of a quarter of an inch. The surface is covered with a cortical layer of cuneate-clavate cells. Only unilocular sporangia are known. They are sometimes called *catgut* and *sea-lace*. — **Chorda caudalis**, the urochord. — **Chorda dorsalis**, the notochord. — **Chordæ Ferreni**, the vocal cords. — **Chordæ tendineæ**, the tendinous cords fastened to the free edge of the auriculoventricular valves of the heart, and attaching them loosely to the inner wall of the ventricles. They prevent these valves from being driven back into the auricles during the ventricular systole. — **Chordæ vocales**, the vocal cords (which see, under *cord*[1]). — **Chorda magna**, the tendo Achillis. — **Chorda transversa**, the oblique or round ligament running from the tubercle at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity. — **Chorda tympani**, the tympanic cord, a branch of the facial or seventh cranial nerve, which traverses the tympanic cavity, and joins the gustatory or lingual nerve. — **Chorda vertebralis**, the notochord.

**chorda-animal** (kôr′dä-an′i-mal), *n.* A chordonium.

**chordæ**, *n.* Plural of *chorda*.

**chordal** (kôr′dal), *a.* [< L. *chorda*, a chord, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chord; specifically, of or pertaining to the chorda dorsalis or notochord of a vertebrate. — **Chordal sheath**, the investment of the notochord; the perichord. — **Chordal tissue**, the substance of the notochord; the peculiar cartilaginous tissue known as cellular cartilage.

**Chordaria** (kôr-dā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χορδάριον*, dim. of *χορδή* = L. *chorda*, a cord: see *chord, cord*[1].] The representative genus of the family *Chordarieæ*. It has fronds tough and elastic, and the cortical filaments adhere closely to one another.

**chordariaceous** (kôr-dā-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< *Chordaria* + *-aceous*.] Resembling *Chordaria*; having the characters of the family *Chordarieæ*.

**Chordarieæ** (kôr-dą-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chordaria* + *-eæ*.] A family of olive-green algæ, having cylindrical, filamentous, branching fronds. The frond has an axis of slender longitudinal cells, surrounded by a cortex of short, densely packed filaments perpendicular to the axis. The sporangia are borne among the cortical filaments or formed directly from them.

**Chordata** (kôr-dā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chordatus*: see *chordate*.] A primary division or subkingdom of the animal kingdom, containing all animals which have or have had a notochord, thus including (*a*) the true vertebrates (also called *Craniota*), (*b*) the leptocardians, or *Cephalochorda*, and (*c*) the tunicates, or *Urochorda*.

**chordate** (kôr′dāt), *a.* [< NL. *chordatus*, having a chord or cord (spinal cord, notochord), < L. *chorda*, a chord: see *chord*.] Having the characters of the *Chordata*; pertaining to or resembling the *Chordata*: as, a *chordate* animal.

**chordaulodion** (kôr-dâ-lō′di-ǫn), *n.* [< Gr. *χορδή*, a string, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, + *ᾠδή*, song.] A composite musical instrument, containing both strings and pipes, invented in 1812 by Kaufmann at Dresden; a kind of orchestrion.

**chordee** (kôr-dē′), *n.* [< F. *chordée*, < NL. *chordata*, fem. of *chordatus*: see *chordate*.] A painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved. It attends gonorrhea, and usually occurs at night.

**Chordeiles** (kôr-dī′lēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), emended *Chordeiles*, more prop. **Chordodiles, -us* (so called in allusion to its nocturnal note), < Gr. *χορδή*, the chord of a lyre or harp, + *δείλη*, evening.] A genus of American glabrirostral *Caprimulginæ*, having long pointed wings which extend beyond the forked tail. The type is the long-winged goatsucker, night-hawk, bull-bat, or piramidig of the United States, *C. virginianus* or *C. popetus*. There are several other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

**chordel** (kôr′del), *n.* [< *chord* + dim. *-el*.] A plane curve every point of which terminates an arc which originates in a fixed line, is described with a fixed point as a center, and subtends a given length the same number of times as a chord.

**chordometer** (kôr-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *chorda* (= Gr. *χορδή*), a string, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a mea-

sure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of strings.

**Chordonia** (kôr-dō′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chordonium*, q. v.] A hypothetical group of worm-like animals, of which the chordonium is the type or common parent-form, and of which the tunicate *Appendicularia* or any caudate ascidian larva is an extant representative, distinguished primarily by the possession of a notochord in the form of a urochord, and supposed to be the immediate progenitors of the ascidians and vertebrates. *Haeckel.*

**chordonium** (kôr-dō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *chordonia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *χορδή*, string, chord, cord: see *chord, cord*[1].] A name given by Haeckel to a hypothetical worm which he supposed to have been among the common parent-forms of ascidians and vertebrates.

**chordotonal** (kôr-dō-tō′nạl), *a.* [< Gr. *χορδή*, chord, + *τόνος*, tone, + *-al*.] Responsive to the vibrations or tones of sound: applied to certain organs or parts of insects and spiders.

These [sense-organs in the legs of spiders] are thought to be analogous to the *chordotonal* organs of insects.
*T. Gill.*

**chore**[1] (chōr), *n.* [Also written *choar* and dial. *choor*, formerly *chewre*, a var. of *chare, char*: see *char*[1], *chare*[1].] A char, chare, or small job; a task; especially, a piece of minor domestic work, as about a house or barn, of regular or frequent recurrence: generally in the plural. [Now U. S.]

Here's two *chewres* chewr'd: when Wisdom is employ'd,
'Tis ever thus. *Beau. and Fl.*, Love's Cure, iii. 2.

Meanwhile we did our nightly *chores*,—
Brought in the wood from out of doors,
Littered the stalls, and from the mows
Raked down the herd's-grass for the cows.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

Now that is the wisdom of a man, in every instance of his labor, to hitch his wagon to a star, and see his *chore* done by the gods themselves. *Emerson*, Civilization.

The Yankee boy of those times was wont to have a regular set of *chores* to do, such as cutting and bringing in wood, making fires, and the like.
*G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 17.

**chore**[1] (chōr), *v.* Same as *char*[1], 5.

**chore**[2], *n.* [See *chare*[2].] Same as *chare*[2].

**chore**[3] (kōr), *n.* [< L. *chorus*: see *choir*.] A chorus; a choir. *B. Jonson.*

**chorea** (kō-rē′ạ), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *corea* = Pg. *chorea* = It. *corea*, < L. *chorea*, chorea, < Gr. *χορεία*, a dance, prop. fem. of *χορεῖος*, belonging to a dance or chorus: see *choreus*.] 1. A nervous disease, usually occurring before puberty, marked by irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs and of the face and trunk, which, however, cease in sleep. Its morbid anatomy is undetermined. Also called *St. Vitus's dance*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Haldeman*, 1847.

**choreal** (kō-rē′ạl), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of chorea; characteristic of chorea: as, *choreal* movements.—2. Affected with chorea.

Many students are interested in being told that a case is one of true epilepsy, . . . who have never tried to form a clear conception of the sort of movements they can see in a *choreal* child. *Millican*, Morbid Germs, p. 24.

**choree** (kō′rē), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *coreo* = Pg. *choreu* = It. *coreo*, < L. *choreus*: see *choreus*.] In *pros.*, same as *trochee*. The word *choree* (choreus, χορεῖος) was used by the earlier classical writers on metrics as identical with *trochee*, to designate both the foot now called trochee (− ⏑) and its resolved form the tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), but more frequently the latter. Cicero and Quintilian call the trochee (− ⏑) *choreus*, and the tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑) *trochæus*. Later writers use the names *trochæus* and *tribrachys* exclusively for the feet still known by those names. *Choree* or *choreus* in modern usage is simply a rare name for trochee (− ⏑). Also called *choreus*.

**choregi**, *n.* Plural of *choregus*.

**choregraphic, choregraphical**, *a.* See *chorographic*[2].

**choregraphy**, *n.* See *chorography*[2].

**choregus**, *n.* See *choragus*. [Rare.]

He [Socrates] is the *choregus* of Greek free-thought.
*J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 181.

**choregy** (kor′ẹ-ji), *n.* [= F. *chorégie*, < Gr. *χορηγία*, < *χορηγός*, choragus: see *choragus, chorocus*.] Same as *choragy*. *Grote.*

**chorei**, *n.* Plural of *choreus*.

**choreic** (kō-rē′ik), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-ic*; = F. *choréique*.] Pertaining to chorea; affected with chorea: as, a *choreic* patient.

The upper and lower extremities present the greatest mass of the *choreic* movements.
*F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 115.

**choreiform** (kō-rē′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *chorea* + *forma*, shape, form.] Resembling chorea; choreoid: as, *choreiform* movements.

**choreoid** (kō-rē′oid), *a.* [< *chorea* + *-oid*.] Resembling chorea or what occurs in chorea; choreiform.

**choreomania** (kō-rē-ō-mā′ni-ạ), *n.* [< L. *chorea* + *mania*, madness.] Same as *choromania*.

**chorepiscopal** (kō-rẹ̄-pis′kō-pạl), *a.* [< *chorepiscopus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a chorepiscopus.

They were allowed the name, and honour, and sometime the execution of offices *chorepiscopal*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

**chorepiscopus** (kō-rẹ̄-pis′kō-pus), *n.*; pl. *chorepiscopi* (-pī). [LL. (> F. *chorévêque* = Sp. *corepiscopo* = Pg. *chorebispo* = It. *corepiscopo*), < Gr. *χωρεπίσκοπος*, < *χώρα*, place, + *ἐπίσκοπος*, bishop: see *bishop*.] One of a class of clergy, in rank between bishops proper and presbyters, introduced in the latter part of the third century to aid in the episcopal supervision of the country districts of enlarged dioceses. Roman Catholic authorities hold that they were not bishops, but priests intrusted with special power; while others regard them as truly bishops, though of inferior dignity and limited authority. It is probable that both these views are historically correct, but apply to different periods.

**choreus** (kō-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *chorei* (-ī). [L., < Gr. *χορεῖος*, pertaining to a dance or chorus, a meter so called, < *χορός*, a dance: see *chorus*.] In *pros.*, same as *trochee*.

**choria**, *n.* Plural of *chorion*.

**choriamb** (kō′ri-amb), *n.* [Also, as L., *choriambus*, < Gr. *χοριάμβος*, < *χορεῖος*, choreus, + *ἴαμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot of four syllables, the first and fourth of which are long, the second and third short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (− ⏑ ⏑ − or − ⏑ ⏑ −). The genuine choriamb has a magnitude of six times or more (is hexasemic); and as four of these constitute the thesis and two the arsis, or vice versa, it belongs to the diplasic class of feet. Genuine choriambs are rare. Apparent choriambs are catalectic dactylic dipodies (− ⏑ ⏑ | −), either of genuine dactyls, as at the end of a pentameter, or of cyclic dactyls, as in Asclepiadic and other logaœdic verses. Anapestic lines analyzed as dactylic series with anacrusis show similar forms. The choriamb takes its name from its apparent composition from a choree (trochee) and an iambus.

**choriambi**, *n.* Plural of *choriambus*.

**choriambic** (kō-ri-am′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *choriambicus*, < Gr. *χοριαμβικός*, < *χοριάμβος*, choriamb.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, constituting, or consisting of choriambs: as, a *choriambic* foot, verse, or movement.

**II.** *n.* A foot constituting a choriamb, or a verse consisting of choriambs.

**choriambus** (kō-ri-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *choriambi* (-bī). Same as *choriamb*.

**choric** (kō′rik), *a.* [= F. *chorique* = It. *corico*, < L. *choricus* = Gr. *χορικός*, pertaining to a chorus, < *χορός*, chorus: see *chorus*.] Of or pertaining to a chorus; specifically, fitted for the use of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama: as, *choric* meters, poems, or compositions (that is, the more elaborate as opposed to the simpler meters, etc.). See *chorus*, 1 (*b*).

The *choric* spirit is here. . . . The *choric* responses of the last dialogue form a resonant climax to the whole.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 388.

**chorioblastosis** (kō″ri-ō-blas-tō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόριον*, membrane (corium), + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a name given by Ausspitz to a deviation from normal growth in the corium or true skin, as, for example, a granuloma, a fibroma, or a case of atrophy.

**choriocapillaris** (kō″ri-ō-kap-i-lā′ris), *a.* used as *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόριον*, a membrane (choroid), + L. *capillaris*, capillary.] The inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye, formed largely of capillaries: an abbreviation of the phrase *membrana* or *tunica choriocapillaris*. Also called *tunica Ruyschiana* and *tunica vasculosa Halleri*.

**chorion** (kō′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *choria* (-ạ). [NL. (> F. Sp. Pg. *chorion* = It. *corio*), < Gr. *χόριον*, fetal membrane, any membrane. Cf. *corium*.] 1. In *anat.*, the outermost fetal envelop; the external membrane which invests the embryo, forming in the higher vertebrates the outer layer of the bag of waters, and contributing to the formation of the placenta. With reference to the embryo, it occupies the relation of the original vitelline membrane or cell-wall of the ovum.

2. By analogy—(*a*) The membrana putaminis or egg-pod of those eggs which have calcareous shells. [Rare.] (*b*) The external investment of the ovum of an insect, derived from the epithelial layer of the oviduct.—**Chorion frondosum**, the tufted or shaggy part of the chorion, which composes the fetal placenta.—**Chorion laeve**, the smooth part of the chorion, which does not enter into the composition of the placenta.

**chorionic** (kō-ri-on′ik), *a.* [< *chorion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chorion: as, the *chorionic* membrane; *chorionic* villi.

It [the "diffused placenta"] is probably a primitive condition, from which most of the others are derived, although its existence must presuppose the absence of the umbilical vesicle as a constituent of the *chorionic* wall.
*W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 370.

**chorioretinitis** (kō″ri-ō-ret-i-nī′tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόριον*, membrane (choroid), + L. *retina*, retina, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye and the retina. Also called *choroideretinitis* and *retinochoroiditis*.

**choripetalous** (kō-ri-pet′ạ-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having the petals unconnected: equivalent to *polypetalous*.

**choriphyllous** (kō-ri-fil′us), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves (petals and sepals): applied to a perianth.

**chorisepalous** (kō-ri-sep′ạ-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χωρίς*, asunder, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals distinct.

**chorisis** (kō′ri-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χώρισις*, a separation, < *χωρίζειν*, separate, sever, < *χωρίς*, apart, asunder.] In *bot.*, the multiplication, by congenital division, of an organ which is ordinarily entire. It is usually restricted to the stamens and carpels of the flower, and may be either collateral, when the parts are side by side, as in the stamens of *Dicentra*, or, more rarely, transverse. Also called *chorization*.

**chorisma** (kō-riz′mạ), *n.*; pl. *chorismata* (-mạ-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *χώρισμα*, a separated space, < *χωρίζειν*, separate, part, < *χωρίς*, apart.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a separating; a separation; a distinction of parts or things.

**chorist** (kō′rist), *n.* [= D. *korist* = G. *chorist, korist* = Dan. *korist*, < F. *choriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *corista*, < ML. *choristа* (also *chorialis*), < L. *chorus*, choir: see *chorus*, and cf. *chorister*.] A singer in a choir. [Rare.]

Behold the great *chorist* of the angelical quire.
*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 150.

**choristate** (kō-ris′tāt), *a.* [< Gr. *χωριστός*, separable, separate (< *χωρίζειν*, separate: see *chorisis*), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, increased in number by chorisis; affected with chorisis.

**chorister** (kor′is-tėr), *n.* [< *chorist* + *-er*. Cf. *quirister*, after *quire*[1].] 1. A singer in a choir or chorus; specifically, a male member of a church choir.

The *Choristers* the joyous Antheme sing.
*Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 221.

Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation minor canons, and always precentors, lay vicars, and *choristers*.
*A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, x.

2. In some churches, a choir-leader or precentor; one who leads the singing of the choir or the congregation.—3. A singer in general: as, the feathered *choristers*.

The new-born phœnix takes his way;
Of airy *choristers* a numerous train
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

**Choristes** (kō-ris′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separate (*χωριστής*, one who separates): see *choristate*.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Choristidæ*.

**choristic** (kọ-ris′tik), *a.* [< *chorist* + *-ic*.] Belonging to a choir; choric; choral. [Rare.]

**Choristida** (kō-ris′ti-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separate, separable (see *choristate*), + *-ida*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, an order of *Tetractinellida*, contrasted with the order *Lithistida*, and defined as tetractinellid sponges with quadriradiate or triæne spicules which are never consolidated into a rigid network.

**Choristidæ** (kō-ris′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Choristes* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods with a thick short head, a large retractile pharynx, and well-developed jaws. They have an odontophore, with three rows of rachidian teeth, on each side a row of broad bilobed inner lateral teeth, and two rows of small hook-shaped outer lateral teeth. They have also small posterior tentacles and frontal tentacles, united by a fold. The shell is heliciform and provided with a paucispiral operculum. The family was constituted from a living and fossil species of the North Atlantic.

**choristidan** (kō-ris′ti-dạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Choristida*.

**II.** *n.* A sponge of the order *Choristida*.

**choristopod** (kō-ris′tọ-pod), *n.* One of the *Choristopoda*; a choristopodous crustacean. *J. D. Dana.*

**Choristopoda** (kō-ris-top′ọ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χωριστός*, separate (see *choristate*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] In Dana's classification, an order of edriophthalmous crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the amphipods and isopods together, and divided into three groups.

**choristopodous** (kō-ris-top′ō-dus), *a.* [< *Choristopoda* + *-ous.*] Having the feet separated in series, as in the choristopods; specifically, having the characters of the *Choristopoda.*

**chorization** (kō-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< Gr. *χωρίζειν*, separate, + *-ation*: see *chorisis.*] Same as *chorisis.*

**chorl**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *churl.*

**chorl**[2] (chôrl), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] The angle at the junction of the blade of a pocket-knife with the square shank which forms the joint. *E. H. Knight.*

**chorobates**† (kō-rob′a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χωροβάτης*, a surveyors' level (cf. *χωροβατεῖν*, survey, measure by paces), < *χῶρος*, land, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, = E. *come.*] An instrument, similar in principle to the common carpenters' level, used to determine the slope of an aqueduct and the levels of the country through which it passes.

**chorodidascalus** (kō′rō-di-das′ka-lus), *n.*; pl. *chorodidascali* (-lī). [Gr. *χοροδιδάσκαλος*, < *χορός*, dance, chorus, + *διδάσκαλος*, teacher, < *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic.*] In the *anc. Gr. drama*, the professional or actual trainer of the chorus (sometimes the poet himself), as distinguished from the *choragus*, by whom he was employed.

**chorograph** (kō′rō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *χωρογράφος*, describing countries, < *χῶρος*, a place, region, country, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument invented, by Professor W. Wallace of Edinburgh, to construct by mechanical means two similar triangles on two given straight lines, their angles being given. It is especially useful in marine surveying.

**chorographer** (kō-rog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chorography*[1] + *-er*[1].] One skilled in chorography; a person who describes or makes a map of a particular region or country; specifically, one who investigates the locality of places mentioned by ancient writers and endeavors to identify their true situation.

Camden and other *chorographers.* *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

**chorographic**[1], **chorographical** (kō-rō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *χωρογραφικός*, < *χωρογραφία*: see *chorography*[1].] Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of a particular region, country, or locality; laying down or marking the bounds of a particular country or locality, as a map.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. iii. § 15.

The "Poly-olbion" is a *chorographical* description of England and Wales; an amalgamation of antiquarianism, of topography, and of history; materials not the most ductile for the creations of poetry. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 248.

**chorographic**[2], **choregraphic** (kō-rō-, kō-rē-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *chorégraphique* = Sp. *coreográfico* = Pg. *choregraphico*; as *chorography*[2] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the notation of dancing. See *chorography*[2]. Also *chorographical*, *choregraphical.*

**chorographically** (kō-rō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chorographic manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

**chorography**[1] (kō-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chorographie* = Sp. *corografía* = Pg. *chorographia* = It. *corografia*, < L. *chorographia*, < Gr. *χωρογραφία*, < *χωρογράφος*, describing countries: see *chorograph.*] The systematic study or description of the natural features of particular regions, countries, or districts; especially, the identification of places mentioned by ancient writers.

I have . . . seen several countries, beheld the nature of their climes, the *chorography* of their provinces. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 8.

**choregraphy**[2], **choregraphy** (kō-rog′-, kō-reg′-ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chorégraphie* = Sp. *coreografía* = Pg. *choregraphia* = It. *coreografia*, < Gr. *χορός*, dance, chorus (the forms in *chore-*, *corea-*, < Gr. *χορεία*, a dance: see *chorea*), + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A system of signs or of notation used to indicate movements, etc., in dancing.

Among the antiquities of this subject [dancing] *choregraphy*, or orchesography, the art of dancing notation, deserves a place. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 800.

**choroid** (kō′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *χοροειδής*, corrupt form of *χοριοειδής*, like a membrane, < *χόριον*, membrane, chorion, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Membranous, as a chorion; like or likened to the chorion, as an investing part or tunic: in *anat.*, applied to several delicate, highly vascular membranes which invest certain parts, and to associated structures.—**Choroid coat, choroid membrane**, of the eye. See II.—**Choroid fissure.** Same as *choroidal fissure.*—**Choroid gland**, a non-glandular, vascular, ovoidal, crescent-shaped body about the entrance of the optic nerve in the eye of a fish.

The branches of the [pseudobranchia or] rete mirabile unite again into the ophthalmic artery, which pierces the sclerotic, and breaks up into another rete mirabile, the *choroid gland*, before being finally distributed. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

**Choroid muscle**, the ciliary muscle.—**Choroid plexuses**, three pairs of vascular fringes projecting into the lateral, third, and fourth ventricles of the brain.—**Choroid vein.** (*a*) A small vein in the lateral ventricle of either side of the brain, lying on the outer side of the choroid plexus. It unites with the vein of the corpus striatum to form the vena Galeni. (*b*) The vena Galeni.

II. *n.* A delicate, highly vascular membrane forming one of the coats or tunics of the eyeball, lining the sclerotic, and lying between it and the retina, with which it is in contact by its inner surface. It is plaited in front to form the ciliary processes, ends in the ciliary ligament, and is of a dark-brown or blackish color from the abundance of pigment. Also called *choroidea*, and *choroid coat* or *membrane.* See cut under *eye*[1].

**choroidal** (kō′roi-dal), *a.* [< *choroid* + *-al.*] Same as *choroid.*—**Choroidal fissure**, in *embryol.*, a lateral cleft of the secondary optic vesicle. Through it the tissue of the vitreous body is originally continuous with the rest of the mesoblastic tissue outside.

Through this gap, which afterwards receives the name of the *choroidal fissure*, a way is open from the mesoblastic tissue . . . into the interior of the cavity of the cup. *M. Foster*, Embryology, I. vi. 137.

**choroidea** (kō-roi′dē-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *choroid.*] Same as *choroid.*

**choroiditis** (kō-roi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

**choroidoiritis** (kō-roi′dō-i-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *iris* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid and iris.

**choroidoretinitis** (kō-roi′dō-ret-i-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *retina* + *-itis.*] Same as *chorioretinitis.*

**chorok** (chō′rok), *n.* [Native name.] The Siberian polecat, *Putorius sibiricus.*

**chorological** (kō-rō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *chorology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to chorology; specifically, zoögeographical and phytogeographical; pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals and plants; faunal and floral.

The great and interesting series of *chorological* phenomena, since they can only be explained by the Theory of Descent, must also be considered as important inductive data of the latter. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 114.

**chorologist** (kō-rol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *chorology* + *-ist.*] One versed in chorology; a student of zoölogy and botany with special reference to geographical distribution.

**chorology** (kō-rol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *χῶρος*, place, country, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. The science of describing localities; chorography.—2. The science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals; zoögeography and phytogeography. It includes the consideration not only of the habitats of species, but also the subject of faunal and floral areas, and the mapping of the earth's surface into zoölogical and botanical regions characterized by the fauna and flora.

**choromania** (kō-rō-mā′ni-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *χορός*, dance, + *μανία*, madness.] The dancing mania (which see, under *mania*). Also *choreomania.*

**chorometry** (kō-rom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *χωρομετρία*, land-surveying, < *χῶρος*, place, region, + *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring or surveying land; surveying.

**choroy** (chō′roi), *n.* The name of a Chilian parrakeet, *Henicognathus leptorhynchus.*

**chorus** (kō′rus), *n.* [< L. *chorus*, < Gr. *χορός*, a dance accompanied with song, a band of singers and dancers, a chorus; prob. orig. a dance within an inclosure, or rather the inclosure itself; cf. *χόρτος*, an inclosure, hedge, = L. *hortus*, garden, = E. *yard*[2]. For the earlier E. and the Rom., etc., forms, see *quire*[1] and *choir.*] 1. A dance. Specifically, in the *anc. Gr. drama*—(*a*) A dance performed by a number of persons in a ring, in honor of Bacchus, accompanied by the singing of the sacred dithyrambic odes. From this simple rite was developed the Greek drama. (*b*) In continuation of the early tradition, a company of persons, represented as of age, sex, and estate appropriate to the play, who took part through their leader, the coryphæus, with the actors in the dialogue of a drama, and sang their sentiments at stated intervals when no actor was on the stage. The chorus occupied in the theater a position between the stage and the auditorium, and moved or danced in appropriate rhythm around the sacred thymele or altar of Bacchus, which stood in the middle of the area allotted to the chorus. See *theater.*

*Ham.* This is one Lucianus, nephew to the king.
*Oph.* You are as good as a *chorus*, my lord. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

(*c*) One of the songs executed by the chorus.—2. In *music*: (*a*) A company of singers, especially an organized company, such as singers in a church or a choral society. (*b*) In an oratorio, opera, or concert, the general company of singers, as distinguished from the soloists. (*c*) A part of a song in which the listeners join with the singer; a refrain; also, any recurring refrain or burden. (*d*) A musical composition intended to be sung in harmony by a company of singers, usually by four voices. A *double chorus* is for eight voices. (*e*) The compound or mixture stops of an organ. (*f*) In the tenth century, an instrument, probably the bagpipe. (*g*) In the fifteenth century, the drone of a bagpipe or of the accompaniment strings of the crowd. (*h*) Formerly, in Scotland, a loud trumpet.—3. A union of voices or sounds, or a company of persons, resembling a chorus.

O you *chorus* of indolent reviewers. *Tennyson*, Hendecasyllabics.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray.*—**Cyclic chorus**, in ancient Greece, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes: so called because the performers danced around the altar of Bacchus in a circle. See 1 (*a*), above.

**chorus** (kō′rus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chorused* or *chorussed*, ppr. *chorusing* or *chorussing.* [< *chorus*, *n.*] 1. To sing or join in the chorus of: as, to *chorus* a song.—2. To exclaim or call out in concert.

"Oh, do let the Swiper go in," *chorus* the boys. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby.

**chorus-master** (kō′rus-mās′tėr), *n.* 1. The principal singer of a chorus.—2. The trainer or conductor of a chorus. [Rare.]

**chose**[1] (shōz). Preterit and old past participle of *choose.*

**chose**[2] (shōz), *n.* [F., a thing, < OF. *cose*, *cosa* = Pr. Sp. *cosa* = Pg. *coisa*, *cousa* = It. *cosa*, < ML. *cosa*, *causa*, LL. *causa*, a thing, a peculiar use of L. *causa*, cause: see *cause.* Cf. *quelque chose*, *kickshoes*, *kickshaws.*] In *law*, an article of personal property, or a personal right; a thing.—**Chose in action**, an incorporeal right enforceable by action; a right to recover a sum of money or a thing from another person in a court of justice.—**Chose in possession**, a chattel personal other than a mere evidence of debt or obligation.—**Chose local**, a piece of property annexed to a place, as a mill or the like.—**Chose transitory**, a piece of movable property.

**chosen** (chō′zn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *choose*, *v.*] Picked; choice; select.

His *chosen* captains also are drownod in the Red sea. Ex. xv. 4.

She, questionless, with her sweet harmony
And other *chosen* attractions, would allure. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1.

Your lordship's thoughts are always just, your numbers harmonious, your words *chosen*, your expressions strong and manly. *Dryden*, Essay on the Æneid.

**Chosen freeholders.** See *freeholder.*

**choslingt**, *n.* [ME., < *chosen* + *-ling*[1].] One chosen.

Quen he to pin himselfen did
For his *choslinges* on rod tre.
*MS. Cott. Vespas.* (A), iii. fol. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

**chotei** (cho-tā′), *n.* [Chino-Jap. (= Chin. *chaoting*), lit. morning hall (in allusion to the custom of ministers having audience with their sovereign in the morning), < *cho* (= Chin. *chao*), morning, + *tei* (= Chin. *ting*), hall.] In Japan, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

**Chouan** (shö′ąn; F. pron. shö-oń′), *n.* [F., after the nickname of Jean Cottereau, the original leader of the party. *Chouan* (dial. *chouhan*, *chauhan*, etc.; now corruptly *chat-huant*, as if 'hooting cat') means 'screech-owl'; cf. OF. *chowe*, a daw, > dim. *chouette*, > E. *chewet*: see *chewet*[2] and *chough.*] A member of a body of insurgent royalists of Brittany and the west of France, consisting almost entirely of peasants, who rose in 1792 against the French republic, and carried on a guerrilla warfare of great bitterness. They were not repressed till 1800, and even after that occasional insurrections occurred down to the first years of the reign of Louis Philippe (1830–48).

**Chouannerie** (shö-an′ę-rē; F. pron. shö-on-rē′), *n.* [F., < *Chouan.*] The insurrection of the Chouans, and also the body of persons engaged in it.

**choucari** (chö-kä′ri), *n.* [Of unascertained native origin.] A bird of the genus *Graucalus* (Cuvier). The name was originally applied to birds now classed under different genera, as to the Australian bower-birds of the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*, etc.

**chough** (chuf), *n.* [< ME. *choughe*, *choge*, early ME. *cheo*, < AS. *ceó*, appar. orig. **ceóh*, **cóh*, a chough (cf. OF. *choe*, *choue*, dim. *chouette*, *chouquette*, also dial. *choquar* (Cotgrave), a chough, a daw, whence prob. Sp. *chova*, a chough, *choya*, a jackdaw: see *chewet*[2] and *Chouan*; cf. It.

*ciagola*, a chough); a variant, with a final guttural, of ME. *ca, ka, co, ko, koo, kowe*, etc., early mod. E. *coe* (see *coe*[1] and *caddow*), both forms being orig. imitative of cawing: see *caw*[1].] An oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidæ*,

Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*).

the red-legged or Cornish crow, *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, of a black color, with red feet and beak. It is of very extensive though irregular distribution. Though a corvine bird, it has some relationship with the starlings. Also called, specifically, *Cornish chough*. There are other species, natives of Australia, Java, etc. Palagrave applies the name to a young crow.

> The crows and *choughs*, that wing the midway air,
> Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.
>
> A kind of *choughs*,
> Or thievish daws, sir.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 3.

**Cornish chough.** (*a*) See above. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *aylet*. It was at one time confined as a bearing to Cornish families.

**chouicha** (chō'i-chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

**chouk**, *n.* See *choke*[3].

**choul**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *jowl*.

**choultry**, *n.* See *choltry*.

**choups** (chōps), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] Hips; the fruit of briers. [North. Eng.]

**chourie**, *n.* See *chowry*.

**chourtka** (chört'kä), *n.* 1. A native name of a kind of partridge, *Tetraogallus caspius*, inhabiting mountainous regions in Russia and Siberia. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such partridges: synonymous with *Tetraogallus*. *Motschoulsky*, 1839.

**chous** (kös or kous), *n.* [Gr. χοῦς (> LL. *chus*), < χεῖν, pour, akin to E. *gush*: see *alchemy*.] 1. In *Gr. archæol.*, a vase similar in form to the oinochoë, but larger, used to dip the mixed wine and water from the crater in order to fill the smaller pouring-vessels.—2. An ancient Attic measure of capacity, containing 12 cotyles or the twelfth part of a metretes, and equivalent to 3.283 liters, or 2.8 quarts. The chous was the equivalent of the Roman congius. *Daremberg et Saglio*; *Reinach*, Manuel de Philologie, 1883.

**chouse** (chous), *n.* [Also spelled *chiaus, chaus* (also *chiaous*, after F. *chiaoux*), repr. Turk. *chāʻush, chaush*, an interpreter, messenger, etc., < Ar. *khawāṣ* (> Hind. *khawās*, an attendant, etc., lit. grandees, nobles), prop. pl. of *khāṣ* (*ṣ* repr. letter *ṣād*), noble. In senses 2, 3, and 4, the noun is from the verb.] 1. A Turkish interpreter, messenger, or attendant.

> *Dapper.* What do you think of me,
> That I am a *Chiaus*?
> *Face.* What's that?
> *Dapper.* The Turk was here——
> As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 2.
>
> Accompanied with a *chaus* of the court. *Hakluyt.*
>
> The *chaoush* is a person of great authority in certain things; he is a kind of living firman, before whom everyone makes way. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 9.

2. A trick; a sham; an imposition. *Johnson.* [Rare.]—3. An impostor; a cheat.

> This is the gentleman, and he's no *chiaus*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist.

4†. One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.

> Sillier than a scottish *chouse*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 531.

**chouse** (chous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *choused* (*choust*), ppr. *chousing*. [Formerly also *chowse*; < *chouse*, *n.*; lit., act like a chouse (in allusion to a Turkish interpreter or chouse who, in 1609, swindled some of the London merchants trading with Turkey out of a large sum of money).] To cheat; trick; swindle: often followed by *of* or *out of*: as, to *chouse* one *out of* his money.

> You shall *chouse* him *out of* horses, clothes, and money, and I'll wink at it. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 1.
>
> The Portugalls have *choused* us, it seems, in the Island of Bombay, in the East Indys; for after a great charge of our fleets being sent thither with full commission from the King of Portugall to receive it, the Governour, by some pretence or other, will not deliver it to Sir Abraham Shipman, sent from the King, nor to my Lord of Marlborough. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 420.

**chousingha** (chou'sing-hä), *n.* Same as *chikara*[1].

**chout**[1] (chout), *n.* [E. dial.] A frolic or merry-making. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**chout**[2] (chout), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chauth* for *chauthāī*, a fourth part of the revenue, < Skt. *chaturtha* = E. *fourth*, q. v.] In the East Indies, a fourth part of the clear revenue, extorted by the Mahrattas; hence, extortion; blackmail.

> Sivaji the Mahratta . . . organized a regular system of blackmail, known for more than a quarter of a century afterwards as the Mahratta *chout*.
> *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. Ind., p. 175.

**chouxt**, *n.* [Prob. < F. *chou*, cabbage, on account of its shape.] A name in the seventeenth century of the chignon.

**chovy** (chō'vi), *n.*; pl. *chovies* (-viz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The popular name of a British beetle, *Phyllopertha horticola*.

**chow**[1] (chō), *v. t.* and *i.* [Var. of *chew, chaw*[1], q. v.] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

**chow**[2] (chou), *n.* [Var. of *chaw*[2] for *jaw*; or, with usual loss of final *-l*, abbr. from *chowl* for *jowl*, q. v.] The jowl: used only in the phrase "cheek for *chow*" (that is, cheek by jowl). [Scotch.]

**chow**[3] (chou), *v. i.* [E. dial. Cf. *chowter*.] To grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

**chow**[4] (chou), *n.* [Chinese.] A word forming part of the names of many places in China, indicating either a prefecture or district of the second rank or the chief city of such a district: thus, Ning-hai-*chow* may mean either the district of Ning-hai or the city of Ning-hai. Sometimes spelled *chao, chau*, and *choo*.

**chow**[5] (chou), *n.* [Hind. *chau* (chiefly in comp.), var. of *chār*, < Skt. *chatur* = E. *four*.] 1. A unit of weight in Bombay, used for gold and silver, and equal to three tenths of a troy grain.—2. A unit of the nature of the square of a mass, used in the East Indies in the valuation of pearls. A Madras chow is 48 square grains troy, a Bombay chow 15.7 square grains.

**chow-chow** (chou'chou), *a.* and *n.* [Pigeon English.] I. *a.* Mixed; miscellaneous; broken.—**Chow-chow box**, a Japanese lacquered picnic- or luncheon-box, with spaces for bottles, and trays or drawers for the various edibles, chop-sticks, etc., frequently richly decorated.—**Chow-chow cargo**, an assorted cargo.—**Chow-chow chop**, the lot of smaller miscellaneous packages sent off in the last lighter or cargo-boat to a vessel loading in a roadstead or harbor.—**Chow-chow shop**, a general shop; a variety shop.—**Chow-chow water**, short, irregular waves, such as those made by the paddles or propeller of a steamer, the meeting of currents in a river, etc.

II. *n.* 1. Food of any kind, but especially Chinese food, which is usually broken or cut up in the course of cooking into pieces suitable for being eaten with chop-sticks.—2. A preserve made in southern China, of odds and ends of orange-peel, ginger, bamboo, pumelo-rind, syrup, etc.—3. A mixed pickle made with mustard in the East Indies, and imitated elsewhere.

**chowder** (chou'dėr), *n.* [Origin unknown. In first sense perhaps < F. *chaudière*, a caldron: see *chalder*[1], *caldron*. "In the fishing-villages of Brittany *faire la chaudière* is to provide a caldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savory condiments—a 'hodge-podge' contributed by the fishermen themselves, each of whom in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The French would seem to have carried this practice to America." *N. and Q.*] 1. A dish of fish or clams boiled with biscuits or crackers, pork, potatoes, onions, etc., and variously seasoned. It is common among the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland and in New England.—2. A picnic party, especially at the sea-shore, at which the main dish is chowder. See def. 1.

> A *chowder* was given a few weeks ago at the head of our little bay. *The Century*, XXVIII. 855.

3. A fish-seller. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**chowder** (chou'dėr), *v. t.* [< *chowder*, *n.*] To make a chowder of: as, to *chowder* fish. [American.]

**chowder-beer** (chou'dėr-bēr), *n.* A beverage made in the west of England and in Newfoundland by boiling twigs of black spruce in water and mixing the product with molasses.

**choweecha** (chou'ē-chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

**chowert** (chou'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *chow*[3], *chowter*.] To grumble; scold.

> But when the crabbed nurce
> Beginnes to chide and *chowre*
> With heavie heart I take my course
> To seawarde from the towre.
> *Turberville*, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

**chowlt**, *n.* An old form of *jowl*. See *chavel*.

**chowlee** (chou'lē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chaulāī, chaula*.] A species of bean, *Vigna* or *Dolichos Catiang*, which is extensively cultivated for food in the tropics of the old world.

**chowpatty**, *n.* Same as *chupatty*.

**chowrie**, *n.* See *chowry*.

**chowry** (chou'ri), *n.*; pl. *chowries* (-riz). [Repr. Hind. *chaunri*, Beng. *chāmara*, Skt. *chamara*.] In the East Indies, a whisk or brush used to drive off flies, often made of the bushy tail of the Tibetan yak set in a decorated handle, and in this form one of the ensigns of ancient Asiatic royalty. Also spelled *chourie, chowrie*.

**chowset**, *n.* and *v.* See *chouse*.

**chowtert** (chou'tėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *chow*[3] and *chower*.] To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**choy-root** (choi'rōt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

**chrematistic** (krē-ma-tis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chrématistique*, < Gr. χρηματιστικός, pertaining to business or money-making, < χρηματιστής, a man of business, < χρηματίζειν, transact business, < χρῆμα(τ-), a thing, pl. χρήματα, property, wealth, money, < χρήσθαι, use.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to finance or the science of wealth. [Rare.]

> I am not the least versed in the *chrematistic* art, as an old friend of mine called it. I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it.
> *Fielding*, Amelia, ix. 5.

II. *n.* Same as *chrematistics*.

**chrematistics** (krē-ma-tis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *chrematistic*: see *-ics*.] The science of wealth: a name given by some writers to the science of political economy, or, in a more restricted sense, to that portion of the science which relates to the management and regulation of wealth and property.

**chrestechnics** (krē-ō-tek'niks), *n.* [< Gr. χρεῖος, useful, + τέχνη, art: see *technic*.] The useful arts; specifically, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [Rare.]

**chrestomathic, chrestomathical** (kres-tō-math'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chrestomathy* + *-ic, -ical*.] Relating to a chrestomathy.

**chrestomathy** (kres-tom'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *chrestomathies* (-thiz). [= F. *chrestomathie*, < Gr. χρηστομάθεια, desire of learning, a book of selections (of 'things worth knowing'), < χρηστομαθής, desirous of learning, < χρηστός, good, worthy, useful (verbal adj. of χρήσθαι, use), + √*μαθ in μανθάνειν, learn: see *mathematics*.] A collection of extracts and choice pieces, especially from a foreign language, with notes of explanation and instruction: as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy*.

**Chrisis**, *n.* See *Chrysis*.

**chrism** (krizm), *n.* [Also *chrisom*, early mod. E. also *chrisme, crisme, chrisome, crisome*; < ME. *crisme, crysme, crisome, crysome*, chrism (oil), < AS. *crisma*, chrism (oil or vesture), = OHG. *chrismo, chrisamo, chresamo*, MHG. *crisme, kresme, crisem, kresem*, G. *chrisam*, chrism (oil) (ME. also *creime, creym*, < OF. *cresme, chresme*, F. *chrême* = Pr. Sp. It. *crisma* = Pg. *chrisma*), < LL. *chrisma*, chrism (oil), < Gr. χρῖσμα, an unguent, unction, < χρίειν, rub, graze, besmear, anoint: see *Christ*. The form *chrisom* is archaic; *chrism* is now preferred in technical and literary use.] 1. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A sacred ointment, consecrated by a bishop, used in the rites of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and coronation, in the consecration of churches, altar-stones, and chalices, and in blessing the baptismal water. In the Roman Catholic Church it consists of a mixture of oil and balsam, and in the Eastern Church of oil, wine, and various aromatics. Its use in baptism was continued in the Anglican Church for a short time after the Reformation. The name is sometimes applied to consecrated oil generally, including the oil of catechumens and the oil of the sick. See *oil*.

To kylle a crownde kynge with *krysome* enoyntede!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2447.

The *chrism*, . . . as in the Latin Church, is consecrated by the Bishop on Maundy Thursday; though its preparation is commenced on the Monday in Holy Week.
*J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 999.

The bishop . . . poured out the holy oil and *chrism* and burned incense upon it [a stone slab] at the middle and four corners. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 246.

(*b*) The rite of confirmation. [Rare.]

Their baptism in all respects was as frustrate as their *chrism*, for the manner of those times was in confirming to use anointing. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

(*c*) Same as *chrisma*, (*d*).

Upon the anointed head of the newly baptized child was put a piece of fine white linen, known in those days as the chrismal or *chrisome*, to be worn, like the king's "coyfe," both day and night, for a whole week.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 485, note.

(*d*) The baptismal vesture; a white garment formerly given to the newly baptized as a symbol of the new robe of righteousness given to the saints: in this sense commonly *chrisom*.

When there are many to be baptized, this order of demanding, baptizing, putting on the *Crisome*, and anointing, shall be used severally with every child.
*Book of Common Prayer* (1549).

**2.** In general, that with which one is anointed, or the act of anointing.

I wait — but she lingers, and ah! so long!
It was not so in the years gone by,
When she touched my lips with *chrism* of song.
*T. B. Aldrich*, Flight of the Goddess.

**3†.** A chrism-child.

The boy surely, I ever said, was to any man's thinking a very *chrisome*. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

**chrism** (krizm), *v. t.* [Also *chrisom*; < ME. *crisomen* (cf. ML. *chrismare*), anoint with chrism, < *crisome*, *crisme*, chrism (oil): see *chrism*, *n.*] To anoint with chrism.

And crowne hym kyndly with *krysmede* hondes,
With his ceptre, as soveraynge and lorde.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3186.

**chrisma** (kriz'mä), *n.*; pl. *chrismata* (-ma-tä). [ML., also *chrismus*: see *chrism* and *Christ*.] The monogram, ☧, of the name Christ, made up of the first two letters of the Greek Χριστός. See *labarum*.

**chrismal** (kriz'mal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *chrismalis*, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of chrism.

Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil.
*Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 316.

**II.** *n.* In the *early church*: (*a*) The vessel or flask in which the consecrated oil or chrism was contained. (*b*) A vessel for the reservation of the consecrated host. (*c*) A cloth used to cover relics. (*d*) [Cf. F. *chrémeau*.] The white cloth bound upon the head of one newly baptized, after the unction with chrism, for the purpose of retaining the chrism upon the head during the week. Also *chrism*.

**chrismarium** (kriz-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *chrismaria* (-ä). [ML., < LL. *chrisma*, chrism.] Same as *chrismatory*.

**chrismata**, *n.* Plural of *chrisma*.

**chrismatin, chrismatine** (kriz'ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρίσμα*(τ-), an unguent (see *chrism*), + *-in*², *-ine*².] Same as *hatchettin*, 2.

**chrismation** (kriz-mā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *chrismatio*(*n*-), < *chrismare*, pp. *chrismatus*, anoint with chrism, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] In the early church, and in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, unction with chrism or holy oil, either of persons, as in baptism and confirmation, or of things, especially in consecrating the water for baptism.

The order [of baptism] of James of Serug is singular in prescribing three *chrismations* of the water.
*J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 971.

**chrismatory** (kriz'ma-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *chrismatories* (-riz). [< ML. *chrismatorium*, < *chrismare*: see *chrismation*.] A receptacle for the chrism, or holy oil, used in the services of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches. Also *chrismarium*.

Chrismatory.

The word is sometimes translated lenticula, a *chrismatory* or cruet, a vessel to contain oil.
*Smith*, Portrait of Old Age, p. 215.

**chrism-child, chrisom-child** (krism'-, kriz'om-child), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crisome-child*, *christom-child*; < *chrism*, *chrisom*, + *child*.] A child who dies within a month after baptism: so called from the custom of burying it in its white baptismal garment, or chrismal; hence, any innocent or very young child.

As undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrism child* to smile. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying.

*Pist.* Falstaff he is dead. . . .
*Quick.* 'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *christom child*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

In England, if a child dies within the first month of its life, it is called a *chrysom child*; whence the title in the London bills of mortality. *De Quincey*, Essenes, Note No. 5.

**chrismert, chrisomert**, *n.* [< *chrism*, *chrisom*, + *-er*¹.] A chrism-child.

A *chrisomer* ye chelde of Henry Jenkynso', bu[ried].
*Registers of Holy Cross, Canterbury.*

**Chrisochloris**, *n.* See *Chrysochloris*.

**chrisolitet**, *n.* See *chrysolite*.

**chrisom** (kriz'ǫm), *n.* See *chrism*.

**Christ** (krist), *n.* [< ME. *Crist*, < AS. *Crist* (orig. with long *i*, *Crīst*) = OFries. *Crist* = D. *Christus* = MLG. *Krist*, *Kerst*, *Karst*, *Kirst* = OHG. *Christ*, *Krist*, MHG. *Christ*, *Krist*, G. *Christus* = Icel. *Kristr* = Sw. *Krist* (now *Christus*) = Dan. *Krist* (now *Kristus*) = Goth. *Christus* = F. *Christ* = Pr. *Christ*, *Crist* = Sp. It. *Cristo* = Pg. *Christo* (the spelling with *ch* for *c*, and the forms *Christus*, *Kristus*, being in mod. imitation of the L.), < L. *Christus*, < Gr. Χριστός, prop. an adj., anointed (ὁ *χριστός*, the anointed), verbal adj. of *χρίειν*, rub, graze, besmear, anoint, = Skt. √*ghar*, grind, rub, scratch (cf. √ *ghar*, sprinkle, *ghṛita*, clarified butter: see *ghee*), = L. *friare*, crumble, *fricare*, rub: see *friable* and *fricative*.] The Anointed: a title of Jesus of Nazareth, synonymous with, and the Greek translation of, *Messiah*, originally used with the definite article strictly as a title, *the Christ* (that is, the Anointed), but from an early period used without the article as a part of the proper name *Jesus Christ*. See *anointed*.

And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art *the Christ*, the Son of the living God. Mat. xvi. 16.

Then charged he his disciples that they should tell no man that he was Jesus *the Christ*. Mat. xvi. 20.

Paul, a servant of *Jesus Christ*, called to be an apostle. Rom. i. 1.

Paul, an apostle (not of men, neither by man, but by *Jesus Christ*, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead). Gal. i. 1.

**Brothers of Christ.** See *Christadelphian*. — **Christ's Book.** See *book*. — **Disciples of Christ.** See *disciple*. — **Knights of the Order of Christ.** See *order*.

**Christadelphian** (kris-tą-del'fi-ąn), *n.* [Also, incorrectly, *Christodelphian*; < Gr. *χριστάδελφος*, in brotherhood with Christ, < Χριστός, Christ, + *ἀδελφός*, brother: see *-adelphia*.] A member of a small religious sect which originated in the United States, but now also exists in England and elsewhere. The doctrines of the sect include a peculiar theory of the Trinity, the attainment of immortality by believers only, the annihilation of the wicked, the denial of infant baptism, and a peculiar view of the millennium. Their churches are called *ecclesias*. Also called *Brothers of Christ* and *Thomasites*.

**christall†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

**Christ-child** (krist'child), *n.* 1. Christ when a child: used only with the definite article.—2. A picture or image of Christ in his childhood. —3. A reappearance, in a vision or otherwise, of Christ in the form of a child. Among the Germans the Christ-child bears the same relation to the festivities of Christmas as that borne elsewhere by Saint Nicholas.

Frau Goetzenberger many a time spoke of her Christmas tree, and of the marvelous things which the *Christ-child* would lay beneath it.
*Mary Howitt*, Madame Goetzenberger's Christmas Eve, iii.

**christ-cross** (kris'krôs), *n.* [Also written *crist-cross*, *criss-cross*, for *Christ's cross* (ME. *Cristes cros*).] 1. The mark of the cross cut, printed, or stamped on any object. It was sometimes placed on a dial for the figure XII — that is, as the sign of 12 o'clock.

Fall to your business roundly; the foscue of the dial is upon the *christ-cross* of noon. *Puritan*, iv. 2. (*Nares.*)

2. The beginning and end; the Alpha and Omega: probably from the sign of the cross being prefixed and appended to serious literary undertakings, inscriptions on sepulchral monuments, etc. See *christcross-row*.

Christ's cross is the *crist-cross* of all our happiness.
*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 12.

**christcross-row** (kris'krôs-rō'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chrisse-crosse-row*; so called from the cross set before the alphabet. Cf. Sp. *Cristus*, the cross marked at the beginning of the alphabet, the alphabet itself.] The alphabet; the A B C; a horn-book.

Truths to be learned before ever a letter in the Christian's *Christcross-row*.
*Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 527.

They never drew
A look or motion of intelligence
From infant-conning of the *Christ-cross-row*.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, viii.

**Christdom** (kris'dum), *n.* [< *Christ* + *-dom*.] The rule or service of Christ. [Rare.]

They know the grief of men without its wisdom;
They sink in man's despair without its calm;
Are slaves, without the liberty in *Christdom*.
*Mrs. Browning*, Cry of the Children.

**Christe eleison** (kris'tē e-lā'i-son). [ML., repr. Gr. Χριστὲ ἐλέησον: Χριστέ, voc. of Χριστός, Christ; ἐλέησον, aor. impv. of ἐλεεῖν, have mercy or pity, < ἔλεος, pity.] Literally, Christ have mercy. This Greek phrase is used untranslated as an invocation in Latin litanies, preceded and followed by *Kyrie eleison*, each of the three invocations being pronounced thrice. (See *kyrie*.) It is not used in the Greek Church.

**Christent**, *a.* and *n.* Earlier form of *Christian*¹.

**christen** (kris'n), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *kersen*, early mod. E. also rarely *christian* (cf. *Christian*¹); < ME. *cristenen*, *cristnien*, < AS. *cristenian* (= MLG. *kristenen*, *kerstenen*, *karstenen* = Icel. *kristna* = Sw. *kristna* = Dan. *kristne*), make a Christian, baptize, < *cristena*, a Christian: see *Christen*, *a.* and *n.*, and *Christian*¹.] 1. To baptize into the Christian church.

He hated Christene Men; and sit he was *cristned*, but he forsoke his Law, and becam a Renegate.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 84.

To *christen*; baptize; because at baptism the person receiving that sacrament is made, as the catechism teaches, a member of Christ. *Hook*, Church Dict.

Specifically — **2.** To baptize under a newly conferred name, especially in infancy; baptize and name as an infant.

She will shortly be to *christen*;
And papa has made the offer,
I shall have the naming of her.
*Mary Lamb*, Choosing a Name.

These young ladies — not supposed to have been actually *christened* by the names applied to them, though always so called in the family. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii.

**3.** In general, to name; denominate; give a name to.

*Christen* the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millennium. *Bp. Burnet.*

*Cunn.* But how came this clown to be call'd Pompey first?
*Sir Greg.* Push, one goodman Cæsar, a pumpmaker, *kersen'd* him.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

**4†.** To Christianize.

At Rhodes, at Cyprus, and on other grounds
*Christen'd* and heathen. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 1.

I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first *christened*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Extempore Prayer.

**Christendom** (kris'n-dum), *n.* [< ME. *cristendom*, Christianity, baptism, the Christian world, < AS. *cristendōm* (= OFries. *kristendōm*, *kerstendōm* = D. *christendom* = MLG. *kristendōm* = MHG. *kristentuom*, G. *christenthum* = Icel. *kristindōmr* = Sw. Dan. *kristendom*), Christianity, < *cristen*, Christian, + *-dōm*: see *christen*, *Christian*¹, and *-dom*.] 1†. The profession of faith in Christ by baptism; hence, adoption of faith in Christ; personal Christianity; baptism.

The Emperour hym asked how he ther-of sholde be sure, and he sclde he wolde hym asure by his *cristyndome*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 423.

This struck such fear, that straight his *Christendome*
The King receives, and many with the King.
*Fanshaw's* Lusiad, x. 116.

O! I hae been at gude church-door,
An' I've got *christendom*.
*Tam-a-Line* (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

This . . . cannot be denied . . . by any man that would not have his *christendom* suspected.
*Jer. Taylor*, Episcopacy Asserted, § 19.

**2.** The part of the world in which the Christian religion predominates; the Christian world.

We were also nowe passed ye londes of the Infideles, as of Turkes and Sarrasyns, and were comen into the londes of *Cristendome*, whiche also increased our joye and gladnesse right moche. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

Important as outposts on the verge of *Christendom*.
*Milman*, Hist. of Lat. Christianity.

**3.** The whole body of Christians.

If there had been no Fryers, *Christendome* might have continu'd quiet, and things remain'd at a stay.
*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 51.

**4†.** [*l. c.*] The name received at baptism; hence, any name or epithet.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms*.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

**christening** (kris'n-ing or kris'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *christen*, *v.*] The ceremony of baptism, especially as accompanied by the giving of the name to the infant baptized, followed by family festivities.

Thence . . . to Kate Joyce's *christening*, where much company and good service of sweetmeats.
*Pepys*, Diary, July 11, 1663.

**Christhood** (krist'hud), *n.* [< *Christ* + *-hood.*] The condition of being the Christ or Messiah.

**Christian**[1] (kris'tian), *a.* and *n.* [A mod. substitution (after L. *christianus*) for early mod. E. *Christen, Cristen,* < ME. *cristen, cresten* (later and rarely *Christien*), < AS. *cristen* = OS. *kristin* = OFries. *kristen, kersten* = D. *christen, kersten* = Icel. *kristinn* = Sw. Dan. *kristen,* adj., Christian; as a noun, early mod. E. *Christen, Cristen,* < ME. *cristene, cristen,* < AS. *cristena,* also *cristen* = OFries. *kristena, kerstena* = D. *christen* = MLG. *kristen, kersten, karsten, kirsten* = MHG. *kristæne, kristen,* G. *christ,* a Christian; from the adj., the Teut. forms (AS. *cristen,* etc.) having the accom. term. *-en* (see *christen*); = OF. *christien, chrestien,* F. *chrétien* = Sp. It. *cristiano* = Pg. *christão,* < L. *christianus,* adj. and n., < Gr. *χριστιανός,* orig. as a noun, a Christian, later also as an adj., Christian, < *Χριστός,* Christ: see *Christ.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or derived from Christ or his teachings: as, the *Christian* religion.—2. Received into the body of the church of Christ; acting in the manner, or having the spiritual character, proper to a follower of Christ: as, a *Christian* man.

> Nawther circumsiset sothely in sort with the Jewes,
> No comyn with *cristen* men, ne on Criste leuyn;
> But barly, as thai borne were, bydon thai stille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4337.

3. Having adopted or believing in the religion of Christ: as, a *Christian* nation; a *Christian* community.

> In the Church of England the people were never admitted to the choice of a bishop from its first becoming *Christian* to this very day.
> *Jer. Taylor,* Episcopacy Asserted.

4. In accord with or exhibiting the spirit of the teachings of Christ: as, *Christian* conduct.—5. Ecclesiastical.

> The jurisdiction as to tithes was similarly a debateable land between the two jurisdictions; the title to the ownership, as in questions of advowson and presentation, belonging to the secular courts, and the process of recovery belonging to the court *Christian.*
> *Stubbs,* Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 722.

**Christian Brothers,** the common designation of the Brethren of the Christian Schools (which see, under *brother*).—**Christian Catholics.** See *Old Catholics,* under *Catholic.*—**Christian Connection.** See II., 5 (*a*).—**Christian era,** the era of the birth of Christ, from which chronology is reckoned in Christian countries. See *era.*—**Christian name,** the name given when one is baptized or christened; hence, the personal as distinguished from the family name; especially, the individual name or names by which a person is usually called.—**Christian Science,** a system of religious teaching, based on the Scriptures, which originated with the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy about 1866. Its most notable application is in the professed cure of disease by mental and spiritual means.—**Christian socialism** and **socialist.** See *socialism* and *socialist.*—**Knights of Christian Charity.** See *knight.*

**II.** *n.* 1. A believer in and follower of Jesus Christ; a member of a Christian church. This word occurs but three times in the New Testament, and then under circumstances which justify the conclusion that it was originally coined as a sneering appellation by the enemies of Christianity. The names employed by the followers of Christ in the apostolic church to designate themselves were *disciples, followers, believers, brethren,* and *saints.*

> And the disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch.
> Acts xi. 26.

> Then Agrippa said unto Paul, almost thou persuadest me to be a *Christian.* Acts xxvi. 28.

> Yet if any man suffer as a *Christian,* let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf.
> 1 Pet. iv. 16.

2. Specifically, one who possesses the spiritual character proper to a follower of Christ; one who exemplifies in his life the teachings of Christ.

> O it is the penitent, the reformed, the lowly, the watchful, the self-denying and holy soul, that is the *Christian!*
> *Penn,* Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

3. A member of a nation which, as a whole, has adopted some form of Christianity: opposed to *pagan, Moslem,* and *Jew.*—4. A civilized human being, as distinguished from a savage or a brute. [Colloq., Eng.]—5. (Generally pronounced, distinctively, kris'tian.) (*a*) A member of an American sect which arose between 1793 and 1804 among the Methodists of North Carolina, the Baptists of Vermont, and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee. These bodies, at first unknown to each other, severally rejected all names but that of *Christians,* and were soon organized into a common denomination, now known collectively as the *Christian Connection.* They have no formulated creed, but are generally Unitarians in doctrine and Baptists in practice, and their government is congregational. They have a general quadrennial conference, and number about 150,000. (*b*) A member of a religious sect, properly designated *Disciples of Christ* (which see, under *disciple*).—6. A member of Christ's College, Cambridge, or of Christ Church, Oxford.—**Bible Christian.** See *Bible.*—**Christians of St. John.** See *Mandæan.*—**Christians of St. Thomas,** the members of a community of Nestorians settled on the Malabar coast of India since the early part of the sixth century, or longer, who profess to have derived their Christianity from the apostle St. Thomas. In 1599 they were compelled by the Portuguese to submit to the papal see, but not long afterward the greater part of them restored the independence of their church. They retain many ancient customs, use the Syriac language in their liturgy, and are said now to be Monophysites.—**New Christians,** a name given to those Moors and Jews who in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Spain, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity and conformed to the church, while still retaining more or less attachment to their former religious faith and ritual.

> The *New Christians,* as they were called, formed a kind of distinct and intermediate class of believers.
> *Milman,* Hist. Jews, III. 307.

**christian**[1]† (kris'tian), *v. t.* [< *Christian, n.*; substituted for earlier *christen, cristen:* see *christen, v.*] To baptize. *Fulke.*

**christian**[2] (kris'tian), *n.* [After a Danish king, *Christian, Kristian.*] A gold coin first struck in 1775 by Christian VII. of Denmark as duke of Holstein, of the value of a pistole, or about $4.12. Also *christian d'or.*

**christiana** (kris-ti-a'nä), *n.* An old Swedish silver coin, worth about 14 cents.

**christian d'or.** See *christian*[2].

**Christianisation, Christianise.** See *Christianization, Christianize.*

**Christianism**† (kris'tian-izm), *n.* [< F. *christianisme* = Pr. *crestianisme* = Sp. *cristianismo* = Pg. *christianismo* = It. *cristianesimo, cristianismo,* < LL. *christianismus,* < Gr. *χριστιανισμός,* Christianity, < *χριστιανίζειν* (LL. *christianizare*), profess one's self a Christian: see *Christianize.*] 1. The Christian religion.

> That I may not seem, rather forcibly, to break out of Platonism into *Christianism.*
> *Dr. H. More,* Song of the Soul.

> Herein the worst of Kings, professing *Christianism,* have by farr exceeded him. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, i.

2. The nations professing Christianity; Christendom. *Johnson.*

**christianite** (kris'tian-it), *n.* 1. [After Prince *Christian* Frederik of Denmark.] A variety of the feldspar anorthite, from the Monte Somma on Vesuvius.—2. [After *Christian* VIII. of Denmark.] A name sometimes given to the zeolite phillipsite.

**Christianity** (kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* [An alteration toward the LL. form of the earlier mod. E. *christenty,* < ME. *cristiente, cristianitee, crystyante, crystante,* < OF. *crestiente, crestientet,* F. *chrétienté* = Pr. *chrestiantat, xristiandat* = Cat. *christiandat* = Sp. *cristiandad* = Pg. *christiandade* = It. *cristianità,* < LL. *christianita(t-)s,* < *christianus,* Christian: see *Christian*[1] and *-ity.*] 1. The religion founded by Jesus Christ. Christianity may be regarded as divisible into (*a*) *Historical Christianity,* the facts and principles stated in the New Testament, especially those concerning the life, sufferings, death, resurrection, ascension, and nature of Jesus, together with the subsequent development of the Christian church, and the gradual embodiment in society of the principles inculcated by it.

> A candid but rational inquiry into the progress and establishment of *Christianity* may be considered as a very essential part of the history of the Roman Empire.
> *Gibbon,* Decline and Fall, xv.

(*b*) *Dogmatic Christianity,* the systems of theological doctrine founded on the New Testament. These systems differ with different churches, sects, and schools.

> Engelhard's method finds . . . the second period, that of synthetic talent, employed in constructing *Christianity* as a universal system, marked by two tendencies, the scholastic and mystic. *Shedd,* Hist. of Christ. Doct., VI. 38.

(*c*) *Vital Christianity,* the spirit manifested by Jesus Christ in his life, and which he commanded his followers to imitate.

> Every one who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity.* *Addison.*

> *Christianity* is a soul-power — an invisible immutable power in the world. *H. W. Beecher,* Sermons, I. 338.

2†. The body of Christian believers.

> To Walys fled the *cristianitee*
> Of olde Britons.
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 446.

3†. The Christian or civilized world; Christendom.

> Ther neuer was no better in *crystiante.*
> *Nugæ Poet.,* p. 57.

4. Conformity to the teachings of Christ in life and conduct. [Rare.]—**Evidences of Christianity,** also called *evidences of revealed religion,* or simply *evidences,* the proofs of the divine origin of Christianity. They are classified as *external* and *internal* evidences. The former are again chiefly two, the argument from prophecies and the argument from miracles; the latter is the argument from the character of Christ and of his teachings, from the adaptation of Christianity to the needs of man, and from the history of its effects in the world. The term does not include the proofs of the existence of a Divine Being.—**Muscular Christianity,** a phrase used to denote a healthy, robust, and cheerful religion, one that leads a person to take an active part in life, and does not frown upon harmless enjoyments, as opposed to a religion which is more contemplative, and neglects to a great extent the present life. Hence also the phrase *muscular Christian.* See *muscular.*

**Christianization** (kris'tian-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Christianize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of converting to Christianity. Also spelled *Christianisation.*

> The policy of *Christianization* and civilisation broke the Normans themselves into two parties.
> *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 372.

**Christianize** (kris'tian-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Christianized,* ppr. *Christianizing.* [= F. *christianiser* = Sp. *cristianizar* = Pg. *christianizar,* < LL. *christianizare,* make Christian, earlier profess Christianity, < Gr. *χριστιανίζειν,* profess Christianity, < *χριστιανός,* a Christian: see *Christian*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make Christian; convert to Christianity: as, to *Christianize* the heathen.—2. To imbue with Christian principles.

> *Christianized* philosophers. *Is. Taylor.*

**II.**† *intrans.* To follow or profess Christianity; to approach the character of a Christian. [Rare.]

> Where Prester John (though part he Iudaïze)
> Doth in som sort devoutly *Christianize.*
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Also spelled *Christianise.*

**Christianly** (kris'tian-li), *a.* [< *Christian, n.,* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. OFries. *kerstenlik.*] Christian-like; becoming or befitting a Christian. [Rare.]

> Neither is it safe, or warie, or indeed *Christianly,* that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our neerest Allyes as good protection as we.
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

> Father he hight and he was in the parish; a *Christianly* plainness
> Clothed from his head to his feet the old man of seventy winters.
> *Longfellow,* tr. of Children of the Lord's Supper.

**Christianly** (kris'tian-li), *adv.* [< ME. *cristenly,* < AS. **cristenlice* (= OHG. *christanlihho,* MHG. *kristenliche*), < *cristen,* Christian, + *-lice:* see *Christian*[1] and *-ly*[2].] In a Christian manner; in a manner consistent with the principles of the Christian religion or the profession of that religion. [Rare.]

> Every man *christianly* instructed.
> *Milton,* Reformation in Eng., i.

**Christianness** (kris'tian-nes), *n.* [< *Christian*[1], *a.*, + *-ness.*] The quality of being in consonance with the doctrines of Christianity. [Rare.]

> It is very . . . unreasonable . . . to judge the *christianness* of an action by the law of natural reason.
> *Hammond,* Of Conscience, § 26.

**Christianography**† (kris-ti-an-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χριστιανός,* a Christian, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of Christian nations.

**Christicolist** (kris-tik'ō-list), *n.* [< ML. *Christicola* (< L. *Christus,* Christ, + *colere,* worship) + *-ist.*] A worshiper of Christ. *Ogilvie.* [Rare.]

**Christless** (krist'les), *a.* [< *Christ* + *-less.*] Without Christ; having no faith in Christ; unchristian.

> A million horrible bellowing echoes broke
> From the red-ribb'd hollow behind the wood,
> And thunder'd up into Heaven the *Christless* code,
> That must have life for a blow.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xxiii. 1.

**Christliness** (krist'li-nes), *n.* [< *Christly* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being Christly.

> Yet the *Christliness* of a principle is no certain safeguard against unwisdom in its application.
> *New Princeton Rev.,* I. 36.

**Christly** (krist'li), *a.* [< *Christ* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. AS. *cristlic* = D. *christelijk* = G. *christlich* = Dan. *kristelig* = Sw. *christlig.* Cf. *Christianly, a.*] Christ-like.

> And so it comes to pass that a *Christly* life is also man's true language. *Boardman,* Creative Week, p. 213.

**Christmas** (kris'mas), *n.* [< ME. *Cristmas, Cristmes, Cristemasse, Cristesmesse* (not in AS.) (= MD. *kerstmisse,* D. *kerstmis* = MLG. *kerstesmisse*), i. e., *Cristes masse,* Christ's mass or holy day: see *Christ* and *mass*[1].] 1. The festival of the Christian church observed annually in memory of the birth of Christ. The festival properly begins with the evening of the 24th day of December, called *Christmas eve,* and continues until Epiphany, on the 6th of January, the whole period being called *Christmas-tide;* but it is more particularly observed on the 25th of December, which is called *Christmas day* or simply *Christmas.* In the Roman, Greek, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches Christmas is observed as a religious festival with special services. Its celebration was formerly forbidden by the Puritans, but Christmas day is now generally observed throughout Christendom by religious services, by

public and social festivities, by the interchange of gifts between relatives and friends, and by the distributing of food and clothing among the poor. In most Christian communities Christmas is a legal holiday.

Thei faste not on the Satreday, no tyme of the geer, but it be *Cristemasse* even or Estre even.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

Canons were made by several councils to oblige men to receive the Holy Communion three times a year at least, viz.: at *Christmas*, Easter, and Whitsuntide.
*Wheatley*, Ill. of Book of Common Prayer.

**2.** Christmas day, the 25th day of December.

*Christmas* has come once more — the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the Nativity of the Saviour. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 216.

**3.** [*l. c.*] The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, from its use for decoration on Christmas day. **Christmas block**, a Christmas log (which see, below).

To lay a Log of Wood upon the Fire, which they termed a Yule-Clog, or *Christmas-Block*.
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 155.

**Christmas box.** (*a*) Originally, a money-box with a slit through which coin could be dropped, carried by prentices, porters, and others at Christmas-time for the reception of presents of money; hence, a Christmas gift, especially of money. [Eng.]

By the Lord Harry, I shall be undone here with *Christmas-boxes*. The rogues at the coffee-house have raised their tax, every one giving a crown, and I gave mine for shame, besides a great many half-crowns to great men's porters. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Dec. 20, 1710.

(*b*) A box of presents at Christmas. — **Christmas card**, a card variously ornamented with designs, plain or colored, sent as a token of remembrance at Christmas, and usually bearing a Christmas legend or words of Christmas greeting. — **Christmas carol**, a carol suitable for Christmas; a song or hymn sung in celebration of the nativity of Christ. — **Christmas fern**, *Aspidium acrostichoides*, a fern having simply pinnate fronds of firm texture, which remain green through the winter and may be gathered at any time. — **Christmas fish**, a name of an American plaice or flat-fish, *Pleuronectes glaber:* so called in New England from the time of its appearance in the harbors. **Christmas flower.** Same as *Christmas rose*. — **Christmas log**, a large log of wood, which in old times formed the back-log of the fire at Christmas; the yule log. — **Christmas lord** or **prince**, the lord of misrule (which see, under *lord*).

As he hath wrought him, 'tis the finest fellow
That e'er was *Christmas-lord;* he carries it
So truly to the life, as though he were
One of the plot to gull himself.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

**Christmas rose**, a plant, *Helleborus niger*, so called from its open rose-like flower, which blossoms during the winter months. Also called *Christmas flower*. See *Helleborus*. — **Christmas tree**, a small evergreen tree or large branch, upon which at Christmas presents, ornaments, and lights are hung, as the occasion of a festal gathering.

**Christmas-tide** (kris'mas-tīd), *n.* The season of Christmas.

**Christocentric** (kris-tō-sen'trik), *a.* [< L. *Christus*, Christ, + *centrum*, center, + *-ic.*] Having Christ as a center; regarding Christ as the center of history or of the universe.

The ever-increasing number of Lives of Christ strengthens the *Christocentric* character of modern theology.
*Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

The essentially *Christocentric* character of his view of the universe gave him [Servetus] an almost unique place in the history of religious thought.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 686.

**christofia** (kris-tō'fi-ä), *n.* A tonic made of white wine and sugar, seasoned with cinnamon, cloves, and bitter almonds. *De Colange.*

**Christolatry** (kris-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + λατρεία, worship.] The worship of Christ regarded as a kind of idolatry.

**Christological** (kris-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *Christology* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to Christology.

The *Christological* conceptions and formulas which occur in the book [Apocalypse] are not always consistent.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 499.

**Christology** (kris-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *christologie*, < Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. That branch of theology which treats of the person and character of Jesus Christ.

That part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology* in displaying the great mystery of godliness, God the Son manifested in human flesh.
*B. Oley*, Preface to Works of Thomas Jackson.

The Trinity and *Christology*, the two hardest problems and most comprehensive dogmas of theology, are intimately connected. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 135.

**2.** Sometimes, less accurately, doctrine concerning Christ's office and work.

**Christolyte** (kris'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose.] One of a sect of Christians of the sixth century who held that when Christ descended into hades he left both his body and soul there, and rose with his divine nature alone.

**christom**†, *n.* See *chrism.*

**Christophany** (kris-tof'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *Christophanies* (-niz). [= F. *christophanie*, < Gr. Χριστός, Christ, + *-φανία*, < *φαίνειν*, show, appear.] An appearance or manifestation of Christ to men after his death, as recorded in John xx. and elsewhere in the New Testament.

The *Christophanies* resemble in some respects the theophanies of the Old Testament, which were granted only to few believers, yet for the general benefit.
*Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 19.

**christopher** (kris'tō-fėr), *n.* [< ME. *Cristofre*, in def. 2.] 1. See *herb-christopher.* — **2**†. A brooch, badge, pilgrim's sign, or the like, bearing a figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ.

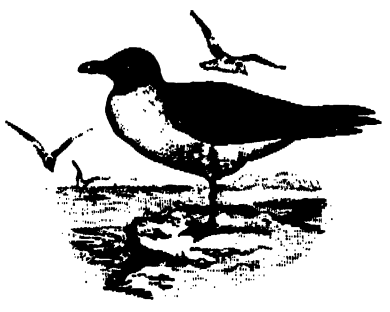
A *Cristofre* on his brest of silver schene.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 115.

**christophite** (kris'tō-fit), *n.* [< *Christoph* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A brilliant black variety of spalerite or zinc blende from the St. Christoph mine, at Breitenbrunn in Saxony. It is peculiar in containing a considerable quantity of iron.

**Christ's-thorn** (krists'thôrn), *n.* The *Paliurus aculeatus*, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe: so named from a belief that the crown of thorns placed upon the head of Christ was made of it. See *Paliurus.*

**Christ-tide**† (krist'tīd), *n.* [< *Christ* + *tide.* Cf. *Christmas-tide.*] Christmas. *B. Jonson.*

**Chroicocephalus** (krō-i-kō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1836), < Gr. *χρωικός*, colored (< *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color), + *κεφαλή*, head. Later "emended" *Chroöcocephalus*, and also *Chroïcephalus.*] A genus of gulls (the hooded gulls), of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Larinæ*, including many medium-sized and small species which have, when adult and in the breeding season, the



Hooded Gull (*Chroicocephalus atricilla*).

head enveloped in a dark or blackish hood or capistrum. *C. ridibundus* is the common laughing-gull of Europe; *C. atricilla*, *C. franklinii*, and *C. philadelphia* are abundant North American species.

**chroma** (krō'mą), *n.* [L., < Gr. *χρῶμα*: see *chromatic.*] 1. In *music:* (*a*) In Greek music, a modification of the usual diatonic scale. (*b*) The sign by which a note is raised or lowered a semitone; a sharp, ♯, or a flat, ♭. (*c*†) An eighth-note or quaver, 𝅘𝅥𝅯. See *croma.* (*d*) A semitone or half-step, whether large or small. See *semitone.* — **2.** In *rhet.*, a figure of speech which consists in speaking so as not to offend the hearer. *Crabb.* — **3.** The degree of departure of a color-sensation from that of white or gray; the intensity of distinctive hue; color-intensity. — **4.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *J. E. Gray*, 1832. — **Chroma duplex.** (*a*) A sixteenth-note, or semiquaver, 𝅘𝅥𝅰. (*b*) A double sharp, ×, or double flat, ♭♭.

**chromameter** (krō-mam'e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *chromamètre*, < Gr. *χρῶμα*, chroma, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter.*] An adjustable monochord invented at Paris in 1827 as a help to the tuning of pianofortes. Its scale was chromatic, whence its name.

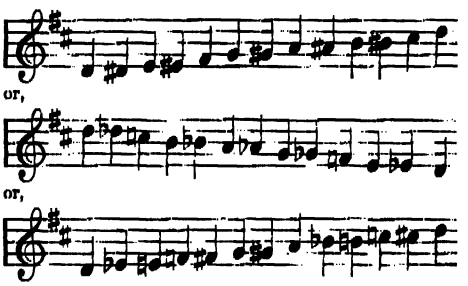
**chromascope** (krō'mą-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for showing certain optical effects of color.

**chromate** (krō'māt), *n.* [< *chrom(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of chromic acid. The chromates are strong oxidizing agents, and have brilliant colors. The chromate and especially the bichromate of potassium are much used in dyeing and in the manufacture of chromate of lead, which is the pigment chrome-yellow.

**chromatic** (krō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chromatique* = Sp. *cromático* = Pg. *chromatico* = It. *cromatico*, < L. *chromaticus*, < Gr. *χρωματικός*, relating to color, < *χρῶμα* (*τ*-), color, complexion, prop. the skin, surface, < *χρώζειν*, *χροΐζειν*, touch the surface, tinge, color, < *χροιά*, *χρόα*, skin, surface, complexion, color; cf. *χρώς* in same senses.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of color.

Good colour depends greatly on what may be called the *chromatic* composition of the picture.
*Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 316.

**2.** In *music:* (*a*) Involving tones foreign to the normal tonality of a scale, a harmony, or a piece; not diatonic. (*b*) Involving the use of the black notes on the keyboard, or of sharps and flats on the staff. — **Chromatic aberration.** See *aberration*, 4. — **Chromatic alteration of a tone**, the elevation or depression of its pitch by a semitone. Such an alteration is indicated by the chromatic signs, or accidentals, ♯, ♭, and ♮. — **Chromatic attachment**, an apparatus which can be attached to some forms of printing-presses for putting different colors of printing-ink, always in stripes or bands, on one inking-roller, for the purpose of printing from types or plates in several colors at one impression. — **Chromatic chord** or **melody**, a chord or melody containing tones foreign to the diatonic tonality of the piece. — **Chromatic harmony**, harmony consisting of chromatic chords. — **Chromatic instrument**, a musical instrument constructed so as to produce a chromatic scale, as a chromatic harp or a chromatic horn. — **Chromatic intensity**, the intensity of the chroma of a color-sensation. See *chroma*, 3. — **Chromatic interval**, an augmented or diminished interval. — **Chromatic printing**, a rainbow-like blending or shading of different colors, effected by an operation of printing alone or by a combination of printing and stenciling. — **Chromatic printing-press**, a printing-press which prints at one impression two or more colors, always in stripes or bands. See *chromatic attachment*, above. — **Chromatic scale**, in *music*, a scale of twelve semitones, which in modern music are made equal to one another. It may be written:



**Chromatic type**, printing-type divided into two or more parts or sections, each part or section made for printing in a separate color, but forming in combination a perfect letter in two or more colors.

**II.** *n.* In *music*, a note affected by an accidental.

**chromatical**† (krō-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *chromatic.*

Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called *chromatical* delyghteth, enlargeth and joyeth the heart.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 486.

**chromatically** (krō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

**chromatics** (krō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *chromatic:* see *-ics.*] The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of colors and colored bodies.

**chromatin** (krō'mą-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα* (*τ*-), color, + *-in*2.] 1. In *bot.*, a name proposed for that portion of the substance of the nucleus which is readily colored by staining agents. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, that portion of the substance of an ovum which has a special affinity for coloring matter and readily becomes colored; chromophilous protoplasm, which in the process of maturation of the ovum forms various colored figures, as disks and threads: the opposite of *achromatin.*

The germinal spot . . . consists of two juxtaposed quadrilateral disks, each containing four *chromatin* globules, united by a substance having less affinity for colouring matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 417.

**chromatism** (krō'mą-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *χρωματισμός*, coloring, < *χρωματίζειν*, color, < *χρῶμα* (*τ*-), color: see *chromatic.*] 1. Chromatic aberration. See *aberration*, 4. — **2.** In *bot.*, the assumption by leaves, or other normally green parts of a plant, of colors similar to those of the petals; unnatural coloration of plants or their leaves. Also called *chromism.*

**chromatize** (krō'mą-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chromatized*, ppr. *chromatizing.* [< *chromate* + *-ize.* Cf. Gr. *χρωματίζειν*, color, dye, < *χρῶμα* (*τ*-), color: see *chromatic.*] To impregnate with a chromate. — **Chromatized gelatin**, a cement for glass consisting of 1 part gelatin and 5 parts of a 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. solution of bichromate of potassium.

**chromato-, chromo-.** [< Gr. *χρωματο-*, combining form of *χρῶμα* (*χρωματ-*), color: see *chromatic.*] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'color.'

**chromatogenous** (krō-mą-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα* (*τ*-), color, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen, -genous.*] Generating or forming color.

**chromatograph** (krō'mą-tō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα* (*τ*-), color, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument used to produce different shades of color by the simultaneous rotation of colored segments.

**chromatography** (krō-mą-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα* (*τ*-), color, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on colors.

**chromatology** (krō-ma-tol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, discourse: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on colors: as, vegetable *chromatology*.

**chromatometer** (krō-ma-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A scale for measuring or discriminating colors.

And thus . . . the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact *chromatometer*.
*Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 341.

**chromatopathia** (krō″ma-tǫ-path'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *πάθος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, pigmentary disease of the skin; chromatosis.

**chromatopathic** (krō″ma-tǫ-path'ik), *a.* [< *chromatopathia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with chromatopathia.

**chromatophore** (krō'ma-tǫ-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. One of the pigment-cells in animals.

The pigment [in the lizard] encroaches upon the epidermis, occupying the interstices between its cells, so that the dermal *chromatophores* are well-nigh hidden.
*Mind*, IX. 418.

Cutaneous structures called *chromatophores*, which are little sacs containing pigment of various colors, and each with an aperture, which when open allows the color contained to appear, and when closed conceals it. It is by the various contractions of these sacs that the chameleon effects those changes of color for which it is celebrated.
*Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 488.

It is to the successive expansion and contraction of these *chromatophores* that the Cephalopoda owe the peculiar play of "shot" colors, which pass like blushes over their surface in the living state. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 445.

2. In *Actinozoa*, one of the brightly colored bead-like bodies in the oral disk of some species, as *Actinia mesembryanthemum*. They are diverticula of the body-wall; their surface is composed of close-set bacilli, beneath which is a layer of strongly refracting spherules, then a layer of similarly refracting cones, subjacent to which are ganglion-cells and nerve-plexuses. These marginal bodies are supposed to be sense-organs. 3. In *bot.*, a name that has been given to the granules which occur in the protoplasm of plants, including the colorless leucoplastids, the green chlorophyl granules or chloroplastids, and the chromoplastids.

**chromatophorous** (krō-ma-tof'ǫ-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having chromatophores.—2. Containing pigment; of the nature of a chromatophore.

**chromatopseudopsis** (krō″ma-tō-sū-dop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄψις*, vision.] In *pathol.*, color-blindness.

**chromatopsia** (krō-ma-top'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *chromatopsy*.] In *pathol.*, colored vision; an abnormal state in which sensations of color arise independently of external causes, or things are seen unnaturally colored, as when objects appear yellow after taking santonin. Also *chromopsia*, *chroöpsia*.

**chromatopsy** (krō'ma-top-si), *n.* [< NL. *chromatopsia*, < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Englished form of *chromatopsia*.

**chromatoscope** (krō'ma-tǫ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for compounding colors by combining the light reflected from different colored surfaces.

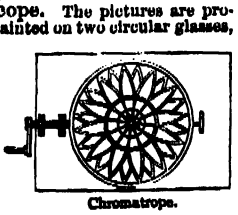
**chromatosis** (krō-ma-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-ωσις*.] In *pathol.*, a deviation from the normal pigmentation of a part: applied especially to the skin.

**chromatosphere** (krō'ma-tǫ-sfėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] Same as *chromosphere*. [Rare.]

In contact with the photosphere is what resembles a sheet of scarlet fire. . . . This is the chromosphere (or *chromatosphere* if one is fastidious as to the proper formation of a Greek derivation).
*C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 180.

**chromatospheric** (krō″ma-tǫ-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *chromatosphere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chromatosphere or chromosphere: as, "*chromatospheric* matter," *H. W. Warren*, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 87.

**chromatrope, chromotrope** (krō'ma-trōp, -mǫ-trōp), *n.* [Short for "*chromatotrope*, < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] 1. An arrangement in a magic lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs painted on two circular glasses, which are made to rotate in opposite directions by the turning of a crank. 2. A toy, consisting of a disk on which are painted circular arcs of bright colors in pairs, so placed that when the disk is made to revolve rapidly streams of color seem to flow to or from the center.


Chromatrope.

**chromaturia** (krō-ma-tū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the secretion of urine of an abnormal color.

**chromatype, chromatypy.** See *chromotype*, *chromotypy*.

**chrome** (krōm), *n.* [< *chromium*.] Chromium. —**Oxford chrome**, an oxid of iron used in oil and water-color painting. Also called *Oxford ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).

**chrome** (krōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chromed*, ppr. *chroming*. [< *chrome*, *n.*] In *dyeing*, to subject to a bath of bichromate of potash.

To *chrome* the wool. *Manuf. Rev.*, XX. 240.

**chrome-alum** (krōm'al'um), *n.* A crystallizable double salt ($K_2SO_4 + Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 24H_2O$) formed of the sulphates of chromium and potassium: a by-product in the manufacture of artificial alizarin, used in dyeing and calico-printing.

**chrome-black** (krōm'blak), *n.* A certain color produced in dyeing cotton or wool. See *black*.

**chrome-color** (krōm'kul'ọr), *n.* A color prepared from some of the salts of chromium.

**chrome-green** (krōm'grēn), *n.* A pigment made by mixing chrome-yellow with Prussian blue. The depth of the resulting green color depends on the proportion of blue added.

**chromeidoscope** (krǫ-mī'dǫ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *εἶδος*, shape, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *debuscope*.

**chrome-iron** (krōm'ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

**chrome-ironstone** (krōm'ī″ėrn-stōn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

**chrome-mica** (krōm'mī″ka), *n.* Same as *fuchsite*.

**chrome-ocher** (krōm'ō″kėr), *n.* An impure clayey material containing some chromium oxid, and hence of a bright-green color. It is sometimes used as a pigment.

**chrome-orange** (krōm'or″ạnj), *n.* A bright-yellow pigment, consisting of lead chromate.

**chrome-oxid** (krōm'ok″sid), *n.* Same as *chromic oxid* (which see, under *chromic*).

**chrome-red** (krōm'red), *n.* A bright-red pigment consisting of the basic chromate of lead.

**chrome-yellow** (krōm'yel'ō), *n.* A yellow pigment of which there are various shades, from lemon to deep orange, all composed of chromates of lead. Their color is very pure and brilliant.

**chromhidrosis** (krōm-hi-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *chromidrosis*.

**chromic** (krō'mik), *a.* [< *chrome* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from it.—**Chromic acid**, $H_2CrO_4$, an acid which forms a large number of colored salts, the most important of which are potassium chromate and bichromate. See *chromate*.—**Chromic iron**. Same as *chromite*.—**Chromic oxid**, more properly *chromic hydroxid*, $Cr_2(OH)_4$, a pigment known as *Guignet's green*, prepared by heating bichromate of potash with borax and lixiviating the resulting mass. Also called *chrome-oxid*.

**chromid** (krō'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

**Chromidæ** (krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Chromides*. See *Chromis*.

**Chromides** (krom'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chromis*. Cf. *Chromidæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii pharyngognathi* with no pseudobranchiæ: synonymous with *Cichlidæ*. Also *Chromidæ*, *Chromididæ*.

**chromidia**, *n.* Plural of *chromidium*.

**chromidian** (krǫ-mid'i-ạn), *n.* [< *Chromidæ* + *-ian*.] A fish of the family *Chromidæ*; a cichlid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

**chromidid** (krom'i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromididæ*.

**Chromididæ** (krǫ-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chromides*.

**Chromidinæ** (krom-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chromidæ*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal fin much larger than the soft.

**chromidium** (krǫ-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chromidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In *lichenology*, an algal cell in a lichen thallus: a term proposed by Sitzenberger: same as *gonidium*.

**chromidoid** (krom'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromididæ* or *Chromides*.

II. *n.* A chromidid or chromid.

**chromidrosis** (krō-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, + *-ωσις*.] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored sweat. Also written *chromhidrosis*.

**chromiferous** (krǫ-mif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chromium* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Containing chromium: as, a *chromiferous* garnet.

**chroming** (krō'ming), *n.* [< *chrome* + *-ing*[1].] The process of subjecting fabrics, in certain processes in dyeing, to a bath of bichromate of potash.

*Chroming*, i. e., passing through a bath of bichromate acidified with sulphuric acid.
*Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 148.

*Chroming*, either hot or cold, in bichromate at 1 lb. salt to 20 gallons of water after steaming, accomplishes the complete fixing of the colour. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 326.

**chromiometer** (krō-mi-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for testing water by its optical purity, consisting essentially of a glass tube filled with water, through which light is seen by reflection.

**chromion**† (krō'mi-on), *n.* Same as *chromium*.

**Chromis** (krō'mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *chromis*, < Gr. *χρόμις*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chromidæ*, or referred to the family *Cichlidæ*. (*a*) Originally instituted by Cuvier in 1817, for the Mediterranean *C. castanea*. It was thus identical with the genus afterward called *Heliases*, and a representative of the family *Pomacentridæ*. (*b*) Subsequently extended to embrace also sundry African and South American fresh-water fishes. (*c*) It was later restricted to certain African species, of which the bolti is one. It has been used in this sense by most modern ichthyologists, and taken as a type of a family *Chromidæ* or *Chromides*; but others properly restrict the name to the original type and its congeners, belonging to the family *Pomacentridæ*, accepting the name *Tilapia* for the African forms, and referring the latter genus to the family *Cichlidæ*.

**chromism** (krō'mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ism*. Cf. *chromatism*.] Same as *chromatism*, 2.

**chromite** (krō'mīt), *n.* [< *chrom*(*ium*) + *-ite*[2].] Native iron chromite ($FeCr_2O_4$), occurring massive and in octahedral crystals of a black color. This, the most important ore of chromium, is chiefly obtained from the Shetland Islands, Norway, California, and the Ural mountains. Also called *chrome-iron*, *chrome-ironstone*, and *chromic iron*.

**chromium** (krō'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (from the beautiful colors of its compounds), < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Cr; atomic weight, 52.14; specific gravity, 6.8–7.3. An element belonging to the metals, obtained in the pure state as a light-green crystalline powder. The separate crystals under the microscope have a tin-white color. It is less fusible than platinum, and after fusion is harder than corundum. It oxidizes slowly in the air, but burns vividly in oxygen. Hot hydrochloric or sulphuric acid dissolves it; nitric acid does not affect it. Chromium does not occur native. It is found in the mineral crocoite or crocoisite (lead chromate), and as a sulphid in daubreelite; it occurs also in some meteoric iron, and the fine green color which makes the emerald valuable is believed to be due to chromium; but the most abundant ore of chromium is chromite or chrome-ironstone. Among its most important compounds are the oxid or sesquioxid ($Cr_2O_3$), which occurs native in chrome-ocher and chromite. It is a dull-green powder when made artificially by reduction of the chromates, and is used extensively for imparting a green color to porcelain and enamel, and somewhat as a pigment, in the form of chromic oxid, under the name of *Guignet's green*. *Potassium bichromate* ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) is the salt from which most salts of chromium are prepared. It forms garnet-red crystals, which dissolve in water, making a red solution. It is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing and as an oxidising agent; also in the carbon or other processes of photographic printing, and in a form of voltaic cell called the bichromate cell. See *cell*, 8. It is an active poison.—**Transparent oxid of chromium**, a pigment used by artists, composed of a hydrated oxid of chromium. It differs but little from Guignet's green.

**chromo** (krō'mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *chromolithograph*.

**chromo-.** See *chromato-*.

**chromocrinia** (krō-mǫ-krin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κρίνειν*, separate (secrete).] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored matter, as by the skin. See *chromidrosis*.

**chromocyclograph** (krō'mō-sī'klǫ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κύκλος*, a circle, cycle (series), + *γράφειν*, write.] A colored picture printed from a series of blocks, each bearing its separate color.

**chromogen** (krō'mǫ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] The coloring matter of plants.

**chromogenic** (krō-mǫ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *chromogen* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to chromogen.—2. Producing color.—**Chromogenic bacteria**, those bacteria which produce some color or pigment characteristic of the species. Thus, *Micrococcus prodigiosus* upon starchy substances produces blood-red spots. Some other fungi are chromogenic, as species of *Chætomium* upon paper.

**chromogenous** (krǫ-moj'e-nus), *a.* [< *chromogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *chromogenic*, 2.

**chromograph** (krō'mǫ-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *hectograph*.

**chromoid** (krō'moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chromis* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

**chromoleucite** (krō-mō-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *λευκός*, white, + *-ite*².] Same as *chromoplastid*.

**chromolithic** (krō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *chromolith(ograph)* + *-ic*. Cf. *chromolithographic*.] Relating to a chromolithograph; executed in chromolithography.

An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed *chromolithic*.
*Proc. Soc. Antiq.* (1844), I. 22.

**chromolithograph** (krō-mō-lith'ō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *lithograph*.] A picture or print obtained by the process of chromolithography. Often abbreviated to *chromo*.

**chromolithograph** (krō-mō-lith'ō-gràf), *v. t.* [< *chromolithograph*, *n.*] To produce by means of chromolithography.

**chromolithographer** (krō'mō-li-thog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who practises chromolithography.

**chromolithographic** (krō-mō-lith-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chromolithography* + *-ic*. Cf. *chromolithic*.] Pertaining to or executed in chromolithography.

A very considerable degree of fidelity and naturalness in the representation of flowers is already secured by the *chromo-lithographic* process. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 502.

**chromolithography** (krō'mō-li-thog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *lithography*.] A method of producing colored lithographic pictures by the use of a number of prepared lithographic stones. The general outline and the outline of each of the tints in the picture to be reproduced are first traced, and then transferred to the first stone, or keystone, by the ordinary methods of lithography, or the design is drawn directly on the keystone. For the coarser kinds of color-printing the outlines of the design are made upon zinc plates with pen or brush, and thence transferred to the stone. From the keystone, which bears the skeleton design, the outlines of each tint are separately transferred to as many other stones as there are colors in the picture, sometimes as many as forty. The first impression, taken by the printer from the keystone, gives the outlines of the picture, the second, taken from another stone, all the yellow tints, the third all the reds, and so on until all the colors needed are given. Before each successive impression the sheets are adjusted to a nicety, in order that the colors may not overlap one another. This adjustment is called the *register*. After the printing is completed the sheets are sometimes passed through an embossing-press, to give them a canvas-like surface.

**chromophan** (krō'mō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φαίνειν* (√ **φαν*), appear.] The coloring matter of the inner segments of the cones of the retina of certain animals. Three varieties have been described, chlorophan, rhodophan, and xanthophan.

**chromophilous** (krō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of color; specifically, in *embryol.*, having a special affinity for coloring matter, or readily becoming colored, as that deeper portion of the substance of an ovum which is called chromatin: the opposite of *achromophilous*.

**chromophorous** (krō-mof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing or producing color.

The groups which cause the colour of a compound are known as *chromophorous* or colour-bearing groups.
*Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 28.

**chromophotograph** (krō-mō-fō'tō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *photograph*.] A picture produced by the process of chromophotography.

*Chromo-photographs* . . . leave nothing to be desired when executed with taste. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 516.

**chromophotography** (krō'mō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *photography*.] Photography in colors.

**chromoplastid** (krō-mō-plas'tid), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form (see *plastic*), + *-id*².] In *bot.*, a granule inclosed in protoplasm, resembling a chlorophyl granule, but of some other color than green. The colors of flowers and fruits are largely due to their presence. Also called *chromoleucite*.

**chromopsia** (krō-mop'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (> E. *chromopsy*), < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *chromatopsia*.

**chromopsy** (krō'mop-si), *n.* English form of *chromopsia*.

**chromosphere** (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A rose-colored gaseous envelop around the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes, and from which the enormous red cloud-masses of flames of hydrogen, called solar protuberances, are at times thrown up. Also *chromatosphere*, *color-sphere*, and *sierra*.

The solar photosphere is covered by a layer of glowing vapors and gases of very irregular depth. . . . This vaporous atmosphere is commonly called the *chromosphere*, sometimes the sierra. It is entirely invisible to direct vision, whether with the telescope or naked eye, except for a few seconds about the beginning or end of a total eclipse, but it may be seen on any clear day through the spectroscope. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astronomy, p. 279.

**Stellar chromosphere**, the gaseous envelop supposed to surround a star.

**chromospheric** (krō-mō-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *chromosphere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the chromosphere: as, the *chromospheric* spectrum.

Here and there great masses of the *chromospheric* matter rise high above the general level like clouds of flames, and are then known as prominences or protuberances.
*C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 17.

**chromostroboscope** (krō-mō-strō'bō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *στρόβος*, a twisting, a whirling (< *στρέφειν*, twist, turn: see *strophe*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A scientific toy illustrating the persistence of visual impressions by the rapid rotation of variously colored designs.

**chromotrope**, *n.* See *chromatrope*.

**chromotype**, **chromatype** (krō'mō-tīp, -ma-tip), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *τύπος*, type.] 1. A photo-engraving process for producing images adapted for hand-coloring. The image is printed from a rather thin negative upon a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potassium. The film after development is transferred to a sheet of paper. The process is employed chiefly for copying botanical specimens and engravings.

2. A picture produced by this process.—3. A sheet of printed matter from types or engraved blocks where a number of forms are used, each one with an ink of a different color, as in chromolithography (which see).

**chromotypic** (krō-mō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *chromotypy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of chromotypy.

Another point in the [heliotype] process is the adaptation of it to *chromotypic* printing.
*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 272.

**chromotypography** (krō'mō-tī-pog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *typography*.] Typography in colors; the art of printing with type in various colors.

**chromotypy**, **chromatypy** (krō'mō-tī-pi, -ma-tī-pi), *n.* [See *chromotype*.] In *photog.*, the chromotype process. See *chromotype*, 1.

**chromous** (krō'mus), *a.* [< *chrom(ium)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing chromium.

**chromoxylography** (krō'mō-zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *xylography*.] The art or process of printing wood-engravings in various colors.

*Chromo-xylography*, effected by a series of blocks printed in succession, was comparatively late, and, like the simpler art, it was derived from China.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 108.

**chromule**†, **chromyle**†, *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ὕλη*, matter: see *-yl*.] The coloring matter of plants, especially of petals, etc.

**chronic** (kron'ik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: = F. *chronique*; cf. Sp. *crónico* = Pg. *chronico* = It. *cronico* (= D. G. *chronisch* = Dan. Sw. *kronisk*), < L. *chronicus*, < Gr. *χρονικός*, < *χρόνος*, time, of uncertain origin. II. *n.*: < ME. *cronike*, *cronyke*, *cronique* (= D. *kroniĳk* = OHG. *kroneke*, *cronike*, *cronick*, MHG. G. *chronica*, *chronik* = Dan. *krönike* = Sw. *krönika*), < OF. *cronique*, F. *chronique* = Pr. *cronica* = Sp. *crónica* = Pg. *chronica* = It. *cronica*, < L. *chronica*, sing., orig. pl., < Gr. *χρονικά*, annals, neut. pl. of *χρονικός*, relating to time. Cf. *chronicle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to time; having reference to time. [Rare.] Specifically—2. Continuing a long time; inveterate or of long continuance, as a disease; hence, mild as to intensity and slow as to progress: in *pathol.*, opposed to *acute*.

Some pathologists have invented a third epithet, viz., sub-acute, intending to designate thereby cases which hold an equivocal rank, which are neither decidedly acute nor plainly *chronic*. *Watson*, Lectures, viii.

The disturbance which warfare works, though slight compared with the *chronic* misery which it inflicted in earlier times, is now beginning to be regarded as unendurable. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 209.

Also, rarely, *chronical*.

**II.**† *n.* A chronicle.

He in a *chronique* saufly mighte it write.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 387.

The *Cronike* doth treteth this brefly,
More ferther wold go, mater finde might I.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5718.

The best *chronique* that can be now compiled.
*L. Addison*, Descrip. of West Barbary.

**chronica**, *n.* Plural of *chronicon*.

**chronical** (kron'i-kal), *a.* [< *chronic* + *-al*.] Same as *chronic*. [Rare.]

A *chronical* distemper is of length, as dropsies, asthmas, and the like. *Quincy*.

**chronically** (kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chronic manner; hence, continually; perpetually; always: as, a *chronically* discontented man.

Observe the emotions kept awake in each savage tribe, *chronically* hostile to neighbouring tribes.
*H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 86.

**chronicity** (krō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *chronic* + *-ity*; = F. *chronicité* = It. *cronicità*.] The state or quality of being chronic or of long continuance; permanence.

The diagnosis [in inversion of the uterus] has to be made under the two different circumstances of recent occurrence and *chronicity*. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 625.

**chronicle** (kron'i-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cronicle*, < ME. *cronicle* (with meaningless term. *-le*, as in *principle*, *syllable*) for *cronike*, *cronique*, a chronicle: see *chronic*, *n.*] 1. A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history; especially, a bare or simple record of occurrences in their order of time.

So fynden thei in here Scriptures and in here *Cronycles*.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

Irish *chronicles* which are most fabulous and forged.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I dare swear he never saw a book except the *Chronicle* chain'd in his Father's Hall.
*Mrs. Centlivre*, Stolen Heiress, ii.

2. Figuratively, anything that records, contains, conveys, or suggests history.

Europe was rich in the accumulated treasures of age. Her very ruins told the history of times gone by, and every moldering stone was a *chronicle*.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 15.

Also *chronicom*.

=Syn. 1. *History*, *Chronicle*, *Annals*, etc. (see *history*); register, record, diary, journal, narrative, story.

**chronicle** (kron'i-kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chronicled*, ppr. *chronicling*. [< ME. *cronicle*n, < *cronicle*: see *chronicle*, *n.*] To record in a chronicle; narrate; register as history.

To suckle fools, and *chronicle* small beer.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

In seeking to interpret the past history of the earth as *chronicled* in the rocks, we must use the present economy of nature as our guide. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 27.

=Syn. *Register*, etc. See *record*, *v.*

**chronicler** (kron'i-klėr), *n.* [< ME. *cronicler*, < *cronicle*n: see *chronicle*, *v.*] A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time.

After my death I wish no other herald, . . .
But such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

If it were not that both the *chroniclers* and the statute book assert the novel character of the abuse [collection of benevolences], we might . . . be tempted to doubt whether the charge of innovation brought against Edward IV. were true. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

**chroniclist** (kron'i-klist), *n.* [< *chronicle* + *-ist*.] A chronicler. *Skelton*. [Rare.]

**chronicon** (kron'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *chronica* (-ką). [NL., < Gr. *χρονικόν*, neut. sing. of *χρονικός*: see *chronic*.] Same as *chronicle*.

The present abbot . . . has published a *chronicon* of the abbey. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 241.

**chroniquet** (kron'ik), *n.* See *chronic*, *n.*

**chronispore** (kron'is-pōr), *n.* A contracted form of *chronizoöspore*.

**chronizoöspore** (kron-i-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνιος*, late (of time), + *ζῷον*, an animal, + *σπορά*, seed.] A name given to minute zoöspores (microzoögonidia) which are produced at times in the cells of the water-net *Hydrodictyon*, a cell producing from 30,000 to 100,000: so called because they rest for several weeks or months before developing.

**chrono-**. [L., etc., *chrono-*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'time.'

**chronobarometer** (kron''ō-bą-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *barometer*.] A clock having a mercurial barometer for its pendulum, and used to show by its gain or loss the mean height of the barometer.

**chronogram** (kron'ō-gram), *n.* [= F. *chronogramme*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *γράμμα*, a letter or writing, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *chronograph*.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by the numeral letters contained in it, each letter being counted according to its independent value, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632: "ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs" (C + I + V + D + V + X + I + V + M + V—that is, 100 + 1 + 5 + 500 + 5 + 10 + 1 + 5 + 1000 + 5 = 1632).

There is another near relation of the anagrams and acrostics, which is commonly called a *chronogram*. This kind of wit appears very often on many modern medals, especially those of Germany, when they represent in the inscription the year in which they were coined.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 60.

That [motto used] on the occasion of the splendid creation of fourteen serjeants in 1660 was an ingenious *chronogram* alluding to the restoration of Charles II., "aDest CaroLVs MagnVs." *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 30.

**chronogrammatic, chronogrammatical** (kron″ō-gra-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chronogram*, after *grammatic*, etc.; = F. *chronogrammatique*.] Belonging to a chronogram; containing or of the nature of a chronogram: as, "a *chronogrammatical* verse," *Howell*.

**chronogrammatically** (kron″ō-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chronogram.

**chronogrammatist** (kron-ō-gram′a-tist), *n.* [< *chronogram*, after *epigrammatist*, etc.] A writer of chronograms.

**chronograph** (kron′ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. χρονο-γράφος, recording events (see *chronography*), lit. recording time, < χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, write.] 1. A chronogram.—2. An instrument for recording the exact instant in which an event occurs. The most important instrument of this kind is the astronomical chronograph, the parts of which are: (*a*) a train of clockwork, regulated, not by an ordinary escapement, but in such a way as to move with a continuous and equable motion, and carry forward a sheet or ribbon of paper; (*b*) a pen which draws a continuous line upon the paper, and is so attached to the armature of an electromagnet that whenever the electric current is broken (or made) for an instant a jog is produced in the line drawn by the pen. The electromagnet is put into one circuit with a clock or chronograph which breaks (or makes) the circuit for an instant at every second, or other convenient interval, and also with an observing-key, which on being pressed (at the moment the observation is taken) produces the same effect. The result is that jogs appear upon the line drawn by the pen at every second, and also every time the key is touched; and the relative distances of these jogs, which can be accurately measured, give the time of the observation correct to a fiftieth of a second. The name *chronograph* is also applied to various kinds of watches so contrived that when a button is pressed the second-hand stops, or one of two second-hands stops, or the second-hand leaves a dot of ink upon the dial.

3. An instrument for measuring a small interval of time. The simplest instrument of this description consists of a tuning-fork carrying at the end of one of its prongs a bit of quill, which scratches a wavy line upon a moving piece of blackened paper. At the beginning and at the end of the interval to be measured an induction-spark is made to pass through the paper close to the marking-point. Two little dots are thus made, and the number of waves and fractions of a wave between them gives the interval of time expressed in terms of the period of vibration of the fork as a unit.—**Boulengé's chronograph**, an instrument by means of which a small interval of time is determined by measuring the space described by a falling body during the interval. It is the instrument most used for obtaining initial velocities. Bashforth's chronograph is also used for this purpose.

**chronographer** (krō-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chronography* + *-er*[1].] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronicler.

Our monkish and succeeding *chronographers*.
*Selden*, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

Even Westminster had long ago had her *chronographer*, and far away in furthest Wales, Geoffrey, the Monmouth man, was making men open their eyes very wide indeed with tales. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 313.

**chronographic** (kron-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *chronograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chronograph, or to its use in noting time: as, the *chronographic* method of recording the transit of a star.

When properly controlled, this chronoscope measures the time as accurately as any of the *chronographic* methods which have been proposed. *Mind*, XI. 221.

**chronography** (krō-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chronographie* = Sp. *cronografía* = Pg. *chronographia* = It. *cronografia*, < Gr. χρονογραφία, < χρονογράφος, recording times and events, a chronographer (> L. *chronographus*), < χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, write.] The description or investigation of past events, with reference to the time of their occurrence; chronology. [Rare.]

**chronologer** (krō-nol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *chronology* + *-er*[1].] One versed in chronology; one who investigates or records the dates of past events and transactions. Also *chronologist*.

[Rome] was built but seven hundred fiftie three yeares before Christ, as . . . most of the best *Chronologers* doe record. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 143.

**chronologic** (kron-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *chronology* + *-ic*; = F. *chronologique*.] Same as *chronological*. [Rare.]

**chronological** (kron-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [As *chronologic* + *-al*.] Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time: as, a *chronological* table or narrative; a *chronological* arrangement of works of art.—**Chronological column.** See *column*, 1.

**chronologically** (kron-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or the rules of chronology; with regard to the true order of events; as regards chronology.

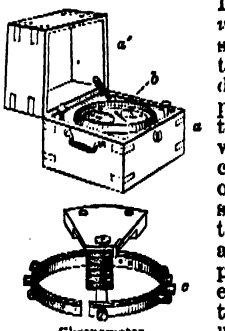
**chronologist** (krō-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *chronology* + *-ist*; = F. *chronologiste*.] Same as *chronologer*.

**chronologize** (krō-nol′ō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chronologized*, ppr. *chronologizing*. [< *chronology* + *-ize*.] To arrange in historical order, as events with their dates.

The numerous and contradictory guesses (they deserve no better name) of the Greeks themselves in the attempt to *chronologize* their mythical narratives.
*Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 54.

**chronology** (krō-nol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *chronologies* (-jiz). [= F. *chronologie* = Sp. *cronología* = Pg. *chronologia* = It. *cronologia*, < Gr. as if **χρονολογία*, < χρόνος, time, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of time. (*a*) The method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon. (*b*) A special system by which such measurement is effected. (*c*) The science of ascertaining the true historical order of past events and their exact dates. (*d*) A particular statement of the supposed proper order of certain past events: as, the *chronology* of the Greeks.—**Astronomical** or **mathematical chronology**, the astronomical part of chronology.

**chronometer** (krō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *chronomètre* = Sp. *cronómetro* = Pg. *chronometro* = It. *cronometro*, < Gr. χρόνος, time, + μέτρον, measure.] 1. Any instrument that measures time, or divides time into equal portions, or is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial.—2. Specifically, a time-keeper of great accuracy designed to be used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where a very exact measurement of time is required. The marine chronometer differs from the ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, which is so constructed that the balance is free from the wheels during the greater part of its vibration, and also in being fitted with a compensation adjustment, calculated to prevent the expansion and contraction of the metal by the action of heat and cold from affecting its movements. The balance-spring of the chronometer is helicoidal, that of the watch spiral. The pocket-chronometer does not differ in appearance from a watch, except that it is somewhat larger.



Chronometer.
*a*, *a'*, box and lid; *b*, chronometer suspended in gimbals; *c*, chronometer-balance.

3. An instrument intended to set the pace and rhythm for a piece of music; a metronome.—**Solar chronometer**, a sun-dial adapted to show solar time.

**chronometric, chronometrical** (kron-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *chronometer* + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. F. *chronométrique*, etc.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of chronometry.—2. Pertaining to the chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

The discovery of the different expansibilities of metals by heat gave us the means of correcting our *chronometrical* measurements of astronomical periods.
*H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 142.

**Chronometric governor**, a device to render the mean velocity of an engine uniform, by means of some kind of time-measurer set to work at a prescribed and equable rate.

**chronometry** (krō-nom′e-tri), *n.* [< *chronometer* + *-y*[3]; = F. *chronométrie*, etc.] The art or process of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

In this recognition of the *chronometry* of organic process, there is unquestionably great promise for the future.
*E. H. Clarke*, Sex in Education, p. 120.

**chronopher** (kron′ō-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. χρόνος, time, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1]. Gr. analogies would require **chronophor*.] An instrument for transmitting records of time (as by a standard clock), by means of electricity, to distant points.

**chronoscope** (kron′ō-skōp), *n.* [= *r*. *chronoscope* = It. *cronoscopo*, < Gr. χρόνος, time, + σκοπεῖν, observe.] 1. An instrument for measuring extremely short intervals of time. Specifically—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles. The most general arrangement consists of a series of screens through which a ball is made to pass, the rupture of each screen breaking for a moment the continuity of an electric current, setting in action an electromagnetic machine, and making a permanent mark or record.—**Hipp's chronoscope**, a time-measuring instrument consisting of a train of wheels, moved by a weight, with two dials having hands the wheelwork moving which is thrown in and out of gear with the main train by the action of a clutch worked by an electromagnet. The hands, at first stationary, are thrown into gear by the initial event of the period to be measured, and move until, at the final event, they are thrown out of gear and arrested by the clutch. The distance which they have traveled over the dials measures the interval between the two events.

**chronoscopy** (krō-nos′kō-pi), *n.* [< *chronoscope* + *-y*[3]; = F. *chronoscopie*.] The art or process of measuring the duration of short-lived phenomena; the use of a chronoscope.

The later *chronoscopy* has warranted the possibility of determining the educability of the nervous system to a punctual obedience. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 433.

**chronostes**, *n.* Plural of *chronosteon*.

**chronosteal** (krō-nos′tē-al), *a.* [< *chronosteon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the chronosteon: as, *chronosteal* elements.

The human *chronosteal* bones, though completely fused in adult life, differ among themselves in origin, development, structure, position, relation, and function.
*Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 19.

**chronosteon** (krō-nos′tē-on), *n.*; pl. *chronostea* (-ą). [NL. (Coues, 1882), < Gr. χρόνος, time (in allusion to L. *tempus*, time, also temple of the head: see *temple*[2], *temporal*[2]), + ὀστέον, bone.] The temporal bone, or os temporis, of human anatomy, morphologically considered to be composed of a number of separate and different bones.

To begin with, the term "temporal bone" is obviously objectionable, as applied to that group of bones called temporal. We will substitute the single word *chronosteon*. . . . The *chronosteon* is seen to unite the two great offices of auditory sense organ and suspensorium of the facial segments. *Coues*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 18, 24.

**chronothermometer** (kron″ō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. χρόνος, time, + *thermometer*.] A chronometer with an uncompensated or anti-compensated balance-wheel, used to show the mean temperature.

**Chroöcephalus**, *n.* Same as *Chroïcocephalus*.

**Chroöcoccaceæ** (krō″ō-ko-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chroöcoccus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of blue-green algæ, belonging to the order *Cryptophyceæ*. They are microscopic unicellular plants, spherical to cylindrical in shape, and solitary or united in families, often by means of an enveloping jelly. They occur in both fresh and salt water.

**Chroöcoccus** (krō-ō-kok′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρόα, χροιά, color, + κόκκος, berry.] A genus of algæ, typical of the *Chroöcoccaceæ*, characterized by globose, oval, or (from pressure) angular cells, without a gelatinous envelop, and existing singly or in free families. They grow in moist places.

**chroölepoid** (krō-ol′e-poid), *a.* [< Gr. χρόα, χροιά, color, + λεπίς, scale, + εἶδος, form.] In *lichenol.*, consisting of minute yellow scales. [Rare.]

**chroöpsis** (krō-op′si-s), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρόα, χροιά, color, + ὄψις, view.] Same as *chromatopsia*.

**chrotic** (krō′tik), *a.* [< Gr. χρώς (χρωτ-), the skin, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the skin.

**chrotta**† (krot′ą), *n.*; pl. *chrottæ* (-ē). [ML.] An ancient musical instrument. See *crowd*[3] and *crwth*.

**Chrozophora** (krō-zof′ō-rą), *n.* [NL., prop. **Chrosophora*, < χρώς, color, the color of the skin, orig. skin (cf. χρώζειν, tinge), + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A small genus of low-growing annual or perennial plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The best-known species is *C. tinctoria*, a small, prostrate, hoary annual, with slender cylindrical stems and drooping fruit, composed of three blackish rough cells. It is a native of warm places in the south of Europe, and produces a deep-purple dye called *turnsole*.

**chrys-**. See *chryso-*.

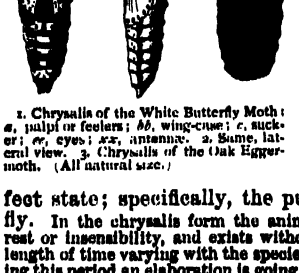
**chrysal, crysal**, *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *archery*, a kind of pinch or crack in a bow. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

**chrysalid** (kris′a-lid), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *chrysalide* = Sp. *crisálida* = Pg. *chrysalida* = It. *crisalide*, < NL. *chrysalis*, q. v.] I. *n.* Same as *chrysalis*.

II. *a.* Relating to a chrysalis. *Harris*.

**chrysalidan** (kri-sal′i-dan), *n.* Same as *chrysalis*.

**chrysalis** (kris′a-lis), *n.*; pl. *chrysalides* (kri-sal′i-dēz). [NL., < L. *chrysallis*, < Gr. χρυσαλλίς (-λίδ-), the gold-colored sheath of butterflies, etc., < χρυσός, gold. Cf. L. *aurelia*, chrysalis, < *aurum*, gold.] A form which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they abandon the larval or caterpillar state and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state; specifically, the pupa of a butterfly. In the chrysalis form the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility, and exists without nutriment for a length of time varying with the species and season. During this period an elaboration is going on in the interior of the chrysalis, giving to the organs of the future animal their proper development before it breaks its envelop.



1. Chrysalis of the White Butterfly Moth: *a*, palpi or feelers; *bb*, wing-cases; *c*, sucker; *ee*, eyes; *xx*, antennæ. 2. Same, lateral view. 3. Chrysalis of the Oak Eggermoth. (All natural size.)

The form of the case of the chrysalis varies with different families and orders. Those of most lepidopterous insects are inclosed in a somewhat horny membranous case, and generally of a more or less angular form, pointed at the abdominal end and sometimes at both ends. Before the caterpillar undergoes its transformation into this state it often spins for itself a silken cocoon, within which the chrysalis is concealed. In most of the *Coleoptera* the legs of the chrysalis are in distinct sheaths; in the *Lepidoptera* they are not distinct; in the locust tribe, and many other insects, the chrysalis resembles the perfect insect, and differs from the latter principally in not having the wings complete. Also called *chrysalid*, *chrysalidan*, *nymph*, *pupa*, and formerly *aurelia*.

This dull *chrysalis*
Cracks into shining wings.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

**chrysalis-shell** (kris'ạ-lis-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the genus *Pupa* or family *Pupidæ*.

**chrysamine** (kris'ạ-min), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *amine*.] A coal-tar color of the oxyazo group, used in dyeing. It dyes on cotton a sulphur-yellow, remarkably fast to light.

**chrysaniline** (kri-san'i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *aniline*.] A very beautiful yellow dye, obtained by submitting the residue from which rosaniline has been extracted to a current of steam. A quantity of the base passes into solution, and if nitric acid is added to it chrysaniline is precipitated in the form of a nitrate, not easily soluble.

**chrysanisic** (kris-ạ-nis'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *anisic*.] Used only in the following phrase.— **Chrysanisic acid**, $C_7H_5N_3O_8$, an acid forming golden-yellow crystals, used in the preparation of certain aniline dyes.

**chrysanthemum** (kri-san'thē-mum), *n.* [= F. *chrysanthème* = Sp. It. *crisantemo* = Pg. *chrysantemo*, < L. *chrysanthemum*, < Gr. *χρυσάνθεμον*, lit. 'golden flower,' < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ἄνθεμον*, flower.] 1. A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of composite plants, chiefly natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. The generic name is now rarely appropriate, as only a small number have yellow flowers. The perennial chrysanthemum of the gardens, *C. Sinense* or *Indicum*, a native of China and Japan, has developed under cultivation a great diversity of handsome and remarkable varieties. It ranks as the national flower of

*Chrysanthemum frutescens.*

Japan, where special attention is paid to its cultivation and variation, and where an open 16-petaled chrysanthemum is the imperial emblem. Several other species are frequently cultivated for ornament, as *C. frutescens*, *C. roseum*, etc. The genus includes the common feverfew (*C. Parthenium*), the corn-marigold of Europe (*C. segetum*), and the whiteweed or oxeye daisy (*C. Leucanthemum*).

**chrysarobin** (kri-sar'ō-bin), *n.* [< NL. *chrysarobinum*, < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ar(ar)oba*, orig. a native (E. Ind.) name for the bark of a leguminous tree.] 1. Same as *Goa powder* (which see, under *powder*).—2. A supposed chemical principle, the chief constituent and active medicinal principle of Goa powder.

**chrysarobinum** (kris'ar-ō-bī'num), *n.* [NL.: see *chrysarobin*.] A mixture of proximate principles extracted from Goa powder, formerly mistaken for chrysophanic acid. It is used in certain skin-diseases.

**chryselephantine** (kris'el-e-fan'tin), *a.* [= F. *chryséléphantine*, < Gr. *χρυσελεφάντινος*, of gold and ivory, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ἐλέφας*, ivory, elephant, > *ἐλεφάντινος*, of ivory: see *elephant*.] Composed of gold and ivory: specifically, in *ancient art*, applied to statues overlaid with plates of gold and ivory. Such a statue was built up upon a wooden core or frame, braced and sustained by rods of metal. When the sculptor had completed his model, the flesh-surface of a cast taken from it was marked off into sections. These were separated from one another, and reproduced in ivory plates, which were eventually fastened on or fitted into the surface of the wooden core. The draperies also were divided into sections and reproduced in gold, gold of different tints often being introduced, and were fitted upon the statue like a garment. The gold portions were sometimes made removable, as in the great statue of Athena by Phidias in the Parthenon at Athens; in that case they were regarded as a reserve fund available to the state in time of need.

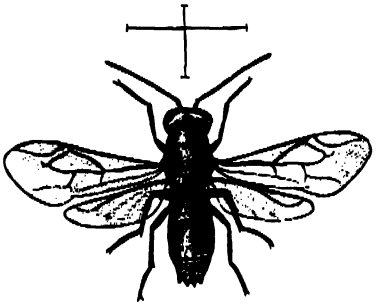
The proportions of the whole building [the Parthenon] itself were again adjusted to the scale of the *chryselephantine* statue of Pallas Athene which it contained.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 33.

**Chrysemys** (kris'ē-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ἐμύς* or *ἰμύς* (*ἰμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of fresh-water turtles or terrapins, of the family *Emydidæ*. The painted turtle, *Chrysemys picta*, is one of the best-known chelonians of the United States, abounding in ponds and slow streams from Canada to Mexico.

**chrysene** (kris'ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{18}H_{12}$) found in coal-tar. It melts at 482° F., and is only slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphid. It crystallizes in leaflets which have a violet fluorescence.

**chrysid** (kris'id), *n.* One of the *Chrysididæ*.

**Chrysididæ** (kri-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubuliferous hymenopterous insects, having the posterior abdominal segments retractile and the under side of the abdomen concave, and provided with a tubular membranous ovipositor of a single piece. They are richly colored insects, very active in the hottest sunshine, and capable of rolling themselves up into a ball. They are solitary and parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of other *Hymenoptera*, especially of the fossorial wasps. There are several genera and many species.



Ruby-tailed Fly (*Chrysis nitidula*). (Cross shows natural size.)

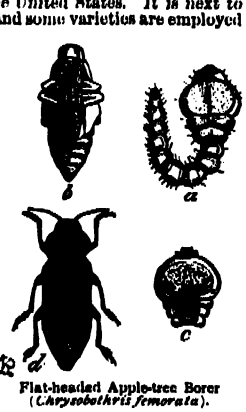
**Chrysis** (krī'sis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < Gr. *χρυσίς*, a vessel of gold, a gold-broidered dress, < *χρυσός*, gold.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysididæ*, containing the gold-wasps or ruby-tailed flies, handsomely colored with metallic hues. *C. ignita* is the best-known species; it has the hind thorax and legs rich blue or green, and the abdomen coppery red. Also spelled, improperly, *Christa*.

**chryso-**. [NL. (before a vowel, *chrys-*), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, a word of uncertain origin and relations.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'gold.'

**Chrysobalanus** (kris-ō-bal'ạ-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *βάλανος*, an acorn.] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, with simple entire coriaceous leaves, small white flowers, a basal style, and a fleshy one-seeded fruit. There are probably only two species, of Africa and America respectively. The cocoa-plum, *C. Icaco*, is found throughout tropical America and in southern Florida. Its fruit is edible, resembling a plum, and is used as a preserve. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong.

**chrysoberyl** (kris'ō-ber-il), *n.* [< L. *chrysoberyllus*, < Gr. *χρυσοβήρυλλος*, beryl with a tinge of gold color, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *βήρυλλος*, beryl.] A mineral of a yellowish-green to emerald-green color, sometimes red by transmitted light, an aluminate of glucinum. It is found in rolled pebbles in Brazil and Ceylon; in fine crystals (variety alexandrite) in the Ural; and in granite at Haddam, Connecticut, and elsewhere in the United States. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and some varieties are employed in jewelry, the kind called *cat's-eye*, which presents an opalescent play of light, being especially admired. The variety alexandrite, having an emerald-green color by reflected and a columbine-red by transmitted light, is also prized as a gem. Also called *cymophane*.

**Chrysobothris** (kris-ō-both'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *βόθρος*, a pit, trough.] A genus of buprestid beetles, containing numerous species, of oblong depressed form and on the upper side usually brown-



Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Chrysobothris femorata*).

*a*, larva, dorsal view; *b*, pupa; *c*, swollen thoracic joints of larva, from beneath; *d*, beetle. (Natural size.)

ish-green, roughened by shallow pits of brighter metallic color. The larvæ are elongate, cylindrical, legless grubs of a whitish color, which tunnel under the bark of trees, and are easily recognized by the enormous size of the first thoracic joint, which is rounded at the sides and flattened above and beneath. Two very abundant North American species are *C. dentipes*, which infests pine-trees, and *C. femorata*, which affects various deciduous trees, and by preference orchard-trees. Its larva is the well-known flat-headed apple-tree borer of orchardists.

**Chrysochlora** (kris-ō-klō'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects of a golden-green color, whose larvæ live in cows' dung.

**chrysochlore**[1] (kris'ō-klōr), *n.* [< *Chrysochloris*, q. v.] An animal of the family *Chrysochlorididæ*; a Cape mole.

**chrysochlore**[2] (kris'ō-klōr), *n.* [< *Chrysochlora*, q. v.] A dipterous insect of the genus *Chrysochlora*.

**chrysochloridid** (kris-ō-klō'ri-did), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochlorididæ*.

**Chrysochlorididæ** (kris'ō-klō-ri'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysochloris* (*-rid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of mole-like fossorial mammals, of the order *Insectivora*; the gold-moles or Cape moles of South Africa. They are related to the Madagascan centetids, but not specially to the true *Talpidæ*. They have a dense, soft, lustrous pelage; a cuneiform skull, with no interorbital constriction or postorbital processes; zygomata completed and tympanics bullate; no pubic symphysis; the tibia and fibula ankylosed; the limbs very short; the fore feet with large strong claws for digging; the ears small and concealed; no tail visible externally; and the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. There are two genera, *Chrysochloris* and *Chalcochloris* (or *Amblysomus*), distinguished by their dentition.

**Chrysochloris** (kris-ō-klō'ris), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1798), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysochlorididæ*, having 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each side of each jaw: so called from the brilliant metallic luster of the fur, which glances from gold to green and

Gold-mole (*Chrysochloris aureus*).

violet. *C. aureus* is the Cape chrysochlore or gold-mole. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrisochloris*.

**chrysochrous** (kris'ō-krus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσόχροος*, gold-colored, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *χρόα*, color.] Of a golden-yellow color.

**chrysocolla** (kris-ō-kol'ạ), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chrysocolle* = Sp. *crisócola* = It. *crisocolla*), < Gr. *χρυσόκολλα*, gold-solder, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *κόλλα*, glue.] 1. A silicate of the protoxid of copper, of a bluish-green to sky-blue color, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies.—2. Borax: so called in the sixteenth century because it was used in soldering gold.

**chrysocollet**, *n.* Same as *chrysocolla*, 1.

Now, as with Gold growes in the self-same Mine
Much *Chrysocolle*, and also Silver fine:
So supreame Honor, and Wealth (matcht by none)
Second the Wisdom of great Salomon.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

**chrysocracy** (kri-sok'rạ-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *-κρατία*, rule, < *κρατεῖν*, rule.] The power or rule of gold or wealth. [Rare.]

That extraordinary hybrid or mule between democracy and *chrysocracy*, a native-born New England serving-man.
*O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, ix.

**chrysogonidium** (kris'ō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chrysogonidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *γόνος*, seed, + dim. *-ίδιον*.] In *lichenology*, a gonidium which contains orange-colored granules.

**chrysograph** (kris'ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *γραφή*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A manuscript the letters of which are executed in gold, or in gold and silver.

**chrysography** (kri-sog'rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *chrysographie* = Sp. *crisografía*, < ML. *chrysographia*, < Gr. *χρυσογραφία*, < *χρυσογράφος*, one who writes in letters of gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art of writing in letters of gold, practised by the writers of manuscripts in the early middle ages.—2. The writing itself thus executed.—3. In *Gr. antiq.*, the art of

embroidering in gold, of inlaying other metals with gold, and the like.

**chrysoid** (kris'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσοειδής*, like gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *εἶδος*, form.] A name for Farmer's alloys, which resemble gold. They are composed of copper, aluminium, and silver.

**chrysoidine** (kri-soi'din), *n.* [As *chrysoid* + *-ine*².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochlorid of diamidoazobenzene. It consists of dark-violet crystals soluble in water. It dyes bright yellow on silk and cotton.

**chrysoin** (kris'oin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *-in*².] Same as *resorcinal yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

**chrysolepic** (kris-ō-lep'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *λεπίς*, scale, + *-ic*.] Resembling golden scales.—**Chrysolepic acid**, another name for *picric acid*.

**chrysolin** (kris'ō-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*².] A coal-tar color of the phthalein group, used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of benzyl-fluorescein. It produces a yellow color, similar to that of turmeric, on silk, cotton, and wool.

**chrysolite** (kris'ō-līt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chrisolite*, *crisolite*, < ME. *crisolite* (also *crisolitus*) = Dan. *krysolit*, < OF. *crisolite*, F. *chrysolithe* = Pr. *crisolit* = Sp. *crisólito* = Pg. *chrysolitho* = It. *crisolito* = G. *chrysolith*, < L. *chrysolithos*, < Gr. *χρυσόλιθος*, a bright-yellow stone, perhaps a topaz, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λίθος*, stone.] A silicate of magnesium and iron, commonly of a yellow or green color, and varying from transparent to translucent. Very fine specimens are found in Egypt and Brazil, but it is not of high repute as a jewelers' stone. It is common in certain volcanic rocks, like basalt, and is also a constituent of many meteorites. It is readily altered to the hydrous magnesium silicate serpentine, and many extensive beds of serpentine have been shown to have had this origin. The chrysolite group of minerals includes a number of orthosilicates having the same general composition and the same crystalline form as chrysolite, as forsterite ($Mg_2SiO_4$), fayalite ($Fe_2SiO_4$), and tephroite ($Mn_2SiO_4$). Also called *olivin*, and by the French *peridot*.

**chrysolith** (kris'ō-lith), *n.* [< L. *chrysolithos*: see *chrysolite*.] Same as *chrysolite*.

**chrysolitic** (kris-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *chrysolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing chrysolite.

**chrysology** (kri-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *chrysologie* = Sp. *crisología*, < Gr. as if **χρυσολογία*, < *χρυσολόγος*, speaking of gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. *Brande.* [Rare.]

**Chrysolophus** (kri-sol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσόλοφος*, with golden crest, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λόφος*, crest.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of magnificent pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, including the golden and Amherstian pheasants, *C. pictus* and *C. amherstiæ*, of the most gorgeous and varied colors, crested, and with a frill on the neck. *J. E. Gray*, 1834. (*b*†) A genus of South American flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Leaf-beetle (*Chrysomela exclamationis*). (Line shows natural size.)

**chrysomagnet**† (kris-ō-mag'net), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *magnet*.] A lodestone. *Addison.* [Rare.]

**Chrysomela** (kris-ō-mē'lä), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to Gr. *χρυσομηλολόνθιον*, a term of endearment, lit. a little golden beetle or cockchafer, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μηλολόνθη*, a cockchafer), < Gr. *χρυσόμηλον*, gold-apple, a quince, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μῆλον*, an apple.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.

**chrysomelid** (kris-ō-mel'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Chrysomelidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.

**Chrysomelidæ** (kris-ō-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysomela* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera* or beetles. Their tarsi are generally dilated and spongy beneath; the submentum is not pedunculate; the antennæ are of moderate length or short, are not inserted upon frontal prominences, and have diffused sensitive surfaces; the pronotum is most frequently margined; and tibial spurs are usually wanting. The species are very numerous, and are commonly known as *leaf-beetles*.

**chrysomelideous** (kris'ō-me-lid'ē-us), *a.* [< *Chrysomelidæ* + *-eous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chrysomelidæ*.

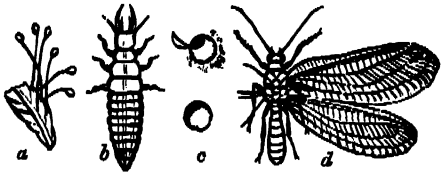
**chrysomitra** (kris-ō-mit'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσομίτρης*, with a golden girdle, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μίτρα*, belt, girdle.] In *zoöl.*, the mature sexual medusiform individual of a physophoran hydrozoan of the family *Velellidæ* (which see), detached from the polyp-stock, and in this state mistaken for a different genus.

**Chrysomitris** (kris-ō-mit'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσομίτρις* (in Aristotle), a kind of bird, according to Sundevall the goldfinch, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *-μίτρις*, of uncertain meaning.] An Aristotelian name of some small yellowish bird that feeds upon thistles, perhaps the goldfinch, taken by Boie in 1828 as the name of a genus of fringilline birds, including the linnet or siskin (*C. spinus*), and later extended to a number of American linnets, as the pine-finch (*C. pinus*), the American goldfinch (*C. tristis*), etc., having an acutely conic bill, pointed wings, and short forked tail. See cut under *goldfinch*.

**Chrysomonadidæ** (kris'ō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ*.] A large family of dimastigate eustomatous flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Chrysomonas*. The endoplasm includes a pair of lateral olive or yellow pigmentary bands, and the flagella are normally two, of similar or diverse form, though there is only one flagellum in *Chrysomonas*. The family as composed by Kent includes several families of other authors.

**Chrysomonas** (kri-som'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *μονάς* (*μοναδ-*), a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysomonadidæ*. It contains soft and plastic animalcules with a single flagellum and no distinct pharynx.

**Chrysopa** (kri-sō'pä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817); cf. Gr. *χρυσώψ*, gold-colored, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ὤψ*, eye, face. Cf. *Chrysops*.] A genus of the neuropterous family *Hemerobiidæ*, characterized by having no ocelli, wings entire, antennæ submoniliform, and labrum entire; the lace-wing flies. The eggs are laid upon long footstalks, and the larvæ are carnivorous, feeding upon plant-lice and other small insects. *C. oculata* is the common species of the eastern United States, and is often mentioned as a beneficial insect in articles upon economic entomology.



Lace-wing Fly (*Chrysopa plorabunda*).
*a*, eggs; *b*, larva; *c*, cocoons; *d*, imago with left wings omitted. (All natural size.)

**Chrysopelea** (kris''ō-pe-lē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *πέλειος* for *πελιός*, livid, dark, < *πελός*, *πελλός*, dark-colored, dusky, prob. akin to L. *pallidus*, > ult. E. *pale*¹, q. v.] A genus of colubrine serpents, of the family *Dendrophidæ*. *C. ornata* is a beautiful tree-snake of southern Asia and the East Indies.

**chrysophan** (kris'ō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσοφανής*, shining or showing like gold, < *χρυσος*, gold, + *-φανής*, < *φαίνειν*, show, appear.] An orange-colored bitter substance ($C_{10}H_{18}O_8$) found in rhubarb, resolvable into chrysophanic acid and sugar.

**chrysophanic** (kris-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [< *chrysophan* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from chrysophan.—**Chrysophanic acid**, a yellow crystalline coloring matter obtained from the roots of several species of *Rumex*. It also occurs in the bark of *Cassia bijuga*, and in the thallus of some lichens. Also called *rhein* and *rhubarbarin*.

**chrysophilite** (kri-sof'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσόφιλος*, gold-loving (< *χρυσός*, gold, + *φίλος*, loving), + *-ite*².] A lover of gold. [Rare.]

> The seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old chrysophilites. *Lamb*, Ben Jonson.

**chrysophyl** (kris'ō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *chrysophyllum* (cf. *Chrysophyllum*), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] The bright golden-yellow coloring matter separable from an alcoholic solution of the green chlorophyl pigment of plants: more frequently called *xanthophyl*.

**Chrysophyllum** (kris-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the golden color of the under side of their leaves), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of trees of tropical America, natural order *Sapotaceæ*, with milky juice, and beautiful leaves covered below with golden hairs. Some are cultivated as foliage-plants. *C. Cainito* produces a delicious fruit called the star-apple. *C. glyciphlæum* of Brazil yields monesia bark, used in medicine as a stimulant and astringent.

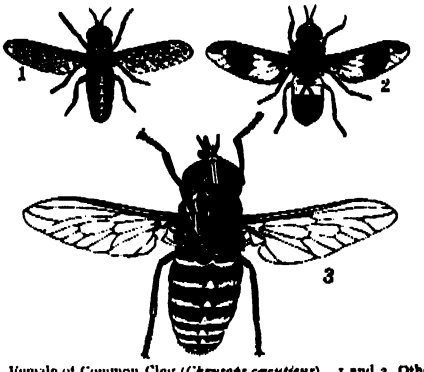
**chrysoprase** (kris'ō-prāz), *n.* [< ME. *crisopace*, *-pase*, *-passus*, *-prasus* = D. G. *chrysopras*, < OF. *crisopace*, F. *chrysoprase* = Sp. *crisoprasio* = Pg. *chrysoprasio*, *chrysopasio* = It. *crisopazzo*, < L. *chrysoprasus*, < Gr. *χρυσόπρασος*, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *πράσον*, a leek: see *prasum*.] A variety of chalcedony commonly apple-green in color and often extremely beautiful, so that it is much esteemed in jewelry. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent, and of a hardness little inferior to that of flint.

> What was the last prescription in his case?
> "A draught of wine with powdered *chrysoprase*."
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Mysterious Illness.

**chrysoprasus** (kri-sop'ra-zus), *n.* [L.: see *chrysoprase*.] Same as *chrysoprase*.

> And the foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones. The first foundation was jasper; . . . the tenth, a *chrysoprasus*.
> Rev. xxi. 19, 20.

**Chrysops** (kri'sops), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), irreg. < Gr. *χρυσωπός*, with golden eyes (cf. *χρυσώψ*, gold-colored), < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ὤψ*, eye. Cf. *Chrysopa*.] A genus of hexachætous dip-



a. Female of Common Cleg (*Chrysops cæcutiens*). 1 and 3. Other species of the same family. (All natural size.)

terous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ* or gadflies; the clegs. These flies are great blood-suckers, very troublesome to horses and cattle, and even to man. Their larvæ are supposed to live under ground. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling golden eyes. *C. cæcutiens* is the common cleg of Europe.

**chrysorhamnin** (kris-ō-ram'nin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ῥάμνος*, a prickly shrub (see *Rhamnus*), + *-in*².] A name given to the yellow coloring matter existing in French berries. See *berry*¹ and *Rhamnus*.

> Kane distinguishes two coloring matters [in French berries], which he calls respectively *chrysorhamnine* and xanthorhamnine. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 76.

**chrysosperm**† (kris'ō-spėrm), *n.* [(Cf. Gr. *χρυσόσπερμον*, a kind of sedum) < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A means of producing gold. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

**chrysotannin** (kris-ō-tan'in), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *tannin*.] A name of a group of coloring matters in plants, pale-yellow or even colorless, which when oxidized give rise to the various brown substances that cause many of the characteristic tints of autumnal foliage. *Sachs.*

**chrysotile** (kris'ō-til), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσωτός*, gilded (< *χρυσοῦν*, gild, < *χρυσός*, gold), + *-ile*.] The delicately fibrous variety of the mineral serpentine. It includes much that is called amiantus and asbestos.

Amazon (*Chrysotis æstiva*).

**Chrysotis** (kri-sō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*¹.] A genus of South American parrots, the amazons, having numerous species, as *C. amazonica* and *C. æstiva*.

**chrysotoluidine** (kris''ō-tō-lū'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, golden, + *toluidine*.] One of the aniline colors ($C_{21}H_{21}N_3$), a yellow base related to toluidine. It is formed, together with other bases, as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline and fuchsine.

**chrysure** (kris'ūr), *n.* [< NL. *chrysurus*, specific name of *Trochilus chrysurus*, a hummingbird with a golden tail, < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A humming-bird with a golden-green tail; a humming-bird belonging to any one of several species which together constitute a subgenus variously called *Chrysuronia* and *Chrysurisca*.

**Chthonascidiæ** (thō-na-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χθών*, the earth, + NL. *Ascidiæ*, q. v.] The ascidians proper, or true ascidians, as distinguished from the salps.

**chthonian** (thō'ni-an), *a.* [< Gr. *χθόνιος*, adj., < *χθών* (*χθον-*), the ground, earth.] 1. Of or relating to the under world; subterranean.

The divine beings who in the historic ages of Greece were the heads and representatives of *chthonian* worship were Demeter and Persephone. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 217.

To Hecate dogs were offered, also honey and black shelambs, as black victims were offered to other *Chthonian* deities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 609.

2. Springing from the earth.

**chthonic** (thon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χθών*, the ground, earth (see *chthonian*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the under world.

The *chthonic* divinity was essentially a god of the regions under the earth; at first of the dark home of the seed, later on of the still darker home of the dead. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 215, foot-note.

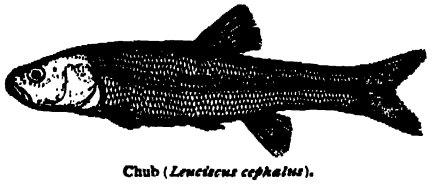
**chthonophagia, chthonophagy** (thon-ō-fā'ji-ạ, thō-nof'ạ-ji), *n.* [NL. *chthonophagia*, < Gr. *χθών*, earth, + *-φαγία*, < *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, a morbid propensity for eating dirt; cachexia Africana.

**Chuana** (chō-an'ạ), *n.* Same as *Bantu*.

**chub** (chub), *n.* [Assibilated form of *cub*, a lump, heap, mass, and of *cob* in similar senses (see *cub*[2], *cob*[2]), < ME. **cubbe* in dim. *cubbel*, a block to which an animal is tethered (cf. E. dial. *kibble*, a stick, Sc. *kibbling*, a cudgel), < Icel. *kubbr*, *kumbr*, a block, stump (Haldorsen), also in comp. *trē-kubbr*, *-kumbr*, a log (*trē* = E. *tree*),= Norw. *kubb*, *kubbe*, a block, stump, log,= Sw. *kubb*, a block, log; perhaps connected with the verb, Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. *kubba* (> ME. *cobben*: see *cob*[1], *v.*), hew, chop, lop. Cf. *chump*, *chunk*, *club*, *clump*, *knob*, *knub*, *nub*, *stub*, *stump*, words associated in form and sense, though of different origin. With *chub* as applied to a person or an animal, cf. *cob*[2] as similarly applied.] 1. One who is short and plump; a chubby person.

Good plump-cheekt *chub*. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

2†. A jolt-head or clownish fellow. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. A name of various fishes. (*a*) The common name in England of the *Leuciscus* or *Squalius cephalus*, a fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It has a thick fusi-



Chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

form shape, broad blunt head, 2 rows of pharyngeal teeth, moderate-sized scales, and the dorsal and anal fins have generally each 11 rays. The head and back are greenish-gray, grading into silvery on the sides and whitish on the belly. It reaches occasionally a weight of about 5 pounds, is common in European streams, and is a rather popular game-fish, although inferior as food. (*b*) A name in California and Utah of a cyprinoid fish, much like the European chub, *Leuciscus* or *Squalius atrarius*. It is a market-fish, but little esteemed. (*c*) A name in various parts of the United States of a cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*; the fall-fish. (*d*) A local name in the United States of a catostomoid fish of the genus *Erimyzon*; the chub-sucker (which see). (*e*) A local name in Bermuda of a salt-water pimelepteroid fish, *Pimelepterus* or *Cyphosus boscii*. It is there quite an important food-fish. See cut under *Pimelepterinæ*. (*f*) A local name in the United States of a scisnoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus*; the lafayette. (*g*) A local name in New Jersey of a labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*; the tautog.

**chubbed** (chub'ed or chubd), *a.* [< *chub* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *chubby*.] Chubby. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

**chubbedness** (chub'ed-nes), *n.* Chubbiness. [Rare.]

**chubbiness** (chub'i-nes), *n.* [< *chubby* + *-ness*.] The state of being chubby.

**chubby** (chub'i), *a.* [< *chub* + *-y*[1]; = Sw. dial. *kubbug*, fat, plump, chubby. Cf. *chuffy*[2] and *chubbed*.] Round and plump.

Round *chubby* faces and high cheek-bones. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iv. 9.

Then came a *chubby* child and sought relief,
Sobbing in all the impotence of grief. *Crabbe*.

**chub-cheeked** (chub'chēkt), *a.* Having full or chubby cheeks.

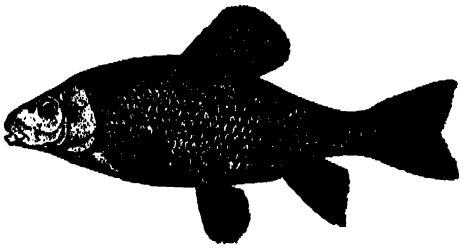
**chubdar** (chub'där), *n.* Same as *chobdar*.

**chub-faced** (chub'fāst), *a.* Having a plump round face.

I never saw a fool lean: the *chub-faced* fop
Shines sleek. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

**chub-mackerel** (chub'mak'ę-rel), *n.* The *Scomber pneumatophorus*, a small mackerel, distinguished by the development of an air-bladder and by its color, which is blue, relieved by about 20 wavy blackish streaks extending to just below the lateral line.

**chub-sucker** (chub'suk'ėr), *n.* A catostomine fish, *Erimyzon sucetta*, with the air-bladder divided into two parts and no lateral line. It attains a maximum length of about 10 inches. In the breeding season the male develops conspicuous tubercles on each



Chub-sucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

side of the snout; it is otherwise subject to considerable variation, according to size, sex, and locality. It occurs in still fresh waters from Canada to Florida and Texas, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, and is everywhere abundant in suitable localities.

**chuck**[1] (chuk), *v.* [< ME. *chukken*; imitative, like *cluck* = *clock*[1], q. v. Hence freq. *chuckle*[1], *cackle*, etc., and ult. *cook*[1]; cf. also *chock*[1] and *choke*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a low guttural sound, as hens and cocks and some other birds in calling their mates or young; cluck.

He [the cock] *chukketh* whan he hath a corn i-founde. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 361.

2†. To laugh with quiet satisfaction; chuckle.

Who would not *chuck* to see such pleasing sport?
*Marston*, Satires, i.

I have got
A seat to sit at ease here, in mine inn,
To see the comedy; and laugh, and *chuck*
At the variety and throng of humours.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To call with chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together. *Dryden*, Cock and Fox.

**chuck**[1] (chuk), *n.* [< *chuck*[1], *v.*] A low guttural sound, like the call of a hen to her young.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Sir W. Temple*.

**chuck**[1] (chuk), *interj.* [See *chuck*[1], *v.* and *n.*] An utterance, generally repeated, used by a person to call chickens, pigs, or other animals, as when they are to be fed.

**chuck**[2] (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chick*[1], prob. through influence of *chuck*[1].] 1. A hen. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A term of endearment.

Pray you, *chuck*, come hither. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

**chuck**[3] (chuk), *v. t.* [A var. of *chock*[3], q. v.] 1. To pat playfully; give a gentle or familiar blow to.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin. *Congreve*.

2. To throw or impel, with a quick motion, a short distance; pitch: as, *chuck* the beggar a copper; he was *chucked* into the street. [Colloq.]

And no boy . . . on our farm durst ever get into a saddle, because they all knew the master would *chuck* them out. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 37.

England now
Is but a ball *chuck'd* between France and Spain,
His in whose hand she drops.
*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

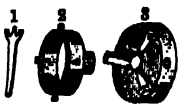
**chuck**[3] (chuk), *n.* [< *chuck*[3], *v.*] 1. A gentle or playful blow or tap, as under the chin.

He gave the sleeping Neddy a *chuck* under the chin, which cut his tongue. *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxxi.

2. A toss, as with the fingers; a short throw. [Colloq.]

**chuck**[4] (chuk), *n.* [Of uncertain and prob. various origin; in the sense of 'block,' cf. *chunk*[1] (and *chub*, *chump*, etc.), also *cock*[3], a heap; in the sense of 'sea-shell,' cf. *chack*[1] and *cockle*[2]. In the mechanical uses also *chock*, and associated with *chuck*[3], *chock*[3], to throw, and prob. also with *chock*[1], *choke*[1]: see *chuck*[3], *chock*[3], *chock*[2], *chock*[1].] 1. A block; "a great chip," *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A sea-shell. [North. Eng.]—3. A pebble or small stone.—4. *pl.* In Scotland, a common game among children, in which five pebbles (or sometimes small shells) are thrown up and caught on the back of the hand, or one is thrown up, and before it is caught as it falls the others are picked up, or placed in ones, twos, threes, or fours. Sometimes called *chuckies*. See *jackstone*.—5. In *turnery*, a block or other appendage to a lathe to fix the work for the purpose of turning it into any desired form. It is a general term including all those contrivances which serve to connect the material to be operated upon to the mandrel of the lathe.

A *simple chuck* is one which is capable of communicating only the motion round a determinate axis which it receives itself. A *combination chuck* is one by means of which the axis of the work can be changed at pleasure; such are eccentric chucks, oval chucks, segment, geometric chucks, etc.




1. Spur-chuck. 2. Shell-chuck. 3. Universal chuck.

6. The part of a beef that lies between the neck and the shoulder-blade: used as a roast.—**Arbor-chuck**, a chuck in the form of a mandrel or axis, on which a ring, wheel, collar, or similar work is secured to be turned.—**Bicyclic chuck**, a contrivance by which two rigidly connected points are forced to move on the circumferences of two fixed circles.—**Eccentric chuck**, a lathe-chuck with an attachment for throwing its center out of line with the center of the lathe, and thus causing the figure cut by the lathe to assume various degrees of eccentricity. See *rose-engine*.—**Expanding chuck**, a chuck with adjustable jaws to admit of its grasping objects of different sizes.—**Oval chuck**, a chuck designed for oval or elliptic turning. It consists of three parts: the chuck proper, a slider, and an eccentric circle. It is attached to the puppet of the lathe, and imparts a sliding motion to the work. Also called *elliptic chuck*.—**Reverse-jaw chuck**, a chuck the jaw of which can be reversed, so as to allow it to hold by either the interior or the exterior of the work.—**Screw-cutting chuck**, a lathe-chuck used in cutting screw-threads on rods or screw-blanks.

**chuck**[4] (chuk), *v. t.* [< *chuck*[4], *n.*] To fix in a lathe by means of a chuck.

**chuck**[5] (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chack*[3].] A local British name of the chack. See *chack*[3].

**chuck**[6] (chuk), *n.* A dialectal form of *cheek*.

**chuck**[7] (chuk), *n.* [A clipped form of *woodchuck*.] A woodchuck. [Colloq., U. S.]

**chuckabiddy** (chuk'ạ-bid'i), *n.* Same as *chickabiddy*.

**chuck-a-by** (chuk'ạ-bī), *n.* [Cf. *chuck*[2] and *lullaby*.] A term of endearment.

**chucker** (chuk'ėr), *n.* A frozen oyster. [New Jersey, U. S.]

**chuck-farthing** (chuk'fär'тнing), *n.* [< *chuck*[3] + obj. *farthing*.] A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.

He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuffle-cap, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

*Chuck-farthing* [was] played by the boys at the commencement of the last century; it probably bore some analogy to pitch and hustle. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 493.

**chuck-full**, *a.* See *choke-full*.

**chuckie**[1] (chuk'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*[2].] 1. A hen or chicken.—2. A term of endearment.

**chuckie**[2] (chuk'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*[4], 3.] 1. A chuck; a jackstone.—2. *pl.* See *chuck*[4], 4.

**chuckie-stane, chuckie-stone** (chuk'i-stān, -stōn), *n.* [Sc., < *chuckie*[2] + *stane* = E. *stone*.] A pebble such as children use in the game called chucks or chuckies in Scotland; a jackstone. See *chuck*[4], 4.

**chucking-machine** (chuk'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine-lathe in which there is substituted for the ordinary tailstock a head containing a number of tool-spindles, any one of which, by a revolution or some rocking or sliding motion of the head, can be brought at will into action upon the piece of work. A succession of operations upon the work can thus be effected without removing it from the lathe.

**chuck-lathe** (chuk'lāтн), *n.* A lathe in which the work is gripped or held by a socket attached to the revolving mandrel of the head-stock. This form is used for turning a large variety of useful and ornamental objects, such as cups, spools, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

**chuckle**[1] (chuk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Freq. of *chuck*[1], *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a clucking sound, as a hen.

It clutter'd here, it *chuckled* there,
It stirred the old wife's mettle.
*Tennyson*, The Goose.

2. To laugh in a suppressed, covert, or sly manner; express inward satisfaction, derision, or exultation by subdued laughter.

The fellow rubbed his great hands and *chuckled*.
*Bulwer*, Pelham, xxiii.

Sweet her *chuckling* laugh did ring,
As down amid the flowery grass
He set her.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 33.

II. *trans.* 1†. To call by chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

If these birds are within distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden*.

2. To utter as a chuckle. [Rare.]

At thy *chuckled* note,
Thou twinkling bird,
The fairy fancies range.
*Tennyson*, Early Spring.

**chuckle**[1] (chuk'l), *n.* [< *chuckle*[1], *v.*] 1†. The call of a hen to her young; a cluck.—2. A sly suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or the like; hence, any similar sound.

The Jew rubbed his hands with a *chuckle*.
*Dickens*, Oliver Twist, ix.

With melodious *chuckle* in the strings
Of her lorn voice.
*Keats*, Isabella and the Pot of Basil, st. 62.

**chuckle**[2] (chuk'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Freq. of *chuck*[3], *v.*] To chuck under the chin; fondle.

Your confessor, . . . he must *chuckle* you.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

**chuckle**[3] (chuk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Appar. freq. of *chuck*[3], *chock*[2], in sense of 'shake.'] To rock upon its center while rotating, as the runner of a grinding-mill.

**chuckle-head** (chuk'l-hed), *n.* A large or thick head; hence, a dunce; a numskull. [Colloq.]

Is not he much handsomer, and better built, than that great *chuckle-head*? *Smollett*, Roderick Random, iii.

**chuckle-headed** (chuk'l-hed'ed), *a.* [Appar. < *chuck*[4], a block.] Having a chuckle-head; thick-headed; stupid. [Colloq.]

**chuckler** (chuk'lėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *shekliar*, repr. Tamil and Malayalam *shakkili*, *shakkiliyan*, also pron. *chakkili*.] In India, a member of a very low caste of tanners or cobblers; colloquially, a shoemaker.

A large number of Portuguese descendants work at the trade, and many *chucklers* from India.
*U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 620.

**chuckore** (chuk'ōr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *chakor*.] Same as *chickore*.

**chuck-roast** (chuk'rōst'), *n.* A roast cut from the chuck. See *chuck*[4], *n.*, 6.

**chuck-will's-widow** (chuk'wilz-wid'ō), *n.* [A fanciful imitation of the bird's cry.] The great goatsucker of Carolina, *Antrostomus carolinensis*, a fissirostral caprimulgine bird, with short rounded wings, long rounded tail, small feet and bill, the latter garnished with long rictal bristles giving off lateral filaments, and dark, much variegated coloration. It resembles the whippoorwill and belongs to the same genus, but is much larger (about 12 inches long and 2 feet in extent of wings) and otherwise quite distinct. See cut under *Antrostomus*.

**chud**† (chud), *v. t.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cud* and *chew*.] To champ; bite. *Stafford*.

**chudda, chuddah** (chud'ä), *n.* Same as *chudder*.

**chudder** (chud'ėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *chudda*, *chuddah*; < Hind. *chādar*, in popular speech *chaddar*, a sheet, table-cloth, coverlet, mantle, cloak, shawl, < Pers. *chādar*, a sheet, a pavilion.] 1. In India, a square piece of cloth of any kind; especially, the ample sheet commonly worn as a mantle by women in Bengal; also, the cloth spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Yule and Burnell*.—2. The name given in Europe to the plain shawls of Cashmere and other parts of India, made originally at Rampoor, of Tibetan wool, of uniform color, without pattern except a stripe slightly marked by alternate twilling, and, if embroidered, having the embroidery of the same color as the ground. They are made white, fawn-colored, of an Oriental red, and of other colors.—3. The material of which these shawls are made.

**Chudi** (chō'di), *n.* [Also spelled *Tchudi*, *Tschudi*, and Anglicized *Tchood*, repr. Russ. *Chudi*.] A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the northwest of Russia. It has now acquired a more general application, and is used to designate the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Esthonians, the Livonians, and the Lapianders are members.

**Chudic** (chō'dik), *a.* [Also spelled *Tchudic*, *Tschudic*; < *Chudi* + *-ic*. Cf. Russ. *Chudskii*, adj.] Of or pertaining to the Chudi; specifically, designating that group of tongues spoken by the Finns, Esthonians, Livonians, and Lapianders.

**chuet**† (chō'et), *n.* See *chewet*[2].

**chufa** (chō'fä), *n.* [Sp.] A species of sedge, *Cyperus esculentus*, the tuberous roots of which are used as a vegetable in the south of Europe.

**chuff**[1] (chuf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chuffe*, *choffe*, a boor; origin unknown; cf. *chub*, 2.] I. *n.* A coarse, heavy, dull fellow; a surly or churlish person; an avaricious old fellow.

No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here!
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

A wretched hob-nailed *chuff*, whose recreation is reading of almanacks.
*B. Jonson*, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

If Anthony be so wealthy a *chuff* as report speaks him, he may prove the philosopher's stone to me.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, I. iii.

II. *a.* Surly; churlish; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

**chuff**[2]† (chuf), *n.* [Cf. *chub*, *chubby*, and *chuck*[3].] A cheek. *Cotgrave*.

**chuff**[3]† (chuf), *a.* [Cf. *chuff*[2], *n.*, and *chubby*.] Chuffy; plump. *Holland*.

**chuffert**†, *n.* Same as *chuff*[1].

**chuffily** (chuf'i-li), *adv.* In a chuffy manner; rudely; surlily; clownishly.

John answered *chuffily*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

**chuffiness**[1] (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [< *chuffy*[1] + *-ness*.] Surliness; churlishness; boorishness.

In spite of the *chuffiness* of his appearance and churlishness of his speech. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee.

**chuffiness**[2] (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [< *chuffy*[2] + *-ness*.] Chubbiness; plumpness.

**chuffy**[1] (chuf'i), *a.* [< *chuff*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Blunt; clownish; surly; rude.

**chuffy**[2] (chuf'i), *a.* [< *chuff*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *chubby*.] Fat, plump, or round, especially in the cheeks; chubby.—**Chuffy brick**, a brick which is puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam in the process of burning.

**chug** (chug), *n.* [Sc.] A short sudden tug or pull.

**chug** (chug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chugged*, ppr. *chugging*. [< *chug*, *n.*] To take fish by gaffing them through holes cut in the ice.

**chugger** (chug'ėr), *n.* One who practises chugging.

**chugging** (chug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chug*, *v.*] The practice or art of taking fish by gaffing them through holes cut in the ice.

**chulan** (chö'lan), *n.* [Chinese, < *chu*, pearl, pearly, + *lan*, a name given to orchideous plants like *Epidendrum*, etc., and to other gay and fragrant flowers growing on a single peduncle or alternately on a spikelet.] A Chinese plant, the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, natural order *Chloranthaceæ*, the spikes of the flowers of which are used to scent tea.

**chuliarose** (chö-lä'ri-ōs), *n.* Same as *fructose*. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 1256.

**chuller, choller** (chul'-, chol'ėr), *n.* [Sc.] 1. A double chin.—2. *pl.* The gills of a fish.—3. *pl.* The wattles of a domestic fowl.

**chum**[1] (chum), *n.* [Origin unknown. Dr. Johnson calls it "a term used in the universities"; perhaps slang.] 1. One who lodges or resides in the same chamber or rooms with another; a room-mate: especially applied to college students.

The students were friends and *chums*, a word so nearly obsolete, that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain it as meaning "chamber-fellows."
*Southey* (1820), quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 129.

I remember a capital discourse pronounced by my *chum*, Stetson, on the science of osteology.
*Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 44.

Hence—2. An intimate companion; a crony.

[He] was wont to spend an hour or two in the evenings among them and such of their *chums* as used to drop into the shop. *The American*, XII. 175.

**chum**[1] (chum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [< *chum*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To occupy the same room or chambers with another; be the chum of some one.

Wits forced to *chum* with common sense. *Churchill*.

II. *trans.* 1. To put into the same room or rooms with another; put into common quarters.

You'll be *chummed* on somebody to-morrow, and then you'll be all snug and comfortable.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, II. xii.

2. Formerly, in some English prisons, to receive, as a new inmate, by a rough ceremony of initiation, beating him with staves, etc., and making him pay an entrance-fee, the whole being accompanied by masquerading and music: sometimes used with *up*.

Mr. Weale, the Poor-Law Commissioner, . . . they were going to *chum* him *up*, but he paid the half-crown? No; I don't think they would have *chummed* him.
*Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (Bohn Antiq. Lib.), 1849, II. 452.

**chum**[2] (chum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bait, consisting usually of pieces of some oily fish, as the menhaden, commonly employed in the capture of bluefish. It is used for baiting the hooks, and is also thrown into the water in large quantities to attract the fish. [U. S.]

**chum**[2] (chum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [< *chum*[2], *n.*] To fish with chum. [U. S.]

*Chumming* is much more sport, the fish then being captured with rod and reel, from a boat at anchor in a tideway or channel. The hook is baited with a large piece of menhaden, and particles of the same are chopped up by the boatmen and thrown over to entice the school to the place. *Forest and Stream*, XIX. 303.

**chum**[3] (chum), *n.* [Cf. *chump*, *chunk*, *chuck*[4]; the sense agrees with *chuck*[4], 5.] In *ceram.*, a block upon which an unbaked vessel is fitted when attached to the lathe to be turned. See *thrown-ware*, under *pottery*.

**chum**[4] (chum), *n.* [Appar. a native Samoyed name.] A tent; a dwelling.

In April, 1883, the Samoyede Hametz crossed the island [Novaia Zemlia] to the south-east coast and found Samoyede *chums*. *Science*, III. 16.

**chumar** (chu-mär'), *n.* See *chamar*[1].

**chummage** (chum'āj), *n.* [< *chum*[1] + *-age*.] A charge for that which one has in common with a chum.

The regular *chummage* is two-and-sixpence. Will you take three bob? *Dickens*, Pickwick, II. xiv.

**chummy** (chum'i), *a.* [< *chum*[1] + *-y*[1].] Companionable; sociable; intimate: as, I found him very *chummy*. [Colloq.]

**chump** (chump), *n.* [Prob. a nasalized var. of *chub*; cf. Icel. *kumbr* for *kubbr*, a block: see *chub*, and cf. *chunk*.] 1. A short, thick, heavy piece of wood.—2. A stupid fellow. [Slang.]

**chump-end** (chump'end), *n.* In *cookery*, the thicker end of a loin of veal or mutton; hence, any thick end.

Biddy . . . distributed three defaced Bibles (shaped as if they had been unskilfully cut off the *chump-end* of something). *Dickens*, Great Expectations, x.

**chumpish**† (chum'pish), *a.* [< *chump* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *blockish*.] Boorish; sullen; rough.

With *chumpish* looks, hard words, and secret nips.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 391.

**chumship** (chum'ship), *n.* [< *chum*[1] + *-ship*.] The state of being a chum, or of occupying the same chambers with another; close intimacy. *De Quincey*. [Rare.]

**chunam** (chö-nam'), *n.* [Repr. Tamil *chunnam* = Hind. *chūnā*, lime, < Skt. *churna*, meal, powder.] 1. In the East Indies, prepared lime. Specifically—(*a*) The lime made from shells or coral and chewed with the areca-nut and the betel-leaf.

*Chinam* is Lime made of Cockle-shells or Limestone; and Pawn is the Leaf of a Tree.
*Ovington*, Voyage to Suratt (1689).

(*b*) A common name for plaster of quicklime and sand, the finest kinds of which are susceptible of a very high polish. *Whitworth*.

They [small pagodas] are of brick, covered with *chunam*, and are rather effective in the distance, but on nearer approach turn out to be squalid enough, though massive and strong. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 198.

2. A weight for gold in northern India, equal to 6 troy grains.

**chunam** (chö-nam'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chunammed*, ppr. *chunamming*. [< *chunam*, *n.*] To plaster with chunam.

**chundoo, chundoor** (chun-dö', -dör'), *n.* A Ceylonese dry measure, equal to about a quarter of a pound. Oil, milk, and glue are also sold by it.

**Chunga** (chung'gą), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of birds, of the family *Cariamidæ*, of which Burmeister's cariama, *Chunga burmeisteri*, is the type.

**chunk**[1] (chungk), *n.* [Prop. a dial. word, a variation of *chump* or *chub*, appar. through influence of *hunk*, *hunch*.] 1. A short thick piece, as of wood.—2. A person or a beast that is small, but thick-set and strong: as, a *chunk* of a boy; a *chunk* of a horse. [Colloq., U. S.]

I rode an all-fired smart *chunk* of a pony.
*New York Spirit of the Times*.

For sale, 4 Morgan *chunks*. *Boston Herald*, Aug. 12, 1887.

**chunk**[2], **chunke** (chungk, chung'kē), *n.* [Also *chungke*, *tschungkee*; Amer. Ind.] A game formerly much played by certain tribes of North American Indians, consisting in rolling a disk of stone along a prepared course, and immediately afterward throwing a stick so as to make it lie as near the stone as possible when the two come to rest. The grounds used for this amusement are known as *chunk-yards*.

It has been supposed, and apparently with very good reason, that these areas were chiefly devoted to the practice of this favorite game, and that instead of calling them *chunk*-yards, we ought properly to denominate them *chungke*-yards.
*C. C. Jones*, Antiq. of Southern Indians, p. 345.

**chunkhead** (chungk'hed), *n.* [< *chunk*[1] + *head*.] A local name of the copperhead snake. [U. S.]

**chunky** (chung'ki), *a.* [< *chunk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Disproportionately thick or stout; appearing like a chunk: as, a *chunky* boy or horse. [U. S.]

They found the Ominaks with their chief in company, a short *chunky* fellow, who proffered the accustomed hospitalities of his tent in true knightly style.
*Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 124.

**chunk-yard** (chungk'yärd), *n.* A place where the game of chunk is played. See *chunk*[2].

**chunner** (chun'ėr), *v. i.* See *chunter*.

**chunter** (chun'tėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., also *chunder, chunner, chooner, chounter.* Cf. *channer*[1], *chanter*[2].] To grumble; mutter; complain.

**chupah** (chö'pą), *n.* [Native term.] A measure of capacity used in Sumatra and Penang (in the Strait of Malacca), equal in the former island to 63 cubic inches, in the latter to 68. It is about equal to a Winchester quart.

**chuparosa** (chö-pą-rō'są), *n.* [Sp., < *chupar*, suck, extract the juice of (prob. < Mil. *pulpare*, eat, < L. *pulpa*, the fleshy part, the pulp, as of fruit, etc.: see *pulp*), + *rosa* = E. *rose*. Other Sp. names for humming-birds are *chupa-flores* (*flores*, flowers), *chupa-miel* (*miel*, honey), *chupa-mirton* (*mirtos*, myrtles), *chupa-romeros* (*romeros*, rosemaries).] A name given to various Californian species of humming-birds.

**chupatty** (chu-pat'i), *n.*; pl. *chupatties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chapāti, chapātā.*] In India, an unleavened cake of bread (generally of coarse wheaten meal), patted flat with the hand and baked upon a griddle: the usual form of native bread, and the staple food of upper India. *Yule and Burnell.* Also spelled *chapati, chowpatty, chupaty.*

Bread was represented by the eastern scone; but it was of superior flavor and far better than the ill-famed *Chapatti* of India. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 477.

In some parts of the country *chupaties* or cakes were circulated in a mysterious manner from village to village. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 628.

The khitmutgar tells us there is grilled morghie, and eggs, and bacon, and tea, and beer, and jam for breakfast, and plenty of hot *chupatties*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 150.

**chuprassy** (chu-pras'i), *n.*; pl. *chuprassies* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also *chuprassee*, < Hind. *chaprāsī*, a messenger, beadle, orderly, peon, < *chaprās*, a plate worn on the belt as a badge of office, a corruption of *chap o rāst*, left and right: *chap*, left; *o*, and; *rāst*, right.] In India, especially in Bengal, an office-messenger bearing a plate on which is inscribed the name of the office to which he is attached. Also called *chapras.*

Lord William sent over a *chuprassee* to say we were not ready to receive him. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 203.

**church** (chėrch), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chirche, cherche, churche*, also *chirecche*, etc. (North. ME. *kirke*, > Sc. *kirk*, after Scand.), < AS. *circe, cyrce, cirice, cyrice* = OS. *kirika, kerika* = OFries. *kerke, tzerke* = D. *kerk* = MLG. *kerke*, LG. *kerke, karke* = OHG. *chirihha, chiricha*, also *chilihha, chilcha*, MHG. G. *kirche*, dial. *chilche*, = Icel. *kirkja* = Sw. *kyrka* = Dan. *kirke* (cf. ML. *kyrica, kyrrica, kirrika, kirrica, kirchia*, in MHG. and MLG. glosses), a church (building), the church (of believers), borrowed, prob. through an unrecorded Goth. **kyreika*, from LGr. *κυριακόν*, a church (later *κυριακή*, fem., a church, earlier (sc. *ἡμέρα*) the Lord's day), lit. (sc. *δῶμα*) the Lord's house, neut. of *κυριακός*, belonging to the Lord (in common Gr. 'belonging to a lord or master'), < *κύριος*, the Lord, a particular application in eccles. writers of the common Gr. *κύριος*, lord, master, guardian, prop. adj. *κύριος*, having power or authority, dominant (cf. *κῦρος* (neut.), might, power, authority), < **κῦρος* (= Skt. *çūra*, strong, a hero, = Zend *çūra*, strong), < √**κυ*, swell (in *κύειν, κυεῖν*, be pregnant, *ἔγκυος* (= L. *incien(t-)s*), pregnant, *κῦμα*, a (swelling) wave (see *cyme*), etc.), = Skt. *çū*, swell, grow.] **I.** *n.* 1. An edifice or a place of assemblage specifically set apart for Christian worship.

The poure men of the parisshe of seynt Austyn begunnen [a] gylde, in helpe and amendement of here poure parish *chirche*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

The assertions of some of the earlier Christian writers . . . that the Christians had neither temples, altars, nor images . . . should, it would appear, be understood not literally, for there is positive evidence of the existence of *churches* in the 3d century. *Smith*, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., I. 366.

2. An edifice dedicated to any other kind of religious worship; a temple. [Rare.]

Ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of *churches* nor yet blasphemers of your goddess. Acts xix. 37.

3. The visible and organic body of Christian believers, especially as accepting the ecumenical creeds of Christendom and as exhibiting a historic continuity of organized life.

The great Church principle, that God has one *Church*, the mystical body of His Son — that this *Church* is, by its very nature, a visible organized body, and yet that all the members of this *Church* are assumed to be in God's favour and grace, or to have once been in it — this great Church principle pervades the Apostolic Epistles, to the total exclusion of any counter principle. *M. F. Sadler*, Church Doctrine, Bible Truth, iii. § 2.

4. The invisible and inorganic community of all those who acknowledge a supreme allegiance to Jesus Christ as their Lord and Master.

We believe that the *Church* of Christ invisible and spiritual comprises all true believers. *Congregational Creed* (1883).

I would wish to live and die for the assertion of this truth, that the Universal *Church* is just as much a reality as any particular nation is. *F. D. Maurice*, Mod., I. 166.

5. A particular division of the whole body of Christians possessing the same or similar symbols of doctrine and forms of worship, and united by a common name and history; a Christian denomination: as, the Presbyterian *Church;* the *Church* of England; the *Church* of Rome.

We insist that Christians do certainly become members of particular *Churches* — such as the Roman, Anglican, or Gallican — by outward profession, yet do not become true members of the Holy Catholic Church, which we believe, unless they are sanctified by the inward gift of grace, and are united to Christ, the Head, by the bond of the Spirit. *Davenant*, Determinations, II. 474.

6. The organized body of Christians belonging to the same city, diocese, province, country, or nation: as, the *church* at Corinth; the Syrian *church;* in a wider sense, a body of Christians bearing a designation derived from their geographical situation, obedience to a local see, or affiliation with a national ecclesiastical organization: as, the Eastern *Church;* the Western *Church;* the Roman *Church;* the Anglican *Church.*—7. A body of Christians worshiping in a particular church edifice or constituting one congregation.

There stands poor Lewis, say, at the desk, delivering to his make-believe *church* his make-believe sermon of ten minutes. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 15.

8. The clerical profession.

A fellow of very kind feeling who has gone into the *Church* since. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, i.

9. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power, or the power of the state.

The same criminal may be absolved by the *Church* and condemned by the State; absolved or pardoned by the State, yet censured by the *Church*. *Leslie.*

10. By extension, some religious body not Christian, especially the Jewish: as, the Jewish *church.*

This is he that was in the *church* in the wilderness with the angel which spake to him in the mount Sina. Acts vii. 38.

[What constitutes a Christian church according to the Scriptures is a question on which Christian denominations widely differ. The three principal views may be distinguished as the Roman Catholic, the Protestant ecclesiastical, and the voluntary. According to Roman Catholic theologians, the church is a visible and organic body, divinely constituted, possessing "Unity, Visibility, Indefectibility, Succession from the Apostles, Universality, and Sanctity" (Faith of Catholics, I. 9), and united to its visible head on earth, the Bishop of Rome. According to the Anglican and Protestant ecclesiastical view, the church of Christ is "a permanent visible society" (*Wordsworth* on Mat. xvi. 18), divinely compacted, governed, and equipped, and having definite ends, a definite policy, and a historic continuity. (The Church Cyc.) According to the voluntary conception, a church is a society of persons professing faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of men, and organized in allegiance to him for Christian work and worship, including the administration of the sacraments which he has appointed. (*R. W. Dale*, Manual of Congr. Principles, Comp. West. Conf., xxxv.; Thirty-nine Art., xix.) The second view is held by many, perhaps a majority, in the Episcopal, Lutheran, and other hierarchical denominations; the last by a majority of those in the non-hierarchical denominations, including the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.] —**Advocate of the church.** See *advocate.*—**Anglican Church, Broad Church.** See the adjectives.—**Church militant,** the church on earth, as engaged in a warfare with the world, the flesh, and the devil, or the combined powers of temptation and unrighteousness: in distinction from the *church triumphant* in heaven.—**Church of England,** the national and established church in England; the Anglican Church in England and the British colonies, in some of which it has been disestablished. The Church of England claims continuity with that branch of the Catholic Church which existed in England before the Reformation. In the first half of the sixteenth century, under Henry VIII., the spiritual supremacy and jurisdiction of the Pope were abolished; the sovereign was declared to be the head of the church in a sense explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-nine Articles; and a close union of church and state, known as the establishment of the church, took place. The clergy of the Church of England are composed of three orders, namely, bishops, who are appointed by the crown (see *congé d'élire*, under *congé*), priests or presbyters, and deacons. There are also two archbishops, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, the former being the primate of England. Twenty-four of the bishops and the two archbishops sit and vote in the House of Lords. Its chief ecclesiastical body is the Convocation. See *convocation* and *episcopal.*—**Church of God,** the title assumed by a denomination popularly called, from their founder, *Winebrenneriana.* See *Winebrennerian.*—**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.** See *Mormon.*—**Church of the Disciples.** See *disciple.*—**Church of the New Jerusalem.** See *Swedenborgian.*—**Church triumphant,** the collective body of saints now glorified in heaven, or in the epoch of their final victory.—**Collegiate church, conventual church.** See the adjectives.—**Eastern Church.** Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Established church,** or **state church,** an ecclesiastical organization established and in part supported by a state as an authorized exponent of the Christian religion. Thus, the Episcopal Church is established in England and Wales, the Presbyterian in Scotland, the Evangelical in Prussia, the Roman Catholic in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc. In some countries of Europe, as France, all or many of the principal religious organizations receive state support. In the United States the church is entirely dissevered from all relations to the state. —**Fathers of the church.** See *father.*—**Free Church, Gallican Church, High Church.** See the adjectives.—**Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel,** a free evangelical church organized in 1873 in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. It is entirely independent of the state, and comprised in 1882 twenty-two parishes, with a membership of about 12,000.—**Irish Church Act.** See *disestablishment.*—**Low Church.** See *low.*—**Mother church,** the oldest or original church; a church from which other churches have had their origin or derive their authority. Hence —(*a*) The metropolitan church of a diocese. (*b*) The cathedral, or bishop's church, in distinction from the parish churches committed to simple presbyters. (*c*) A title given to the Roman Catholic Church by its adherents.—**Quoad sacra church.** Same as *chapel of ease* (which see, under *chapel*).—**Relief Church.** See *relief.*—**The seven churches.** See *seven.*—**Trustee Churches Act,** an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 10) which relates to the transfer of church property in Ireland.—**Western Church,** the historical or Catholic Church in the countries belonging to the Western Roman Empire or in those adjacent on the north; the Latin or, in a more especial sense, the Roman Catholic Church; used by Anglican writers as including that church also: opposed to the *Eastern* or *Greek Church.*

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical: as, *church* politics; a *church* movement; *church* architecture.—**Church banner,** a banner made and used exclusively for ceremonial purposes connected with the church. In the middle ages, and when national ensigns were less distinctive than now, church banners were often borne before an army; in fact, there is no positive distinction between a consecrated banner like the old French oriflamme and a church banner. In modern times the church banner is borne only in church processions, whether within or without the edifice.—**Church bench,** a seat or bench in the porch of a church.—**Church brief.** See *brief*, *n.*, 2 (*d*).—**Church burial,** burial according to the rites of the church.—**Church cadence,** in *music*, the cadence formed by the subdominant and the tonic chords; a plagal cadence: so called because very common in medieval church music, and still retained in "Amens."—**Church court,** a court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes; a presbytery, synod, or general assembly.—**Church judicatory,** an ecclesiastical court or body exercising judicial powers.—**Church living,** a benefice in an established church.—**Church modes,** in *music*, the modes or scales first authorized for church use by Bishop Ambrose in the fourth century, and by Pope Gregory the Great in the seventh century. See *mode.*—**Church music.** (*a*) Music used in a church service, including hymns, chants, anthems, and organ pieces. (*b*) Music, vocal or instrumental, in the style actually used in church services.—**Church plurality,** the possession of more than one living by a clergyman. *Milton.*—**Church service.** (*a*) The religious service performed in a church. (*b*) The order of public worship, especially in the Anglican Church. (*c*) A book containing the calendar, order of Morning and Evening Prayer, Litany, Collects, Epistles and Gospels, Communion Office, and Psalter, taken from the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of all the Scripture Lessons.—**Church text,** in *printing*, a slender and tall form of black-letter, so called because it is frequently used in ecclesiastical work.

## This is Church Text.

**church** (chėrch), *v. t.* [< ME. *chirchen*, < *chirche:* see *church*, *n.*] 1. In the *Anglican Church*, to perform with or for (any one) the office of returning thanks in the church, after any signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

He had christened my son and *churched* my wife in our own house, as before noticed. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1653.

It was the ancient usage of the Church of England for women to come veiled who came to be *churched*. *Wheatly*, Illus. of Book of Common Prayer.

2. To accompany in attending church on some special occasion, as that on which a bride first goes to church after marriage: as, the bride was *churched* last Sunday; to *church* a newly elected town council. [Scotch.]—**Churching of women,** a title popularly given to a liturgical form of thanksgiving for women after childbirth. The practice, borrowed from the Jewish church, is common to all liturgical churches.

**church-ale†** (chėrch'āl), *n.* [< ME. **cherche-ale;* < *church* + *ale.*] 1. A strong ale of good quality brewed especially for a church festival, and broached only on the day of the feast in question.—2. A convivial meeting on the occasion of a church festival, at which the ale specially brewed was served.

The *Church-ales*, called also Easter-ales, and Whitsun-ales, from their being sometimes held on Easter-Sunday, and on Whit-Sunday, or on some of the holidays that follow'd them, certainly originated from the wakes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 471.

For the *church-ale* two young men of the parish are yearly chosen by their last foregoers to be wardens, who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to

bestow. This they employ in brewing, baking, and other acates, against Whitsuntide, upon which holidays the neighbours meet at the church-house, and there merrily feed on their own victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock, which by many smalls groweth to a meetly greatness: for there is entertained a kind of emulation between these wardens, who, by his graciousness in gathering, and good husbandry in expending, can best advance the church's profit. *R. Carew.*

3. A custom of collecting contributions of malt from the parishioners, with which a quantity of ale was brewed, and sold for the payment of church expenses: used in this later sense about or soon after the time of Magna Charta. *Stubbs.*

**church-bred** (chėrch'bred), *a.* Educated in, or for the service of, the church. *Cowper.*

**church-bug** (chėrch'bug), *n.* A land isopod crustacean, the common wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus:* so called because often found in churches.

**churchdom** (chėrch'dum), *n.* [< *church* + *-dom.*] The government, jurisdiction, or authority of the church. [Rare.]

Whatsoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new *churchdom.*
*Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, ix.

**church-due** (chėrch'dū), *n.* An assessment on members of a church for paying its expenses.

Nothing did he dislike more heartily than this collecting of *church-dues,* nothing did he do more faithfully.
*W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 24.

**churchessett,** *n.* [Also *churset, cherset,* and (by misreading of *a cherset*) *acherset* (ML. *chersetum, cirisetum*), for ME. **churcheshet,* < AS. *ciric-, cyric-sceat,* a payment to the church, usually of corn or other provisions, < *ciric,* church, + *sceat,* payment. A different word from, but confused with, *church-scot,* q. v.] A certain measure of corn anciently given to the church on St. Martin's day. *Selden.*

**church-gangt,** *n.* [< ME. *chirchegong, chyrchegong* (= OFries. *kerkgung* = D. *kerkgang* = G. *kirchgang* = Icel. *kirkjuganga* = Sw. *kyrkogång* = Dan. *kirkegang*), < *chirche,* etc., church, + *gang, gong,* going: see *church* and *gang.* Cf. *church-going*[2].] 1. Church-going; attendance at church.

Sum . . . don for the dede [dead] *chirche-gong,*
Elmesse-gifte and messe-song. *Gen. and Ex.,* l. 2465.

2. A going to church to return thanks after delivery from danger; especially, the churching of women. See *church,* v., 1.

**church-garth** (chėrch'gärth), *n.* [< *church* + *garth.* Cf. *churchyard.*] A churchyard.

**church-goer** (chėrch'gō'ėr), *n.* One who attends church.

**church-going**[1] (chėrch'gō'ing), *a.* [< *church* + *going,* ppr. of *go.*] Habitually attending church: as, he is not a *church-going* man; the *church-going* classes.

**church-going**[2] (chėrch'gō'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *church* + *going,* verbal n. of *go.* In older E. *church-gang,* q. v.] I. *n.* The act or practice of going to church.

II. *a.* Giving notice to go to church; summoning to church.

The sound of the *church-going* bell
These valleys and rocks never heard.
*Cowper,* Alexander Selkirk.

**church-hawt** (chėrch'hâ), *n.* [< ME. *cherchehawe, chirchehawe,* < *cherche,* church, + *hawe,* haw, hedge: see *church* and *haw*[1].] A churchyard.

In feld, in chirch, or in *chirchhawe.*
*Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

He was war, withouten doute,
Of the fir in the *chirchehawe.*
*Seven Sages,* l. 2624.

Also al they what somewer lyen [be] whiche violently drawen out of *cherchehawe* any fugitif thider fled for socur or which yt forbeden him necessary liflode.
*Arnold's Chronicle,* 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 175).

**church-hayt** (chėrch'hā), *n.* [< ME. *chyrchehaye, chirchele* for **chircheheic,* < *chirche,* church, + *haye,* hay, hedge: see *church* and *hay*[2].] A churchyard; a church-haw.

**church-house** (chėrch'hous), *n.* 1. In England, in medieval times, and as revived in the present century, a parish building used for various purposes of business or entertainment.

No one until quite recently seems to have been aware that the *church-house* was a building which, if not always, was at least commonly attached to the parish church. Its uses were varied; indeed, it would seem to have been the public room of the parish, which could, with the consent of the churchwardens, be used for any purpose that the needs of the parish rendered necessary. One function it discharged, and that pretty frequently, was that of a hall in which the church-ales could be held.
*N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IV. 119.

2†. A building in which to rest, keep warm, eat lunch, etc., between the services of the church on Sunday; a Sabbath-day house. [U. S.]

**churchill†,** *n.* [Named after John *Churchill,* Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722).] A broad straw hat worn by the ladies of London in the reign of Queen Anne.

**churchism** (chėrch'izm), *n.* [< *church* + *-ism.*] Strict adherence to the forms, principles, or discipline of some church, especially a state church.

**churchite** (chėrch'it), *n.* [After the English mineralogist A. H. *Church.*] A rare phosphate of cerium and calcium, occurring in fan-like aggregates of light-gray crystals, in Cornwall, England.

**church-land** (chėrch'land), *n.* [< ME. *chirchelond* (= OS. *kirkland* = Icel. *kirkjuland*); < *church* + *land.*] Land belonging to a church, benefice, or religious house; land vested in an ecclesiastical body.

**churchless** (chėrch'les), *a.* [< *church* + *-less.*] Without a church; not attached or belonging to any church.

**church-like** (chėrch'lik), *a.* [< *church* + *like, a.* Cf. *churchly.*] 1. Becoming or befitting the church or a churchman.

Lancaster, . . .
Whose *church-like* humours fit not for a crown.
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Resembling a church.

**churchliness** (chėrch'li-nes), *n.* [< *churchly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being churchly.

Its [Epistle to Ephesians'] *churchliness* is rooted and grounded in Christliness, and has no sense whatever if separated from this root. *Schaff,* Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

**churchling** (chėrch'ling), *n.* [< *church* + *-ling*[1].] A mere churchman; a bigoted churchman. *A. Wilder.* [Rare.]

**church-litten** (church'lit'n), *n.* [< ME. *chirchelyttoun;* < *church* + *litten.*] A churchyard. [Prov. Eng.]

**church-loaf** (chėrch'lōf), *n.* Before the Reformation in England, bread blessed by the priest after mass and distributed to the people. This was not a part of the eucharistic sacrifice, the bread being common leavened bread made in loaves.

**churchly** (chėrch'li), *a.* [< ME. **chircheli,* < AS. *ciriclic, ciriclic* (= G. *kirchlich*), < *ciric,* church, + *-lic:* see *church* and *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to the church, or to its government, forms, or ceremonies; ecclesiastical.

Ephesians is the most *churchly* book of the New Testament. *Schaff,* Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

2. Devoted to, or inclined to attach great importance to, the order and ritual of a particular section of the Christian church.

His mission to teach *churchly* Christianity.
*The American,* VI. 7.

3. In accordance with ecclesiastical standards or ceremonies; appropriate for a church: as, a *churchly* building; *churchly* music, etc.

**churchman** (chėrch'man), *n.*; pl. *churchmen* (-men). [Not in ME. or AS.] 1. An ecclesiastic; a clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

What, cardinal, is your priesthood grown peremptory? . . .
*Churchmen* so hot? *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

It is a curious fact, that among its [Marshal Saxe's army's] officers, one of the most conspicuous and successful was by profession a *Churchman.* *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. An adherent of the church; specifically, in England, a member of the Church of England, as distinguished from a dissenter; in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as distinguished from a member of any other church.

My friend Sir Roger, being a good *churchman,* has beautified the inside of his church with several texts of his own choosing. *Addison,* Sir Roger at Church.

**churchmanlike** (chėrch'man-lik), *a.* Like a churchman; belonging to or befitting a churchman.

There might in the lower orders be much envy and jealousy of those who rose from their ranks to the height of *churchmanlike* dignity.
*Milman,* Latin Christianity, xii. 1.

**churchmanly** (chėrch'man-li), *a.* [< *churchman* + *-ly*[1].] Churchmanlike. [Rare.]

**churchmanship** (chėrch'man-ship), *n.* [< *churchman* + *-ship.*] The state of being a churchman.

**church-member** (chėrch'mem'bėr), *n.* A member of a church; one in communion with and belonging to a church.

**church-membership** (chėrch'mem'bėr-ship), *n.* 1. Membership in a church.—2. The collective body of members of a church.

Unity in the fundamental articles of faith was always strictly insisted upon as one necessary condition of *church-membership.* *Waterland,* Fundamentals, Works, VIII. 90.

**church-mouse** (chėrch'mous'), *n.* A mouse supposed to live in a church, where there is nothing for it to eat; hence the proverbial saying, "poor as a *church-mouse.*"

**church-outedt** (chėrch'ou'ted), *a.* [< *church* + *outed,* pp. of *out,* *v.*] Excommunicated from the church.

Howsoever thus *Church-outed* by the Prelats, hence may appear the right I have to meddle in these matters, as before the necessity and constraint appear'd.
*Milton,* Church-Government, Pref., ii.

**church-owl** (chėrch'oul), *n.* A name for the barn-owl, *Aluco flammeus,* from its often nesting in belfries or steeples.

**church-quackt** (chėrch'kwak), *n.* A clerical impostor. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

**church-rate** (chėrch'rāt), *n.* In England, a rate raised, by resolution of a majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled, from the occupiers of land and houses within a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the church and its services. In 1868 an act was passed abolishing compulsory church-rates, except such as, under that name, were applicable to secular purposes.

He [Matthew Arnold] regards the desire to get *Church-rates* abolished and certain restrictions on marriage removed as proving undue belief in machinery among Dissenters. *H. Spencer,* Study of Sociol., p. 237.

**churchreevet** (chėrch'rēv), *n.* [< ME. *chirchereve,* < *chirche,* church, + *rere,* reeve, a steward: see *church* and *reeve.* In the passage below, which is awkwardly worded, *chirchereves* refers to guilty officers of the church, but is taken by some for 'church-robbing' (ME. *reven,* reave, rob).] A reeve or steward of a church; a churchwarden.

An Erchedekene . . .
That boldely did execucioun
In punyshynge of fornicacioun,
Of *chirchereves,* and of testamentz,
Of contractes, and of lakke of sacramentz.
*Chaucer,* Friar's Tale, l. 7.

**church-scot** (chėrch'skot), *n.* [< *church* + *scot.* The AS. word was *ciric-sceat, ciric-sceat,* < *ciric,* church, + *sceat,* money, a certain piece of money, a diff. word from *scot,* q. v. See *churchessett.*] 1. Formerly, in England, customary obligations paid to the parish priest, exemption from which was sometimes purchased.

[Knute] also charges them to see all *churchscot* and Romescot fully cleered. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 18.

2. A service due to the lord of the manor from a tenant of church-lands. *O. Shipley.*

**churchship** (chėrch'ship), *n.* [< *church* + *-ship.*] The state of being or existence as a church.

The Jews were his own also by right of *churchship.*
*South,* Sermon on St. John.

**church-town** (chėrch'town), *n.* [< *church* + *town;* = Sc. *kirk-town* (def. 2). Cf. ME. *cherch-toun,* < AS. *ciric-tūn,* a churchyard: see *church* and *town.*] 1†. A churchyard.—2. A town or village near a church.

**church-wake†** (chėrch'wāk), *n.* [< *church* + *wake*[1]. Cf. AS. *ciric-wocc.*] The anniversary feast of the dedication of a church.

**churchwarden** (chėrch'wâr'dn), *n.* [< ME. *chirchewardein, kirkewardein;* < *church* + *warden.* Cf. AS. *ciric-weard,* < *ciric,* church, + *weard,* E. *ward,* a keeper.] 1. In the *Anglican Church,* an officer whose business it is to look after the secular affairs of the church, and who in England is the legal representative of the parish. Churchwardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, to enforce proper and orderly behavior during divine service, and in England to fix the church-rates. For these and many other purposes, including in England some of a strictly secular character, they possess corporate powers. There are usually two churchwardens to each parish, but by custom there may be only one. By a canon of the Church of England, joint consent of minister and parish should attend the choice of churchwardens. If they cannot agree, the minister names one and the parishioners the other. In some cases the parish has a right by custom to choose both. In the United States churchwardens are always elected, but have duties similar to the above. In colonial times, in most of the middle and southern colonies, they had civil duties in connection with the local government of the parish.

2. A long clay pipe. [Eng.]—3. A shag or cormorant. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**churchwardenship** (chėrch'war'dn-ship), *n.* [< *churchwarden* + *-ship.*] The office of a churchwarden.

**churchway** (chėrch'wā), *n.* A road which leads to a church; a pathway through a churchyard.

Every one [grave] lets forth his sprite,
In the *church-way* paths to glide.
*Shak.,* M. N. D., v. 2.

**churchwoman** (chėrch'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *churchwomen* (-wim'en). A female member of the church, specifically of the Anglican Church.

**church-work** (chėrch'wėrk), *n.* [= Sc. *kirk-work*, < ME. *chircheweork*; < *church* + *work*.] Work on or in a church, or in connection with a church; work in behalf of a church, or of the church generally; hence, proverbially, slow work.

This siege was *church-work*, and therefore went on slowly. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 111.

**church-writ** (chėrch'rit), *n.* A writ from an ecclesiastical court. *Wycherley.*

**churchy** (chėr'chi), *a.* [< *church* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to the church or to ecclesiasticism; given to or supporting ecclesiasticism: as, very *churchy* in tastes or language. [Colloq.]

One of the seceders pithily explained the position of the controversy when he said that he and his fellows were leaving the Kirk of Scotland, not because she was too *churchy*, but because she was not *churchy* enough. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, x.

**churchyard** (chėrch'yärd), *n.* [= Sc. *kirkyard*, < ME. *chirchegeard, -gerd*, < late AS. **cyric-geard, cyrceard* (the earlier term being ME. *cherch-toun*, < AS. *ciric-tūn*: see *church-town*) (= Icel. *kirkjugardhr* = Sw. *kyrkogård* = Dan. *kirkegaard*), < *cyrice, circe*, church, + *geard*, yard: see *church* and *yard*[2]. Cf. equiv. D. *kerkhof* = G. *kirchhof*.] The ground or yard adjoining a church; especially, such a piece of ground used for burial; hence, any graveyard belonging to a church.

Provided alle wyse, that yf the citezens dwelling wtyn the *churche yardes*, or ffraunchesies aloynynge to this, the citee, be priuyleged as citezen denesyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

Like graves i' the holy *churchyard*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

I give five hundred pounds to buy a *church-yard*,
A spacious *church-yard*, to lay thieves and knaves in.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

**Churchyard beetle**, *Blaps mortisaga*. See *Blaps*.

**churia** (chö'ri-ä), *n.* [Mex.] A Mexican name of the chaparral-cock or ground-cuckoo, *Geococcyx californianus*.

**churl** (chėrl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *churl*, usually *cherl, cheorl*, < AS. *ceorl*, a man, husband, freeman of the lowest rank, churl, = OFries. *kerl* (in comp. *hūskerl*), mod. Fries. *tzerl, tzirl* = OD. *keerle*, D. *kerel*, a man, churl, fellow, = MLG. *kerle*, LG. *kerl, kerel, kirl* (> G. *kerl*), a man, fellow, churl: see *carl*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A rustic; a peasant; a countryman or laborer.

It was not framed for village *churls*,
But for high dames and mighty earls.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., Int.

Specifically—**2.** In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the lowest class of freemen; one who held land from or worked on the estate of his lord.

The word *Churl* has come to be a word of moral reprobation. . . . But in the primary meaning of the words, Eorl and Ceorl form an exhaustive division of the free members of the state. The Ceorl is the simple freeman, the mere unit in the army or in the assembly. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 55.

**3.** A coarse, rude, surly, sullen, or ill-tempered person.

The *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The *churl* in spirit, howe'er he veil
His want in forms for fashion's sake,
Will let his coltish nature break
At seasons thro' the gilded pale.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxl.

**4.** A miser; a niggard.

The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the *churl* said to be bountiful. Isa. xxxii. 5.

When a few words will rescue misery out of her distress, I hate the man who can be a *churl* of them. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 15.

**II.**† *a.* Churlish. *Ford.*

**churlish** (chėr'lish), *a.* [< ME. *cherlish, -isch*, of the rank of a churl, rustic, rude, < AS. *ceorlisc, cierlisc, cyrlisc*, of the rank of a churl, < *ceorl*, churl, + *-isc*: see *churl* and *-ish*[1].] **1.** Like or pertaining to a churl. (*a*) Rude; ill-bred; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; uncivil.

Ill-nurtured, crooked, *churlish*, harsh in voice,
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 134.

But that which troubleth me most is my *churlish* carriage to him when he was under his distress. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 235.

Much like uncourteous, unthankful, and *churlish* guests, which, when they have with good and dainty meat well filled their bellies, depart home, giving no thanks to the feast maker. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Bed., p. 14.

(*b*) Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious; niggardly.

My master is of *churlish* disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4.

Hence—**2.** Of things, unpliant; unyielding; unmanageable.

Take it [iron] out of the furnace, and it grows hard again; nay, worse, *churlish* and unmalleable. *Abp. Sancroft*, Sermons.

Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansions tread,
And force a *churlish* soil for scanty bread.
*Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 168.

= Syn. *Clownish, Loutish*, etc. See *boorish*.

**churlishly** (chėr'lish-li), *adv.* In a churlish manner; rudely; roughly.

**churlishness** (chėr'lish-nes), *n.* [< *churlish* + *-ness*.] The quality of being churlish; rudeness of manners or temper; surliness; indisposition to kindness or courtesy; niggardliness.

Small need to bless
Or curse your sordid *churlishness*,
Because methinks, without fresh curse,
Each day that comes shall still be worse
Than the past day.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 72.

**churl's-head** (chėrlz'hed), *n.* An old name for the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*, from its rough hairy involucre.

**churl's-treacle** (chėrlz'trē"kl), *n.* An old name for garlic, from its being regarded as a treacle (theriac) or antidote for the bite of animals.

**churly** (chėr'li), *a.* [< ME. *cherlich*, < AS. *ceorlīc* for **ceorlīc*, < *ceorl*, churl, + *-līc*: see *churl* and *-ly*[1].] Churlish. [Rare.]

The *churliest* of the churls. *Longfellow.*

**churm**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chirm*.

**churn** (chėrn), *n.* [< ME. *cherne, chirne*, also *kyrn* (> Sc. *kirn*), < AS. *cyrin* (once, glossed *sinum*) (**cyren, *coren*, not authenticated), a churn, = D. *kern, karn* = Icel. *kirna* = Sw. *kärna*, OSw. *kerna*, = Dan. *kjærne*, a churn: see the verb.] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for the purpose of separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter. Churns are of various kinds. The older forms consist of a dasher moving vertically in a cask shaped like the frustum of a cone. The more modern kinds have revolving dashers within cylindrical vessels, either upright or horizontal. In some forms the vessels themselves are moved in various ways to dash the contents about.

Rise, ye carle coopers, frae making o' *kirns* and tubs.
*Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 118).

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*.
*Gay*, Pastorals.

**Atmospheric churn.** See *atmospheric*.

**churn** (chėrn), *v.* [North. E. and Sc. *kern, kirn*; < ME. *chernen, chirnen* (AS. **cyrnan, *cernan*, not authenticated) = D. *kernen, karnen* = G. *kernen* (perhaps from D.) = Icel. *kirna* = Sw. *kärna*, OSw. *kerna*, = Dan. *kjærne*, churn, curdle; appar. from the noun. Some erroneously take the verb to be earlier than the noun, assuming it meant orig. 'extract the kernel or essence,' as if < Icel. *kjarni* = Sw. *kärna* = Dan. *kjærne* = D. *kern* = OHG. *kerno*, MHG. *kerne, kern*, G. *kern*, a kernel, the pith, marrow, essence, related, through E. *corn*, with E. *kernel*: see *corn*[1] and *kernel*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stir or agitate in order to make into butter: as, to *churn* cream. —**2.** To make by the agitation of cream: as, to *churn* butter.—**3.** To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

*Churn'd* in his teeth the foamy venom rose.
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

The muddy river, *churned* into yellowish buttery foam,
*W. H. Russell.*

**II.** *intrans.* To perform the act of churning, or an act resembling it.

Are you not he,
That frights the maidens of the villagery;
Skim milk; and sometimes labour in the quern,
And bootless make the breathless housewife *churn*?
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.

There are who cry,
"Beware the Boar," and pass determined by.
Those dreadful tusks, those little peering eyes
And *churning* chaps, are tokens to the wise.
*Crabbe*, The Borough.

**churn-drill** (chėrn'dril), *n.* A drill which is worked by hand, and not struck with a hammer; a "jumper"; so called from the similarity of the motion made in using it to that made in using the old-fashioned upright churn.

**churning** (chėr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *churn*, *v.*] **1.** The act of operating a churn.—**2.** The motion of a churn, or a motion which resembles that of a churn.—**3.** As much butter as is made at one time.

**churn-jumper** (chėrn'jum'pėr), *n.* In *stone-working*, an iron bar 7 or 8 feet long, with a steel bit at each end, used as a drill. It is worked by two men with a spring-rod and line.

**churn-milk** (chėrn'milk), *n.* Same as *buttermilk*.

**churn-owl** (chėrn'oul), *n.* [Prob. for *churr-owl*: cf. *chirr* and *jar*[1].] A local British name of the European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

**churn-staff** (chėrn'staf), *n.* **1.** A staff with a flat disk at one end, used in churning by hand in an upright churn.—**2.** A name of the sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, from its straight stem spreading into a flat top.

**churr**[1], *v. i.* See *chirr*.

**churr**[2] (chėr), *n.* [Prob. ult. imitative. See *chirr*.] A name for the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray.*

**churro** (chö-rō'), *n.* [Sp. *churro*, coarse-wooled, a coarse-wooled sheep.] The coarse-wooled Mexican sheep, used extensively in crossing with the merino, in Texas, northern Mexico, California, etc.

**churrus, charras** (chur'us, char'as), *n.* [Also written *cherrus*, repr. Hind. *charas*.] The East Indian name of the resin which exudes from the Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica*. See *Cannabis, hashish*, and *bhang*.

**churr-worm** (chėr'wėrm), *n.* A local name for the fan-cricket or mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. [Eng.]

**chuset**, *v.* A former common spelling of *choose*.

**chusite** (chö'sīt), *n.* An altered chrysolite from the basalt of Limburg in Breisgau, Baden.

**chuss**† (chus), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps Amer. Ind.] The squirrel-hake, *Phycis chuss*, a gadoid fish. The name was current during the revolutionary war, according to Dr. Schoepff, but is now obsolete. [New York.]

**chute** (shöt), *n.* [< F. *chute*, a fall, OF. *cheute, cheoite* = Pr. *cazuta* = Sp. *caida* = Pg. *caida, cahida*, fall, ruin, *queda*, fall, declivity, descent, = It. *caduta*, a fall, a falling, orig. fem. of ML. **cadutus* (> OF. *cheut*, F. *chu* = It. *caduto*), **caditus* (> Sp. Pg. *caido*), later popular pp. of L. *cadere* (pp. *casus*), fall: see *cadent, case*[1], and cf. *cascade*. *Chute* coincides in pronunciation and sense with *shoot*, *n.*, < *shoot*, *v.*; but the two words are independent of each other.] **1.** An inclined trough or tube along which things can slide from a higher to a lower level; a shoot.

Near the centre of the room is a *chute*, lined with plate-glass (so as to be readily kept clean), and passing direct to the furnace below. *Science*, III. 351.

**2.** A waterfall or rapid; a fall over which timber is floated.—**3.** An opening in a dam through which to float timber.—**4.** In Louisiana and along the Mississippi, a bayou or side channel; also, a narrow passage between two islands, or between an island and the shore.

Now through rushing *chutes*, among green islands, where plume-like
Cotton trees nodded their shadowy crests.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

**5.** In *mining*. See *shoot*.

**chutney** (chut'ni), *n.* [Also written *chutnee*, < Hind. *chatnī*.] In the East Indies, a condiment compounded of sweets and acids. Ripe fruit (mangos, tamarinds, cocoanuts, raisins, etc.), spices, sour herbs, cayenne, and lime-juice are the ordinary ingredients. They are pounded and boiled together, and either used immediately, as with curries or stews, or bottled.

**chuva** (chö'vä), *n.* The South American name of a kind of spider-monkey, of a brown color.

**chylaceous** (ki-lā'shius), *a.* [< *chyle* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

**chylaqueous** (ki-lā'kwē-us), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + *aqua*, water. Cf. *aqueous*.] Composed of water containing corpuscles resembling the white corpuscles found in chyle, lymph, and blood in being nucleated and in exhibiting amœboid movements.

The corpuscles are nucleated cells, which exhibit amœboid movements; and the fluid so obviously represents the blood of the higher animals that I know not why the preposterous name of *chylaqueous* fluid should have been invented for that which is in no sense chyle, though, like other fluids of the living body, it contains a good deal of water. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 480.

**chyle** (kil), *n.* [Also, formerly, *chile*; = F. *chyle* = Sp. *quilo* = Pg. *chylo* = It. *chilo*, < NL. *chylus*, chyle, LL. the extracted juice of a plant, < Gr. *χυλός*, juice, moisture, chyle, < *χεῖν* (√ **χυ*), pour, connected with E. *gush*. Cf. *chyme*[1].] **1.** A milky fluid found in the lacteals during the process of digestion. It contains emulsionized fat and other products of digestion, as well as chyle-corpuscles, fibrin-factors, and other proteids.

**2.** The liquid contents of the small intestine before absorption.

**chyle-bladder** (kil'blad'ėr), *n.* The dilatation at the beginning of the thoracic duct which receives the lacteals from the intestine; the cis-

tern or receptacle of the chyle; the reservoir of Pecquet.

**chyle-corpuscle** (kīl'kôr'pus-l), *n.* One of the floating cells of the chyle. They are indistinguishable from white blood-corpuscles, and are doubtless derived from the lymphoid tissue of the intestine, from the solitary glands and Peyer's patches of the intestine, and from the mesenteric glands.

**chyle-intestine** (kīl'in-tes'tin), *n.* The dilated mid-gut of crustaceans.

**chyle-stomach** (kīl'stum'ak), *n.* An anteriorly or mesially dilated portion of the mid-gut of crustaceans.

**chylifaction** (kī-li- or kil-i-fak'shọn), *n.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *factio(n-)*, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make. Cf. *chylify*.] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

**chylifactive** (kī-li- or kil-i-fak'tiv), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + **factivus*, < L. *facere*, pp. *factus*, make.] Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle; chylificatory; chylific. Also spelled *chilifactive*.

**chyliferous** (kī-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *chylifère* = Sp. *quilífero* = Pg. *chylifero* = It. *chilifero*, < NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Same as *chylifactive*.—2. Containing or conveying chyle.

**chylific** (kī-lif'ik), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Making or converting into chyle; chylopoietic: applied to those portions of the alimentary canal in which food is chylified.—**Chylific ventricle**, in insects, the last or posterior stomach, generally called the *ventriculus* (which see).

In the *chylific ventricle*, the muscular layers and the basement membrane are disposed much as before.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 355.

**chylification** (kī'li- or kil'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *chylify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = F. *chylification* = Sp. *quilificacion* = Pg. *chylificação* = It. *chilificazione*.] The operation of the digestive, absorptive, and circulatory processes concerned in the formation and absorption of chyle from food. Also called *chylosis*.

**chylificatory** (kī-lif'i-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *chylify*, after other words in *-atory*.] Making chyle; chylifactive.

**chylify** (kī'li-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chylified*, ppr. *chylifying*. [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + *-fy*; = F. *chylifier* = Sp. *quilificar*, etc.] I. *trans.* To convert into chyle.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into chyle.

**chylocyst** (kī'lọ-sist), *n.* [< Gr. *χυλός*, juice, chyle, + *κύστις*, bladder.] In *anat.*, the chyle-bladder, or receptaculum chyli; the reservoir of Pecquet.

**chylocystic** (kī-lọ-sis'tik), *a.* [< *chylocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chylocyst.

**chylogaster** (kī-lọ-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] A part of the intestinal tube where chyle is elaborated; an anterior portion of the small intestine; the duodenum. [Rare.]

**chylogastric** (kī-lọ-gas'trik), *a.* [< *chylogaster* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chylogaster.

**chylopoetic** (kī"lọ-pọ-et'ik), *a.* Same as *chylopoietic*.

**chylopoietic** (kī'lọ- or kil'ọ-poi-et'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *quilopoyético*, < Gr. *χυλός*, chyle, + *ποιητικός*, < *ποιεῖν*, make: see *poetic*.] Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of chyle; chylifactive: as, the *chylopoietic* organs.

**chylosis** (kī-lō'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chylose* = Sp. *quilósis* = It. *chilosi*), < Gr. *χίλωσις*, a converting into juice, < *χυλοῦν*, convert into juice, < *χυλός*, juice: see *chyle*.] Same as *chylification*.

**chylous** (kī'lus), *a.* [= F. *chyleux* = Sp. *quiloso* = Pg. *chyloso* = It. *chiloso*, < NL. *chylosus*, < *chylus*, chyle.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle.

**chyluria** (kī-lū'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chyluric*), < Gr. *χυλός* (see *chyle*) + *οὖρον*, urine.] A pathological condition characterized by the passage of a milky urine, which often coagulates on standing. The color is due to a large amount of emulsionized fat. Blood is often present in greater or less quantity, so that the condition is sometimes called *chylous hematuria*. It appears to be caused by the presence of a microscopic nematoid entozoön (*Filaria sanguinis hominis*) in the blood. It occurs almost exclusively in the warmer countries.

**chymbet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chime*.

**chyme**[1] (kīm), *n.* [= F. *chyme* = Sp. *quimo* = Pg. *chymo* = It. *chimo*, < LL. *chymus*, < Gr. *χυμός*, juice, chyle, in most senses equiv. to *χυλός*, both 'chyle' and 'juice,' < *χεῖν*, pour: see *chyle*, and cf. *alchemy*.] Food as it passes out of the stomach after gastric digestion, and before it has been acted on by the pancreatic, hepatic, and intestinal secretions.

**chyme**[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*[1].

**chyme-mass** (kīm'mas), *n.* In *Protozoa*, same as *endoplasm*.

**chymenet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimney*.

**chymeret**, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimere*.

**chymict, chymical**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *chemic, chemical*, etc.

**chymiferous** (ki-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *chymus*, chyme, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Conveying or containing chyme.

**chymification** (ki"mi-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *chymify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = F. *chymification* = Sp. *quimificacion* = Pg. *chymificação* = It. *chimificazione*.] The process of becoming or of forming chyme; conversion of food into chyme.

**chymify** (ki'mi-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chymified*, ppr. *chymifying*. [< LL. *chymus*, chyme, + *-fy*; = F. *chymifier* = Sp. *quimificar*, etc.] I. *trans.* To form into chyme.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into chyme.

**chymistical**† (ki-mis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *chymist* = *chemist* + *-ic-al*.] Chemical. *Burton*.

**chymod** (kim'od), *n.* [< *chym-ic* + *od*, q. v.] Chemical od; the odic force of chemism. *Von Reichenbach*. See *od*.

**chymosis** (ki-mō'sis), *n.* Same as *chemosis*.

**chymous** (ki'mus), *a.* [< *chyme*[1] + *-ous*.] Pertaining to chyme.

**chynchet**, *a.* See *chinch*[1].

**chyometer** (kī-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. √ **χυ* (root of *χεῖν*, pour) + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a liquid by the amount expelled by a piston moving in a tube containing the liquid, the quantity being indicated by a graduation on the piston.

**Chytridiaceæ** (ki-trid-i-ā'sē-ē). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chytridium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of microscopic fungi, very simple in structure, usually with little or no mycelium, and reproduced chiefly by zoöspores. They are commonly parasitic on water-plants, especially algæ; but those belonging to the genus *Synchytrium* inhabit the epidermal cells of land-plants.

**chytridiaceous** (ki-trid-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Chytridiaceæ*.

The genus Rhizophydium was established by Schenk for *chytridiaceous* parasites, whose spores escape by one or more apertures. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh*, XXXII. 503.

**chytridial** (ki-trid'i-ạl), *a.* [< *Chytridium* + *-al*.] Having the characters of the family *Chytridiaceæ* or of the genus *Chytridium*, or belonging to that genus.

Parasitic *chytridial* growths.
*Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh*, XXXII. 501.

**Chytridium** (ki-trid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χυτρίδιον*, a small pot, < *χύτρα, χύτρος*, an earthen pot.] The typical genus of the family *Chytridiaceæ*.

**ciaconnetta** (chä-kon-net'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *ciaconna*, a chaconne: see *chaconne*.] A little chaconne.

**cibaria**, *n.* Plural of *cibarium*. See *ciborium*.

**cibarial** (si-bā'ri-ạl), *a.* [As *cibari-an* + *-al*.] Same as *cibarian*.—**Cibarial apparatus** or **organs**, the trophi or organs of the mouth.

**cibarian** (si-bā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food (see *cibarious*), + *-an*. Cf. F. *cibaire*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to or characterized by the structure of the organs of the mouth.—**Cibarian system**, a system of classification, first proposed by Fabricius, in which all the arthropods were arranged in conformity with the structure of the trophi. The same term has been applied to various systems founded on the mouth-parts.

The success of De Geer's system probably induced Fabricius to construct his *cibarian system* grounded upon the characters of the Trophi alone.
*Westwood*, Introd. to Mod. Class. of Insects, I. 21.

**cibarious** (si-bā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food, < *cibus*, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

**cibarium** (si-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cibaria* (-ạ). An erroneous form of *ciborium*.

**cibation** (si-bā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *cibation* (only in chem. sense) = It. *cibazione*, < L. *cibatio(n-)*, a feeding, < *cibare*, pp. *cibatus*, feed, < *cibus*, food.] 1†. In *alchemy*, the act of adding to the matter in preparation fresh substances, to supply the waste of evaporation, etc.: the seventh process in alchemy.—2. In *physiol.*, the act of taking food, particularly the more solid kinds.—3. Any chemical operation that gives a substance consistency and solidity.

**cibol** (sib'ọl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *civol*, also and earlier *chibol, chibbol, chibbal* (cf. *cive, chive*[2]), < ME. *chibolle, chebole, chesbolle, schybolle*, < F. *ciboule* = Pr. *cebula, sivela* = Sp. *cebolla* = Pg. *cebola* = It. *cipolla* = LG. *sipolle, sipel* = OHG. *zwibolla, zwivolle*, MHG. *sibolle, zwibolle, zwippel, zwifel, zebulle*, G. *zwiebel* (> Dan. *svibel*, flower-bulb), < ML. *cepula, cepola, cepulla*, corruptly *sipula*, dim. of L. *cæpa, cepa, cœpe, cepe*, an onion (> LL. *capulla*, a bed of onions): see *cepa, cive, chive*[2].] 1. The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum*.

*Chibolles* and cherueles and ripe chiries manye,
And profred Peres this present to plese with hunger.
*Piers Ploweman* (B), vi. 296.

Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and brewis! whose brave angers
Do execution upon these and *chibbals!*
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

2. Another plant of the same genus, *A. fistulosum*, sometimes called the Welsh onion, a native of Asia, but cultivated in various parts of Europe, its fistulous leaves being used in cooking like those of the shallot.

**ciboria**, *n.* Plural of *ciborium*.

**ciborio**† (si-bō'ri-ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *ciborium*.

On the altar a most rich *ciborio* of brasse with a statue of St. Agnes in Oriental alabaster.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

**ciborium** (si-bō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ciboria* (-ạ). [ML. (> F. *ciboire* = Pr. *cibori* = Pg. It. *ciborio*), < L. *ciborium*, a drinking-vessel, < Gr. *κιβώριον*, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean, a cup made of it or like it; cf. *κιβωτός*, with dim. *κιβώτιον*, a wooden box, chest.] 1. A permanent canopy erected over a high altar; a baldachin.

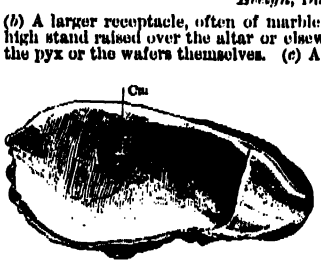
Ciborium, 13th century, Treasury of Sens Cathedral, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Over the Altar, and supported on four shafts, hung the canopy, baldachin, or *ciborium*.
*J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 184.

2. Any vessel designed to contain the consecrated bread or sacred wafers for the eucharist. (*a*) A metal pyx, especially one having the form of a chalice with a dome-shaped cover.

Returning I stept into ye grand Jesuites, who had this high day expos'd their *Ciborium*, made all of solid gold and imagerie, a piece of infinite cost.
*Evelyn*, Diary, June 4, 1651.

(*b*) A larger receptacle, often of marble, supported on a high stand raised over the altar or elsewhere, containing the pyx or the wafers themselves. (*c*) A sort of ambry or cupboard in the wall used for the same purpose.




Shell of an Oyster (*Ostrea virginica*), showing *Cm*, the Ciborium or muscular impression.

3. [NL.] In *conch.*, the glossy impression on the inside of the valves of shells where the adductor muscles of the mollusk have been attached; the muscular impression or cicatrix. Those bivalves which have but one ciborium on each shell are called *monomyarian*; those with two, *dimyarian*. [Rarely used.]

**cibouli**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cibol*.

**cicada** (si-kā'dị), *n.*; pl. *cicadas* or *cicadæ* (-dīz, -dē). [Also *cicala* (after It.); = F. *cigale* = Pr. *cicala* = Sp. Pg. *cigarra* = It. *cigala, cicala*, < L. *cicada* (ML. also *cicala*), the cicada or tree-cricket. In Gr. called *τέττιξ*.] 1. A popular name of many insects belonging to different orders, *Hemiptera* and *Orthoptera*, which make a rhythmical creaking or chirping noise; a locust, grasshopper, or cricket. In this sense the word has no definite zoölogical signification.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of homopterous hemipterous insects of the family *Cicadidæ*. They are of comparatively large size, and the males have drums under their transparent wings with which a peculiar shrilling noise is made. The adult females deposit their eggs in the twigs of trees. The adolescent life of these insects is passed underground. *C. orni* is the south European species; *C. hematodes* occurs in Germany, England, etc.; *C. septendecim* is the American periodical cicada or seventeen-year locust, and there are several other species in the United States. (*b*) Any species of the genus *Cicada:* in America commonly called *locust*, a name shared by many orthopterous insects, as grasshoppers. See cut under *Cicadidæ*.

**Cicadaria** (sik-ạ-dā′ri-ạ), *n.* Same as *Cicadariæ*.

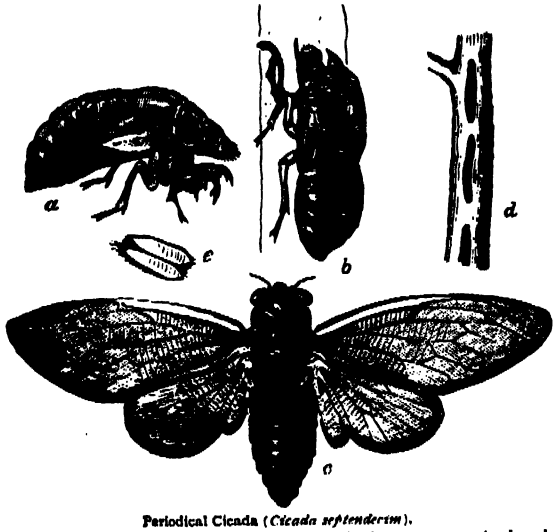
**Cicadariæ** (sik-ạ-dā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicada*, 2 (*a*), + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of homopterous *Hemiptera*, approximately equivalent to the suborder *Homoptera* as now restricted, including the several modern families of *Cicadidæ*, *Fulgoridæ*, *Cixiidæ*, etc.

**Cicadella, Cicadellina** (sik-ạ-del′ạ, sik′ạ-de-lī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of L. *cicada*: see *cicada*.] A group of homopterous hemipterous insects, distinguishing the frog-hoppers or hopping cicadas, such as the *Cercopinæ*, from the cicadas proper. [Not in use.]

**Cicadellidæ** (sik-ạ-del′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicadella* + *-idæ*.] A large group of homopterous insects, considered as a family: approximately the same as *Cicadella*, including several families, as *Jassidæ*, *Ledridæ*, *Cercopidæ*, etc.

**Cicadellina**, *n. pl.* See *Cicadella*.

**Cicadidæ** (si-kad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicada*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cicadas proper: a group formerly of great extent, now restricted to forms




Periodical Cicada (*Cicada septendecim*).
*a*, pupa; *b*, cast pupa-shell; *c*, imago; *d*, punctured twig; *e*, two eggs. (*a*, *b*, and *c* natural size; *d* and *e* enlarged.)

closely related to the genus *Cicada*. As characterized by Westwood in 1840, the *Cicadidæ* have heavy subconical bodies, blunt head, prominent eyes, ridged epistoma, setiform antennæ socketed beneath the edge of the vertex, large mesothorax, scale-like metathorax, elliptical wing-covers of parchment-like consistency, short stout legs, bristly hind tibiæ, and large fluted stridulating organs at the base of the abdomen. It is a widely distributed family, well represented in the United States. Some species, like the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, are noted for their length of life underground.

**cicala** (si-kā′lạ), *n.* [It., < L. *cicada*: see *cicada*.] A cicada.

At eve a dry *cicala* sung.
*Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

**cicatrice** (sik′ạ-tris), *n.* [< ME. *cicatrice*, < F. *cicatrice* = Sp. Pg. *cicatriz* = It. *cicatrice*, < L. *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar.] 1. A scar; a seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed: also extended to scars on the bark of trees. See *cicatrix*.

Thus graffe under the rynde a bough or tree,
There *cicatrice* is noon but plaine and clene.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

One Captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

2. Mark; impression. [Rare.]

Lean upon a rush,
The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
Thy palm some moment keeps.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. A cicatrix, in any sense.

**cicatrices**, *n.* Plural of *cicatrix*.

**cicatricial** (sik-ạ-trish′ạl), *a.* [< *cicatrice* + *-ial*; = F. *cicatriciel*, etc.] Pertaining to, marked by, or forming a cicatrice or scar: as, a *cicatricial* process.—**Cicatricial tissue**, a form of tissue closely resembling ordinary dense connective tissue, into which the granulation tissue filling up and repairing wounds and other losses of substance becomes converted.

**cicatricle** (sik′ạ-tri-kl), *n.* 1. Same as *cicatricula*.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) The hilum of a seed. (*b*) The scar left by a fallen leaf. [Rare.]

**cicatricose** (sik′ạ-tri-kōs), *a.* [< L. *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar, + *-ose*.] 1. Covered with scars.—2. In *entom.*, having elevated spots like scars of a different color from the rest of the surface: specifically said of the sculpture of insects.

Also *cicatrisate*, *cicatrose*.

**cicatricula** (sik-ạ-trik′ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *cicatriculæ* (-lē). [L. (> F. *cicatricule*), dim. of *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar.] The germinating or formative point in the yolk of an egg. It is also called the *tread*, appearing as a small but very apparent disk on the upper side of the yolk, and is the germ-yolk proper as distinguished from the food-yolk of a meroblastic egg. It is that portion from which alone the embryo is formed. Even in fresh laid eggs it has already reached the stage of a morula by segmentation of the vitellus. Also *cicatricle*.

Within the shell, and suspended in the white of the egg, is the rounded yellow mass of the yolk, and on one side of the yolk is a small round patch, the *cicatricula* (Lat. diminutive of *cicatrix*, a scar). Though apparently homogeneous, the microscope shows that the *cicatricula* is made up of minute nucleated cells.
*Huxley*, Physiography, p. 225.

**cicatrisant**, *n.* and *a.* See *cicatrizant*.

**cicatrisate** (sik′ạ-tri-zāt), *a.* [For **cicatrizate*, < *cicatrize* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *cicatricose*.

**cicatrisation, cicatrise.** See *cicatrization*, *cicatrize*.

**cicatrisive** (sik′ạ-trī-siv), *a.* [For **cicatrizive*, < *cicatrize* + *-ive*.] Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

**cicatrix** (si-kā′triks), *n.*; pl. *cicatrices* (sik-ạ-trī′sēz). [L.: see *cicatrice*.] 1. A cicatrice or scar.—2. In *conch.*, the impression or mark of the muscular or ligamentous attachment in a bivalve shell; the elborium.—3. In *entom.*, a small, roughened, or depressed space on a surface, resembling a scar.—4. In *bot.*, the mark of attachment of a seed or leaf.

**cicatrizant** (sik′ạ-trī-zạnt), *n.* and *a.* [After F. *cicatrisant* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatrizante*, etc.), ppr. of *cicatriser*: see *cicatrize*.] I. *n.* That which cicatrizes; a medicine or an application that promotes the formation of a cicatrice.

II. *a.* Tending to form a cicatrice; showing a tendency to heal; cicatrisive.

Also spelled *cicatrisant*.

**cicatrization** (sik′ạ-trī-zā′shọn), *n.* [After F. *cicatrisation* (= Sp. *cicatrizacion*, etc.), < *cicatriser*: see *cicatrize*.] The process of healing (as a wound) or forming a cicatrice, or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over. Also spelled *cicatrisation*.

[Coughing] . . . hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the vein. *Harvey.*

**cicatrize** (sik′ạ-trīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cicatrized*, ppr. *cicatrizing*. [< *cicatr(ice)* + *-ize*; after F. *cicatriser* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatrizar* = It. *cicatrizzare*), < *cicatrice*: see *cicatrice*.] I. *trans.* To induce the formation of a cicatrice on; heal up (a wound).

II. *intrans.* To form a cicatrice in healing; skin over: as, the wound *cicatrized*.

Also spelled *cicatrise*.

**cicatrose** (sik′ạ-trōs), *a.* [< *cicatr(ice)* + *-ose*. Cf. L. *cicatricosus*.] Same as *cicatricose*.

**cicely** (sis′ẹ-li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisley*; a corrupt form of *seseli*, q. v.] A popular name of several umbelliferous plants. See *Seseli*.—**Rough cicely**, *Caucalis Anthriscus*.—**Sweet cicely**. (*a*) *Myrrhis odorata*. Also called *sweet chervil*. (*b*) In North America, the species of *Osmorrhiza*.—**Wild cicely**, *Chærophyllum sylvestre*.

**Cicer** (sī′sėr), *n.* [L., > ult. E. *chich*[1], a chickpea, vetch: see *chich*[1].] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the vetch, consisting of annual or perennial herbs, natives of central Asia and of the countries bordering the Mediterranean. See *chick-pea*.

**cicerone** (sis-ẹ-rō′nē; It. pron. chē-chā-rō′ne), *n.*; pl. *ciceroni* (-nē). [It., a particular application, in allusion to the loquacity of guides, of the name *Cicerone*, < L. *Cicero*(*n*-), the celebrated Roman orator.] In Italy, one who acts as a guide in exhibiting and explaining antiquities, curiosities, etc.; hence, in general, one who explains the interesting features or associations or the curiosities of a place; a guide.

I must own to you it surprised me to see my *cicerone* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

**Ciceronian** (sis-ẹ-rō′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Ciceronianus*, < *Cicero*(*n*-), Cicero.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Cicero (Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106–43 B. C., often called *Tully*), the Roman orator, or his orations and writings.

As for his [Maimbourg's] style, it is rather *Ciceronian* — copious, florid, and figurative — than succinct.
*Dryden*, Post. to Hist. of League.

His delivery of the commonest matters of fact was *Ciceronian*. *Lamb*, My First Play.

II. *n.* A student or an imitator of Cicero.

Let the best *Ciceronian* in Italy read Tullies familiar epistles adiuisedly ouer, and I beleue he shall finde small difference for the Latin tong, either in propriety of wordes or framing of the stile, betwixt Tullie and those that write vnto him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 150.

**Ciceronianism** (sis-ẹ-rō′ni-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Ciceronian* + *-ism*.] The manner or style of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression.

**Ciceronianist** (sis-ẹ-rō′ni-ạn-ist), *n.* [< *Ciceronian* + *-ist*.] An imitator, especially an affected imitator, of Cicero.

Men threw themselves into the new world of thought thus revealed with an eager avidity that left little leisure for that elaborate polishing of periods which had been the delight of the *Ciceronianists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 342.

**Cichla** (sik′lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίχλη*, a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), also a sea-fish (*Labrus*).] 1. A genus of fishes inhabiting the fresh wa-

*Cichla ocellaris.*

ters of South America, and typical of the family *Cichlidæ*. *Schneider*, 1801.—2†. A genus of birds. *Wagler*, 1827.

**cichlid** (sik′lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cichlidæ*.

**Cichlidæ** (sik′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cichla*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cichla*: more generally known as *Chromides*, *Chromidæ*, or *Chromididæ*. They have an oblong or somewhat elongated body, moderate cycloid or ctenoid scales, interrupted or deflected lateral line, compressed head, terminal mouth, toothless palate, single nostrils, united lower pharyngeal bones, and four complete rows of gills; the dorsal is long, and its spinous portion forms the greater part of it, while its soft portion and that of the anal are opposite and equal. The species are mostly confined to the fresh waters of tropical Africa and America, but a few are found in Palestine, and one in Texas. They take care of their young, and have considerable superficial resemblance to the centrarchids or sunfishes of the United States. Nearly 150 species are known.

**cichling**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chichling*.

**cichloid** (sik′loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cichla*, 1, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cichlidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cichlidæ*.

**Cichlomorphæ** (sik-lō-mōr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κίχλη*, a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the first and highest group or cohort of birds, embracing eight superfamily groups or phalanges, and approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* or dentirostral *Oscines* of authors in general: one of the six cohorts of this author's *Oscines laminiplantares*.

**cichlomorphic** (sik-lō-mōr′fik), *a.* [< *Cichlomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Resembling a thrush in structure; turdiform or turdoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cichlomorphæ*.

**Cichoriaceæ** (si-kō-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cichorium* + *-aceæ*.] In *bot.*, a tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, characterized by having only perfect flowers with the corollas all ligulate, and by milky juice: coextensive with the suborder *Ligulifloræ*. There are about 50 genera and 750 species, of which much the greater number belong to the old world. It includes the chicory, endive, lettuce, salsify, dandelion, etc.

**cichoriaceous** (si-kō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Cichoriaceæ*. Also written *chicoriaceous*.

**Cichorium** (si-kō′ri-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κιχώριον*, > E. *cichory*, *chicory*, and *succory*, q. v.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*. There are two species, perennial herbs of the old world, the common chicory (*C. Intybus*) and endive (*C. Endivia*) of gardens. See *chicory* and *endive*.

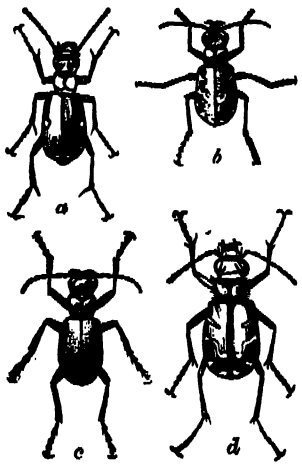
**cichory**† (sik′ọ-ri), *n.* A former spelling of *chicory*.

**cichpea**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chick-pea*.

**cicindel** (si-sin′del), *n.* [< *Cicindela*.] A beetle of the family *Cicindelidæ*; a tiger-beetle.

**Cicindela** (sis-in-dē′lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *cicindela*, a glow-worm, redupl. of *candela*, a candle: see *candle*.] A genus of the family *Cicindelidæ*, or tiger-beetles. Its technical characters are contiguous posterior coxæ, large prominent eyes, and maxillary palpi with the third joint shorter than the fourth. From their elegance of form, as well as beauty and brilliancy of

coloring, the numerous species of this genus have always been great favorites with collectors, although, on account of their variability of color and sculpture, they are very difficult to distinguish. They are among the most predaceous beetles, being excellent runners and quick on the wing. Their larvæ live in cylindrical holes in the ground; they are whitish grubs, with a large flat head, the first thoracic joint being furnished with a large corneous plate, and the ninth abdominal joint having on the dorsal side two curved hooks. The four species figured are characteristic examples.



Tiger-beetles.
*a*, *Cicindela sexguttata*; *b*, *C. repanda*; *c*, *C. splendida*; *d*, *C. vulgaris*. (All natural size.)

**Cicindeletæ** (sis-in-del'e-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cicindela*, a glow-worm, + Gr. ἑτης, a kinsman, neighbor. Cf. *Cicindela*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, embracing the tiger-beetles and their allies.

**Cicindelidæ** (sis-in-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicindela* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous *Coleoptera* or beetles, commonly called *tiger-beetles* and *sparklers*. The typical genus is *Cicindela*. The metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well-marked suture reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ, which are small and mobile; and the antennæ are 11-jointed, and inserted on the front above the base of the mandibles. The species are found in every quarter of the globe. They have very prominent eyes, very strong mandibles, are armed with strong teeth, and are remarkable for the beauty of their colors. See *Cicindela*.

**Cicindelinæ** (si-sin-dē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cicindela* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Cicindelidæ*; the tiger-beetles proper.

**cicindeline** (si-sin'dē-lin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of the genus *Cicindela* or subfamily *Cicindelinæ*.

**cicinnal** (si-sin'al), *a.* Same as *cincinnal*.

**Cicinnurus**, *n.* See *Cincinnurus*.

**cicinnus** (si-sin'us), *n.* Same as *cincinnus*.

**cicisbeism** (si-sis'bē-izm), *n.* [< *cicisbeo* + *-ism*; = F. *sigisbéisme*.] The practice of acting as, or the custom of having, a cicisbeo; the practice of dangling about women.

> The enormous wickedness and utter paganism of the Borgias and Medici seem almost respectable when compared with the reign of *cicisbeism* and Jesuitry.
> *Athenæum*, No. 3084, p. 737.

**cicisbeo** (si-sis'bē-ō; It. pron. chē-chēs-bā'ō), *n.* [It. (> F. *cicisbée*, *sigisbée*), said to be < F. *chiche*, small, little, + *beau*, beautiful: see *beau*, *belle*.] 1. In Italy, since the seventeenth century, the name given to a professed gallant and attendant of a married woman; one who dangles about women.

> *Lady T.* You know I admit you as a lover no farther than fashion sanctions.
> *Joseph S.* True—a mere platonic *cicisbeo*—what every wife is entitled to. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2†. A bow of silk or ribbon with long pendent ends attached to a walking-stick, the hilt of a sword, or the handle of a fan. *Smollett*.

**ciclaton**†, **ciclatoun**†, *n.* [In Spenser, after Chaucer, *cheklaton*, *shecklaton*, *schecklaton*; ME. *cyclatoun*, *ciclatun*, *cyclatoun*, *siclatoun*, *syclatoun*, *sylclatoun*, once *chekclatoun*, < OF. *ciclaton*, *ciclatun*, *chiclaton*, *ciglaton*, *siglaton*, *singlaton*, *senglaton*, *segleton* (> Sp. *ciclaton*), a kind of mantle or robe, also, at least in AF. (as alone in ME.), a rich fabric (see def.), appar. (with suffix *-on*) (= Sp. *ciclada*, a kind of mantle) < ML. *cyclas* (acc. *cycladem*), *ciclas*, *ciclade*, *ciclades*, *cicladis*, a kind of mantle, also a rich fabric (see def.), < L. *cyclas*, acc. *cyclada* (in Propertius), < Gr. κυκλάς, a mantle worn chiefly by women, adorned with a border of purple or gold, with ref. to which, or to its circular form (cf. E. *circular*, a cloak), it received its name, < Gr. κυκλάς, round, circular, < κύκλος, round: see *cyclas* and *cycle*. The transfer and enrichment of the sense (from 'a round mantle' to 'a costly fabric of diverse use') is remarkable, and, with the peculiar forms, gives some color to the supposition that with the L. *cyclas*, etc., in its proper sense of 'a mantle,' has been merged another word, perhaps of Eastern origin, meaning 'a fabric.' Yule compares the Panjâb trade-name *sukłāt*, broadcloth, or the Ar. *Sikiliyat*, Sicily.] 1. A costly fabric used in the middle ages for men's and women's robes or mantles, and also for leggings, housings, banners, tents, etc. It was sometimes, perhaps generally, of silk, often woven with gold; it is found explained as *pannus aureus*, cloth of gold. From the diversity of its use, the term seems to have been applied to any rich-looking fabric.

> Of Brugges were his hosen brown,
> His robe was of *ciclatoun*,
> That coste many a jane.
> *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 23.
>
> Ther was mony gonfanoun
> Of gold, sendel, and *siclatoun*.
> *King Alisaunder* (Weber's Metr. Rom., I. 85), l. 1063.
>
> Off silk, cendale, and *spelatoun*
> Was the emperours pavyloun.
> *Rich. Coer de Lion* (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 90).

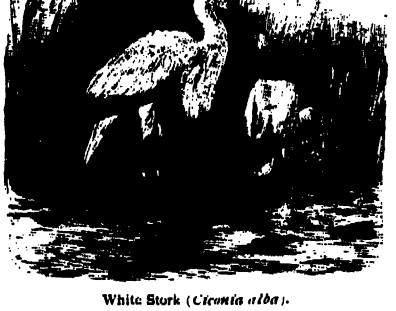
2. A mantle or robe worn by men and women, apparently of the fabric called by the same name. [But this sense belongs properly only to the French and Spanish *ciclaton* and the Middle Latin *cyclas*; it is not established in English. The word is erroneously explained and used in the following passages by Spenser:

> The quilted leather Jacke is old English; for it was the proper weede of the horseman, as ye may reade in Chaucer, where he describeth Sir Thopas his apparrell and armoure, when he went to fight agaynst the Gyant, in his robe of *shecklaton*, which *schecklaton* is that kind of guilded leather with which they used to embroder theyr Irish jackes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> But in a Jacket, quilted richly rare
> Upon *checklaton*, he was straungely dight.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.]

**Ciconia** (si-kō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *ciconia*, a stork, dial. *conia*, prob. redupl. from *canere*, sing, cry. Cf. E. *hen*, from same root.] The typical genus of storks of the family *Ciconiidæ*. The best-known species are the common white and black storks of Europe, *C. alba* and *C. nigra*. See *stork*, and cut under *Ciconiidæ*.

**ciconian** (si-kō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Ciconia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or consisting of storks: as, "the fierce *ciconian* train," *Pope*, tr. of Odyssey, ix. 68. [Rare.]

**Ciconiidæ** (sik-ō-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ciconia* + *-idæ*.] A family of large altricial grallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Pelargi* (which see); the storks. The bill is longer than the head, stout at the base, not grooved, tapering to the straight, recurved, or decurved tip; the nostrils are pierced directly in the substance of the bill, and are without nasal scales; the legs are reticulate, and bare above the suffrago; the hallux is not completely insistent; and the claws are not acute. The family contains about 12 species, representing nearly as many modern genera, chiefly of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. It includes the storks proper, the marabous, open-bills, jabirus, wood-ibises, etc. Also written *Ciconidæ*, *Ciconiadæ*.


White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

**ciconiiform** (si-kō'ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *ciconiiformis*, < L. *ciconia*, stork, + *forma*, form.] Having or pertaining to the form or structure of the *Ciconiidæ*; like or likened to a stork.

> Garrod and Forbes suggest a *ciconiiform* origin for the Tubinares. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 47, note.

**Ciconiiformes** (si-kō'ni-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ciconiiformis*: see *ciconiiform*.] In Garrod's arrangement, the third division of homalogonatous birds, including several modern orders, as storks, herons, pelicans, vultures, hawks, and owls. It is not a recognized group in ornithology.

**Ciconiinæ** (si-kō-ni-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ciconia* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Ciconiidæ*, containing the true storks, marabous, and jabirus, as distinguished from the open-bills and wood-ibises. The bill is straight or recurved; the nostrils are nearly lateral; the toes are short; the hallux is not insistent; and the claws are broad, flat, and blunt, like nails. *Ciconia*, *Mycteria*, and *Leptoptilus* are the leading genera. Also *Ciconinæ*.

**ciconine** (si-kō'ni-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiinæ*; ciconine.

**ciconine** (sik'ō-nin), *a.* [< L. *ciconinus*, of the stork, < *ciconia*, a stork: see *Ciconia*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiidæ*; having the characters of storks; ciconiiform; pelargic.

**cicurate**† (sik'ū-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *cicuratus*, pp. of *cicurare*, make tame, < *cicur*, tame.] To tame; reclaim from wildness.

> Even after carnal conversion, poysons may yet retain some portions of their natures; yet are they so refracted, *cicurated*, and subdued, as not to make good their first and destructive malignities.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

**cicuration**† (sik-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **cicuratio(n-)*, < *cicurare*, tame: see *cicurate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness. *Ray*.

**Cicuta** (si-kū'tą), *n.* [L., > It. Sp. Pg. *cicuta* = Pr. *cicuda* = F. *ciguë*, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, containing four or five species, one European and three or four American. They are tall, perennial, glabrous herbs, with divided leaves, and compound, many-rayed umbels of white flowers. *C. virosa* and the common American species, *C. maculata*, are popularly called *water-hemlock* or *cowbane*. The roots of all are a deadly poison. Most of the species may be recognized by the peculiar venation of the leaves, the main side-veins running to the notches instead of to the ends of the teeth. See *hemlock*.

**cicutet**, *n.* Water-hemlock. See *Cicuta*.

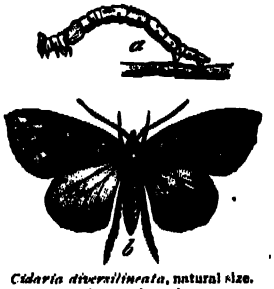
**cicutine** (si-kū'tin), *n.* [< *Cicuta* + *-in*².] A volatile alkaloid found in *Cicuta virosa*, the water-hemlock.

**Cid** (sid), *n.* [Sp., < Ar. *seid*, *seiyid*, lord, *el seid* (Sp. *el Cid*, 'the Cid'), the lord or chief.] A chief; a commander: a title applied in Spanish literature to Ruy or Roderigo Diaz, count of Bivar, a dauntless champion of the Christian religion and of the old Spanish monarchy against the Moors in the eleventh century. He received this title from the Moors against whom he fought, while from his countrymen he received that of *el Campeador*, the champion; and the two were combined in the form *el Cid Campeador*, the lord champion.

> The title of *Cid* . . . is often said to have come to him from the remarkable circumstance that five Moorish kings or chiefs acknowledged him in one battle as their *Seid*, or their lord and conqueror. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 12.

**cidares**, *n.* Plural of *cidaris*.

**Cidaria** (si-dā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), < Gr. *kidapς*, a Persian head-dress. See *Cidaris*, 2.] A genus of moths, of the family *Phalænidæ*, characterized by having oblique bands with acute angles across the front wings. The larvæ are true geometers or loopers, having but two pairs of prolegs. *C. diversilineata* feeds on the grape-vine.


*Cidaria diversilineata*, natural size. *a*, larva; *b*, moth.

**cidarid** (sid'a-rid), *n.* One of the *Cidaridæ* or *Cidaridea*; a desmostichous or regular sea-urchin, as distinguished from a heart-urchin or shield-urchin.

**Cidaridæ** (si-dar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cidaris* (*Cidarid-*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of desmostichous endocyclical or regular sea-urchins, with very narrow ambulacral and broad interambulacral spaces, large perforated tubercles, club-shaped spines, no oral branchiæ, and no sphæridia. They have the shell rounded, unclosed auricles, entire peristome, and ten anal plates. The typical genus is *Cidaris*.

**Cidaridea** (sid-a-rid'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cidaris* (*Cidarid-*), 2, + *-ea*.] A superfamily or ordinal group of *Echinoidea*; the regular endocyclical or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the mouth and anus centric, two rows of ambulacra and of interambulacra alternating with one another, and teeth and masticatory apparatus. It is equivalent to the order *Endocyclica* of some authors, and includes the families *Cidaridæ*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, and others.

**cidaris** (sid'a-ris), *n.*; pl. *cidares* (-rēz). [L., < Gr. *kidapς*, a turban, tiara; of Pers. origin.] 1. (*a*) An ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persian kings.

> On his [the Persian king's] head was set a *Cidaris* or Tiara; this was a kind of Cap or Turbant, not like a felt of wooll, but of diuers peeces of cloth sowed together.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 361.

(*b*) The head-dress of the high priest of the Jews. (*c*) A low-crowned episcopal miter. *F. G. Lee.* Also written *kidaris*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cidaridæ*. The

species are mostly of warm seas. *C. tribuloides* is found on the Atlantic coast. A British species found in Shetland is *C. papillata*, called the *piper-urchin*, from some fancied resemblance of its globular body and spines to a bagpipe.

*Cidaris tribuloides*, viewed from the actinal side. The spines are removed from one interambulacral area and one half of another.

**cidarite** (sid'ą-rit), *n.* [< *Cidaris*, 2, + *-ite*².] A fossil representative of the genus *Cidaris*, or some similar echinoid, found in the Carboniferous limestone and upward. Many cidarites are of large size, and are furnished with long and often curiously ornamented spines. See *Cidaridæ*.

**cider** (sī'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, < ME. *cidre*, *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, *cyther*, *sither*, *sythir*, etc. (also *sicer*, *siser*, etc., after L.), < OF. *sidre*, *cidere*, F. *cidre* = Sp. *sidra*, OSp. *sizra*, = Pg. *cidra* = It. *cidro*, *sidro*, cider, < L. *sicera*, < Gr. *σίκερα*, < Heb. *shēkār* (= Ar. *sakar*), strong drink, < *shākar*, be intoxicated.] 1†. A strong liquor.

He schall not drinke wyn ne *sydyr* [A. V., strong drink]. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 15.

2. Formerly, any liquor made of the juice of fruits; now, the expressed juice of apples, either before or after fermentation.

We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country. *Bacon.*

A flask of *cider* from his father's vats,
Prime, which I knew. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

**Cider Act**, an English statute of 1763 (3 Geo. III., c. 12), imposing additional and heavy taxes upon wine, vinegar, cider, perry, etc. It caused great agitation in the country.—**Hard cider**, fermented cider; cider that has lost its sweetness from fermentation. **Sweet cider**, cider before fermentation, or cider in which fermentation has been prevented.—**Water cider**, a weak cider made by adding to the apples, after the first pressing, one half their weight of water, and expressing the liquor a second time.

**cider-brandy** (sī'dėr-bran'di), *n.* A sort of brandy distilled from cider. In the United States also called *apple-jack* and *apple-brandy*.

**ciderist**† (sī'dėr-ist), *n.* [< *cider* + *-ist*.] A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

**ciderkin**† (sī'dėr-kin), *n.* [< *cider* + dim. *-kin*.] An old name for liquor made from the refuse of apples after the juice had been pressed out for cider.

*Ciderkin* is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

**cider-mill** (sī'dėr-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing apples to make cider; an establishment where cider is made.

**cider-press** (sī'dėr-pres), *n.* A press used in extracting cider from crushed or ground apples.

**cider-tree** (sī'dėr-trē), *n.* The swamp gum-tree of Australia, *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, the sap of which is occasionally made into a kind of cider.

**cider-vinegar** (sī'dėr-vin'ē-gär), *n.* A vinegar made by the acetification of cider.

**ci-devant** (sē-dė-von'), *a.* [F., former; prop. adv., formerly, before: *ci*, contr. from *ici*, here, < L. *ecce*, lo, + *hic*, this; *devant*, OF. *davant*, prop. *d'avant*, < *de*, of, + *avant*, before: see *avant-*, *avaunt*¹.] Former; late; ex-: applied to a person with reference to an office or a position which he no longer occupies.

The *ci-devant* commander. *Quarterly Rev.*

Much they marvelled to see the wealth of the *ci-devant* blacksmith.
All his domains and his herds, and his patriarchal demeanor. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

**cidront**, *n.* An obsolete variant of *citron*.

**C. I. E.** An abbreviation of *Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire*, an Anglo-Indian order of knighthood instituted on January 1st, 1878.

**ciel**†, **cieled**†, etc. See *ceil*, etc.

**cienaga** (sē-e-nä'gą), *n.* [Sp. *ciénaga*, a quagmire (cf. *cenagal*, a quagmire), < *ciено*, mud, mire, < L. *cænum*, mud, mire, filth.] A swamp or swale: a Spanish word used in Arizona and New Mexico, and to some extent in California and Texas. Sometimes written *cienega*.

**cierge** (sėrj), *n.* [F.: see *cerge*.] Same as *cerge*.

**cigar** (si-gär'), *n.* [= D. *sigaar* = G. *cigarre* = Dan. Sw. *cigar*, < F. *cigare*, < Sp. *cigarro* = Pg. It. *cigarro*, a cigar, orig. a kind of tobacco grown in Cuba.] A cylindrical roll of tobacco for smoking, pointed at one end for insertion into the mouth and cut at the other for lighting. It is made of the leaves of the tobacco-plant divested of the stems and enveloped tightly in a wrapper of the same material. A cigar of tapering form, but not pointed at either end, is called a *cheroot*. Also written, improperly, *segar*.

**cigar-bundler** (si-gär'bun"dlėr), *n.* A clamping-press for packing cigars in bundles.

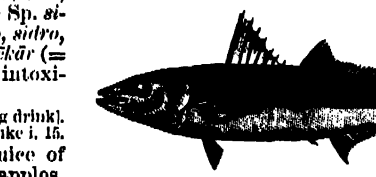
**cigar-case** (si-gär'kās), *n.* A pocket-case for holding cigars.

**cigarette** (sig-ą-ret'), *n.* [< F. *cigarette*, dim. of *cigare*, a cigar.] A small cigar made of finely cut tobacco rolled up in an envelop of tobacco, corn-husk, or thin paper, generally rice-paper, so as to form a cylinder open at both ends.

**cigarette-filler** (sig-ą-ret'fil"ėr), *n.* A device for filling the envelop of a cigarette with tobacco.

**cigarette-paper** (sig-ą-ret'pā"pėr), *n.* Thin paper, commonly rice-paper, used for the wrappers of the fine-cut tobacco which forms the filling of cigarettes.

**cigar-fish** (si-gär'fish), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Decapterus punctatus*, having a thick fusiform shape somewhat resembling that of a cigar. It has rays of the dorsal and anal fins detached and developed as pin-



Cigar-fish (*Decapterus punctatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

nules, and a row of blackish dots along the sides. It is an inhabitant of the Caribbean sea and the neighboring coast of the United States, and abounds at Bermuda, where it is of some importance as a food-fish. Also *round-robin*.

**cigar-holder** (si-gär'hōl"dėr), *n.* A mouthpiece or tube, often of ivory or amber, used to hold a cigar. Also, rarely, *cigar-tube*.

**cigar-plant** (si-gär'plant), *n.* The *Cuphea platycentra*, a native of Mexico, having a bright-scarlet tubular corolla tipped with black and white, well known in cultivation.

**cigar-press** (si-gär'pres), *n.* A press used to compress cigars preparatory to packing.

**cigar-tree** (si-gär'trē), *n.* A name of the catalpa, from the shape of its pods.

**cigar-tube** (si-gär'tūb), *n.* Same as *cigar-holder*.

**cigninota** (sig-ni-nō'tą), *n.* [NL., prop. **cygninota*, < L. *cygnus*, swan, + *nota*, mark.] Same as *swan-mark*.

**cillery**†, **cillery**†, *n.* [< **ciler*, **ciller*, for *celer*, *celler*², *celure*, sculptured work in relief, ornamental carving or other decoration: see *celure*.] Ornamental carving around the head of a pillar; a volute.

*Voluta* [It., = E. *volute*], that in the head or chapiter of a piller which sticketh out or hangeth ouer in maner of a writhen circle or curled tuft, being a kind of worke of leaues or some such deuise turned diuers and sundrie wayes; caruers and painters call it draperie or *cillerie*. *Florio.*

*Draperie* [F.], . . . a flourishing with leaues and flowers in wood, or stone, used especially on the heads of pillers, and tearmed by our workmen drapery or *cilery*. *Colgrave.*

**cilia**, *n.* Plural of *cilium*.

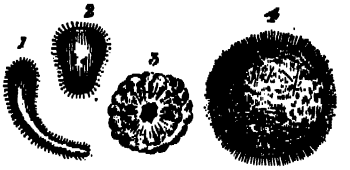
**ciliary** (sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *ciliaire*, < NL. *ciliaris*, < L. *cilium*, an eyelid: see *cilium*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling cilia; hair-like; filamentous; specifically, belonging to the eyelids: as, the *ciliary* feathers of birds (that is, feathers situated on the edges of the eyelids).—2. Furnished with cilia; ciliated.—3. Pertaining to cilia; characteristic of cilia; done by cilia: as, *ciliary* action; *ciliary* motion.—4. Related, associated, or connected in some way with the eye; situated in or about the eye: applied to various delicate anatomical structures.—**Ciliary arteries**, numerous small branches of the ophthalmic artery, which supply the interior and other parts of the eyeball. They are divided into three sets, long, short, and anterior.—**Ciliary body**. (*a*) That part of the choroid coat of the eye which lies in front of the ora serrata, including the ciliary muscle and ciliary processes, but not the iris. By some restricted to that part of the choroid coat which lies in front of the orbiculus ciliaris. Also called *corpus ciliare*. (*b*) In the eye of a cephalopod, a thickening of the epithelium on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the connective tissue which invests the ciliary muscle and extends to the crystalline lens. Also called *corpus epitheliale*.—**Ciliary canal**. See *canal*¹.—**Ciliary ganglion**. See *ganglion*.—**Ciliary ligament**, an elastic structure surrounding the iris, and connecting the external and middle tunics of the eyeball. See cut under *eye*.—**Ciliary motion, ciliary movement**, the motion of cilia which produces the locomotion of the bodies of which they are a part, as in the ciliated protozoans, or maintains a current over the ciliated surface, as in the ciliated air-passages of man.—**Ciliary muscle**, a muscle attached to the choroid coat of the eyeball. Its contraction draws upon the ciliary processes, affects the shape of the crystalline lens, and is the chief agent in the accommodation or adjustment of the eye to vision at different distances. See cut under *eye*.—**Ciliary muscle of Riolanus**, a small separate fasciculus of the orbicularis palpebrarum, running in the free margin of the eyelid, inside the eyelashes.—**Ciliary nerves**, long and short, ultimate branches of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve, and of the ciliary ganglion, supplying the ciliary muscle and the iris.—**Ciliary neuralgia**, neuralgia extending over the brow and down the side of the nose, attributed to irritation of the ciliary nerves.—**Ciliary processes**, plaits and folds of the choroid connected with corresponding foldings of the suspensory ligament of the lens of the eye, circularly disposed around the lens behind the iris. They are some 60 or 80 in number. See cut under *eye*.—**Ciliary zone**, the ring or zone marked out by the ciliary processes.

**Ciliata** (sil-i-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliatus*, having cilia: see *ciliate*.] 1. The ciliated infusorians; a major group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Flagellata* and the *Tentaculifera*, characterized by the possession of organs of locomotion and prehension in the shape of numerous vibratile cilia, more or less completely clothing the body. The cilia are variously modified as setæ, styles, or uncini, and membraniform expansions are occasionally found; but the *Ciliata* are devoid of the special supplementary lash-like appendages called flagella. They are usually unsymmetrical animals of a high grade of organization in their class, the simplest of them being differentiated into an endosarc and ectosarc with an endoplastule and contractile vacuole, while most, if not all, show an oral region where food is ingested, whence an œsophageal depression leads into the endosarc; and there is also, usually, an aboral or anal area through which the refuse of digestion is evacuated. The families are numerous, and have been divided by Stein into the groups *Holotricha*, *Heterotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*, according to the character of the cilia and their disposition upon the body of the animal. *Paramecium* and *Vorticella* are common examples of the *Ciliata*.

2. A branch of *Platyhelmia*, consisting of two classes, *Planariæ* and *Nemertina*, as together distinguished from a branch *Suctoria*: an inexact synonym of *Nemertoidea* (which see). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]

**ciliate, ciliated** (sil'i-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *ciliatus* (cf. ML. *ciliatus*, with beautiful eyelids), < L. (NL.) *cilium*: see *cilium*, and cf. *Ciliata*.] Furnished with cilia; bearing cilia. (*a*) In *bot.*, marginally fringed with hairs, as leaves, petals, etc.; having motile appendages, as reproductive bodies of many crypto-

Ciliate Flower.



1, 2. Ciliated embryos of common red coral (*Corallium rubrum*). 3. Ciliated chamber of a fresh-water sponge (*Spongilla*). 4. Free-swimming ciliated embryo of a sponge. (All highly magnified.)

gams. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, furnished with cilia, in any sense; ciliary: as, *ciliated* cells; a *ciliated* embryo.

The groups of *ciliated* cells thus produced . . . form by their aggregation discoid bodies. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 241.

(*c*) In *entom.*, provided with a row of even, fine, rather stiff, and often curved hairs; fringed: as, *a ciliated* margin.—**Ciliated chambers**, in sponges, various local dilatations of the inhalent canals, to which the endodermic cells, at first forming a continuous layer, are finally restricted. Now usually and more accurately called *flagellated chambers*. See *Leucones*, and cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.—**Ciliated groove**, in ascidians, a grooved region of the body connected with a nerve-center and provided with flagella, supposed to be a sense-organ, probably olfactory.—**Ciliated infusorians**, the *Ciliata*.—**Ciliated tracts**, in ascidians, clefts beset with cilia, situated about the entrance to the respiratory chamber, and leading thence to the œsophagus or the vicinity of the great nervous ganglion, or ending in the ciliated groove (which see, above).—**Syn.** *Ciliate* and *ciliated* are used interchangeably, but the former is more common in botany, the latter in zoology.

**ciliately** (sil'i-āt-li), *adv.* In a ciliate manner.

**ciliation** (sil-i-ā'shọn), *n.* [< NL. as if **ciliatio(n-)*, < *ciliatus*: see *ciliate*.] 1. The state of being ciliated.

This general *ciliation* is only found during the most indifferent condition of the larva. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 201.

2. An assemblage or supply of cilia.—3. In *entom.*, the fine hairs of a ciliated margin. *Westwood.*

**cilice** (sil'is), *n.* [< F. *cilice* = Pr. *cilici* = Sp. Pg. *cilicio* = It. *ciliccio*, < L. *cilicium*, a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see *cilicious*, *cilicium*.] Same as *cilicium*.

Then I must doff this bristly *cilice*.
*C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

**cilicia**, *n.* Plural of *cilicium*.

**Cilician** (si-lish'ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cilicia* (< Gr. Κιλικία) + *-an*.] I. *a.* In *anc. geog.*, of or pertaining to Cilicia, a country on the south-eastern coast of Asia Minor, having on the east

passes through Mount Amanus into Syria, one of which was called the *Cilician Gates*.

The worship of Mithras became known to the Romans through the *Cilician* pirates captured by Pompey about 70 B. C. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 531.

**II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Cilicia.

**ciliciousᵗ** (si-lish'us), *a.* [< L. *cilicium*, < Gr. *κιλίκιον*, a coarse cloth made orig. of Cilician goats' hair, neut. of Κιλίκιος (L. *Cilicius*), Cilician, < Κιλικία, L. *Cilicia*, a country in Asia Minor.] Made or consisting of hair.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his [John the Baptist's] life. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 15.

**cilicium** (si-lish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilicia* (-ą). [L., a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see *cilicious* and *cilice*.] In the *early* and *medieval church*, an undergarment or shirt of haircloth, worn next the skin by monks or others as a means of mortifying the flesh without ostentation; a hair shirt. Also *cilice*.

**ciliella** (sil-i-el'ą), *n.*; pl. *ciliellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. (NL.) *cilium*, eyelid (cilium): see *cilium*. Cf. *ciliola*.] In *entom.*, a fringe.

**ciliferous** (si-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ciliferus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] Provided with or bearing cilia; ciliated.

**ciliiform** (sil'i-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender: specifically applied to the teeth of certain fishes when numerous and all equally fine, as those of the perch.

**Ciliobrachiata** (sil″i-ō-brak-i-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliobrachiatus*: see *ciliobrachiate*. Cf. *Brachiata*.] The moss-animalcules; the polyzoans or bryozoans, as a class of "polyps" provided with vibratile cilia: a synonym of *Polyzoa*. [Not in use.]

**ciliobrachiate** (sil″i-ō-brā'ki-āt or -brak'i-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ciliobrachiatus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *brachium*, the arm.] In *zoöl.*, having the brachia or arms furnished with cilia, as in *Polyzoa*; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ciliobrachiata*.

**Cilioflagellata** (sil″i-ō-flaj-e-lā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cilioflagellatus*: see *cilioflagellate*. Cf. *Flagellata*.] An order of free-swimming animalcules, with locomotive appendages consisting of one or more lash-like flagella, a supplementary more or less highly developed ciliary system, and the oral aperture usually distinct; the ciliioflagellate infusorians. As instituted by Claparède and Lachmann (1858–60), the order included only the *Peridiniidæ*. As constituted by Saville Kent, it consists of the families *Heteromastigidæ*, *Multomonadidæ*, and *Trichomonidæ*, besides the *Peridiniidæ*. It corresponds to the *Mastigophora trichomonata* of Diesing. It has been since named by Bütschli *Dinoflagellata* (which see).

**cilioflagellate** (sil″i-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cilioflagellatus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *flagellum*, a whip, etc.: see *flagellum*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ciliioflagellata*.

**Ciliogrades** (sil″i-ō-grā'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliogradus*: see *ciliograde*.] De Blainville's name for the *Ctenophora*.

**ciliograde** (sil'i-ō-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ciliogradus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *gradi*, walk.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of cilia.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Ciliogrades*; a ctenophoran.

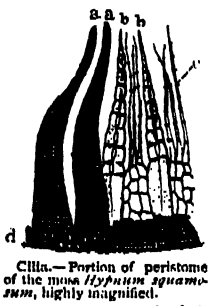
**ciliola** (si-li'ō-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ciliolum* (> F. *ciliole*), dim. of *cilium*: see *cilium*. Cf. *ciliella*.] In mosses, the slender hair-like processes sometimes occurring between the teeth of the inner peristome. Also called *cilia*. See cut under *cilium*.

**ciliospinal** (sil″i-ō-spī'nal), *a.* [< *cili(ary)* + *spinal*.] Pertaining to the ciliary region of the eyeball and to the spinal cord.—**Ciliospinal center**, the center for dilatation of the pupil in the lower cervical and upper thoracic portions of the spinal cord.

**cilium** (sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilia* (-ą). [NL. (> F. *cil* = Pr. *cil*, *silh* = Sp. *ceja* = It. *ciglio*), a particular use of L. *cilium*, an eyelid, lit. a cover, akin to *celare*, cover, conceal.] 1. In *anat.*, one of the hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelids; an eyelash.—2. One of the minute, generally microscopic, hair-like processes of a cell or other part or organ of the body, or of an entire organism, permanently growing upon and projecting from a free surface, capable of active vibratile or ciliary movement, producing currents in surrounding media, as air or water, and thus serving as organs of ingestion or egestion, prehension, locomotion, etc. In the higher animals cilia are very characteristic of the free surface of various tissues, as mucous membrane, the epithelial cells of which are ciliated. In such cases the cilia have in the individual cells precisely the same action as in the numberless microscopic animals of which they are highly characteristic, as infusorians, radiolarians, polyzoans, rotifers, and the embryonic or larval stages of very many other invertebrates. Cilia are distinguished by their permanency from the various temporary processes which resemble them, such as pseudopodia, and by their minuteness and activity from the similar but usually larger special processes known as flagella, vibracula, etc.; but the distinction is not absolute. The peculiar vibratile action of cilia is termed *ciliary motion*. See cuts under *blastocœle*, *Paramecium*, and *Vorticella*.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) In mosses, one of the hair-like processes within the peristome. (*b*) One of the microscopic hair-like appendages which are often present upon the reproductive bodies, such as antherozoids and zoöspores of cryptogams. They are frequently two in number and vibrate with great rapidity, producing locomotion.—4. In *entom.*, a hair set with others; a fringe, like eyelashes, generally on the leg or margins of the wings of insects.

[In all senses most commonly used in the plural.]




Cilia.—Portion of peristome of the moss *Hypnum squamosum*, highly magnified.

*a*, *a*, two outer teeth; *b*, *b*, two inner segments; *c*, cilia; *d*, annulus.

**cillery**ᵗ, *n.* See *cilery*.

**cillo** (sil'ō), *n.* [NL., prob. (like F. *ciller*, wink, *œil*, eyelid) < L. *cilium*, an eyelid: see *cilium*.] In *pathol.*, a constant spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid. Sometimes called *life's-blood*.

**cillosis** (si-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., as *cillo* + *-osis*.] Same as *cillo*.

**cillotic** (si-lot'ik), *a.* [< *cillosis* (*cillot-*) + *-ic*.] Affected with cillosis or cillo.

**cima**, *n.* See *cyme*.

**cimar**, *n.* See *simar*.

**cimarron** (Sp. pron. sē-mär-rōn'), *n.* [Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, < *cima*, < ML. *cima*, the top of a mountain, summit. Hence E. *maroon*, q. v.] A Spanish-American name of the bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana*. [Southwestern U. S.]

**cimbal**ᵗ (sim'bal), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *simnel*, q. v. Cf. It. *ciambella*, a little cake.] A kind of confection. *Nares*.

**Cimbex** (sim'beks), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1790).] A genus of insects, of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, characterized by antennæ consisting of 5 joints preceding the club, which consists of 2 joints soldered together; obtuse spurs; the anterior tarsi of male spined beneath; a narrow labrum; wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, first submarginal cells with 2 recurrent nervures, and lanceolate cell with a straight cross-line. This is an important genus, comprising some of the largest saw-flies. *C. americana* feeds upon the elm, and occasionally defoliates large trees.

**cimbia** (sim'bi-ą), *n.*; pl. *cimbiæ* (-ē). [NL., appar. an error for *cimbra*, < Sp. *cimbra*, *cimbria* = Cat. *cindria* = F. *cintre*, > E. *cinter*, *center*², an arched frame, orig. a cincture: see *cinter*, *center*².] 1. In *arch.*, a fillet, list, band, or cincture. *Gwilt.*—2. In *anat.*, a slender white band crossing the ventral surface of the crus cerebri, forming a distinct ridge in certain animals, as the cat.

**cimbial** (sim'bi-al), *a.* [< *cimbia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cimbia.

**Cimbrian** (sim'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimber* (*Cimbri-*), a Cimbrian, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Cimbric*.

**II.** *n.* 1. One of the Cimbri; an inhabitant of Cimbria.—2. Same as *Cimbric*.

**Cimbric** (sim'brik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimbricus*, < *Cimbri* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient people of central Europe, of uncertain local habitation and ethnographical position. They pushed into the Roman provinces in 113 B. C., and in company with the Teutons and Gauls engaged with and defeated Roman armies in southern Gaul and elsewhere (the most notable defeat being that of Cæpio and Mallius in 105 B. C.) until 101 B. C., when they were defeated and virtually exterminated by Marius on the Raudian Fields in northern Italy. The peninsula of Jutland was named from them the *Cimbric Chersonese*.

**II.** *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

**cimelia**, *n.* Plural of *cimelium*.

**cimeliarch**ᵗ, *n.* [< LL. *cimeliarcha*, < LGr. *κειμηλιάρχης*, < *κειμήλιον*, treasure, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] 1. A warden or keeper of valuable objects belonging to a church.—2. The apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments were deposited; the treasure-chamber of a church.

**cimelium** (si-mē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *cimelia* (-ą). [ML., commonly in pl. *cimelia* (in E. sometimes used as sing.), < Gr. *κειμήλιον*, a treasure, neut. of *κειμήλιος*, treasured up, stored up, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie.] A precious or costly possession; a treasure; especially, an article of plate, a costly robe, vestment, etc., in an imperial or royal treasury, or in the treasury attached to a church, or one of the more valuable objects of art or antiquity in a museum or archæological collection: in the plural, a collection of such objects; a treasury. [The plural form is sometimes used as a singular in the collective sense.]

The monsters of porcelain which compose the *cimelia* of the days of the Duchess of Portland. *Art Journal*, VII. 210.

**ciment**ᵗ, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cement*.

**cimeter**, *n.* See *similar*.

**cimex** (sī'meks), *n.* [L., a bug, > Sp. *chinche*, > E. *chinch*², q. v. Cf. *cimiss*.] 1. Pl. *cimices* (sim'i-sēz). A bug, as a bedbug.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, typical of the family *Cimicidæ*. *Cimex lectularius* is the bedbug. See *bug*², 2.

**cimicic** (si-mis'ik), *a.* [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), a bug (see *cimex*), + *-ic*.] Belonging to or derived from bugs of the genus *Cimex*.—**Cimicic acid**, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, an acid forming yellowish crystals, and having a feeble but characteristic smell and taste, prepared from a species of *Cimex*.

**cimicid** (sim'i-sid), *n.* A bug of the family *Cimicidæ*.

**Cimicidæ** (si-mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimex* (*Cimic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, named from the genus *Cimex*. It is divided into two subfamilies, *Anthocorinæ* and *Cimicinæ*. Also called *Acanthiidæ*.

**Cimicifuga** (sim-i-sif'ū-gą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), bug, + *fugare*, drive away, caus. of *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, closely allied to *Actæa*; the bugworts or bugbanes. The species are perennial herbs, natives of Europe, Siberia, and North America. The European *C. fœtida* is very fetid, and is used for driving away vermin. The American black snakeroot is *C. racemosa*, the root of which is used as a remedy in rheumatism, chorea, dropsy, chronic bronchitis, etc.

**cimicifugin** (sim-i-sif'ū-jin), *n.* [< *Cimicifuga* + *-in*².] An impure resin obtained from *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

**Cimicinæ** (sim-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimex* (*Cimic-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Cimicidæ*, represented by the common bedbug.

**cimicine** (sim'i-sin), *n.* [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*) + *-ine*².] The substance which emits the very disagreeable odor used as a means of defense by the bedbug and many other *Hemiptera*. It is a fluid which is secreted by glands in the metathorax, and in some species can be ejected to a considerable distance.

**cimier** (sē-miā'), *n.* [F., a crest, a buttock (of beef).] 1. The crest of a helmet; specifically, the ornamental crest of a medieval helmet. See *houume*. This French word is used to distinguish the medieval crest from the crests of the helmets of classical antiquity, Oriental nations, etc.

2. In *her.*, the ornament, consisting of a helmet with lambrequins, which surmounts some escutcheons.

**cimissᵗ**, *n.* [< F. as if **cimice* (OF. *cime*) = It. *cimice*, < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*): see *cimex*.] The bedbug. See *cimex*.

**cimiterᵗ**, *n.* See *similar*.

**Cimmerian** (si-mē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimmerius* (Gr. *Κιμμέριος*), pertaining to the Cimmerii, Gr. *Κιμμέριοι*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as dwelling "beyond the ocean-stream, where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns." Later writers sought to localize them, and accordingly placed them in Italy, near the Avernus, or in Spain, or in the Tauric Chersonese, and represented them as dwelling in perpetual darkness, so that the expression *Cimmerian darkness* (*Cimmeria tenebræ*) became proverbial. See 3.

Hence—2. Very dark; obscure; gloomy.

There, under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark *Cimmerian* desert ever dwell.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 10.

3. Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a nomadic people of antiquity dwelling in the Crimea, near the sea of Azof, and in the country of the lower Volga, and perhaps, from some vague knowledge, the original of the mythical Cimmerii.

**II.** *n.* One of the Cimmerii, in either the mythical or the historical application of that name.

Our bark
Reached the far confines of Oceanus.
There lies the land, and there the people dwell,
Of the *Cimmerians*, in eternal cloud
And darkness. *Bryant*, Odyssey, xi.

**cimolia**† (si-mō′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cimolia* (sc. *creta*, clay, or *terra*, earth), < Gr. *κιμωλία* (sc. *γῆ*, earth), prop. adj., fem. of *Κιμώλιος* (L. *Cimolius*), of *Κίμωλος* (L. *Cimolus*), an island of the Cyclades, now *Kimolo* or Argentiera.] Cimolite. *Holland.*

**cimolian** (si-mō′li-an), *a.* [< *cimolia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to cimolite.

**Cimoliornis** (si-mō-li-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιμωλία* (see *cimolia*) + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil animals, so called because found in cimolite. This fossil, from the Chalk of Maidstone, was supposed by Owen to be a bird, and was named *C. dimmedea*, but was afterward identified by Bowerbank with a pterodactyl, *Pterodactylus giganteus.*

**cimolite** (sim′ō-līt), *n.* [< *cimolia* + *-ite*²: = F. *cimolite.*] A species of clay, or hydrous silicate of aluminium, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammatory diseases. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, and molders into a fine powder. It is useful for taking spots from cloth.

**cinaperi**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar.*

Great quantitie of quicksilver and of *Cinaperi.*
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 229.

**cincanter**†, **cincater**†, *n.* [< F. *cinquante*, < L. *quinquaginta*, fifty, < *quinque*, five: see *cinque.*] A man fifty years old. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cinch** (sinch), *n.* [< Sp. *cincha*, f., a girth, girdle, also *cincho*, m., < L. *cingula*, ML. also *cingla*, f., *cingulum*, neut., > E. *cingle*, a girdle: see *cingle.*] A saddle-girth made of leather, canvas, or woven horsehair. [Western U. S.]

The two ends of the tough cordage which constitute the *cinch* terminate in long, narrow strips of leather, called *latigos* (Spanish, thongs), which connect the *cinchas* with the saddle and are run through an iron ring, called . . . the larigo ring, . . . and then tied by a series of complicated turns and knots known only to the craft. *L. Swinburne.*

**cinch** (sinch), *v.* [< *cinch*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gird with a cinch. Hence—2. To bind or subdue by force. [Colloq., western U. S.]

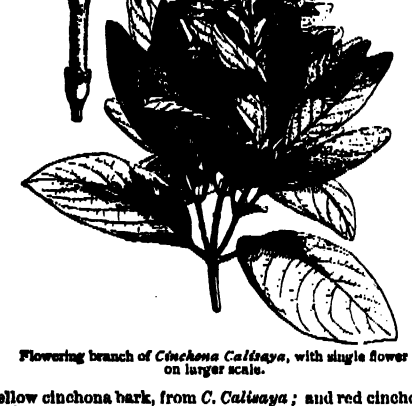
**II.** *intrans.* To tighten the cinch: used with *up.*

At Giles's ranch, on the divide, the party halted to *cinch up.* *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 732.

**cinche**, *n.* Same as *chinche*².

**cinchomeronic** (sin-kō-me-ron′ik), *a.* Used only in the following phrase. **Cinchomeronic acid**, $C_{11}H_8N_2O_6$, an acid produced by the oxidation of cinchonine with $HNO_3$, crystallizing in crusts and nodules of small needles.

**Cinchona** (sin-kō′nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), for *Chinchona*, so called after the Countess of *Chinchon* (Sp. *Chinchon*, a town in Spain near Madrid), vice-queen of Peru, who in 1638 was cured of fever by the use of cinchona bark, and who assisted in making the remedy known. The NL. name according to the Sp. would prop. be *Chinchona* (pron. chin-chō′nä), but it rarely appears in that form, being adapted in form and pron. to L. analogies.] 1. A genus of evergreen trees, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the Andes from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia, growing chiefly on the eastern slopes at an average altitude of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. They are the source of Peruvian or cinchona bark and of quinine. There are about 40 species, but the cinchona barks of commerce are produced by about a dozen. The barks used in pharmacy are chiefly of three kinds: loxa, crown, or pale cinchona bark, the ordinary Peruvian bark, afforded by *C. officinalis;* calisaya or



Flowering branch of *Cinchona Calisaya*, with single flower on larger scale.

yellow cinchona bark, from *C. Calisaya;* and red cinchona bark, from *C. succirubra.* Several other barks are used exclusively in the manufacture of quinine, as the Colombian or Cartagena bark, from *C. lancifolia* and *C. cordifolia;* Pitayo bark, from *C. Pitayensis;* gray, Lima, or Huanuco bark, from *C. Peruviana* and other species; and Cusco bark, from *C. pubescens.* The British and Dutch governments have done much to promote the cultivation of the more important species, and extensive plantations have been successfully established in the Himalayas and in Ceylon, Java, and Jamaica. Cinchona bark is most valuable as a remedy in fevers and as a general tonic; but the alkaloids obtainable from the bark have in practice largely taken the place of the bark itself. Of these the most abundant and the one in most common use is quinine. Others equally valuable are quinadin, cinchonine, and cinchonidine. The amount of alkaloids yielded by the bark is very variable, from a very small percentage to as much as 12 per cent., of which from one third to three fourths is quinine. 2. [*l. c.*] The medicinal bark of the species of *Cinchona.* —**African cinchona**, the bark of species of the rubiaceous genus *Sarcocephalus*, from western Africa. Also called *doundaki.*

**cinchonaceous** (sin-kō-nā′shius), *a.* [< *Cinchona* + *-aceous.*] Pertaining or allied to the genus *Cinchona.*

**cinchonamine** (sin-kon′a-min), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *amine.*] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$) obtained from a variety of cuprea bark, the product of *Remijia Purdieana.*

**cinchonate** (sin′kō-nāt), *n.* [< *cinchon(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cinchonic acid; a quinate.

**cinchona-tree** (sin-kō′nä-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Cinchona.*

**cinchonia** (sin-kō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < *cinchona*, 2.] Same as *cinchonine.*

**cinchonic** (sin-kon′ik), *a.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ic.*] Of or belonging to cinchona; derived from or having the properties of cinchona: as, *cinchonic* acid. Also *quinic*, *kinic.*

**cinchonicine** (sin-kon′i-sin), *n.* [< *cinchonic* + *-ine*².] An artificial alkaloid derived from cinchonine and isomeric with it.

**cinchonidia** (sin-kō-nid′i-ą), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-id*¹ + *-ia*¹.] Same as *cinchonidine.*

**cinchonidina** (sin-kon-i-dī′nä), *n.* Same as *cinchonidine.*

**cinchonidine** (sin-kon′i-din), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-id*¹ + *-ine*².] An alkaloid of cinchona bark, especially abundant in the red bark, and isomeric with cinchonine. It is used in medicine in the form of the sulphate for the same purposes as quinine, but is a less powerful antiperiodic.

**cinchonine** (sin′kō-nin), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ine*².] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) obtained from the bark of several species of *Cinchona.* It crystallizes in white prisms, which are odorless, not so bitter as quinine, with which it is generally associated, and soluble in alcohol, but not in water. With acids it forms crystallizable salts. Its medicinal effects are like those of quinine, but milder. Also called *cinchonia.*

**cinchoninic** (sin-kō-nin′ik), *a.* [< *cinchonine* + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, existing in or derived from cinchonine: as, *cinchoninic* acid.

**cinchonism** (sin′kō-nizm), *n.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ism.*] In *pathol.*, a disturbed condition of the system, characterized by excessive buzzing in the ears, the result of overdoses of cinchona or quinine.

The condition here called *cinchonism* is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing, or some kind of tinnitus, in the ears.
*Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, lxxxvi.

**cinchonize** (sin′kō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cinchonized*, ppr. *cinchonizing.* [< *cinchona*, 2, + *-ize.*] In *med.*, to bring under the influence of the cinchona alkaloids; administer large doses of cinchona or quinine to.

**cinchotannic** (sin-kō-tan′ik), *a.* [< *cincho(nine)* + *tann(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cinchonine and tannin.—**Cinchotannic acid**, a form of tannic acid found in the cinchona barks.

**cinchotenin** (sin-kot′e-nin), *n.* A neutral nitrogenous principle, derived from cinchonine by the action of potassium permanganate.

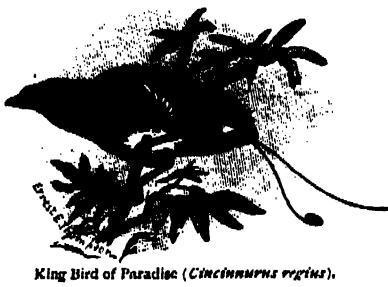
**cinchovatin** (sin-kō-vā′tin), *n.* [< *cincho(nine)* + *v(inum)*, wine, + *-ate*¹ + *-in*².] Same as *aricin.*

**Cincian law.** See *law.*

**cincinnal** (sin-sin′ąl), *a.* [< *cincinnus* + *-al.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, resembling or related to a cincinnus; scorpioid. Also *cicinnal.*

**Cincinnati group.** See *group.*

**Cincinnurus** (sin-si-nū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818, in the form *Cicinnurus*), < L. *cincinnus*, a curl (see *cincinnus*), + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of birds of Paradise, of the family *Paradiseidæ* and subfamily *Paradiseinæ*, having the two middle tail-feathers long-exserted in the form of naked wiry shafts coiled at the end into a scorpioid or cincinnal racket which bears vanes, whence the name. The only species is *C. regius*, the manucode or king bird of Paradise, which is 6½ inches long, with the middle tail-feathers about as long. The male is chiefly of a crimson or flaming orange color, varied with iridescent green. The species inhabits New Guinea and several neighboring islands, including Salwatti, the Aru islands, Misol, and Jobie.



King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinnurus regius*).

**cincinnus** (sin-sin′us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cincinnus* = (perhaps <) Gr. *κίκιννος*, curled hair. Cf. *cirrus.*] In *bot.*, a form of definite inflorescence in which the successive axes arise alternately to the right and left of the preceding one, in distinction from the *bostryx*, in which the suppression is all on one side; a uniparous scorpioid cyme. Also *cicinnus.*

**cinclid** (sing′klid), *n.* A member of the family *Cinclidæ;* a water-ouzel.

**Cinclidæ** (sing′kli-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of turdoid oscine passerine birds, the dippers or water-ouzels, remarkable among land-birds for their aquatic habits. They spend much of their time in the water, through which element they fly with ease. They have a stout thick-set body; very short tail of 12 rectrices; short rounded wings of 10 primaries, the first of which is spuri-

American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*).

ous; the tarsal booted; the bill shorter than the head, slender, nearly straight, with convex gonys; the linear nostrils partly overhung by feathers; and no rictal bristles. It is a small group, having the single genus *Cinclus* and about 12 species, inhabiting clear mountain streams of most parts of the world.

**cinclides**, *n.* Plural of *cinclis.*

**Cinclinæ** (sing-klī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinclus*, 1 (in sense 2, < *Cinclus*, 2), + *-inæ.*] 1. The dippers or water-ouzels rated as a subfamily of *Turdidæ* or of some other group of birds.—2. The turnstones as a subfamily of *Hæmatopodidæ. G. R. Gray*, 1841. See *Strepsilas.*

**cinclis** (sing′klis), *n.*; pl. *cinclides* (-kli-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *κιγκλίς*, pl. *κιγκλίδες*, a latticed gate.] An aperture in the wall of the somatic cavity of some actinozoans, as sea-anemones, for the emission of craspedota and acontia.

**Cinclosoma** (sing-klō-sō′mą), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1825), < Gr. *κίγκλος*, water-ouzel (see *Cinclus*), + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of Australian birds of uncertain affinities, usually ranged with *Crateropus.* It includes four species, *C. punctatum*, *castanonotum*, *cinnamomeum*, and *castaneothorax.* They are sometimes called *ground-thrushes.*

**Cinclus** (sing′klus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίγκλος*, a certain bird, according to some a kind of wagtail or water-ouzel.] 1. The typical and only genus of birds of the family *Cinclidæ* or water-ouzels. The European species is *C. aquaticus;* the North American is *C. mexicanus. Bechstein*, 1802. See cut under *Cinclidæ.*—2. A name given by G. R. Gray (after Moehring, 1752) to a genus of wading birds, the turnstones, usually called *Strepsilas* (which see).

**cinctoplanula** (singk-tō-plan′ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *cinctoplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *cinctus*, girdled, + NL. (LL.) *planula:* see *planula.*] In *zoöl.*, a girdled planula; the peculiar collared embryo of sponges, or the embryonic stage of a sponge when it resembles a choanoflagellate infusorian.

The gastrula [of certain sponges] evidently occupies a stage between that of the amphiblastula, or the parenchymula when that is present, and the *cinctoplanula* or girdled planula.
*Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 81.

**cinctoplanular** (singk-tō-plan′ū-lär), *a.* [As *cinctoplanula* + *-ar*³.] Collared, as the embryo

of a sponge; having the character of a cinctoplanula.

**cincture** (singk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *ceinture* = Pr. *centura* = It. *cintura* (Sp. *cintura*, the waist, formerly a girdle, = Pg. *cintura*, the waist), < L. *cinctura*, a girdle, < *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird, surround. Cf. *ceint*, *ceinture*, *center*[2] = *cinter*, and see *cinch*, *cingle*, etc.] 1. A belt, girdle, or band worn round the body or round a part of it.

Now happy he whose cloak and *cincture* can
Hold out this tempest. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

Like one that shuddered, she unbound
The *cincture* from beneath her breast.
*Coleridge*, Christabel, i.

Specifically—2. The girdle used to confine a clergyman's cassock, usually of the color of the cassock and made of silk or serge.

Stepped from the crowd a ghostly wight,
In azure gown, and *cincture* white.
*Scott*, Marmion, iv. 16.

Hence—3. Something resembling a belt or girdle.

Round all the dazl'd Zodiac which throws
His spangled *Cincture* o'r the slippery Spheres
To keep in order and gird up the Years.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 60.

4. That which encompasses or incloses; inclosure; barrier; circuit; fence.

The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

5. In *arch.*, a raised ring or a list around a column.—**Humeral cincture**, in *ichth.*, a belt of bones bearing the pectoral fin of a fish, by some considered homologous with the scapular arch, by others with the humerus.

**cinctured** (singk'tūrd), *a.* [< *cincture* + *-ed*[2].] Girded with a cincture; girdled.

Their feather-*cinctured* chiefs and dusky loves.
*Gray*, Progress of Poesy.

His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women *cinctured* with a woof of painted feathers or a deerskin apron. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 34.

**cinder** (sin'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *cinder*, *sinder* (spelled *cyndyr*, *syndyr* in Prompt. Parv., 1440, perhaps the earliest ME. authority for the word), prob. < AS. *sinder*, scoria, dross of iron, = Icel. *sindr* = Sw. *sinder*, slag or dross from a forge, = Dan. *sinder*, a spark of ignited iron, a cinder, = D. *sintels*, cinders, coke, = OHG. *sintar*, MHG. G. *sinter*, dross of iron, scale (> E. *sinter*, q. v.); origin uncertain. The spelling and sense of the E. word have been affected by F. *cendre*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] 1. A piece or mass of any substance that has been partially consumed or calcined by heat and then quenched: as, the *cinder* of a forge.—2. A small live coal among ashes; an ember. [Rare or obsolete.]

I shall show the *cinders* of my spirits
Through the ashes of my chance.
*Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

3. *pl.* The mass of ashes, with small fragments of unconsumed coal interspersed, which remains after imperfect combustion, or after a fire has gone out. (See *coke*[1].)—4. *pl.* In *geol.*, coarse ash or scoriæ thrown out of volcanos. (See *ash*[2].) This material when solidified becomes tuff or tufa.—5. One of the scales thrown off by iron when it is worked by the blacksmith.

There is in smiths' *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

6. In *metal.*, slag, especially that produced in making pig-iron in the blast-furnace.—7. Any strong liquor, as brandy, whisky, sherry, etc., mixed with a weaker beverage, as soda-water, lemonade, water, etc., to fortify it; a "stick." [Slang.]

**cinder-bed** (sin'dėr-bed), *n.* A quarrymen's name for a stratum of the upper Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells, and named from its loose structure. It is a marine bed lying among fresh-water deposits.

**cinder-cone** (sin'dėr-kōn), *n.* A formation resulting from the deposition of successive eruptions of fine material, ash, lapilli, and scoriæ, from a volcano.

**cinder-fall** (sin'dėr-fâl), *n.* The dam over which the slag from the cinder-notch of a furnace flows.

**cinder-frame** (sin'dėr-frām), *n.* In locomotive engines, a frame of wirework placed before the tubes to arrest the ascent of large pieces of burning coke.

**cindering, cindring** (sin'dėr-ing, -dring), *a.* [< *cinder* + *-ing*[1].] Reducing to cinders. [Rare.]

Sword and *cindring* flame. *Gascoigne* (1587).

**cinder-notch** (sin'dėr-noch), *n.* In *metal-working*, a notch made on the top of the dam of a blast-furnace to allow the slag to run off.

**cinderous**†, **cindrous**† (sin'dėr-us, -drus), *a.* [< *cinder* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or like cinder; slaggy.

Metals by heat well purified and cleans'd,
Or of a certain sharp and *cindrous* humour.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas, p. 450.

**cinder-path** (sin'dėr-pâth), *n.* A path or way laid with cinders instead of gravel.

There was a broad *cinder-path* diagonally crossing a field. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

**cinder-pig** (sin'dėr-pig), *n.* Pig-iron made from cinder. See *bulldog*, 6.

**cinder-sifter** (sin'dėr-sif''tėr), *n.* One who or that which sifts cinders: specifically, a perforated shovel or sieve for sifting ashes or dust from cinders.

**cinder-tub** (sin'dėr-tub), *n.* A shallow iron truck with movable sides into which the slag of a furnace flows from the cinder-fall.

**cinder-wench** (sin'dėr-wench), *n.* A cinder-woman.

In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came.
*Gay*, Trivia, ii. 131.

**cinder-woman** (sin'dėr-wům'an), *n.* A woman whose occupation it is to rake for cinders in heaps of ashes. [Eng.]

**cinder-wool** (sin'dėr-wůl), *n.* A fibrous glass obtained by the action of a jet of air or steam upon molten slag as it flows from a blast-furnace. More commonly called *mineral wool*.

**cindery** (sin'dėr-i), *a.* [< *cinder* + *-y*[1].] Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them; scoriaceous.

**cindring**, *a.* See *cindering*.

**cindrous**†, *a.* See *cinderous*.

**cinefaction**† (sin-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< ML. *cinefactio(n-)*, < L. *cinefactus*, turned to ashes, < *cinis*, ashes, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make. Cf. *cinefy*.] The act or process of reducing to ashes. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cinefy**†, *v. t.* [< L. *cinis*, ashes, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make. Cf. *cinefaction*.] To reduce to ashes. *Coles*, 1717.

**cinematic, cinematical**, etc. Same as *kinematic*, etc.

**cinematograph** (sin-ē-mat'ō-graf), *n.* See *vitascope*.

**cinenchyma** (si-neng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κινεῖν, move, + ἔγχυμα, infusion, < ἐγχεῖν, infuse, pour in, < ἐν, = E. *in*, + χεῖν, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue consisting of irregularly branching and anastomosing vessels, and containing a milky or yellow juice.

The latex [of *Euphorbia phosphorea*] exhibits movements which have given origin to the name *cinenchyma* applied to laticiferous tissue by some authors. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 87.

**cinenchymatous** (sin-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *cinenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or composed of cinenchyma; containing latex or elaborated sap; laticiferous.

**cineraceous** (sin-ē-rā'shius), *a.* [< L. *cineraceus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (esp. common in reference to the ashes of a corpse that has been burned), = Gr. κόνις, dust, ashes; cf. Skt. *kana* (lingual *n*), a small grain, as of dust or rice. Cf. *cinder*.] Of ashes; ashy; cinereous.

**Cineraria** (sin-ē-rā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (so called from the soft white down which covers the surface of the leaves), < L. *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes: see *cinerary*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, consisting of herbs or small shrubs, with small heads of yellow flowers. They are chiefly found in South Africa. Several species formerly included in this genus have been transferred to other genera.

Cinerarias of the Gardens (*Senecio cruentus*).

2. [*l. c.*] A name given by florists to plants of the genus *Senecio*, derived by cultivation from *S. cruentus* (formerly *Cineraria cruenta*), a native of Teneriffe in the Canary islands. They have white or purple flowers. See cut in preceding column.

**cinerarium** (sin-ē-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cineraria* (-ą). [L.: see *cinerary*.] In *archæol.*, a niche in the wall of a tomb designed to receive a cinerary urn; hence, any niche in the wall of a tomb, even when large enough to receive a sarcophagus. Ancient tombs were often provided with cinerariæ in three or even all of their side walls.

**cinerary** (sin'-ē-rē-ri), *a.* [< L. *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes, neut. *cinerarium*, a receptacle for the ashes of the dead, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Of or pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.—**Cinerary urn**, a sepulchral urn in which are deposited the ashes of a cremated corpse.

There were also many niches for *cinerary urns*.
*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 281.

Cinerary Urn.
(From a columbarium near Rome.)

**cineration** (sin-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **cineratio(n-)*, < *cineratus*, reduced to ashes, pp. of **cinerare*, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion; incineration.

**cinerea** (si-nē'rē-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cinereus*, ashy: see *cinereous*.] Gray or cellular nerve-tissue, as distinguished from white or fibrous nerve-tissue; the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord.

**cinereal** (si-nē'rē-ąl), *a.* [< *cinerea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cinerea of the brain.

**cinereous** (si-nē'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *cinereus*, ashy, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood; dark opaque gray; ash-gray.

Pale *cinereous* earthen vessels.
*Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 124.

**cinerescent** (sin-ē-res'ent), *a.* [< LL. *cinerescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cinerescere*, turn into ashes, < L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Turning gray or ash-colored; becoming cinereous; somewhat ashy-gray.

**cineritious** (sin-ē-rish'us), *a.* [< L. *cineritius*, more correctly *cincricius*, like ashes, < *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Having the color or consistence of ashes; ash-gray: specifically applied, in *anat.*, to the cinerea or gray nerve-tissue as distinguished from white: as, the *cineritious* or cortical substance of the brain; a *cineritious* ganglion.—**Cineritious tubercule**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The tuber cinereum. See *tuber*. (*b*) The tuberculum cinereum of Rolando. See *tuberculum*.

**cinerulent**† (si-ner'ū-lent), *a.* [< L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (see *cineraceous*), + *-ulent*, as in *pulverulent*, etc.] Full of ashes. *Bailey*, 1731.

**Cingalese, Singhalese** (sing-ga-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the island of Ceylon, or to its principal native race. See *Ceylonese*.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* A member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon; the primitive races of Ceylon collectively.—2. The language of the people of Ceylon.

Also *Sinhalese*.

**cingle**† (sing'gl), *n.* [= D. *singel* = F. *sangle*, OF. *cengle*, = Sp. *cincha* (> E. *cinch*, q. v.) = Pg. *cilha* = It. *cenghia*, *cinghia*, < L. *cingula* (ML. also *cingla*), f. (cf. Sp. *cincho*, also later *cíngulo* = Pg. *cingulo* = It. *cingolo*, < L. *cingulum*, neut.), a girdle, < *cingere*, gird. Cf. *ceint*, *ceinture*, *cincture*, and *surcingle*.] A girth. See *surcingle*.

**cingle**† (sing'gl), *v. t.* [< *cingle*, *n.*] To girdle; gird.

*Cenghiare, cinghiare* [It.], *to girt or cingle a horse.* *Florio.*

**cingula**, *n.* Plural of *cingulum*.

**cingulate** (sing'gū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cingulatus*, < L. *cingula*, *cingulum*, a girdle: see *cingle*, *n.*, *cingulum*.] In *entom.*, surrounded by one or more colored bands: used especially in describing the thorax or abdomen.

**cingulum** (sing'gū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cingula* (-lȧ). [L. (ML. NL.): see *cingle*.] 1. [ML., > Sp. *cíngulo* = Pg. *cingulo* = It. *cingolo*.] *Eccles.*, the girdle with which the alb of a priest is gathered in at the waist.—2. [NL.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A girdle, belt, or zone; also, the waist; some part constricted as if girdled. Specifically—(1) The neck of a tooth, or the constriction separating the crown from the fang.

A band of dental substance (termed the *cingulum*) may surround the tooth, and even in man's own order (Primates) may develop small accessory cusps which project downwards external to the two outer of the four principal cusps. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 264.

(2) One of the zones of the carapace of an armadillo. (*b*) A longitudinal bundle of white fibers in the gyrus fornicatus, arising from below the genu of the corpus callosum in front, and extending down behind into the gyrus hippocampi. (*c*) In *entom.*, a belt-like mark; a transverse band of color. *Say.*—3. [NL.] In annelids, same as *clitellum*.—4. [NL.] In *pathol.*, herpes zoster, or shingles.

**Ciniflo** (sin'i-flō), *n.* [NL. (Blackwall), < L. *ciniflo(n-)*, a hair-curler, < (?) *cinis*, ashes, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] A genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ* or giving name to the family *Ciniflonidæ*. *C. ferox*, a very voracious species, is a type of the genus.

**Ciniflonidæ** (sin-i-flon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ciniflo(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of spiders, typified by the genus *Ciniflo*, characterized by the peculiar spinnerets. Several species are common in England, living in crevices of rocks and walls, etc., or under leaves or old bark, and weaving nets of a most elaborate description, connected with their retreat by means of a tunnel, through which the animal darts when it feels the vibration of an insect in the web. By most arachnologists the typical species are referred to the family *Agalenidæ*.

**Cinixyinæ** (si-nik-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinixys* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Testudinidæ*, proposed

*Cinixys belliana.*

for the genus *Cinixys*. All the species are African. Also *Kinixyina*.

**Cinixys** (si-nik'sis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), orig. written *Kinixys* (Bell, 1815), as if < Gr. *κινίσσεσθαι* (*κινυ-*), waver or sway to and fro, extended form of *κινεῖσθαι*, move: see *kinetic*.] A remarkable African genus of chelonians, of the family *Testudinidæ* or land-tortoises, and constituting a proposed subfamily *Cinixyinæ*, having the carapace mobile at the sides above the inguinal plates.

**cink**†, *n.* See *cinque*. *Chaucer.*

**cinkefoilet**, *n.* See *cinquefoil*.

**cinnabar** (sin'ȧ-bär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cinabar*, *cinaber*, *cinober*, *cinoper* (ME. *cynoper*); = D. *cinaber*, < F. *cinabre* = Pr. *cinobri*, *cynobre* = Sp. Pg. *cinabrio* = It. *cinabro*, formerly also *cenabrio*, = MHG. *zinober*, G. *zinnober* = Dan. *cinnober* = Sw. *cinober*, < L. *cinnabaris*, < Gr. *κιννάβαρις*, also *κιννάβαρυς* and *τιγγάβαρι*, cinnabar, vermilion; of Eastern origin: cf. Pers. *zinjarf*, *zinjafr* = Hind. *shangarf*, cinnabar.] 1. Red sulphid of mercury. *Native cinnabar* is a compact, very heavy mineral, sometimes finely crystallized, but more generally massive, occurring in Spain, Hungary, Chili, Mexico, California, Japan, etc.; it is the principal and most valuable ore of the mercury of commerce, which is prepared from it by sublimation. *Artificial cinnabar*, prepared by subliming a mixture of mercury and sulphur, is an amorphous powder, brighter than the native cinnabar; it is used as a pigment, and is more usually called *vermilion*. *Hepatic cinnabar* is an impure variety of a liver-brown color and submetallic luster.

2. A red resinous juice obtained from an East Indian tree, *Calamus Draco*, formerly used as an astringent; dragon's-blood.—**Cinnabar lacquer**, See *lacquer*.—**Inflammable cinnabar**, Same as *idrialite*.

**cinnabar-green** (sin'ȧ-bär-grēn), *n.* A name sometimes given to chrome-green, especially in Germany. It contains no cinnabar or mercury.

**cinnabaric** (sin-ȧ-bar'ik), *a.* [< *cinnabar* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar or containing it: as, *cinnabaric* sand.

**cinnabarine** (sin'ȧ-bär-in), *a.* [< *cinnabar* + *-ine*[1]. Cf. Gr. *κιννάβαρινος*, like cinnabar, < *κινάβαρι*: see *cinnabar*.] Same as *cinnabaric*.

**cinnamate** (sin'ȧ-māt), *n.* [< *cinnam(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cinnamic acid.

**cinnamene** (sin'ȧ-mēn), *n.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_8H_8$) produced by the polymerization of acetylene, and from benzene and other hydrocarbons at high temperatures. It may thus often be detected in coal-tar. It occurs naturally in storax. It is a mobile liquid having an agreeable smell. Also called *cinnamole* and *styrolene*.

**cinnamic** (sin'ȧ-mik), *a.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from cinnamon. Also *cinnamomic*.—**Cinnamic acid**, $C_9H_8O_2$, an acid found in storax, balsam of Tolu, and other resinous bodies. It crystallizes in fine needles, is odorless, and is soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Oil of cinnamon is mostly an aldehyde of this acid.

**cinnamole** (sin'ȧ-mōl), *n.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ole*.] Same as *cinnamene*.

**cinnamomeous** (sin-ȧ-mō'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *cinnamomum*, cinnamon, + *-eous*.] Cinnamon-colored: as, the *cinnamomeous* humming-bird.

**cinnamomic** (sin-ȧ-mom'ik), *a.* [< *Cinnamomum* + *-ic*.] Same as *cinnamic*.

**Cinnamomum** (sin-ȧ-mō'mum), *n.* [L.: see *cinnamon*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Lauraceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and the Polynesian islands. They have ribbed evergreen leaves, and a 6-cleft calyx with 9 stamens in 3 rows; each anther has 4 cells, which open by valves inwardly except in the outer row. All the species possess an aromatic volatile oil. See *cinnamon*, *camphor*, and *cassia-lignea*.

**cinnamon** (sin'ȧ-mon), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cinamon*, dial. *sinament*, etc.; < ME. *cinamome*, *cynamum*, *synamon*, etc., = OF. *cinnamome* = Pr. *cinamomi* = Sp. Pg. *cinamomo* = It. *cinnamomo* = OHG. *sinamin*, MHG. *zinemin*, *zinnmet*, G. *zimmet*, < L. *cinnamomum*, also *cinnamum* and *cinnamon*, ML. also *cinamomum*, < Gr. *κινάμωμον*, also *κινάμωμον* and *κίναμον*, < Heb. *qinnāmōn*, cinnamon, prob. connected with *qaneh*, a reed, a cane; so *cannel*[2], cinnamon, ult. < ML. *canella*, *cannella*, dim. of *cana*, *canna*, cane: see *cane*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Cinnamomum*, especially *C. Zeylanicum*. This

Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*).

tree is cultivated for its bark in Ceylon, Sumatra, and Borneo, and on the Malabar coast. It is sometimes confounded with *C. Cassia*, which yields the Chinese cinnamon or common cassia-lignea (which see).

2. The inner bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*. It is stripped from the branches, and in drying takes the form of rolls called *quills*, the smaller quills being introduced as they are drying into the larger ones. The true cinnamon is a grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell and moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is used in medicine for its cordial and carminative properties, and is one of the best restorative spices. The bark of *C. Cassia*, being cheaper, is often substituted for true cinnamon, but it is thicker, coarser, and less delicate in flavor.

Then take powdur of *Synamome*, & temper hit with red wyne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

The Islands are fertile of Cloues, Nutmegs, Mace and *Cinnamon*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 214.

*Sinament* and Ginger, Nutmegs and Cloves,
And that gave me my jolly red nose.
*Ravenscroft*, Deuteromelia, Song No. 7 (1609).

**Black cinnamon**, of Jamaica, *Pimenta acris*.—**Oil of cinnamon**, an oil obtained from the bark and leaves of different trees of the genus *Cinnamomum*. It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde, $C_9H_8O$, mixed with various resins.—**White cinnamon**, or **wild cinnamon**, of the West Indies. See *Canella*[1].

II. *a.* Of the color of cinnamon; light reddish-brown.—**Cinnamon bear**, the cinnamon-colored variety of the common black bear of North America, *Ursus americanus*.

**cinnamon-brown** (sin'ȧ-mon-broun), *n.* Same as *phenylene brown* (which see, under *brown*).

**cinnamon-fern** (sin'ȧ-mon-fėrn), *n.* The *Osmunda cinnamomea*: so called from the cinnamon-colored sporangia which cover the fertile fronds.

**cinnamon-oil** (sin'ȧ-mon-oil), *n.* Same as *oil of cinnamon* (which see, under *cinnamon*).

**cinnamon-stone** (sin'ȧ-mon-stōn), *n.* A variety of garnet, found in Ceylon and elsewhere, of a cinnamon, hyacinth-red, yellowish-brown, or honey-yellow color, sometimes used in jewelry. Also called *essonite*, *hessonite*.

**cinnamon-suet** (sin'ȧ-mon-sū″et), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from the ripe fruit of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*.

**cinnamon-water** (sin'ȧ-mon-wâ″tėr), *n.* A medicinal beverage made from cinnamon-oil and water.

**cinnamyl** (sin'ȧ-mil), *n.* [< *cinnam(ic)* + *-yl*.] The radical ($C_8H_7CO$) supposed to exist in cinnamic acid.—**Cinnamyl cinnamate**, styracin.

**cinnyrid** (sin'i-rid), *n.* A bird of the family *Cinnyridæ*.

**Cinnyridæ** (si-nir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinnyris* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, named from the genus *Cinnyris*. The name has been made to cover a multitude of dissimilar forms, and is now disused. It is properly a synonym of *Nectariniidæ* (which see), as applied to the sun-birds.

**Cinnyrimorphæ** (sin'i-ri-mȯr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinnyris* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of oscine passerine birds with long extensile tongue, whence they are also called *Tubilingues*. It is composed of five families of the birds commonly known as *sun-birds* and *honey-suckers*, belonging to the genera *Drepanis*, *Meliphaga*, *Nectarinia*, *Cinnyris*, and their allies.

**cinnyrimorphic** (sin'i-ri-mȯr'fik), *a.* [< *Cinnyrimorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinnyrimorphæ*.

**Cinnyris** (sin'i-ris), *n.* [NL. (G. Cuvier, 1817), said to be < Gr. **κιννυρίς*, a small bird.] An extensive genus of small tenuirostral passerine birds of Africa, of brilliant and varied hues; the sun-birds. The name has been used in different senses, but is properly a synonym of *Nectarinia*.

**cinoper**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar*. *B. Jonson.*

**cinosternid** (sin-ō-stėr'nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cinosternidæ*.

**Cinosternidæ** (sin-ō-stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinosternum* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water turtles, typified by the genus *Cinosternum*. They have the carapace and plastron united by suture, no intersternal bone, no intergular scuta, and no mesosternal bone. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of North and South America. Most of them emit a strong musky odor, and some are therefore called *stink-turtles*, *stinkpots*, and *musk-turtles*. Also written *Kinosternidæ*.

**cinosternoid** (sin-ō-stėr'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cinosternum* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinosternidæ*.

II. *n.* A cinosternid.

**Cinosternum** (sin-ō-ster'num), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), irreg. < Gr. *κινεῖν*, move, + *στέρνον*, breast-bone.] A genus of small fresh-water turtles,

*Cinosternum pennsylvanicum.*

giving name to the family *Cinosternidæ*. *C. pennsylvanicum* is a common mud-turtle of many parts of the United States. Also written *Cinosternon*, *Kinosternon*.

**cinqfoil** (singk'foil), *n.* Same as *cinquefoil*.

**cinq-trou** (singk'trō), *n.* [F., < *cinq*, five, + *trou*, hole.] In *lace-making*, a form of mesh in which large openings are set alternately in quincunx, the material which separates them being pierced with very small holes so placed as to surround the large ones.

**cinquain** (sing-kān'), *n.* [F., < *cinq*, five: see *cinque*.] In old military evolutions, an order of battle governing the drawing up of five battalions so as to constitute three lines—that is, a van, main body, and reserve. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cinque** (singk), *n.* [< ME. *cink*, < OF. *cinc*, F. *cinq* = Sp. Pg. *cinco* = It. *cinque*, five, < L. *quinque* = E. *five*, q. v.] 1. A group of five objects, or five units treated as one: used in certain games.

These five *cinques*, or these 25 round spots, in arms do signify numbers.
*F. Potter*, Interpretation of the Number 666.

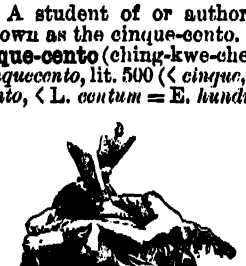
2. *pl.* The changes which may be rung on a chime of eleven bells: so called because five pairs of bells change places in the order of ringing every time a change is rung.—**Barons of the Cinque Ports.** See *baron*.—**Cinque Ports**, originally, five ports or havens on the southern shore of England, toward France, namely, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterward added Winchelsea and Rye, together with a number of subordinate places. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing in case of war a certain number of ships at their own expense. The very ancient office of warden of the Cinque Ports is still maintained, with some of its ancient powers.

**cinque-centist** (ching-kwe-chen'tist), *n.* [< It. *cinquecentista*, < *cinquecento*: see *cinque-cento* and *-ist*.] 1. A writer or an artist of the sixteenth century; one who imitates the sixteenth-century style. See *cinque-cento*.

Careful observation and the reading of Lanzi convinced me that all the great Italian artists, including the *cinquecentists*, had grown from a training of patient self-restraint, imposed by masters who had never indulged their hands in uncertainty and dash. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 477.

2. A student of or authority on the period known as the cinque-cento.

**cinque-cento** (ching-kwe-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *cinquecento*, lit. 500 (< *cinque*, five (see *cinque*), + *cento*, < L. *centum* = E. *hundred*, q. v.), but used as a contraction of *mille cinque cento*, 1500, with ref. to the century (1501–1600) in which the revival took place.] I. *n.* The sixteenth century, with reference to Italy, and especially with reference to the fine arts of that period.


Cinque-cento Work.—Pedestal of the Perseus by Cellini, Florence.

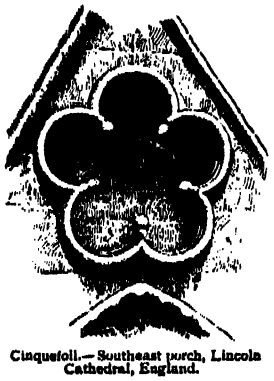
II. *a.* 1. Executed or designed in the sixteenth century: applied specifically to the decorative art and architecture characteristic of the attempt at purification of style and reversion to classical forms which attained full development in Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century; also often loosely applied to ornament of the sixteenth century in general, properly included in the term *renaissance*.

What is given the student as next to Raphael's work? *Cinque-cento* ornament generally. *Ruskin.*

2. Living in the sixteenth century.

The process of casting as it was understood and practised by the *Cinque-Cento* medallists is also here described. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 278.

**cinquefoil** (singk'foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cinkefoile*, < It. *cinquefoglie*, *cinquefoglio*, < *cinque*, five, + *foglio*, leaf: see *cinque* and *foil*[3]. Cf. F. *quintefeuille*, and see *quinquefoliate*.] 1. An ornament in the Pointed style of architecture, consisting of five cuspidated divisions. This form is frequently introduced in circular windows, bosses, rosettes, etc. See *foil*.—2. The common name of several species of plants of the genus *Potentilla*, from their quinate leaves. Also called *five-finger*. See *Potentilla*.—3. In *her.*, a five-leafed clover, used as a bearing. It is represented conventionally as having a round leaf at the intersection of the five stems, and also as a figure with five lobes about a small circle forming the center.


Cinquefoil.—Southeast porch, Lincoln Cathedral, England.

Also spelled *cinqfoil*.

**cinque-pace** (singk'pās), *n.* An old French dance, distinguished by a movement of five steps.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*: . . . then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he sink into his grave. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

**cinque-port**†, *n.* [< F. *cinq*, five, + *porte*, gate, port. Cf. *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.] A sort of fishing-net: so called from the five entrances into it. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cinque-spotted** (singk'spot″ed), *a.* Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
I' the bottom of a cowslip. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

**cinquième** (F. pron. sang-kiām'), *n.* [F., lit. fifth, < *cinq*, five.] A coin of Louis XV. of France, the fifth part of an écu, or the quarter of a United States dollar.

**cinquino** (It. pron. ching-kwē'nō), *n.* [It., < *cinque*, five: see *cinque*.] An old Neapolitan money of account, the fortieth part of a ducat of the realm, being about an English penny.

**cinter**†, **cintre**†, *n.* See *center*[2].

**Cinura** (si-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κινύρης*, shaking the tail, < *κινεῖν*, move, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A group of thysanurous insects, in some systems of classification a suborder of the order *Thysanura*, containing apterous ametabolous insects with peculiar mouth-parts, abortive or imperfect abdominal legs, and long abdominal appendages (whence the name). They are known as *bristletails*, and are of the genera *Campodea*, *Japyx*, *Lepisma*, etc., commonly ranged in two families, *Campodeidæ* and *Lepismatidæ*. See cut under *Campodea*.

**cinurous** (si-nū'rus), *a.* [< *Cinura* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinura*.

**cioid** (sī'ȯ-id), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cioidæ*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Cioidæ*.

**Cioidæ** (sī-ō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cis* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Cis*. The ventral segments are normally free, the tarsi are 4-jointed, and the antennæ are generally clavate, sometimes flabellate. Some of the species have clavicorn characteristics. Also called *Cisidæ*. See cut under *Cis*.

**cion**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Howell.*

**cion**[2] (sī'ȯn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula.] The uvula.

**-cion.** [ME. *-cion*, *-ciun*, *-cioun*, *-tion*, *-tiun*, *-tioun*: see *-tion*.] An obsolete spelling of the termination *-tion*. In *coercion*, *epinicion*, *internecion*, *suspicion*, the *c* belongs to the root.

**cionitis** (sī-ō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cionite*), < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uvula.

**Cionocrania** (sī″ȯ-nȯ-krā'ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, a column, + *κρανίον*, *κύκρανον*, the capital of a column.] Literally, column-skulls; a systematic name applied to the principal group of *Lacertilia*, from the fact that they possess a columella or column-bone of the skull. See *Cyclodus*. Also *Kionocrania*. [Rarely used.]

The great majority of existing Lacertilia belong to the procœlous *Kionocrania*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 196.

**Cionocrania amphicœlia**, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those lacertilians which have amphicœlian vertebræ, as the *Amalabota*, *Rhynchocephalia*, *Homœosauria*, and *Proterosauria*.—**Cionocrania procœlia**, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those lacertilians which have procœlian vertebræ, being all the *Cionocrania* excepting those above named.

**cionocranial** (sī″ȯ-nȯ-krā'ni-ąl), *a.* [As *Cionocrania* + *-al*.] Having a column-skull, as a lizard; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cionocrania*. Also *kionocranial*.

**cionorrhaphia** (sī″ȯ-nȯ-rā'fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

**cionotome** (sī-on'ȯ-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομίς*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument for excising a portion of the uvula.

**cionotomy** (sī-ȯ-not'ȯ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the operation of excising a part of the uvula.

**Cionus** (sī'ȯ-nus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798), < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils. *C. verbasci* is a globular species found on mullen and other scrophulariaceous plants.

**ciperst**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cypress*, gauze, crape.

Why, doost thinke I cannot mourne, unlesse I weare my hat in *cipers* like an aldermans heire?
*Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iii. 1.

**ciper-tunnel**†, *n.* An erroneous form of *cipher-tunnel*.

**cipher** (sī'fėr), *n.* [Also *cypher*, early mod. E. also *cifer*, *cifre*, < ME. **cifre*, *ciphre* = D. *cijfer* = Dan. *siffer* = Sw. *siffra*, < OF. *cifre*, F. *chiffre* (> Sw. *chiffer*) = Sp. Pg. *cifra* = It. *cifra*, *cifera* = MHG. *zifer*, *ziffer*, G. *ziffer*, a number, a sign, < Ml. *cifra*, *zifera*, the figure 0, pl. *cifræ*, the Arabic numerals (also applied to any occult characters), also (by association with *zephyrus*, zephyr) *zephyrum* (> It. *zefiro*, contr. *zero*, > Sp. Pg. *zero* = F. *zéro*, > E. *zero*, q. v.); < Ar. *sifr*, *sefr*, a cipher, lit. empty, nothing, < *safara*, be empty.] 1. In *arith.* and *alg.*, a character of the form 0, which by itself is the symbol of nought or null quantity, but when used in certain relations with other figures or symbols increases or diminishes their relative value according to its position. Thus, in whole numbers, a cipher when placed at the right hand of a figure increases its value tenfold, as 1, 10; in decimal fractions, when placed at the left hand of a figure, it divides the value of that figure by ten, as, .1, one tenth, .01, one hundredth, etc.; as an exponent it reduces the value of the expression whose exponent it is to unity, as $x^0 = 1$, etc.

2. Figuratively, something of no value, consequence, or power; especially, a person of no weight, influence, usefulness, or decided character.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

Our minister at the court of London is a *cipher*.
*S. Adams*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 270.

Here he was a mere *cipher*, there he was lord of the ascendant. *Irving.*

3†. A written character in general, especially a numeral character.

This wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.
*Raleigh*, Hist. World.

4. (*a*) A combination of letters, as the initials of a name, in one complex device, engraved, stamped, or written on something, as on a seal, plate, coach, tomb, picture, etc.; a literal device. See *monogram*. (*b*) In *her.*, such a combination of letters borne upon a small escutcheon or cartouche, and substituted in an achievement of arms of a woman for the crest, which appears only in those of men.—5. A secret or disguised manner of writing; any method of conveying a hidden meaning by writing, whether by means of an arbitrary use of characters or combinations understood only by the persons concerned, or by a conventional significance attached to words conveying a different meaning to one not in the secret; cryptography.

*Zifers* or nota furtive, secret marks for the hiding of the writer's mind from others, save him to whom he writes it. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 261.

I write you freely, without the cover of *cipher*.
*Monroe*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 380.

6. Anything written in cipher; a cryptogram.—7. The key to a cipher or secret mode of writing.

**cipher** (sī'fėr), *v.* [< *cipher*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use figures; practise arithmetic by means of numerical figures or notation.

'Twas certain he could write and *cipher* too.
*Goldsmith*, Deserted Village, l. 208.

2. In *fox-hunting*, to hunt carefully about in search of a lost trail: said of a dog. [New Eng.]—3. To run on three legs: said of a dog. [Kentucky.]—4. Of an organ-pipe, to sound independently of the action of the player, in consequence of some mechanical derangement in the organ.

II. *trans.* [Cf. *decipher*.] 1. To reckon in figures; cast up; make out in detail, as or as if by ciphering: generally with *up* or *out*, and often used figuratively: as, to *cipher* or *cipher up* the cost of an undertaking; to *cipher out* the proper method of proceeding. [Chiefly colloq.]—2. To write in occult characters.

The characters of gravity and wisdom *ciphered* in your aged face. *Gough*, Strange Discovery. (*Nares.*)

3†. To designate or express by a sign; characterize.

Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive,
To *cipher* me how fondly I did dote.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 207.

4†. To decipher.

The illiterate, that know not how
To *cipher* what is writ in learned books.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 811.

**cipherer** (sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who ciphers; one who performs arithmetical processes.—2. One skilled in writing in cipher.

The Chancellor sallied forth with his Sovereign to do the diplomatic work of the campaign at the head of a devoted band of privy-councillors, secretaries, *cipherers*, newspaper-hacks, couriers, and cooks. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 526.

**cipherhood** (sī'fėr-hůd), *n.* [< *cipher* + *-hood*.] The state of being a cipher; insignificance; nothingness. [Rare.]

Therefore God, to confute him and bring him to his native *cipherhood*, threatened to bring a sword against him. *Goodwin*, Works, V. 443.

**ciphering** (sī'fėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cipher*, *v.*] 1. The act of using figures, as in arithmetic.—2. The sounding of an organ-pipe, in consequence of some mechanical derangement or misadjustment, independently of the action of the player.

**ciphering-book** (sī'fėr-ing-bůk), *n.* A book in which to solve arithmetical problems or enter them when worked.

**ciphering-slate** (sī'fėr-ing-slāt), *n.* A slate on which to work arithmetical problems.

**cipher-key** (sī'fėr-kē), *n.* A key to a system of writing in cipher.

**cipher-tunnel** (sī'fėr-tun'el), *n.* A mock chimney; a chimney built merely for outward show.

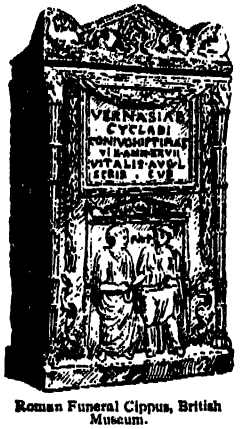
The device of *cipher-tunnels* or mock chimneys merely for uniformity of building. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 46.

**ciphus**, *n.* See *scyphus*.

**cipolin** (sip'ō-lin), *n.* [= F. *cipolin*, < It. *cipollino*, a granular limestone (so called from its being veined or stratified like an onion), < *cipolla*, an onion: see *cibol*.] Same as *cipollino*.

**cipollino** (sip-ō-lē'nō; It. pron. chē-pōl-lē'nō), *n.* [It.: see *cipolin*.] In *geol.*, a granular limestone containing mica.—**Italian cipollino**, marble or gypsum having a thinly laminated and concretionary structure, resembling that of the onion.

**cippus** (sip'us), *n.*; pl. *cippi* (-ī). [L. (> F. *cippe*), also *cipus*, a stake, post, pillar, perhaps akin to *scipio*, a staff, and that prob. to Gr. *σκῆπτρον*, a scepter: see *scepter*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a post or pillar, or even a large stake, of wood or stone, used for forming a palisade (for which purpose tree-trunks stripped of their branches were commonly used), or as a mark or monument; specifically, such a monument marking a grave or a sacred place. The cippus was either cylindrical or square, and sometimes had a base and a capital, and more or less sculptured ornament. Many cippi bear the inscription S. T. T. L. (*Sit tibi terra levis*, May the earth be light to thee); but many other forms of inscription appear. Cippi were also used to display decrees of the senate and other public notices.



Roman Funeral Cippus, British Museum.

2. In *Rom. milit. hist.*, a palisade for military purposes.

**circ** (sėrk), *n.* [< L. *circus*, a circle: see *circus*, *cirque*.] A prehistoric stone circle.

*Circs* of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.

**circ.** An abbreviation of *circa*.

**circa** (sėr'kạ), *adv.* [L., adv. and prep., about, around, equiv. to *circum*, about: see *circum-*.] About; at or near a date given, when the exact time is not known: as, *circa* A. D. 500. Abbreviated *circ.*, *ca.*, or *c.*

**Circæan**, *a.* See *Circean*.

**Circaëtus** (sėr-kā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κίρκος*, a kind of hawk flying in circles (see *circus*), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of small eagles or large hawks with the tarsi partly feathered, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, the head crested with lanceolate feathers, and the wing more than half as long again as the tail. The type is *C. gallicus*, a European species, otherwise known as *Aquila brachydactyla*.

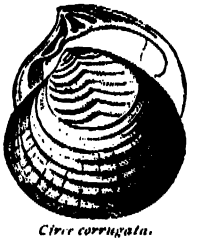
**circar**, *n.* See *sircar*.

**Circassian** (sėr-kash'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Circassien*, < *Circassia*, a Latinized form (F. *Circassie*) of the Russian name *Zemlya Cherkesovŭ*, lit. the land of the Circassians: *zemlya*, land; *Cherkesovŭ*, gen. pl. of *Cherkesŭ*, a Circassian, > G. *Tscherkesse*, a Circassian, *Tscherkessien*, Circassia, E. also *Cherkesses*, pl. The Circassians call themselves *Adighe*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting Circassia, a district of Russia (until 1864 an independent territory) situated on the northern slope of the Caucasus, and bordering on the Black Sea.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Circassia; specifically, one of the native race of Circassia, distinguished for the fine physical formation of its members, especially its women.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *circassienne*.

**circassienne** (sėr-kas-i-en'), *n.* [F., fem. (sc. *étoffe* = E. *stuff*) of *Circassien*: see *Circassian*. But the name is arbitrarily given.] A variety of light cashmere made of silk and mohair.

**Circe** (sėr'sē), *n.* [A NL. use of L. *Circe*, < Gr. *Κίρκη*, Circe, a sorceress. See *Circean*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming-birds, the type of which is *C. latirostris* of Mexico. *J. Gould*, 1861.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of siphonate bivalves, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, containing such species as *C. corrugata*. *Schumacher*, 1817.—3. A genus of *Trachymedusæ*: synonymous with *Trachynema* (which see).—**Circe's cup.** See *cup*.



*Circe corrugata.*

**Circeadæ**, *n. pl.* See *Circeidæ*.

**Circean, Circæan** (sėr-sē'an), *a.* [< L. *Circæus*, < Gr. *Κιρκαῖος*, pertaining to Circe, < *Κίρκη*, L. *Circe*: see def.] Pertaining to Circe, in Greek mythology a beautiful sorceress, who is represented by Homer as having converted the companions of Ulysses into swine by means of an enchanted beverage; hence, fascinating but brutifying; infatuating and depraving: as, a *Circean* draught.

Many sober English men not sufficiently awake to consider this, like men inchanted with the *Circæan* cup of servitude, will not be held back from running their heads into the Yoke of Bondage. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

**Circeidæ, Circeadæ** (sėr-sē'i-dē, -ạ-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Circeidæ*, < *Circe*, 3, + *-idæ*, *-adæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*, represented by and taking name from the genus *Circe*. See *Trachynemidæ*.

**circensial** (sėr-sen'shiạl), *a.* Same as *circensian*.

**circensian** (sėr-sen'shiạn), *a.* [< L. *circenses* (sc. *ludi*), games of the circus, pl. of *circensis*, a., < *circus*: see *circus*.] Pertaining to or taking place in the circus in Rome, where athletic games of various kinds were practised, as chariot-races, running, wrestling, combats, etc. Circensian games took place in connection with the frequent public festivals.

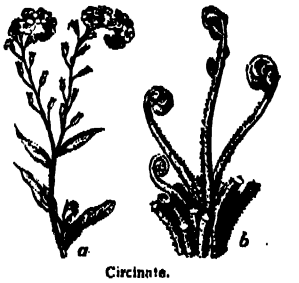
**Circinæ** (sėr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Circus*, 4, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, the harriers, having an incomplete facial disk and large ear-parts, as in some owls, a weak toothless bill, and lengthened wings, tail, and legs: a small group represented by the genus *Circus* and its subdivisions, containing 15 or 20 species, of various parts of the world.

Marsh-hawk, or Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*).

**circinal** (sėr'si-nal), *a.* [< L. *circinus* (see *circinate*, *v.*) + *-al*.] 1. In *bot.*, rolled spirally downward. See *circinate*, *a.*—2. In *entom.*, rolled spirally backward and inward: applied to the proboscis of a haustellate insect, as a butterfly.

**circinate**† (sėr'si-nāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *circinatus*, pp. of *circinare*, make round, < *circinus*, < Gr. *κίρκινος*, a pair of compasses, < *κίρκος* = L. *circus*, a circle, ring: see *circle*, *circus*, and (ult. < L. *circinus*) *cerne*.] To make a circle (upon) with a pair of compasses. *Bailey*.

**circinate** (sėr'si-nāt), *a.* [< L. *circinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circular or ring-shaped: as, a *circinate* eruption: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to that mode of vernation or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex toward the base, like a shepherd's crook, as in the fronds of ferns and the leaves of the sundew; but the term is also sometimes used when the coil simply forms a ring.



Circinate.

*a*, inflorescence of forget-me-not; *b*, young fronds of a fern.

The vernation . . . of the ferns and cycads is *circinate*. *Lindley*, Introd. to Botany.

**circinately** (sėr'si-nāt-li), *adv.* In a circinate manner, form, or arrangement.

*Circinately* or fascicately convolute. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 40.

**circination** (sėr-si-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *circinatio(n-)*, circumference, orbit, < *circinare*, pp. *circinatus*, make round: see *circinate*, *v.*] 1. The state of being circinate.—2†. A circling or turning round. *Bailey*.

**circinglet**†, *n.* A misspelling of *surcingle*.

**Circinus** (sėr'si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circinus*, a pair of compasses: see *circinate*, *v.*] The Compasses, a small southern constellation made by Lacaille in 1752.

**circle** (sėr'kl), *n.* [The spelling with *i* is due to mod. imitation of the Latin; < ME. *cercle*, *sercle*, < OF. *cercle*, F. *cercle* = Pr. *cercle*, *sercle* = Sp. *círculo* = Pg. *circulo* = It. *circolo*, also *cerchio*, = AS. *circul*, *circol* = D. Sw. Dan. *cirkel* = OHG. *zirkil*, MHG. G. *zirkel*, < L. *circulus*, a circle (in nearly all senses), dim. of *circus* = Gr. *κίρκος*, usually *κρίκος*, a circle, a ring (perhaps = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*[1], q. v.): see *circus*.] 1. In *elementary geom.*, a plane figure whose periphery is everywhere equally distant from a point within it, the center; in *modern geom.*, the periphery of such a figure; a circumference.—2. A circular formation or arrangement; a circlet; a ring: as, a *circle* of stones or of lights.

On hir heed she hadde a *cercle* of goolde bright shynynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 430.

3. A round body; a sphere; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. Isa. xl. 22.

4†. Circuit; course.

The sun in his *sercle* sette vpo lofte;
All clerit the course, clensit the aire.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7633.

I went my winter *circle* thro' my district, Rochester & other places. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 14, 1666.

5. Compass; inclosure.

In the *circle* of this forest. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

Certainly there is no happiness within this *circle* of flesh. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 44.

6. Something conceived as analogous to a circle; specifically, a number of persons intimately related to a central interest, person, or event; hence, a number of persons associated by any tie; a coterie; a set: as, a *circle* of ideas; to move in the higher *circles* of society; the *circles* of fashion; the family *circle*.

As his name gradually became known the *circle* of his acquaintance widened. *Macaulay*.

In private *circles*, indeed, he [Sunderland] was in the habit of talking with profane contempt of the most sacred things. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 550.

8. A complete system, involving several subordinate divisions: as, the *circle* of the sciences.

When he has gone thus far, he has shown you the whole *circle* of his accomplishments. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of speech. [Rare.]

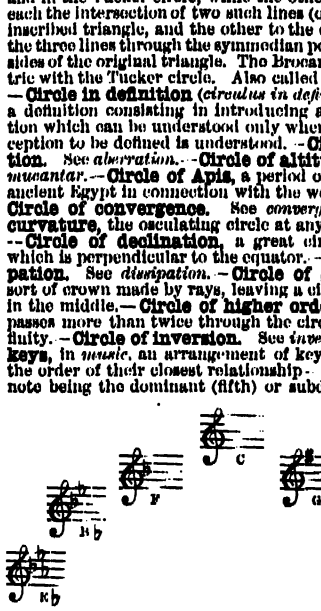
Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or semi-circle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

10. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, in which two or more unproved statements, or their equivalents, are used to prove each other: often called a *vicious circle*, or *argument in a*

*circle*.—**11. The English equivalent of the name given in some countries, as in Germany, to certain administrative divisions.—12.** In *astron.* and *geod.*, a piece of metal or glass with lines engraved upon it so as to form graduations dividing the circumference of a circle into equal parts; hence, any instrument of which such a graduated circle forms the part that is most important or most difficult to make.—**13.** A small shuttle made in the form of a horseshoe, and moving in a circular path. It is a French improvement on the simple swivel, and is used in tissue-weaving to form figures on the surface of a fabric.

The small shuttles called *circles* are an elaborate substitute for the simple swivel, over which they have certain advantages. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 184.

**Addendum-circle.** See *addendum*.—**Altitude and azimuth circle**, an altazimuth; a telescope moving upon a vertical and a horizontal axis, both being provided with circles.—**Antarctic circle, arctic circle.** See the adjectives.—**Argument in a circle.** See def. 10, above.—**Auxiliary circle.** See *auxiliary*.—**Azimuth circles.** See *azimuth*.—**Bifid circle.** See *bifid*.—**Brocard circle** (named from the discoverer, the French mathematician Captain H. Brocard), a circle passing through the symmedian point and circumcenter of any triangle, and through five other points, two of which are each the intersection of three lines from the vertices of the triangle parallel to the sides of one of the triangles inscribed in the given triangle and in the Tucker circle, while the other three points are each the intersection of two such lines (one parallel to one inscribed triangle, and the other to the other) with one of the three lines through the symmedian point parallel to the sides of the original triangle. The Brocard circle is concentric with the Tucker circle. Also called *seven-point circle*.—**Circle in definition** (*circulus in definiendo*), a fault of a definition consisting in introducing a word or conception which can be understood only when the word or conception to be defined is understood.—**Circle of aberration.** See *aberration*.—**Circle of altitude.** Same as *almucantar*.—**Circle of Apis**, a period of 25 years used in ancient Egypt in connection with the worship of Osiris.—**Circle of convergence.** See *convergence*.—**Circle of curvature**, the osculating circle at any point of a curve.—**Circle of declination**, a great circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the equator.—**Circle of dissipation.** See *dissipation*.—**Circle of glory**, in *her.*, a sort of crown made by rays, leaving a circular open space in the middle.—**Circle of higher order**, a curve which passes more than twice through the circular points at infinity.—**Circle of inversion.** See *inversion*.—**Circle of keys**, in *music*, an arrangement of keys or tonalities in the order of their closest relationship: that is, each key-note being the dominant (fifth) or subdominant (fourth)



F is the subdominant of C; B♭ is the subdominant of F; etc. G is the dominant of C; D is the dominant of G; etc.

of the one before it. The circle is perfect in the tempered scale of the pianoforte, but not strictly so in theoretical acoustics. The theoretical error, $\frac{81}{80}$, is called a *Pythagorean comma*, and is approximately represented as $\frac{1}{9}$.—**Circle of latitude.** (*a*) In *astron.*, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. Upon such circles celestial latitudes are measured. (*b*) In *geog.*, a small circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth; a circle of the globe parallel to the equator: more usually called a *parallel of latitude*.—**Circle of least confusion.** See *confusion*.—**Circle of perpetual apparition.** See *apparition*.—**Circle of perpetual occultation.** See *occultation*.—**Circle of the empire**, an administrative division of the Roman German Empire.—**Circle of the sphere**, a circle described on the sphere of the earth or the heavens. The equator, the ecliptic, the meridians, and the parallels of latitude are all circles of the sphere. A great circle of the sphere is one the plane of which passes through the center of the earth, as the equator.—**Circle of Ulloa**, a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather.—**Circle of Willis**, the circle of arteries at the base of the brain formed by the posterior cerebral, the posterior communicating, the internal carotid, the anterior cerebral, and the anterior communicating arteries.—**Circle parade, or the parade of circle**, in *fencing*, a method of parrying by wheeling the foil closely and rapidly round from right to left, to throw off the adversary's weapon from the center of attack. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).—**Coaxial circles**, a system of circles having one line of centers and one radical axis.—**Cotes's properties of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the English mathematician Roger Cotes, 1682–1716), the two theorems that, given a circle of radius R and a point P at a distance *r* from the center *c*, if, starting with the intersection of Pc with the circumference, we divide the latter into *n* equal parts, then the continued product of the distances of P from the *n* points so obtained is equal to $\pm(R^n - r^n)$, and the continued product of the distances of P from the middle points of the *n* arcs is $R^n + r^n$.—**De Moivre's property of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the Franco-English mathematician Abraham de Moivre, 1667–1754), the theorem that, if the circumference of a circle of radius R is divided into *n* equal parts, and P be any point at a distance *r* from the center *c*, then the continued product of the squares of the distances of P from the *n* points on the circumference is $R^{2n} - 2r^n R^n \cos n\theta + r^{2n}$, where $\theta$ is the angle between Pc and the radius to one of the points of division of the circumference.—**Diametral circle.** See *diametral*.—**Diffraction circles**, small circles round the well-defined image of a star as seen in a telescope under favorable circumstances.—**Diffusion circles.** See *diffusion*.—**Directing circle.** See *gabion*.—**Director circle**, in *geom.*, the locus of the intersection of two tangents to a conic cutting each other at right angles.—**Diurnal circle**, a circle described by a star or other point in the heavens, in its apparent diurnal revolution about the earth, or, in reality, in the rotation of the earth upon its axis.—**Druidical circles.** See *druidical*.—**Fairy circle.** See *fairy*.—**Galactic circle.** See *galactic*.—**Great circle**, a circle on a sphere the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere.—**Horary circle, or hour-circle.** (*a*) In artificial globes, a small brass circle fixed to the north pole, divided into 24 parts of 15° each, corresponding to the 24 hours of the day, and furnished with an index to point them out. (*b*) A line showing the hour on a sun-dial. (*c*) A circle of declination: referred to as the *two-hour circle*, etc., especially as the *six-hour circle*.—**Knights of the Golden Circle.** See *knight*.—**Mural circle**, a transit-circle attached to a wall instead of being mounted between two piers. **Nine-point circle**, a circle drawn through the middle points of the sides of a triangle, the feet of the perpendiculars let fall on the sides from the vertices, and the middle points of the lines from the common intersection of these perpendiculars to the vertices.—**Oblique circle.** See *oblique*.—**On the circle**, in *com.*, a phrase used of bills or similar obligations maturing or successively falling due in the course of business. [Eng.]—**Osculating circle**, a circle having a higher order of contact with a curve at a given point than any other circle, and passing through at least three consecutive points of the curve. See *osculation*.—**Polar circle.** See *polar*.—**Radical axis of two circles.** See *axial*.—**Reflecting circle**, an instrument constructed upon the principle of the sextant, but carrying two vernlers.—**Repeating circle**, an instrument so arranged that successive measures of the same angle are mechanically added together upon a graduated circle: a mode of construction formerly much employed with a view of eliminating the errors of graduation.—**Secondary circle**, a great circle of a sphere perpendicular to another regarded as primary.—**Seven-point circle.** Same as *Brocard circle* (which see, above).—**To square the circle.** See *circle-squarer*.—**Tucker circle** (named from the discoverer, an English mathematician, Robert Tucker), the circle through the six points where the sides of any triangle are cut by parallels to the other sides through the symmedian point.—**Vanishing circle**, a great circle of the heavens in which a number of parallel planes meet or appear to meet.—**Vertical circle**, an instrument used in geodesy, consisting of a theodolite provided with a very accurate circle attached to its horizontal axis, for the purpose of measuring angular elevations.—**Vicious circle**, in *logic*, an argumentation in a circle. See def. 10, above.

**circle** (sėr'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circled*, ppr. *circling*. [< ME. *cerclen*, < OF. *cercler* = Pr. *cerclar* = Sp. Pg. *circular* = It. *circolare*, also *cerchiare*, = G. *zirkeln* = Sw. *cirkla* = Dan. *cirkle*, < LL. *circulare*, make circular, encircle, < L. *circulus*, circle: see *circle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To encircle; encompass; surround; inclose.

Where should I stay? To what end should I hope?
Am I not *circled* round with misery?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

We may find fault with the rich valleys of Thasus, because they are *circled* by sharp mountains.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 439.

*Circled* with the glow Elysian
Of thine exulting vision. *Lowell*, To the Future.

**2.** To move around; revolve around. [Rare.]

Drake's old ship at Deptford may sooner *circle* the world again. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

**3.** To make to move in a circle or to revolve.

The acrobat went about to market and fair, *circling* knives and balls adroitly through his hands.
*Welsh*, English Literature, I. 70.

**To circle in**, to confine; keep together by encircling or inclosing. *Sir K. Digby*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in a round or circle; circulate; revolve or turn circularly.

Full well the busy whisper *circling* round
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
*Goldsmith*, Deserted Village, l. 203.

Each *circling* wheel a wreath of flowers entwines.
*Dr. E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden.

Her mate . . . with short uneasy sweeps
*Circles* above his eyry.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

**2.** To form a circle; assume or have the form of a circle.

The forme of this City is in maner round with 8. strong wals, *circuling* the one within the other.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

Impenetrable, impaled with *circling* fire.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 647.

Peers who *circled* round the king.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 24.

**circle-cutter** (sėr'kl-kut'ėr), *n.* A tool used by opticians to cut circles in thin glass.

**circled** (sėr'kld), *a.* [< *circle*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] **1.** Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

Like a cat's splendid *circled* eyes.
*A. C. Swinburne*, Felise.

**2.** In *her.*, surrounded by rays of light forming a sort of halo.

**circle-iron** (sėr'kl-ī'ėrn), *n.* **1.** A hollow punch for cutting circular blanks, wafers, etc.—**2.** The fifth wheel in a carriage; a horizontal circle of iron between the fore axle and the body. *E. H. Knight*.

**circler** (sėr'klėr), *n.* [< *circle* + *-er*¹; in sense 2, a translation of Horace's *scriptor cyclicus*: see *cyclic* and *circular*, *a.*, 5.] **1.** One who circles or goes around anything.

Neptune, *circler* of the earth. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii. 42.

**2†.** A cyclic poet. See *cyclic* and *circular*, 5.

Nor so begin, as did that *circler* late:
I sing a noble war and Priam's fate.
*B. Jonson*, Art of Poetry.

**circle-reading** (sėr'kl-rē'ding), *n.* The reading of a graduated circle in a mathematical instrument.

The mean of the results from the four microscopes is called the *circle-reading*. *Newcomb*, Astronomy, p. 156.

**circle-squarer** (sėr'kl-skwār'ėr), *n.* A person who devotes himself to attempts to solve one of the two impossible problems of squaring the circle, namely: 1st, by means of a ruler and compasses only to construct a square of the same area as a given circle; 2d, to state in exact arithmetical terms the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.

**circlet** (sėr'klet), *n.* [< *circle* + dim. *-et*.] **1.** A little circle; a ring-shaped ornament or article of dress, especially for the head; a chaplet; a head-band.

Her faire locks in rich *circlet* be enrold.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 5.

Certain Ladies or Countesses, with plain *circlets* of gold, without flowers. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

**2.** An orb or a disk-shaped body.

Till Hesperus displayed
His golden *circlet* in the western shade.
*Pope*, Odyssey.

**3.** A circular piece of wood put under a dish at table. [Prov. Eng.]

**circlewise** (sėr'kl-wīz), *adv.* [< *circle* + *-wise*.] In a circle.

*Circlewise* sit they, with bound locks
And foreheads garlanded.
*D. G. Rossetti*, The Blessed Damozel.

**circline** (sėr'klin), *n.* [< *circle* + *-ine*¹.] A broad sash used to confine a cassock at the waist: more commonly called a *cincture*.

**circling-boy†** (sėr'kling-boi), *n.* A ruffian; a roaring blade; a bully.

One Val Cutting that helps Jordan to roar, a *circling-boy*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

Those lawless ruffians, who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks, Roarers, *Circling-boys*, Twibills, Blades, Tityre-tu's, Oatmeals, etc., infested the streets almost with impunity, from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.
*Dyce*, in Ford's Sun's Darling, I. 1.

**circly** (sėr'kli), *a.* [< *circle* + *-y*¹.] Having the form of a circle. *Huloet*. [Rare.]

**circondario** (It. pron. chėr-kon-dā'rē-ō), *n.* [It., < *circondare* = Sp. *circundar* = Pg. *circumdar*, < L. *circumdare*, surround, inclose, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put.] In Italy, a district; a subdivision of a province.

Faenza, a city of Italy, at the head of a *circondario* in the province of Ravenna. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 846.

**Circoporidæ** (sėr-kō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Circoporus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripyleans with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, subspherical, or polyhedric in shape. Sometimes the shell is composed of reticulated plates; it always has one large principal opening and several detached porous areas, and usually hollow radial spicules. Leading genera are *Circoporus*, *Porostephanus*, and *Porospathis*.

**Circoporus** (sėr-kop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circus* (Gr. *κίρκος*), a circle, + *porus* (Gr. *πόρος*), a passage.] The typical genus of tripyleans of the family *Circoporidæ*.

**circovarian** (sėr-kō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *circus*, a circle, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary.] Surrounding an ovary: specifically said of certain plates or ossicles encircling the ovary of cystic crinoids. [Rare.]

**circuit** (sėr'kit), *n.* [< ME. *circuit*, < OF. *circuit*, F. *circuit* = Pr. *circuit* = Sp. *circuito* = Pg. It. *circuito*, < L. *circuitus*, a going round, < *circuire* or *circumire*, pp. *circuitus*, go around, < *circum*, around (see *circum-*), + *ire* = Gr. *ἰέναι* = Skt. √ *i*, go: see *go*.] **1.** The act of

moving or passing around; a circular movement, progress, or journey; a revolution.

His [Jupiter's] periodical *circuit* round the sun.
*Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

The two men who carried the pigs continued to walk round me all the time, making at least a dozen *circuits*.
*Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 11.

**2.** A boundary-line encompassing any object; the distance round any space, whether circular or of other form; circumference; limit; compass.

That Tour, with the Cytee, was of 25 Myle in *circuyt* of the Walles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 41.

The *circuit* or compasse of Ireland is 1800 miles.
*Stow*, Description of England.

We are now within the *circuit* of the ancient colony.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 59.

**3†.** That which encircles; a ring or circlet.

The golden *circuit* on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

**4.** The space inclosed in a circle or within certain limits.

That the comyns may haue knowleche of hur comyn grounde and of the *circuite* of ther fraunchese.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 370.

Like Maia's son he stood,
And shook his plumes, that heavenly fragrance fill'd
The *circuit* wide. *Milton*, P. L., v. 287.

All the pomp that fills
The *circuit* of the summer hills. *Bryant*, June.

**5.** The journey of a judge or other person from one place to another for the purpose of holding court or performing other stated duties.

He went from year to year in *circuit* to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places.
1 Sam. vii. 16.

**6.** The district or territory in which any business involving periodical journeys from place to place is carried on; the places visited. Specifically —**7.** The district or portion of country in which the same judge or judges hold courts for the trial of questions of fact. The circuits of England and Wales (of which there are seven fixed by order in Council) are now constituted as follows: the *home circuit*, or *southeastern circuit*, includes Hertford, Chelmsford, Lewes, Maidstone, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Ipswich (alternately with Bury St. Edmunds), and Norwich; the *midland circuit*, Bedford, Aylesbury, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, Oakham, Warwick Division, and Birmingham; the *northern circuit*, Carlisle, Appleby, Northern Division, Lancaster, Manchester, and Liverpool; the *northeastern circuit*, Durham, Newcastle, York, and Leeds; the *Oxford circuit*, Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester; the *western circuit*, general assizes, Winchester, Devizes (alternately with Salisbury), Dorchester, Exeter, Bodmin, Taunton (alternately with Wells), and Bristol; the *North Wales circuit*, Welshpool (alternately with Newtown), Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, Mold, and Chester Castle; and *South Wales circuit*, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Swansea or Cardiff, Brecon, and Presteigh. Ireland is divided into six circuits; and Scotland, exclusive of the Lothians, is divided into three circuits, each presided over by two judges of the High Court of Judiciary, or Supreme Criminal Court. The circuits of the United States courts are now constituted as follows: *First circuit*, the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; *second circuit*, the districts of Vermont, Connecticut, and New York (northern, southern, and eastern); *third circuit*, the districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania (eastern and western), and Delaware; *fourth circuit*, the districts of Maryland, North Carolina (eastern and western), South Carolina (eastern and western), West Virginia, and Virginia (eastern and western); *fifth circuit*, the districts of Georgia (northern and southern), Florida (northern and southern), Alabama (southern, middle, and northern), Mississippi (northern and southern), Louisiana (eastern and western), and Texas (eastern, western, and northern); *sixth circuit*, the districts of Ohio (northern and southern), Michigan (eastern and western), Kentucky, and Tennessee (eastern, middle, and western); *seventh circuit*, the districts of Indiana, Illinois (northern and southern), and Wisconsin (eastern and western); *eighth circuit*, the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri (eastern and western), Kansas, Arkansas (eastern and western), Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah; *ninth circuit*, the districts of California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Washington, Arizona, and Alaska.

His *circuit* grew into an empire.
*Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 170.

Hence —**8.** A circuit court (see below). —**9.** In the *Meth. Ch.*, the district assigned to an itinerant preacher.

On his two *circuits* he has reported extraordinary revivals. *E. Eggleston*, Circuit-Rider, xx.

The societies of Methodism—each of these consisting of one or more "classes"—were themselves grouped into *circuits*, each of which was placed under the care of one or more of Wesley's Conference preachers.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 188.

**10.** A number of theaters controlled by one manager. —**11.** The name given by foreigners in China to a subdivision of a province, containing two or more fû or prefectures, under the control of an official styled a Tao-tai. —**12.** The arrangement by which a current of electricity is kept up between the two poles of an electrical machine or of a voltaic battery; the path of an electric current. In a voltaic battery the circuit consists of the metallic plates in the cells, with the liquid in which they are immersed, and also the conductor—for example, a wire—which joins the two poles of the battery; in the telegraph the earth forms part of the circuit. When the path of the current is completely made, so that the electricity is free to flow, the circuit is said to be *made*, *completed*, or *closed*; if interrupted at any point, it is *broken* or *opened*.

**13.** A roundabout argument or statement; circumlocution. [Rare.]

Thou hast used no *circuit* of words. *Huloet*.

**14.** In *logic*, the extension of a term. See *extension*. —**15.** In *math.*, a closed path on a surface. —**Circuit court**, the court held by a judge in circuit. —**Commissioner of the Circuit Court.** See *commissioner*. —**Independent circuits**, in *math.*, circuits which cannot by continuous change be made to coincide. —**Reducible circuit**, in *math.*, a circuit which by continuous change can be made to shrink up into a point: opposed to *irreducible circuit*. —**To make a circuit**, to take a roundabout road; go out of the direct road. —**To ride circuit**, or **the circuit**. (*a*) To ride or drive from place to place, accompanying a circuit court: said of judges or lawyers. (*b*) In the *Meth. Ch.*, to go the rounds of a circuit as an itinerant preacher. —**United States circuit courts**, federal courts held in the several judicial circuits (see def. 7). These courts have original jurisdiction in criminal cases, and in civil cases involving $500 or more, and until the establishment of the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1891 had appellate jurisdiction.

**circuit** (sėr'kit), *v.* [< *circuit*, *n.*] **I.†** *trans.* To revolve about or go around in. [Rare.]

Geryon, having *circuited* the air.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 246.

**II.** *intrans.* To move in a circle or circuit; go around. [Rare.]

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*. *J. Philips*.

Atoms, he [Lotze] says, need not be simple or unextended. . . . Perhaps, although the most subtle and primitive of all things, even they have their periods, and are *circuiting* back to an earlier condition.
*G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 96.

**circuit-breaker** (sėr'kit-brā'kėr), *n.* A device for automatically opening an electric circuit, either at regular intervals, or to protect the circuit from excessive currents; a rheotome.

**circuit-closer** (sėr'kit-klō'zėr), *n.* A device for closing an electrical circuit. The most common form is the telegraphic (Morse) key. A disk having intervals upon the rim covered with insulatory material is also used for certain purposes. A spring resting on the disk closes the circuit when by the revolution of the disk it is brought in contact with the parts not protected by the insulating material.

**circuiter** (sėr-ki-tėr'), *n.* [< *circuit* + *-er*.] One who moves in or travels a circuit. [Rare.]

Like your fellow-*circuiter* the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens. *Pope*, To Mr. —— on the Circuit.

**circuiteer** (sėr-ki-tėr'), *v. i.* [< *circuiteer*, *n.*] To go on a circuit. [Rare.]

We find the originals of our present iron railways in those wooden railways which Roger North, when *circuiteering* with his brother Lord North, noted as existing at Newcastle. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 64.

**circuiter** (sėr'kit-ėr), *n.* [< *circuit* + *-er*[1].] One who goes on a circuit; a circuit judge. [Rare.]

The thieves condemned by any *circuiter*.
*Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 513.

**circuition** (sėr-kū-ish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *circuitio(n-)*, *circumitio(n-)*, < *circuire*, *circumire*, go round: see *circuit*, *n.*] 1. The act of going round. *Bp. Pearson*. —**2.** Circumlocution. [Rare in both uses.]

Intricate *circuitions* of discourse. *Hooker*, Eccl. Pol., v. 9.

**circuitous** (sėr-kū'i-tus), *a.* [< ML. *circuitosus*, < L. *circuitus*, a circuit: see *circuit*, *n.*] Going round in a circuit; not direct; roundabout: as, a *circuitous* road or course; "*circuitous* means," *Burke*.

His army marched by a *circuitous* path, near six miles in length. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

**circuitously** (sėr-kū'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a circuitous manner.

**circuitousness** (sėr-kū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or condition of being circuitous or roundabout; circuity: as, the *circuitousness* of the route led to delay.

**circuit-rider** (sėr'kit-rī'dėr), *n.* In the *Meth. Ch.*, one who rides a circuit; a minister who supplies the several stations which constitute a circuit, preaching at each successively.

He was accustomed to preach twice every week-day and three times on every Sunday, after the laborious manner of the *circuit-rider* of his time.
*E. Eggleston*, Circuit-Rider, xiii.

**circuity** (sėr-kū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *circuities* (-tiz). [< L. *circuitus*, a circuit: see *circuit*, *n.*] 1. A going round; movement in a circle or circuit.

The deer lies dead eight good miles from the spot where the tufters first roused him, although the *circuities* of the chase have made us travel over far more ground than the point measurement shows. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 514.

Hence —**2.** A roundabout manner of moving or acting; departure from the nearest or straightest way or line: as, the *circuity* and delay of justice. —**3.** A tendency to assume a circular form; the state of being circular.

The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant is *circuity*.
*T. Whately*, Modern Gardening, p. 67.

**4†.** Compass; extent; circuit.

A dominion of muche more large and ample *circuites* then the same whiche he was Lorde of before.
*Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 220.

**Circuity of action**, in *law*, the indirectness of successive actions by different persons, when an action by the first person in the series directly against the last might afford relief with equal justice.

**circulable** (sėr'kū-la-bl), *a.* [< *circul(ate)*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being circulated.

**circulant** (sėr'kū-lant), *n.* [< L. *circulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circulari*, form a circle: see *circulate*.] In *math.*, a determinant having all the elements of the principal diagonal equal, and those of every row the same as those of any other cyclically transposed. —**Skew circulant**, a determinant which differs from a circulant as above defined only in having the signs of all the elements on one side of the principal diagonal changed.

**circular** (sėr'kū-lėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circulaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *circular* = It. *circolare*, < LL. *circularis*, < L. *circulus*, a circle: see *circle*, *n.*, and *-ar*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the form of a circle; round.

The frame thereof seemed partly *circulare*,
And part triangulare. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 22.

**2.** Moving in or forming a circle, circuit, or round; returning to the starting-point: as, *circular* motion. —**3.** Related to the circle: as, *circular* points. See below. —**4.** Figuratively, passing through a round or circuit of events or experiences; successive in order and recurrent. [Rare.]

The life of man is a perpetual war,
In misery and sorrow *circular*.
*Sandys*, Book of Job, p. 12.

**5.** Adhering to a certain cycle of legends; cyclic: applied to certain poets. See *cyclic*. [Rare.]

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido? *Dennis*.

**6.** Intended for circulation among certain persons. See *circular letter*, below.

The first thing we did was to settle the forme of a *circular* letter to the Governors of all his Ma^ties Plantations and Territories in the West Indies and Islands thereof.
*Evelyn*, Diary, May 26, 1671.

**7†.** Complete; perfect.

The King and Queen's court, which is *circular*
And perfect. *B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

In this, sister,
Your wisdom is not *circular*.
*Massinger*, Emperor of the East, iii. 1.

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame so truly *circular*?
*Dryden*, Death of Cromwell, l. 18.

**8†.** Roundabout; circuitous; circumlocutory.

If you knew well my heart, you would not be
So *circular*.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

**Circular arc**, in *math.*, an arc of a circle. —**Circular canon**, in *music*. See *canon*[1]. —**Circular cone**. See *cone*. —**Circular constant**, in *math.*, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. —**Circular cubic**, in *math.*, a cubic curve passing through the two circular points at infinity. —**Circular file**. See *file*[1]. —**Circular function**, in *math.*, a simply periodic function having a real period; the sine, cosine, secant, cosecant, tangent, or cotangent of an angle. —**Circular insanity**, insanity in which there are distinct periods of exaltation and depression alternating with each other, with or without the interposition of periods of lucidity. —**Circular instruments**, astronomical or nautical instruments for measuring angles in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or to 360°; for instance, a mural circle. —**Circular letter**, a letter conveying information or instructions of common interest to a number of persons, either in a single copy to be passed from hand to hand, or addressed in independent copies to all those concerned. See II., 1. —**Circular line**, in *math.*, a line tangent to the absolute, or passing through one of the circular points. —**Circular loom**, a loom in which the shuttle moves continuously in a circular race through warps arranged in a circle. —**Circular measure**. See *measure*. —**Circular micrometer**. See *annular micrometer*, under *micrometer*. —**Circular note**, one of a number of notes or letters of credit, each for the same sum, furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad. Along with the note the traveler receives "a letter of indication," bearing the names of certain foreign bankers who will cash the note or notes on presentation, on which letter he is required to write his name. On presentation the foreign banker can demand a view of the "letter of indication," and by requiring the presenter to write his name in his presence can compare the signature thus made with that in the letter, and so far satisfy himself whether the pre-

center is really the person entitled to receive the money. — **Circular number**, in *math.*, a number the powers of which are expressed by numbers the last figure in which is the number itself. Thus, 5 and 6 are circular numbers, because $5^2=25$, $6^2=36$, $5^3=125$, $6^3=216$, etc. — **Circular plane**, in *math.*, a plane tangent to the absolute. — **Circular points at infinity**, in *math.*, two fictitious points in every plane through which every circle in that plane is conceived to pass. See *absolute*, *n.*, 2. — **Circular polarization**. See *polarization*. — **Circular sailing**, the method of sailing on the arc of a great circle. See *sailing*. — **Circular saw**. See *saw*[1]. — **Circular sinus**, in *anat.*, a venous ring lying in the sella turcica, and connecting the right and left cavernous sinuses. — **Circular system**, in *nat. hist.*, a name sometimes given to the quinary systems of classification used by MacLeay and by Swainson. See *quinary*. — **Napier's circular parts**, in *math.*, five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle. They are the legs, the complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. If any one part is called the *middle* part, the two next to it are the *adjacent* parts, and the other two the *opposite*. Napier's rules for the circular parts serve for the solution of all cases of right-angled spherical triangles.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A letter, notice, or printed paper containing information, or an announcement, or a request, etc., intended for general circulation or for circulation among a particular class or circle of persons; a circular letter: as, a business *circular*; a diplomatic *circular*.

The Government loudly proclaims to Europe reforms for Poland. It informs the various Courts of them by diplomatic *circulars*.
*H. S. Edwards*, Polish Captivity, II. i.

**2.** [Cf. *cyclas*, *ciclatm.*] A kind of long cape or sleeveless cloak worn by women: as, a fur *circular*.

**circularity** (sėr-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *circularita(t-)s*, < LL. *circularis*, circular: see *circular*.] The state or quality of being circular; a circular form or space: as, "the *circularity* of the heavens," *Sir T. Browne*.

**circularize** (sėr'kū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circularized*, ppr. *circularizing*. [< *circular* + *-ize*.] To make circular.

**circularly** (sėr'kū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a circle; in a circular manner; in the form of a circle; so as to return to the starting-point.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow. *Dryden*.

And then for fruit, the best way is to have walls built *circularly* one within another. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 417.

A ray of light polarized in a plane is equivalent to two rays polarized *circularly*.
*Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 577.

**circulary**† (sėr'kū-lā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *circularis*: see *circular*.] Circular. *Hooker*.

**circulate** (sėr'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circulated*, ppr. *circulating*. [< LL. *circulatus*, pp. of *circulare*, make circular, encircle, a later collateral form of L. *circulari*, form a circle (of men) around one's self, < *circulus*, a circle: see *circle*, *n.* and *r.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To travel round; make a circuit of.

They sente out their shallop againe with 10 of their principall men, & sonne sea men, upon further discovery, intending to *circulate* that deepe bay of Cap-codd.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 83.

His head hath been intoxicated by *circulating* the earth.
*Bp. Croft*, On Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Pref.

**2.** To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; spread; disseminate: as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.

*Circulate* the money of the great among the ingenious, and from them to the lower rank of people, and encourage arts and sciences.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

One tract, written with such boldness and acrimony that no printer dared to put it in type, was widely *circulated* in manuscript. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in a circle or circuit; move or pass through a circuit back to the starting-point: as, the blood *circulates* in the body; the bottle *circulated* about the table.

Our knowledge, like our blood, must *circulate*.
*Sir J. Denham*, Progress of Learning.

**2.** To be diffused or distributed; pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand: as, air *circulates* in a building; money *circulates* in the country; the report *circulated* throughout the city.

The whisper'd tales that *circulate* about.
*Crabbe*, Lady Barbara.

**Circulating capital, decimal, library, medium**, etc. See the nouns. — **Circulating element**, in *math.*, a function $Aq$ of two whole numbers $a$ and $q$, such that $Aq=1$ if $q$ is exactly divisible by $a$, and $Aq=0$ if there is a remainder. — **Circulating function**. Same as *circulator*, 3.

**circulate** (sėr'kū-lāt), *n.* [< LL. *circulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] A circulating decimal.

**circulation** (sėr-kū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *circulation* = Sp. *circulacion* = Pg. *circulação* = It. *circolazione*, < L. *circulatio(n-)*, a circular course (as of a planet), < *circulari*: see *circulate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of circulating or moving in a circle or circuit; movement in such a manner as to go forth and return to the starting-point: as, the *circulation* of the blood (see phrases below). — **2.** The act or state of being diffused or distributed; the act of passing from point to point or from person to person; diffusion: as, the *circulation* of sap in a tree; the *circulation* of money; the *circulation* of a piece of news.

The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular *circulation*. *Whewell*.

Thus the endless *circulations* of the divine charity nourish man. *Emerson*, Nature.

**3.** The extent to which a thing circulates or is diffused or distributed: as, the *circulation* of the two periodicals was about 300,000 copies. — **4.** A repetition of a series of things or events in the same order.

For the sins of war thou seest fit to deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries.
*Eikon Basilike*.

**5.** The amount of coin, notes, bills, etc., in actual use as currency: as, the *circulation* of the national banks.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation*. *Burke*.

**6.** In *chem.*, the repeated vaporization and condensation of a substance in distillation. — **7.** In *math.*, the amount of flow round a closed path or circuit; the line-integral round a closed curve of the component velocity of a fluid along the curve. — **Circulation of the blood**, the passage of the blood from the heart into the arteries, from them into the veins, and through the veins back to the heart. The blood passes from the right auricle to the right ventricle, and from the right ventricle by the pulmonary artery to the capillaries of the lungs, where it gives off carbon dioxid and takes up oxygen. From the capillaries of the lungs it returns to the heart, and flows into the left auricle through the four pulmonary veins; thence it goes to the left ventricle, and thence by the aorta to distribute itself over the body. Passing from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, it returns to the right auricle through the superior and inferior vena cava. The blood-vessels form a continuous system without visible pores; but there is continual leakage of the blood-plasma into the tissues, as well as passage of oxygen through the walls of the vessels; and while there is some reentrance of substances from the tissues into the blood, there is also provided in the lymphatic vessels a system of drains which takes up from the tissues the leakage from the blood-vessels, changed as it is by all that it has received from and given up to the tissues. These lymphatics pour their contents into the thoracic duct, which discharges into the veins at the union of the veins from the head and neck on the left side; except that the lymphatics from the right side of the head and the right arm and shoulder empty into the veins at the corresponding point on the right side. The velocity of the circulation is greatest as it leaves the heart, diminishes as it proceeds to the capillaries, and increases as it comes back to the heart again in the great veins. It is estimated as from 15 to 20 inches per second in the aorta, on the average, and in the capillaries as .02 to .03 of an inch per second. The time for the complete circuit in man is a little less than half a minute. The tension of the blood in the human aorta is probably between 5.90 and 7.87 inches of mercury above the atmospheric pressure. It diminishes continuously in the arteries, capillaries, and veins, and in the large venous trunks near the heart, as the subclavian, becomes slightly less than the atmospheric pressure, and is called *negative*. The circulation of the blood was first correctly described and fully established by Harvey (1628); but the exact way in which the blood passed from the arteries to the veins was unknown until Malpighi discovered the capillaries (1661). In the mean time the main features of the lymphatic system had been worked out by Bartholin and others. The determination of blood pressures and velocities and the functions of the vasomotor nerves has been the work almost entirely of the present century. — **Collateral circulation**, in *physiol.*, the passage of the blood from one part to another of the same system of vessels by collateral communicating channels. It is much more frequent in the veins than in the arteries.

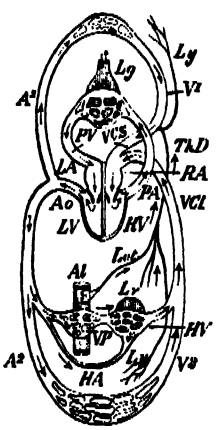



Diagram of the Human Heart and Vessels, showing the course of the Circulation, viewed from behind, so that the proper left of the observer corresponds with the left side of the heart in the diagram.

*LA*, left auricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *Ao*, aorta; *A¹*, arteries to upper part of the body; *A²*, arteries to lower part of the body; *HA*, hepatic artery, which supplies the liver with part of its blood; *V¹*, veins of the upper part of the body; *V²*, veins of the lower part of the body; *VP*, vena portæ; *HV*, hepatic vein; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *VCS*, superior vena cava; *RA*, right auricle; *RV*, right ventricle; *Pa*, pulmonary artery; *Lg*, lung; *PV*, pulmonary vein; *Lct*, lacteals; *Ly*, lymphatics; *ThD*, thoracic duct; *Al*, alimentary canal; *Lv*, liver. The arrows indicate the course of the blood, lymph, and chyle. The vessels which contain arterial blood have dark contours, while those which carry venous blood have light contours.

**circulative** (sėr'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *circulate*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Circulating; causing circulation. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**circulator** (sėr'kū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *circulator*; cf. L. *circulator*, a peddler, later a mountebank, quack, ML. a public crier, < *circulari*, collect people around one's self: see *circulate*, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which circulates: specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction. See *decimal*. — **2**†. A juggler; a mountebank; one who goes about showing tricks.

These new Gnosticks, . . . a kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of *Circulators*, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 200.

**3.** A function of two whole numbers, a variable, $q$, and a period, $a$, of the form

$$A_0 a_q + A_1 a_{q-1} + \ldots + A_{a-1} a_{q-a+1},$$

where $a_q$, etc., are circulating elements, and $A_0$, etc., are numerical coefficients. Also called *circulating function*. — **Prime circulator**, a circulator whose numerical coefficients satisfy the following equations for every value of $b$ which exactly divides the period $a$:

$$A_0 + A_b + \ldots + A_{a-b} = 0$$
$$A_1 + A_{b+1} + \ldots + A_{a-b+1} = 0$$
$$A_2 + A_{b+2} + \ldots + A_{a-b+2} = 0, \text{ etc.}$$

**circulatorious**† (sėr'kū-lā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *circulatorius*: see *circulatory*.] Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house.

*Circulatorious* jugglers. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xx.

**circulatory** (sėr'kū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circulatoire* = Sp. Pg. *circulatorio* = It. *circolatorio*, circulatory, < L. *circulatorius* (which, however, has only the special sense of 'relating to a mountebank'), < *circulator*: see *circulator*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving over or through a circuit.

Borde's *circulatory* peregrinations, in the quality of a quack doctor. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 76.

**2.** Pertaining to circulation, as of the blood: as, the *circulatory* vessels.

In the *circulatory* system [of the blood], pressure has doubtless played an important part.
*E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 355.

Warming should not be continued after the *circulatory* action [of the air] has commenced.
*J. Constantine*, Pract. Ventilation, p. 29.

**Circulatory letter**†, a circular letter or circular. *Johnson*.

**II.**† *n.*; pl. *circulatorics* (-riz). In *old chem.*, a glass vessel in which a fluid was submitted to the process of circulation. Several kinds were in use, but the two chiefly used were called the *pelican* or *blind alembic* and the *diota*.
*E. Phillips*, 1706.

**circulet**† (sėr'kū-let), *n.* [< L. *circulus* (see *circle*) + dim. *-et*.] A circlet. *Spenser*.

**circuli**, *n.* Plural of *circulus*.

**circuline**† (sėr'kū-lin), *a.* [< L. *circulus* (see *circle*) + *-ine*[1].] Moving in a circle; circular; circulatory.

With motion *circuline*
Let turn about.
*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 33.

**circulus** (sėr'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *circuli* (-lī). [L. (ML., NL.): see *circle*.] **1.** A circle. Specifically — **2.** A time-signature in early music. In the form of a complete circle, it denoted triple time; in that of an arc only, duple time. **3**†. A glass-makers' tool for cutting off the necks of glass vessels. *E. Phillips*, 1706. — **4.** In *anat.*, a circle; a ring: especially applied to vascular structures. — **5.** The head-band of a miter. Since miters in the middle ages were commonly made of stuff, either embroidered or plain, and not stiffened in any other way than by a lining of buckram or similar material, the circulus was an important feature; in very rich miters it becomes the auriphrigium. — **Circulus articuli vasculosus**, the vascular circle of a joint; the vascular border of the synovial membrane about an articular cartilage. — **Circulus cephalicus** (cephalic circle), in *ichth.*, the arterial circle formed beneath the base of the skull.

The anterior branchial vein gives off, at its dorsal termination, a considerable carotid trunk, which passes forward under the base of the skull; and this is united with its fellow by a transverse branch — so that a complete arterial circle, the *circulus cephalicus*, is formed.
*Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

**Circulus in arguendo**. Same as *argument in a circle*. See *circle*, *n.*, 10. — **Circulus in definiendo**. Same as *circle in definition* (which see, under *circle*). — **Circulus major, circulus minor**, the greater and lesser vascular rings around the pupil of the eye. — **Circulus tonsillaris**, a plexus of small branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve over the tonsil. — **Circulus venosus**, a venous vascular ring around the base of the nipple of the mammary gland. — **Circulus Willisii**, the circle of Willis (which see, under *circle*).

**circum-**. [= F. *circom-*, *circon-*, *circum-* = Sp. *circun-*, *circum-* = Pg. *circum-* = It. *circon-*, *circo-*, *circun-*, *circu-*, *circum-*, *circom-*, < L. *circum-*, before a vowel usually *circu-*, combining form of *circum*, adv. and prep., around, about, orig. acc. of *circus*, a circle, ring: see *circus* and *circle*. Cf. G. *rings*, around (< *ring* = E. *ring*[1]), and E. *around*, *round*[2], *adv.* and *prep.*] A pre-

fix of Latin origin, meaning 'round about,' 'in a circle,' 'on all sides': frequent in compounds taken from the Latin, or formed in English or other modern tongues. Many such compounds are merely occasional. Only the principal ones are entered in this dictionary.

**circumaggeration**† (sėr-kum-aj-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **circumaggeratio(n-)*, < *circumaggerare*, pp. *circumaggeratus*, heap up around, < *circum*, around, + *aggerare*, heap, < *agger*, heap: see *agger*.] A heaping up round about.

**circumagitate** (sėr-kum-aj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *agitate*.] To agitate or move about on all sides or in all directions. [Rare.]

God hath . . . given to every one of his appointed officers a portion of the fiery matter to *circumagitate* and roll. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, iii. 177 (Ord MS.).

**circumagitation** (sėr-kum-aj-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *circumagitate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumagitating; the state or condition of being circumagitated. [Rare.]

A visible *circumagitation* of a white snowy substance. *Gregory*, Econ. of Nature, i. 139 (Ord MS.).

**circumambagious** (sėr"kum-am-bā'jus), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *ambages*: see *ambage*.] Indirect; not going straight to the point; roundabout. *Southey*. [Rare.]

**circumambiency** (sėr-kum-am'bi-en-si), *n.* [< *circumambient*: see *-ency*.] The state or quality of being circumambient; the act of surrounding or encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto . . . the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**circumambient** (sėr-kum-am'bi-ent), *a.* [< *circum-* + *ambient*. Cf. It. *circumambiente*.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the pronotum when the anterior angles are elongated in curved processes which form a circle above the head, overlapping in front.

The *circumambient* air. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 28.

The *circumambient* heaven. *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iii.

**circumambulate** (sėr-kum-am'bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumambulated*, ppr. *circumambulating*. [< LL. *circumambulatus*, pp. of *circumambulare*, walk around, < L. *circum*, around, + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To walk round or about.

Persons that *circumambulated* with their box and needles. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

**II.** *trans.* To go round; search through.

Why should he *circumambulate* the vocabulary for another couplet? *Seward*, Letters, I. 345.

**circumambulation** (sėr-kum-am-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *circumambulate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumambulating or walking round or about.

A perambulation and *circumambulation* of the terraqueous Globe. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 103.

Passing into the mosque, he should repair to the "Black Stone," touch it with his right hand, kiss it, and commence his *circumambulation*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 407.

**circumambulator** (sėr-kum-am'bū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *circumambulate* + *-or*.] One who circumambulates or walks about.

Still he was determined to obtain the palm of being the first *circumambulator* of the earth. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 102.

**circumanal** (sėr-kum-ā'nal), *a.* [< L. *circum*, about, + *anus*, anus, + *-al*.] Situated about the anus; periproctous.

**circumarea** (sėr-kum-ā'rē-ą), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *area*, area.] In *math.*, the area of a circumscribed circle.

**circumbendibus** (sėr-kum-ben'di-bus), *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + E. *bend*[1], jocularly treated as if it were Latin, and put in the form of a dative or ablative plural (case-suffix *-ibus*).] A roundabout way; a circumlocution. [Jocose.]

The periphrasis, which the moderns call the *circumbendibus*. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

I then introduced them to the gibbet on Heavy-Tree Heath; and from that, with a *circumbendibus*, I fairly lodged them in the horse-pond at the bottom of the garden. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

If you have no foundation of knowledge, or habit of thought, to work upon, what chance have you of persuading a hungry man that a capitalist is not a thief "with a *circumbendibus*"? *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 37.

**Circumcellion** (sėr-kum-sel'iọn), *n.*; pl. *Circumcellions*, *Circumcelliones* (-iọnz, -sel-i-ō'nēz). [= F. *Circoncellion*, < LL. *Circumcellio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *cella*, cell; also called in ML. *Circellio(n-)*, *Circillio(n-)*, as if directly < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus* (> ML. *Circulio*), a circle: see *circle* and *circulus*.] 1. One of a party of Donatists in northern Africa, chiefly peasants, in the fourth and fifth centuries: so called because they wandered about in bands from place to place. They persistently courted death, wantonly insulting pagans and challenging all they met to kill them, looking upon such a death as a martyrdom. They supported themselves by plunder, and committed so many acts of violence, aggravated by their religious differences from the orthodox, that soldiery often had to be employed against them. They were not entirely extinct till about the close of the fifth century.

If I take this ring with me, some of Heraclian's *Circumcellions* will assuredly knock my brains out for the sake of it. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, viii.

2. In the fourth and succeeding centuries, in various places, a vagabond monk, acknowledging no regularly constituted ecclesiastical authority.

**circumcenter** (sėr'kum-sen"tėr), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *centrum*, center.] In *math.*, the center of a circumscribed circle. Thus, the circumcenter of a triangle is the center of the circle circumscribed about it.

**circumcentral** (sėr-kum-sen'tral), *a.* [As *circumcenter* + *-al*.] In *math.*: (*a*) Situated about or directed toward a common center. (*b*) Related to the center of a circumscribed circle.

**circumcidet** (sėr'kum-sīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *circumciden*, *-siden* (Wyclif), = Pr. *circumcir* = F. *circoncire* = Sp. *circuncidar* = Pg. *circumcidar* = It. *circoncidere*, < L. *circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] To circumcise.

There was oure Lord *circumcyded*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

**circumcinct**†, *a.* [< L. *circumcinctus*, pp. of *circumcingere*, gird around, < *circum*, around, + *cingere*, gird.] Girt about. *Coles*, 1717.

**circumcircle** (sėr'kum-sėr"kl), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *circulus*, circle.] In *math.*, a circumscribed circle.

**circumcise** (sėr'kum-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumcised*, ppr. *circumcising*. [< ME. *circumcisen*, *-sisen*, < L. *circumcisus*, pp. of *circumcidere* (> E. *circumcide*), cut around, cut off, < *circum*, around, + *cædere*, cut.] Literally, to cut round about; specifically, to perform the act or rite of circumcision on: as, to *circumcise* a child; also occasionally in Scripture, metaphorically, to purify from sin.

Kest askes [ashes] on thaire [fig-trees'] *circumcised* roote. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.

*Circumcise* yourselves to the Lord, and take away the foreskins of your heart, ye men of Judah and inhabitants of Jerusalem. Jer. iv. 4.

In whom also ye are *circumcised* with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ. Col. ii. 11.

**circumcised** (sėr'kum-sīzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumcise*, *v.*] 1. Having been subjected to the rite or operation of circumcision; by extension, Jewish.—2. In *lichenology*, divided from the thallus by a distinct fissure: applied to an apothecium.

**circumciser** (sėr'kum-sī-zėr), *n.* One who performs circumcision.

Having gained a competent skill and experience, they set up for *circumcisers*. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 61.

**circumcision** (sėr-kum-sizh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *circumcisioun*, *-cisiun*, *-sicion* = F. *circoncision* = Pr. *circumcisio* = Sp. *circuncision* = Pg. *circumcisão* = It. *circoncisione*, < LL. *circumcisio(n-)*, < L. *circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] 1. The act of circumcising, or cutting off the foreskin or prepuce of males, or the performance of an analogous operation on females, as a religious rite, or in accordance with a custom founded on belief in the prophylactic value of the operation. The circumcision of males is recorded in the Old Testament as divinely enjoined on Abraham and his descendants, and is required by the Mosaic law. It is still practised among the Jews, the Christians of Abyssinia, the Mohammedans, and a number of semi-barbarous tribes.

A race . . .
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 425.

2. As metaphorically used in Scripture, spiritual purification.

He is a Jew, which is one inwardly; and *circumcision* is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God. Rom. ii. 29.

3. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches, a festival observed on the octave of Christmas day (that is, the first day of January), in honor of the circumcision of Christ.—**The circumcision**, in the Scriptures: (*a*) The Hebrew nation.

They that were of *the circumcision* contended with him [Peter]. Acts xi. 2.

(*b*) Those spiritually purified and elevated.

We are *the circumcision*, which worship God in the spirit, . . . and have no confidence in the flesh. Phil. iii. 3.

**circumclusion**† (sėr-kum-klō'zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumclusio(n-)*, < *circumcludere*, pp. *circumclusus*, inclose on all sides, < *circum*, around, + *claudere*, *cludere*, close: see *close*[1].] The act of inclosing on all sides.

**circumcone** (sėr'kum-kōn), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *conus*, a cone.] In *math.*, a surface, the locus of tangents through a fixed point to a given surface. The locus is said to be a circumcone of the latter surface.

**circumconic** (sėr-kum-kon'ik), *n.* [< *circum-* + *conic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing conic.

**circumcubic** (sėr-kum-kū'bik), *n.* [< *circum-* + *cubic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing cubic.

**circumcursation**† (sėr"kum-kėr-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumcursatio(n-)*, < *circumcursare*, pp. *circumcursatus*, run about, < *circum*, about, + *cursare*, freq. of *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *course*.] 1. The act of running about.—2. Rambling language. [Rare.]

The address . . . was but a factious *circumcursation*. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

**circumdatet**, *v. t.* [< L. *circumdatus*, pp. of *circumdare*, put around, surround, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put: see *date*[1].] To compass about. *Coles*, 1717.

**circumdatet**, *a.* [= It. *circondato*, < L. *circumdatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Surrounded.

O pleasaunt olyne with grace *circundate*!
O lemyng lawmpe, in light passyng nature!
How greately is thy name glorificate!
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

**circumdenudation** (sėr-kum-dē-nū-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *circum-* + *denudation*.] In *geol.*, erosion of such a character that isolated hills are left as the result of the denuding or erosive action. Such eminences usually owe their origin to the fact that the material of which they are composed is harder and better able to withstand the action of the weather than that of the strata by which they were originally surrounded. [Little used.]

**circumduce** (sėr-kum-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumduced*, ppr. *circumducing*. [< L. *circumducere*: see *circumduct*.] In *Scots law*, same as *circumduct*, 4.

**circumduct** (sėr-kum-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumductus*, pp. of *circumducere*, lead around, < *circum*, around, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] 1. To lead around or about. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, to move (a limb) around an imaginary axis in such manner that it describes a conical figure, the distal extremity moving in a circle while the proximal extremity is fixed.

A limb is . . . *circumducted* when it is made to describe a conical surface by rotation round an imaginary axis. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 216.

3. In *old Eng. law*, to contravene; nullify. *Ayliffe*.—4. In *Scots law*, to declare (the term for leading a proof) elapsed: as, the judge *circumducted* the term. Also *circumduce*.

**circumduction** (sėr-kum-duk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonduction*, now *circumduction*, < L. *circumductio(n-)*, < *circumducere*, lead around: see *circumduct*.] 1. A leading about. [Rare.]

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

2. In *anat.*, the act of circumducting a limb. See *circumduct*, 2.—3. In *old Eng. law*, an annulling; cancelation. *Ayliffe*.—**Circumduction of the term**, in *Scots law*, the sentence of a judge, declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing some other judicial act, and precluding the party from bringing forward any further evidence.

**circumductory** (sėr-kum-duk'tọ-ri), *a.* [< *circumduct* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to circumduction: as, *circumductory* movements of the arm.

**circumesophageal** (ser-kum-ē-sō-fā'jē-ąl), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + NL. *œsophagus*, esophagus, + *-al*.] Surrounding the esophagus. Also spelled *circumœsophageal*.

The *circum-œsophageal* commissures prove that the ventral ganglia have become more dorsal in position. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 349.

**Circumesophageal nerves**, those nerves which surround the gullet in many invertebrates, entering into the composition of the esophageal ring.—**Circumesophageal plate**, in holothurians, as the genus *Synapta*, one of the numerous calcareous pieces which form a hard ring around the gullet, into some of which the longitudinal muscles of the perisome are inserted, and through notches or perforations of which pass the ambulacral nerves from the circumesophageal ring. See cut under *Synapta*.—**Circumesophageal ring**, the nervous collar, composed of certain ganglia and their commissures, which surrounds the gullet of many invertebrates, as mollusks, arthropods, etc. Often called simply *esophageal ring*.

**circumfert** (sėr-kum-fėr'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumferre*, bear around: see *circumferent*.] To limit; keep within bounds.

In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are *circumferred* to nature, or are reflected or reverted upon himself. *Bacon.*

**circumference** (sėr-kum'fę-rens), *n.* [< ME. *circumference*, < OF. *circonference*, F. *circonférence* = Pr. *circumferensa* = Sp. *circunferencia* = Pg. *circumferencia* = It. *circonferenza*, < LL. *circumferentia*, circumference, < L. *circumferen(t-)s*, surrounding: see *circumferent*. Cf. *periphery*.] 1. The line that bounds a circle; by extension, the bounding line of any regular plane curvilinear figure; a periphery: as, the *circumference* of a circle or an ellipse. The circumference of a sphere is that of a great circle of the sphere.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. *Newton*, Opticks.

Hence—2. Loosely, any bounding line: as, the *circumference* of a city.—3. The space included in a circle; anything circular in form. [Rare.]

His ponderous shield . . .
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 286.

4†. A going about; circumlocution. [Rare.]

Come, we spend time in a vain *circumference*.
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 3.

**circumference**† (sėr-kum'fę-rens), *v. t.* [< *circumference*, *n.*] To include in a circular or spherical space.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included onely in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

**circumferent** (sėr-kum'fę-rent), *a.* [< L. *circumferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumferre*, carry or move around, < *circum*, around, + *ferre* = Gr. *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Surrounding; encircling; specifically, of or pertaining to a circumference.

This is soft and pliant to your arm
In a *circumferent* flexure.
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

The round year
In her *circumferent* arms will fold us all.
*Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis, 1nd.

To bring out the general perfectness of the great curve and *circumferent* stateliness of the whole tree.
*Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 196.

**circumferential** (sėr-kum-fę-ren'shal), *a.* [= Sp. *circunferencial* = It. *circonferenziale*, < ML. **circumferentialis* (in neut. *circumferentiale*, circumference; cf. *circumferentialiter*, adv.), < LL. *circumferentia*, circumference: see *circumference*, *n.*] 1. Relating or pertaining to the circumference; situated in the circumference; surrounding.

In many Compositæ and Umbelliferæ, and in some other plants, the *circumferential* flowers have their corollas much more developed than those of the centre.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 129.

The spaces between the rays are in great part filled up by the *circumferential* network.
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 502.

A *circumferential* velocity of 24 feet per minute.
*Sci. Amer.*, LIV. 22.

2. Indirect; circuitous.

He preferred death in a direct line before a *circumferential* passage thereunto. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 406.

**Circumferential cartilage.** See *cartilage*.

**circumferentially** (sėr-kum-fę-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a circumferential manner; around, in, or as regards the circumference.

In some of the earlier patterns of Siemens' machines the cores of the drum are of wood, overspun with iron wire *circumferentially* before receiving the longitudinal windings. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 134.

*Circumferentially* corrugated wrought iron and steel tubes. *London Engineer*, Dec. 31, 1886.

**circumferentor** (sėr-kum-fę-ren'tor), *n.* [Irreg. < *circumferent* + *-or*.] 1. An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a graduated brass circle and an index, all of one piece, and carrying a magnetic needle suspended above the center of the circle. The index being directed to an object, the angle which it makes with the magnetic meridian is noted. The index is then directed to the second object, and the angle it makes with the same meridian observed in like manner. The difference or sum (as the case may be) of the two observed angles gives the angle between the two objects. *Brande and Cox.* Also called *circumventor* and *land-compass*.

2. A device for measuring the length of the tire of a wheel, consisting of a wheel of known circumference, which is rolled over the tire.

**circumflant**† (sėr'kum-flant), *a.* [< L. *circumflan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumflare*, blow around, < *circum*, around, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Blowing around: as, "*circumflant* air," *Evelyn*.

**circumflect** (sėr-kum-flekt'), *v. t.* [= It. *circonflettere*, < L. *circumflectere*, bend around, < *circum*, around, + *flectere*, bend: see *flexion*.] 1. To bend around.—2. To place the circumflex accent on; circumflex.

**circumflection, circumflexion** (sėr-kum-flek'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *circumflexão* = It. *circonflessione*, < LL. *circumflexio(n-)*, < L. *circumflectere*, pp. *circumflexus*, bend around: see *circumflect*.] 1. The act of circumflecting. (*a*) The act of bending into a curved form, or of bending around something else. (*b*) The act of marking with the circumflex accent.

2. A turning; a winding about; a circuity.

To go by his power and omniscience, is a far quicker way than by the *circumflections* of Nature and second causes. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 33.

**circumflex** (sėr'kum-fleks), *a.* and *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *circumflex* = F. *circonflexe* = Pr. *circumflec* = Sp. *circunflejo* = Pg. *circumflexo* = It. *circonflesso*, < L. *circumflexus*, bent round, pp. of *circumflectere*: see *circumflect*.] I. *a.* 1†. Moved or turned round. *Swift.* [Rare.]—2. Curved; winding about: used in anatomy in the specific description of several parts. See below.—3. Pronounced with or indicating the tone called circumflex.—4. Marked with the accentual sign designating such pronunciation.—**Circumflex artery.** (*a*) Of the arm, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the axillary artery, which wind round the neck of the humerus. (*b*) Of the thigh, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the profunda femoris artery, supplying muscles of the thigh.—**Circumflex iliac artery.** See *iliac*[1].—**Circumflex muscle of the palate.** Same as *circumflexus*, (*a*).—**Circumflex nerve**, the axillary nerve, a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, arising in common with the musculospiral nerve, supplying muscles and other parts about the shoulder.

II. *n.* 1. A certain accent or tone of voice in the utterance of a syllable, consisting in a higher or acute tone followed by a lower or grave tone within the same syllable. This tone is recognized as belonging to certain syllables in Greek, in Latin, and in Sanskrit; in the first two languages it is limited to long vowels.

2. The sign used to mark a vowel so accented. It is theoretically made by combining the sign for acute tone and that for grave, and has various forms, as ^, or ⌢, or ⌣.

3. The same mark (^, ⌢, ~) used as the sign of a long vowel in certain languages, and as a diacritical mark in phonetic notation.—4. In *elocution*, a combined rising and falling or falling and rising inflection on a word or syllable, to express surprise, mockery, etc.

**circumflex** (sėr'kum-fleks), *v. t.* [< *circumflex*, *n.*] 1. To pronounce with the accent or intonation called the circumflex.—2. To mark or designate with the sign of such accentuation.

**circumflexion**, *n.* See *circumflection*.

**circumflexus** (sėr-kum-flek'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circumflexus*, bent around: see *circumflex*, *a.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) The tensor palati, a muscle of the palate which serves to stretch it; the circumflex muscle of the palate. (*b*) The circumflex nerve (which see, under *circumflex*).

**circumfluence** (sėr-kum'flö-ens), *n.* [< *circumfluent* (see *-ence*); = Pg. *circumfluencia* = It. *circonfluenza*.] A flowing around on all sides; an inclosure as by water.

**circumfluent** (sėr-kum'flö-ent), *a.* [= Pg. *circumfluente*, < L. *circumfluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumfluere*, flow around, < *circum*, around, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing around; surrounding as a fluid.

**circumfluous** (sėr-kum'flö-us), *a.* [< L. *circumfluus*, flowing around, < *circumfluere*, flow around: see *circumfluent*.] Flowing around; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.

Built on *circumfluous* waters calm.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 270.

**circumflux** (sėr'kum-fluks), *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *flux*: see *flux*.] In *elect.*, the product of the total number of conductor-turns on the armature of a dynamo or motor into a current carried by it. *Standard Elect. Dict.*

**circumforanean** (sėr'kum-fō-rā'nē-an), *a.* Same as *circumforaneous*.

**circumforaneous** (sėr'kum-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. *circumforaneo*, < L. *circumforaneus*, about the market-place, < *circum*, about, + *forum*, market-place: see *forum*.] Going about, as from market-place to market-place; walking or wandering from house to house; vagrant; vagabond.

Not borrowed from *circumforaneous* rogues and gipsies.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 58.

**circumfulgent** (sėr-kum-ful'jent), *a.* [< L. *circumfulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumfulgere* (> It. *circonfulgere*), shine around, < *circum*, around, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent*.] Shining around; shining widely.

**circumfuse** (sėr-kum-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumfused*, ppr. *circumfusing*. [< L. *circumfusus*, pp. of *circumfundere*, < *circum*, around, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] To pour around; spread about; suffuse.

Appeared a face all *circumfused* with light.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

Even forms and substances are *circumfused*
By that transparent veil [poesy] with light divine.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, v.

**circumfusile** (sėr-kum-fū'zil), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *fusilis*, fusile. Cf. *circumfuse*.] Capable of being poured or spread around. [Rare.]

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold.
*Pope*, Odyssey, iii. 541.

**circumfusion** (sėr-kum-fū'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *circumfusio(n-)*, < L. *circumfundere*: see *circumfuse*.] The act of circumfusing, or pouring or spreading around; the state of being poured around. *Swift.*

**circumgestation**† (sėr'kum-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **circumgestatio(n-)*, < *circumgestare*, pp. *circumgestatus*, carry around, < *circum*, around, + *gestare*, freq. of *gerere*, carry.] The act of carrying around or about.

*Circumgestation* of the eucharist.
*Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, i. § 11.

**circumgyrate** (sėr-kum-jī'rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumgyrated*, ppr. *circumgyrating*. [< ML. *circumgyratus*, pp. of *circumgyrare*, *-girare*, turn around: see *circumgyre*, and cf. *gyrate*.] I. *trans.* To cause to roll or turn round.

Vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together.
*Ray*, Works of Creation.

II. *intrans.* To roll or turn round; revolve.

**circumgyration** (sėr'kum-ji-rā'shon), *n.* [< *circumgyrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumgyrating; rolling or revolving.

The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and *circumgyration*. *Howell*, Foreign Travel, p. 11.

**circumgyratory** (sėr-kum-ji'ra-tō-ri), *a.* [< *circumgyrate* + *-ory*.] Revolving; rotatory; turning over and over.

That functionary, however, had not failed, during his *circumgyratory* movements, to bestow a thought upon the important object of securing the epistle. *Poe*, Tales, I. 5.

**circumgyre**† (sėr-kum-jīr'), *v. i.* [< ML. *circumgyrare*, *-girare*, < L. *circum*, around, + *gyrare*, turn around: see *gyre*, *v.*, and cf. *circumgyrate*.] To circumgyrate; move circuitously.

A sweet river, which after 20 miles *circumgyring*, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean.
*Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 43.

**circumincession** (sėr'kum-in-sesh'on), *n.* [< ML. *circumincessio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *incessus*, a going, a walking, < *incedere*, pp. *incessus*, go unto or against, < *in*, unto, + *cedere*, go: see *cession*, and cf. *incession*.] In *theol.*, the reciprocal existence in one another of the three persons in the Godhead.

A callow student of theology confesses that he is fairly gravelled by the hypostatic *circumincession*.
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 38.

**circuminsular** (sėr-kum-in'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *insula*, island (see *isle*[1]), + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding an island; specifically, in *anat.*, surrounding the so-called island of Reil in the brain.

**circumition**† (sėr-kum-ish'on), *n.* [< L. *circumitio(n-)*, *circuitio(n-)*, a going around: see *circuition*.] A going about; the act of going round. *Bailey.*

**circumjacence, circumjacency** (sėr-kum-jā'sens, -sen-si), *n.* [< *circumjacent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] 1. The state or condition of being circumjacent.—2. That which is circumjacent.

All the mongrel curs of the *circumjacencies* yelp, yelp, yelp, at their heels. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 16.

**circumjacent** (sėr-kum-jā'sent), *a.* [= F. *circonjacent* = Pg. *circumjacente*, < L. *circumjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumjacere*, lie around, < *circum*, around, + *jacere*, lie.] Lying about; bordering on every side.

We had an entire prospect of ye whole citty, which lyes in shape of a theatre upon the sea brinke, with all the *circumjacent* islands. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

The Euxine . . . made dreadful havoc on the *circumjacent* coasts.
*A. Drummond*, Travels through Germany, p. 132.

A large extent of *circumjacent* country . . . was annexed to each city. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

**circumjovial** (sėr-kum-jō'vi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter* (see *Jove*, *jovial*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* Surrounding or moving about the planet Jupiter.

II. *n.* One of the planet Jupiter's moons or satellites. *Derham.*

**circumligation**† (sėr'kum-li-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **circumligatio(n-)*, < *circumligare*, pp. *circumligatus*, bind around, < *circum*, around, + *ligare*, bind.] 1. A binding or tying about. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—2. The bond with which anything is encompassed. *Johnson.*

**circumlition** (sėr-kum-lish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *circumlitio(n-)*, a smearing over, < *circumlinere*, pp. *circumlitus*, smear, stick, or spread all over, < *circum*, around, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*.] In *classical antiq.*, the practice and method of tinting as applied to the surface of marble statues. See *encaustic* and *polychromy*.

**circumlittoral** (sėr-kum-lit′ō-rạl), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *litus* (*litor-*), shore, adj. *litoralis* (incorrectly *littus*, *littoralis*): see *littoral*.] Adjacent to the shore-line; extending along the shore: specifically applied to one of the zones into which some naturalists have divided the sea-bottom according to the depth of water covering each. In regard to depth the circumlittoral is the fourth zone, reckoning from the deepest or abyssal.

**circumlocution** (sėr′kum-lō-kū′shọn), *n.* [= OF. *circonloquution*, F. *circonlocution* = Pr. *circumlocutio* = Sp. *circunlocucion* = Pg. *circumlocução* = It. *circonlocuzione*, < L. *circumlocutio(n-)* (tr. Gr. *περίφρασις*, periphrasis), < (LL.) *circumloqui*, speak roundabout, use circumlocution, < *circum*, around, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] A roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement; particularly, a studied indirectness or evasiveness of language in speaking or writing.

A maker [of verses] will seeme to vse *circumlocution* to set forth any thing pleasantly and figuratiuely, yet no lesse plaine to a ripe reader, then if it were named expresly. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 162.

I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift*.

The *circumlocutions* which are substituted for technical phrases are clear, neat, and exact. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

**Circumlocution Office**, a name used by Dickens in "Little Dorrit" as that of a department of government, to ridicule roundabout official methods and the resulting delays. The Circumlocution Office is there said to be the chief of "public departments, in the art of perceiving how not to do it." Hence the phrase (with or without capitals) is often applied to official methods that seem indirect or unnecessarily slow. = **Syn.** *Periphrasis*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

**circumlocutional** (sėr′kum-lō-kū′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *circumlocution* + *-al*.] Characterized by circumlocution; circuitous or indirect in language; periphrastic.

**circumlocutionary** (sėr′kum-lō-kū′shọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ary*.] Circumlocutional; roundabout; periphrastic.

The fashionable rhetoric of philosophical liberalism is as incomprehensible to him [the Russian peasant] as the flowery *circumlocutionary* style of an Oriental scribe would be to a keen city merchant. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 500.

*Circumlocutionary* euphemisms for things which, though natural, are rarely named. *T. Inman*, Symbolism, Int., p. xiii.

**circumlocutionist** (sėr′kum-lō-kū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ist*.] One who uses circumlocution; a roundabout, indirect, or evasive talker. *Gentleman's Magazine*. [Rare.]

**circumlocutionize** (sėr″kum-lō-kū′shọn-īz), *v. i.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ize*.] To use circumlocution. [Rare.]

If we want to say, "It was clearly meant as an insult, but he didn't choose to relever it," we must *circumlocutionize* with four extra words — "to take any notice of it," or at least with two — "to take it up." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 450.

**circumlocutory** (sėr-kum-lok′ū-tọ-ri), *a.* [As *circumlocut(ion)* + *-ory*.] Exhibiting circumlocution; periphrastic.

A diffused and *circumlocutory* manner of expressing a common idea. *Martinus Scriblerus*.

**circummeridian** (sėr″kum-mē-rid′i-ạn), *a.* [< *circum-* + *meridian*.] Situated near or about the meridian; relating to what is near the meridian.

On the 23d [of October, 1871], *circum-meridian* observations of Jupiter were made. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp. (1876), p. 168.

**circummigration** (sėr″kum-mī-grā′shọn), *n.* [< *circum-* + *migration*.] The act of wandering about; migration from place to place. [Rare.]

Till in their ever-widening progress, and round of unconscious *circummigration*, they distribute the seeds of harmony over half a parish. *Lamb*, Elia.

**circummure** (sėr-kum-mūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circummured*, ppr. *circummuring*. [< L. *circum*, around, + LL. *murare*, pp. *muratus*, wall: see *mure*, *v.* Cf. Pg. *circummurado*, pp.] To wall about; encompass with a wall. [Rare.]

He hath a garden *circummur'd* with brick. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

**circumnavigable** (sėr-kum-nav′i-gạ-bl), *a.* [< *circumnavigate*, after *navigable*. Cf. Pg. *circumnavegavel*.] Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round: as, the earth is *circumnavigable*.

**circumnavigate** (sėr-kum-nav′i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumnavigated*, ppr. *circumnavigating*. [< L. *circumnavigatus*, pp. of *circumnavigare* (> Pg. *circumnavegar*), sail around, < *circum*, around, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] To sail round; pass round by water: as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

Having *circumnavigated* the whole earth. *Fuller*, Worthies, Suffolk.

**circumnavigation** (sėr-kum-nav-i-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonnavigation*, now *circumnavigation*, = Sp. *circunnavigacion* = Pg. *circumnavegação* = It. *circonnavigazione*, < NL. **circumnavigatio(n-)*, < L. *circumnavigare*, circumnavigate: see *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round the earth, or any body of land or water.

**circumnavigator** (sėr-kum-nav′i-gā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *circumnavegador*, < NL. **circumnavigator*: see *circumnavigate*, and cf. *navigator*.] One who circumnavigates or sails round a body of land or water: generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe.

Magellan's honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake. *Guthrie*, Gram. of Geog.

**circumnuclear** (sėr-kum-nū′klē-ạr), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *nucleus*, a nut, kernel (nucleus), + *-ar*3.] Surrounding a nucleus.

The independent expulsion of a more or less considerable mass of *circumnuclear* protoplasm. *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 594.

**circumnutate** (sėr-kum-nū′tāt), *v. i.*; prot. and pp. *circumnutated*, ppr. *circumnutating*. [< L. *circum*, around, + *nutatus*, pp. of *nutare*, nod, freq. of **nuere*, nod: see *nutant*.] To nod or turn about; specifically, in *bot.*, to move about in a more or less circular or elliptical path: said of the apex of a stem and of other organs of a plant. See *circumnutation*.

It will be shown that apparently every growing part of every plant is continually *circumnutating*, though often on a small scale. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 3.

**circumnutation** (sėr″kum-nū-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *circumnutate*: see *-ation*.] A nodding or inclining round about; specifically, in *bot.*, the continuous motion of some part of a plant, as the apex of the stem, a tendril, etc., in which it describes irregular elliptical or circular figures. While describing such figures, the apex often travels in a zigzag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles of motion.

On the whole, we may at present conclude that increased growth first on one side, and then on the other, is a secondary effect, and that the increased turgescence of the cells, together with the extensibility of their walls, is the primary cause of the movement of *circumnutation*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 2.

**circumocular** (sėr-kum-ok′ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *circum*, about, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*2.] Surrounding the eye; orbital: as, *circumocular* prominence.

**circumœsophageal**, *a.* See *circumesophageal*.

**circumoral** (sėr-kum-ō′rạl), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al*.] Surrounding the mouth; situated about the mouth.

In the Crinoïda the *circumoral* suckers acquire the function of tentacles. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 200.

**Circumoral ambulacral vessel.** See *ambulacral*.

**circumparallelogram** (sėr-kum-par-ạ-lel′ō-gram), *n.* [< *circum-* + *parallelogram*.] In *math.*, a circumscribed parallelogram.

**circumpentagon** (sėr-kum-pen′tạ-gon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *pentagon*.] A circumscribed pentagon.

**circumplexion**† (sėr-kum-plek′shọn), *n.* [< L. *circumplexus*, pp. of *circumplectere*, dep. *circumplecti*, clasp around, < *circum*, around, + *plectere*, *plecti*, bend, turn: see *plexus*.] 1. A folding round.—2. Something folded or twined about; a cincture; a girdle.

It was after his fall that he [man] made himself a fig-leaf *circumplexion*. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 53.

3. An entangling circumstance; a complication; an embarrassing surrounding.

*Circumplexions* and environments. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 827.

**circumplication** (sėr′kum-pli-kā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumplicatio(n-)*, < *circumplicare*, pp. *circumplicatus*, wind or fold around, < *circum*, around, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*, and cf. *complication*.] A folding, rolling, or winding about; the state of being inwrapped. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

**circumpolar** (sėr-kum-pō′lạr), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *polus*, pole: see *pole*2, *polar*.] Surrounding one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens: as, a *circumpolar* sea; *circumpolar* stars.

The moon to-morrow will be for twelve hours above the horizon, and so nearly *circumpolar* afterward as to justify me in the attempt to reach the Esquimaux hunting-ground about Cape Alexander. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 448.

**Circumpolar star**, a star near the pole; a star which revolves round the pole without setting.

**circumpolygon** (sėr-kum-pol′i-gon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *polygon*.] A circumscribed polygon.

**circumposition** (sėr′kum-pō-zish′ọn), *n.* [< LL. *circumpositio(n-)*, < L. *circumponere*, pp. *circumpositum*, set or place around, < *circum*, around, + *ponere*, place: see *position*.] The act of placing round about; the state of being so placed.

When a plant is too high or its habit does not conveniently admit of its being layered, it may often be increased by what is called *circumposition*, the soil being carried up to the branch operated on. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 235.

**circumpressure** (sėr-kum-presh′ụr), *n.* [< *circum-* + *pressure*.] Pressure on all sides. [Rare.]

**circumradius** (sėr-kum-rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *circumradii* (-ī). [< *circum-* + *radius*.] In *math.*, the radius of a circumscribed circle.

**circumrasion**† (sėr-kum-rā′zhọn), *n.* [< L. *circumrasio(n-)*, < *circumradere*, pp. *circumrasus*, scrape around, < *circum*, around, + *radere*, shave, scrape: see *rase*.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

**circumrenal** (sėr-kum-rē′nal), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *ren* (only in pl. *renes*), kidney, + *-al*: see *reins* and *renal*.] Situated near or lying about the kidneys; perinephric.

**circumrotary** (sėr-kum-rō′tạ-ri), *a.* [< *circum-* + *rotary*. Cf. *circumrotate*.] Turning, rolling, or whirling about. Also *circumrotatory*.

**circumrotate** (sėr-kum-rō′tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *circumrotatus*, pp. of *circumrotare*, turn round in a circle, < *circum*, around, + *rotare*, turn round: see *rotate*.] To revolve or rotate.

**circumrotation** (sėr′kum-rō-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *circumrotate*: see *-ation*.] 1. The act of rotating or revolving, as a wheel or a planet; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.—2. A single rotation of a rotating body. *Johnson*.

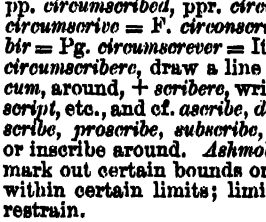
**circumrotatory** (sėr-kum-rō′tạ-tọ-ri), *a.* Same as *circumrotary*.

A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground. *Sheustone*.

**circumsail** (sėr-kum-sāl′), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *sail*.] To circumnavigate. [Rare.]

*Circumsailed* the earth. *Warner*, Albion's England, xi. 63.

**circumscissile** (sėr-kum-sis′il), *a.* [< NL. *circumscissilis*, < L. *circumscissus*, pp. of *circumscindere*, cut about: see *scissile*.] In *bot.*, opening or divided by a transverse circular line: applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), henbane, and monkeypot, the fruit in such cases being called a *pyxidium*.



Circumscissile Pod of Pimpernel.

**circumscribable** (sėr-kum-skrī′bạ-bl), *a.* [< *circumscribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being circumscribed.

**circumscribe** (sėr-kum-skrīb′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumscribed*, ppr. *circumscribing*. [< ME. *circumscrive* = F. *circonscrire* = Sp. *circunscribir* = Pg. *circumscrever* = It. *circonscrivere*, < L. *circumscribere*, draw a line around, limit, < *circum*, around, + *scribere*, write, draw: see *scribe*, *script*, etc., and cf. *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *prescribe*, *proscribe*, *subscribe*, etc.] 1. To write or inscribe around. *Ashmole*. [Rare.]—2. To mark out certain bounds or limits for; inclose within certain limits; limit; bound; confine; restrain.

Old Simeon did comprehend and *circumscribe* in his arms him that filled all the world. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 65.

That mass of flesh that *circumscribes* me limits not my mind. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 11.

The sage . . .
Has seen eternal order *circumscribe*
And bound the motions of eternal change.
*Bryant*, The Fountain.

3. In *geom.*, to draw around so as to touch at as many points as possible. A curve is said to be circumscribed about a polygon when it passes through every vertex of the latter; a multilateral figure is said to circumscribe or be circumscribed about a curve when its every side is tangent to the curve. The term is also applied similarly to surfaces. Thus, a cone circumscribes a surface only if every side of it is tangent to that surface.

**circumscribed** (sėr-kum-skrībd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumscribe*, *v.*] Inclosed within certain lim-

its; narrow, as applied to the mind: specifically, in *pathol.*, applied to tumors whose bases are well defined and distinct from the surrounding parts.

**circumscriber** (sėr-kum-skrī'bėr), *n.* One who or that which circumscribes.

**circumscript** (sėr'kum-skript), *a.* [= F. *circonscrit* = Pg. *circumscripto* = It. *circonscritto*, < L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere*, circumscribe: see *circumscribe*.] Circumscribed; limited. [Rare.]

These results seem clearly to show that the notion of small *circumscript* areas [in the brain], each one of which performs certain definite functions, must be abandoned.
*New Princeton Rev.*, I. 140.

**circumscriptible**† (sėr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere* (see *circumscribe*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being circumscribed, limited, or confined.

He that sits on high and never sleeps,
Nor in one place is *circumscriptible*.
*Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, II., ii. 2.

**circumscription** (sėr-kum-skrip'shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonscription* = Sp. *circunscripcion* = Pg. *circumscripção* = It. *circonscrizione*, < L. *circumscriptio(n-)*, < *circumscribere*, pp. *circumscriptus*, circumscribe: see *circumscribe*.] 1†. A writing around; a circular inscription.

The *circumscription*, cut likewise upon brass, is much defaced. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, I. 142.

2. The act of circumscribing or the state of being circumscribed; the act of bounding, settling, or defining; limitation; restraint; confinement: as, the *circumscription* of arbitrary power.

I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

3. The exterior line which marks the form of a figure or body; periphery: as, the *circumscription* of a leaf.

**circumscriptive** (sėr-kum-skrip'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *circunscriptivo* = Pg. *circumscriptivo*, < L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere*: see *circumscript* and *-ive*.] 1. Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; bringing under certain limits or limitations. *Milton.*—2. Forming or coincident with the superficies of a body. [Rare.]

Such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eaglestone, is properly called the figure.
*N. Grew.*

**circumscriptively** (sėr-kum-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a circumscriptive or limited manner or sense. [Rare.]—2. In such a manner as to occupy space and prevent other bodies from occupying it: as, a body is situated where it is *circumscriptively*.

The nature of a soul is not to be *circumscriptively* in place. *Bp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 231.

**circumscriptly** (sėr'kum-skript-li), *adv.* Narrowly; in a slavishly literal sense. [Rare.]

These words taken *circumscriptly* . . . are just as much against plain equity and the mercy of religion as these words of "Take, eat, this is my body," elementally understood, are against nature and sense.
*Milton*, Divorce, ii. 15.

**circumseated** (sėr-kum-sē'ted), *p. a.* [< *circum-* + *seated*.] Seated around. *Clifton.* [Rare.]

**circumsept**† (sėr-kum-sept'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumseptus*, pp. of *circumsepire*, < *circum*, around, + *sepire*, *saepire*, hedge in, < *sepes*, *saepes*, a hedge: see *septum*.] To hedge in; inclose; surround.

So that here we stand like sheep in a fold *circumsepted* and compassed between our enemies and our doubtful friends. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

**circumsepted** (sėr-kum-sep'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumsept*, *v.*] Hedged about: in *entom.*, applied to the wings when the nervures are so arranged that the outer ones accompany and strengthen the margin all round, as in certain *Diptera*.

**circumsolar** (sėr-kum-sō'lär), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *sol*, sun, + *-ar*3.] Surrounding the sun; situated about the sun.

It has not been proved, however, that meteorites move in *circumsolar* orbits. *Ure*, Dict., I. 30.

The intense illumination of the *circumsolar* region of our atmosphere masks, under ordinary circumstances, the red prominences. They are quenched, as it were, by excess of light. *Tyndall*, Light and Electricity, p. 83.

**circumspect** (sėr'kum-spekt), *a.* [= F. *circonspect* = Sp. *circunspecto* = Pg. *circumspecto* = It. *circonspetto*, < L. *circumspectus*, prudent, pp. of *circumspicere*, look around, be cautious, take heed, < *circum*, around, + *specere*, look: see *species*, *spy*.] Literally, looking about on all sides; hence, examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; cautious; wary.

You rulers and officers, be wise and *circumspect*, look to your charge, and see you do your duties.
*Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 2.

You know I have many enemies. . . . It is, therefore, the more necessary for you to be extremely *circumspect* in all your behavior, that no advantage may be given to their malevolence. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 346.

**circumspect** (sėr-kum-spekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumspectare*, look around attentively, freq. of *circumspicere*: see *circumspect*, *a.*] To look on all sides of; examine carefully; scrutinize. [Rare.]

To *circumspect* and note daily all defects.
*Newcourt*, Repertorium, p. 233.

**circumspection** (sėr-kum-spek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *circonspection* = Sp. *circunspeccion* = Pg. *circumspecção* = It. *circonspezione*, < L. *circumspectio(n-)*, < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.*] Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to natural or probable consequences, with a view to ascertain the correct or safe course of conduct or to avoid undesirable results; watchfulness; wariness; caution: as, "sly *circumspection*," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 537.

He shook his head, and observed that an affair of this sort demanded the utmost *circumspection*.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xii.

The active, energetic man, loving activity for its own sake, . . . wants the delicate *circumspection* of another man who does not love activity for its own sake, but is energetic only at the spur of his special ends.
*A. Bain*, Corr. Forces.

=Syn. Vigilance, thoughtfulness, forecast, deliberation.

**circumspectious**† (sėr-kum-spek'shus), *a.* [< *circumspection* + *-ous*, as *ambitious* from *ambition*.] Circumspect; vigilant; cautious. *Monmouth.*

**circumspective** (sėr-kum-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *circumspect*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Literally, looking about in every direction; hence, cautious; careful of consequences; wary; vigilant. [Rare.]

All sly, slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 226.

**circumspectively** (sėr-kum-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a circumspective manner. *Foxe.* [Rare.]

**circumspectly** (sėr'kum-spekt-li), *adv.* In a circumspect manner; cautiously; prudently.

See then that ye walk *circumspectly*, not as fools, but as wise. Eph. v. 15.

Then judge yourself and prove your man,
As *circumspectly* as you can. *Cowper*, Friendship.

**circumspectness** (sėr'kum-spekt-nes), *n.* [< *circumspect*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The quality of being circumspect; caution; circumspection; prudence.

**circumspicuous** (sėr-kum-spik'ū-us), *a.* [< L. as if **circumspicuus*, < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.* Cf. *conspicuous*.] So situated as to be seen on all sides. [Rare.]

God shall, like the air, be *circumspicuous* round about him. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 98.

**circumstance** (sėr'kum-stans), *n.* [< ME. *circumstance*, *-staunce* = F. *circonstance* = Pr. Pg. *circumstancia* = Sp. *circunstancia* = It. *circonstanzia*, *circostanzia*, < L. *circumstantia*, a standing around, a state, condition, attribute, circumstance (tr. Gr. *περίστασις*), < *circumstan(t-)s*, surrounding: see *circumstant*.] 1. A fact related to another fact and modifying or throwing light upon its meaning, significance, importance, etc., without affecting its essential nature; something attending, appendant, or relative; something incidental; an accidental or unessential accompaniment; especially, some fact which gives rise to a certain presumption or tends to afford evidence.

He that is truly dedicate to war
Hath no self-love; nor he that loves himself
Hath not essentially, but by *circumstance*,
The name of valour. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

If *circumstances* lead me, I will find
Where truth is hid. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Come, do not hunt,
And labour so about for *circumstance*,
To make him guilty, whom you have foredoomed.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

They beheld me with all the marks and *circumstances* of wonder. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

Inward essence and outward *circumstances*. *J. Caird.*

2. A particular or detail; a matter of small consequence: as, that is a mere *circumstance* compared to what followed.

To use too many *circumstances* ere one come to the matter is wearisome. *Bacon*, Of Discourse.

3. Collectively, detail; minuteness; specification of particulars.

With *circumstance* and oaths, so to deny
This chain. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

What need this *circumstance*? pray you, be direct.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

With all *circumstance* they tell us when and who first set foot upon this island. *Milton.*

4. A ceremonious accompaniment; a formality required by law or custom; more specifically, in a concrete sense, adjuncts of pomp and ceremony; ceremonies; display.

And it was wel don to hertis pleasance,
The Ausoys loged wel with all *circumstance*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2016.

All quality,
Pride, pomp, and *circumstance* of glorious war.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

We set him vpon a rug, and then brought our Gouernour to him with Drums and Trumpets; where after some *circumstances*, for they vse few compliments, we treated of peace with them.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 230.

The aged Harper's soul awoke!
Then would he sing achievements high,
And *circumstance* of chivalry.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi., Epilogue.

5. The surroundings, rarely of a thing, generally of a person; existing condition or state of things; facts external to a person considered as helping or, more especially, as hindering his designs, or as inducing him to act in a certain way; predicament, unforeseen or unprovided for; a person's worldly estate, or condition of wealth or poverty; fortune; means: generally in the plural.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*. *Bacon.*

Every man knows his own *circumstances* best.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

Who does the best his *circumstance* allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 91.

I am the very slave of *circumstance*
And impulse—borne away with every breath!
*Byron*, Sardanapalus, iv. 1.

Now, the time for seeing the young women of a Grecian city, all congregated under the happiest *circumstances* of display, was in their local festivals. *De Quincey*, Homer, I.

His *circumstances* are more affluent than ever.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

6. Event; occurrence; incident.

Conquerors weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination. *Addison*, Spectator.

**Easy circumstances**, moderate wealth.—**Narrow circumstances**, respectable poverty.—**Not a circumstance to**, nothing in comparison with. [U. S.] = **Syn. 1.** *Incident*, *Occurrence*, etc. See *event*.

**circumstance** (sėr'kum-stans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstanced*, ppr. *circumstancing*. [< *circumstance*, *n.*] 1. To place in a particular situation or condition with regard to attending facts or incidents: only in the past participle: as, he was so *circumstanced* that he could not accept.

Another miscarriage of the like nature, more odiously *circumstanced*, was also discovered.
*N. Mortun*, New England's Memorial, p. 122.

In one so *circumstanced* it cannot be supposed that such a trifle . . . would be much resented.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 91.

2. To control or guide by circumstances: only in the following passage.

*Cas.* 'Tis but a little way that I can bring you,
For I attend here; but I'll see you soon.
*Bian.* 'Tis very good: I must be *circumstanc'd*.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4.

3. To furnish or dress out with incidents and details; add circumstances to. [Rare.]

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstanced* them after his own manner.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 351.

**circumstant**† (sėr'kum-stant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *circunstante* = Pg. *circumstante* = It. *circonstante*, *circostante*, < L. *circumstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumstare*, surround, stand around, < *circum*, around, + *stare*, stand. Hence *circumstance*.]

I. *a.* Surrounding.

All *circumstant* bodies.
*Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul.

A fair candlestick, bearing a goodly and bright taper, which sends forth light to all the house, but round about itself there is a shadow and *circumstant* darkness.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 227.

II. *n.* A bystander; a spectator.

When these *circumstants* shall but live to see
The time that I prevaricate from thee.
*Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 82.

**circumstantiable**† (sėr-kum-stan'shi-a-bl), *a.* [< *circumstanti(ate)*, *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being circumstantiated. *Jer. Taylor.*

**circumstantial** (sėr-kum-stan'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circonstanciel* = Sp. *circunstancial* = Pg. *circumstancial*, < L. as if **circumstantialis*, < *circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Attending; incidental; casual; sustaining a minor or less important relation.

This is an attempt to separate what is substantial and material from what is *circumstantial* and useless in history. *Goldsmith*, The Martial Review, Pref.

All that is merely *circumstantial* shall be subordinated to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Caird.*

2. Consisting in, pertaining to, or derived from circumstances or particular incidents: as, *circumstantial* evidence.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

Strangers, whether wrecked and clinging to a raft, or duly escorted and accompanied by portmanteaus, have always had a *circumstantial* fascination for the virgin mind, against which native merit has urged itself in vain. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 129.

3. Abounding with circumstances; exhibiting or stating all the circumstances; minute; particular; detailed: as, a *circumstantial* account or recital.

All the rest the prisoner himself confirmed by a more *circumstantial* account. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

**Circumstantial evidence**, evidence from more or less relevant circumstances or incidents bearing upon a case under consideration, as distinguished from direct testimony. Such evidence may either be quite inadequate to establish the fact, or constitute by logical inference the strongest proof of its existence. =**Syn.** 3. *Particular*, etc. See *minute*, *a.*

II. *n.* Something incidental and of subordinate importance; an accident or incident; a circumstance: opposed to an *essential.*

To study thy preceptive will, to understand even the niceties and *circumstantials* of my duty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from his own in the *circumstantials* before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Addison*, Freeholder.

**circumstantiality** (sėr-kum-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *circumstantialities* (-tiz). [< *circumstantial* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fullness of detail: as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

From the *circumstantiality* . . . [of Homer's account of killing a wild goat], it is evident that some honour attached to the sportsman who had succeeded in such a capture. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

2. A circumstance; a particular detail.

The deep impression of so memorable a tragedy had carried into popular remembrance vast numbers of specialties and *circumstantialities*. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

**circumstantially** (sėr-kum-stan'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In regard to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. [Rare.]

Of the fancy and intellect the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

2. Minutely; exactly; with every circumstance or particular.

To set down somewhat *circumstantially* not only the events but the manner of my trials. *Boyle*, Works, II. 470.

**circumstantiate** (sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstantiated*, ppr. *circumstantiating*. [< NL. as if **circumstantiatus*, pp. of **circumstantiare*, < L. *circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance*, *n.*, and *-ate*2.] 1. To place in particular circumstances; invest with particular conditions, accidents, or adjuncts. [Rare.]

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely which now it wills reluctantly. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. [Rare.]

A number infinitely superior and the best *circumstantiated* are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

3. To confirm by circumstances; establish circumstantially. [The prevalent use of the word.]

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars. *Hargrave.*

4. To describe circumstantially; give full or minute details regarding. [Rare.]

De Foe is the only author known who has so plausibly *circumstantiated* his false historical records as to make them pass for genuine, even with literary men and critics. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

**circumstantiate**† (sėr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *a.* [< NL. **circumstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circumstantial.

God . . . also does distinguish us by the proportions and *circumstantiate* applications of his grace to every singular capacity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 49.

**circumstantiation** (sėr-kum-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *circumstantiate*, *v.*: see *-ation.*] The act of circumstantiating, or investing with circumstantial and plausible adjuncts.

By inventing such little *circumstantiations* of any character or incident as seem, by their apparent liveliness of effect, to verify themselves. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

**circumstantly**† (sėr'kum-stant-li), *adv.* [< *circumstant* (with ref. to *circumstance*) + *-ly*2.] Circumstantially; exactly.

A gentleman . . . cuttes asunder certain partes of the wild beaste in a certain order very *circumstantly*. *Chaloner*, Praise of Follie.

**circumterraneous** (sėr'kum-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *terra*, earth: see *terraneous.*] Around the earth; being or dwelling around the earth. *Hallywell.* [Rare.]

**circumtorsion** (sėr-kum-tôr'shon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *torsion.*] A torsional stress; an elastic force tending to make a bar, fiber, etc., untwist itself.

**circumtriangle** (sėr'kum-trī'ang-gl), *n.* [< *circum-* + *triangle.*] In *math.*, a circumscribed triangle.

**circumtropical** (sėr-kum-trop'i-kal), *a.* [< *circum-* + *tropic* + *-al.*] Surrounding the tropics; adjacent to tropical regions.

The total number of species of coral in the *circumtropical* seas must be very great; in the Red Sea alone, 120 kinds, according to Ehrenberg, have been observed. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 87.

**circumundulate** (sėr-kum-un'dū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *undulate*, *v.*] To flow round, as waves. [Rare.]

**circumvallate** (sėr-kum-val'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumvallated*, ppr. *circumvallating*. [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallare* (> It. *circonvallare* = Sp. *circunvalar* = Pg. *circumvallar*), wall around, < *circum*, around, + *vallare*, wall, fortify with a rampart, < *vallum*, wall, rampart: see *wall.*] To surround with or as with a rampart or fortified lines. *Johnson.*

**circumvallate** (sėr-kum-val'āt), *a.* [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Walled in; surrounded by or as by a parapet. **Circumvallate papillæ**, large papillæ, 7 to 12 in number, on the back part of the tongue. They are of the shape of a truncated cone, and are surrounded by an annular depression (fossa) and elevation (vallum). Also called *calyciform papillæ.*

**circumvallation** (sėr'kum-va-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *circonvallation* = Sp. *circunvalacion* = Pg. *circumvallação* = It. *circonvallazione*, < NL. **circumvallatio(n-)*, < L. *circumvallare*, wall around: see *circumvallate*, *v.*] In *fort.*, the art or act of throwing up fortifications about a place, either for defense or attack; the line of works so formed. Specifically—(*a*) A line of works thrown up to protect an investing or besieging army from attacks in the rear. (*b*) A line of field-works consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army.

3 August, at night, we rode about the lines of *circumvallation*, the Gener'll being then in the field. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

The wall of *circumvallation* round Paris, and the places by which we are to be let out and in, are nearly completed. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 224.

The besieging forces closed round [the place] . . . on every side, and the lines of *circumvallation* were rapidly formed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

**circumvection**† (sėr-kum-vek'shon), *n.* [< L. *circumvectio(n-)*, < *circumvectus*, pp. of **circumvehere*, carry around, dep. *circumvehi*, ride around, < *circum*, around, + *vehere*, carry, move: see *vehicle*, and cf. *convection*, etc.] A carrying about. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**circumvent** (sėr-kum-vent'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumventus*, pp. of *circumvenire* (> F. *circonvenir* = Sp. *circunvenir* (obs.) = It. *circonvenire*), come around, encompass, beset, deceive, cheat, < *circum*, around, + *venire* = E. *come.*] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; defeat or get the better of by cunning; get around; outwit; overreach: as, to *circumvent* one's enemies.

It might be the pate of a politician, . . . one that could *circumvent* God, might it not? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

*Circumvented* thus by fraud. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 152.

With a commonplace capacity, and with a narrow political education, he intended to *circumvent* the most profound statesman of his age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

=**Syn.** See *cheat*1.

**circumvention** (sėr-kum-ven'shon), *n.* [= F. *circonvention* = Sp. *circunvencion* = It. *circonvenzione*, < LL. *circumventio(n-)*, < L. *circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent.*] 1. The act of circumventing; the act of outwitting or overreaching; deception; fraud; stratagem.

They stuff their Prisons, but with men committed rather by *circumvention*, then any just cause. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Means of circumventing. *Shak.* [Rare.] —3. In *Scots law*, an act of fraud or deceit.

**circumventive** (sėr-kum-ven'tiv), *a.* [< *circumvent* + *-ive.*] Tending or designed to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; outwitting; deluding.

**circumventor** (sėr-kum-ven'tor), *n.* [< LL. *circumventor*, < L. *circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent.*] 1. One who circumvents, or gains his purpose by cunning or wiles; a plotter or schemer.

Your majesty now of late hath found . . . the said Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, . . . to be the most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and *circumventor* against your most royal person. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, iii. 16.

2. Same as *circumferentor*, 1.

**circumversion**† (sėr-kum-vėr'shon), *n.* [< L. *circumversio(n-)*, < *circumvertere*, pp. *circumversus*, turn around, < *circum*, around, + *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse.*] A turning about. *Holland.* [Rare.]

**circumvest**† (sėr-kum-vest'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumvestire*, clothe or cover over, < *circum*, around, + *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*, *invest*, etc.] To cover round, as with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Poems.

**circumvolation** (sėr'kum-vō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **circumvolatio(n-)*, < *circumvolare*, pp. *circumvolatus*, fly around, < *circum*, around, + *volare*, fly: see *volant.*] The act of flying about. [Rare.]

**circumvolution** (sėr'kum-vō-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *circonvolution* = Sp. *circunvolucion* = Pg. *circumvoluçção* = It. *circonvoluzione*, < L. as if **circumvolutio(n-)*, < *circumvolvere*, pp. *circumvolutus*, roll around: see *circumvolve.*] 1. The act of rolling around.

Stable, without *circumvolution*;
Eternall rest.
*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 36.

2. The state of being rolled around or wound into a roll.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution* or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One of the windings of a thing wound or twisted; a convolution. [Rare.]—4. Figuratively, a winding; a roundabout method of procedure.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vi. 2.

Never did a monarch hold so steadfastly to a deadly purpose, or proceed so languidly and with so much *circumvolution* to his goal. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 102.

**circumvolve**† (sėr-kum-volv'), *v.* [= It. *circonvolgere*, < L. *circumvolvere*, roll around, < *circum*, around, + *volvere*, roll: see *volution.*] I. *trans.* To turn or cause to roll about; cause to revolve.

Whene'er we *circumvolve* our eyes.
*Herrick*, On Fletcher's Incomparable Plays.

To ascribe to each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it were unphilosophical. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

II. *intrans.* To roll around; revolve. *E. Darwin.*

**circumvolvence**† (sėr-kum-vol'vens), *n.* [< *circumvolve* + *-ence.*] Circumvolution; revolution.

See the piled floors of the sky, and their furniture, clouds, *circumvolvence*, contest, and war. *H. Jennings*, Rosicrucians, p. 75.

**circus** (sėr'kus), *n.* [= F. *cirque* = Sp. Pg. It. *circo* = D. G. Sw. *circus* = Dan. *cirkus*, < L. *circus*, a circle, ring (in this sense commonly *circulus*: see *circle*), a circus (see def. 1), a race-course, = Gr. κίρκος, later κίρκος, a ring, a circle, also, after the L., a circus. Hence (from L. *circus*) ult. E. *circ*, *circle*, *circum-*, *circulate*, *cirque*, *encircle*, etc., and *search*, q. v.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a large, oblong, roofless inclosure, used especially for horse- and chariot-races. It was rounded at one end, and had at the other the barriers or starting-places for the horses. The course passed round a low central wall, called the *spina*, which reached nearly from end to end, and was surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another for the accommodation of the spectators. It was essentially an adaptation of the Greek hippodrome, but was used also, like the amphitheater, for gladiatorial contests, combats with wild beasts, etc.

This broken *circus*, where the rock-weeds climb,
Flaunting with yellow blossoms, and defy
The gods to whom its walls were piled so high.
*Bryant*, Ruins of Italica (trans.).

2. In modern times, a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment; the company of performers in such a place, with their equipage; the entertainment given.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses* which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

They must have something to eat, and the *circus*-shows to look at. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 1.

**3.** In England, the space formed at the intersection of two streets by making the buildings at the angles concave, so as to give the intervening space the form of a circle: as, Oxford *Circus*, Regent *Circus*, in London.—**4.** An inclosed space of any kind; a circuit.

The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall.
*Byron*, Lament of Tasso.

Subsequently to this event [the eruption of a volcano] considerable dislocations have taken place, and an oval *circus* has been formed by subsidence.
*Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 46.

**5.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of diurnal birds of prey, the harriers, typical of the subfamily *Circinæ* (which see). *C. cyaneus* is the common harrier of Europe; *C. hudsonius* is the North American marsh-hawk; and there are sundry other species.—**Circus movements**, in *pathol.*, movements in a circle, the result of some unilateral lesions of the base of the brain.

**cire perdue** (F. pron. sēr per-dü'). [F., lit. lost wax: *cire*, < L. *cera*, wax; *perdue*, fem. of *perdu*, pp. of *perdre*, < L. *perdere*, lose: see *cere*, *n.*, and *perdu*.] A method of casting bronze by making a model in wax and inclosing it in plaster, melting the wax out of the plaster, and then using the latter as a mold for the bronze.

**cirket**, *n.* See *cirque*.

**cirl** (sėrl), *n.* [< NL. *cirlus*, < It. *cirlo*, whistling (of a thrush), < *cirlare*, whistle (like a thrush), = Sp. *chirlar* = Pg. *chilrar*, twitter.] Same as *cirl-bunting*. [Rare, except in composition.]

**cirl-bunting** (sėrl'bun'ting), *n.* [< *cirl* + *bunting*[4].] A bird of the family *Fringillidæ* and genus *Emberiza*, the *E. cirlus*, a common European species. Also written as two words, *cirl bunting*.

Cirl-bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

**cirque** (sėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cirke*; < F. *cirque*, < L. *circus*: see *circus*, and cf. *circ.*] **1.** A circus. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Although the *Cirques* were generally consecrated unto Neptune, yet it seemeth that the Sunne had a speciall interest in this.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 232.

See, the *Cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 107.

**2.** A circle; specifically, a circle regarded as inclosing any space or surrounding any object or group of objects. [Obsolete or poetical.]

When we saw our old acquaintance would not stay aboord vs as before for hostage, but did what they could to draw vs into a narrow *cirke*, we exchanged one Owen Griffin with them for a yong follow of theirs.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

Like a dismal *Cirque*
Of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor.
*Keats*, Hyperion, 1.

**3.** Same as *comb*[2].

**cirque-couchant** (sirk'kö'shant), *a.* Lying coiled up or in a circle. [A poetical coinage.]

He found a palpitating snake,
Bright, and *cirque-couchant* in a dusky brake.
*Keats*, Lamia.

**cirrate** (sir'āt), *a.* [< L. *cirratus*, curled, having ringlets, < *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] Having cirri or a cirrus; cirriferous or cirrigerous.—**Cirrate antennæ**, antennæ in which each joint has one or more long, curved, or curled processes, which are generally fringed with fine hairs: a modification of the pectinate type.

**cirrated** (sir'ā-ted), *a.* [< *cirrate* + *-ed*[2].] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; curled like a cirrus; cirrose.

**cirrh-.** For words beginning thus, not found under this form, see *cirr-*.

**cirrhonosus** (si-ron'ō-sus), *n.* [< Gr. κιρρός, tawny, + νόσος, disease.] In *pathol.*, a diseased condition of a fetus, characterized by a yellow appearance of the pleura, peritoneum, etc.

**cirrhosis** (si-rō'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cirrhose*), < Gr. κίρρος, tawny, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, chronic inflammation of interstitial connective tissue, especially of the liver. The name is derived from the yellow appearance of the liver when in this condition, but it may be applied to the same state exhibited in other organs.

**cirrhotic** (si-rot'ik), *a.* [< *cirrhosis*: see *-otic*.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

**cirri**, *n.* Plural of *cirrus*.

**cirribranch** (sir'i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having cirrous gills: applied to the tooth-shells.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Cirribranchiata*.

Also *cirribranchiate*.

**Cirribranchiata** (sir-i-brang-ki-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cirribranchiatus*: see *cirribranchiate*.] An order of scaphopodous mollusks, having the oral extremity surmounted by filiform tentacles. It was proposed for the family *Dentaliidæ* (which see), or tooth-shells. Also *Cirribranchia*, *Cirrhibranchia*, *Cirrobranchia*, *Cirrobranchiata*, *Cirrhobranchia*, etc.

**cirribranchiate** (sir-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cirribranchiatus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + NL. *branchiatus*, having gills, branchiate: see *cirribranch* and *branchiate*.] Same as *cirribranch*.

**cirriferous** (si-rif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; cirrigerous.

**cirriform** (sir'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cirriforme*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *forma*, form.] Formed like a tendril; curly, as a cirrus.

**cirrigerous** (si-rij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing cirri or a cirrus; cirrate; cirriferous.

The . . . peristomial somite is *cirrigerous*.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

**cirrigrade** (sir'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gradi*, go.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of tendril-like appendages: as, *cirrigrade Acalephæ*. *Carpenter*.

**II.** *n.* That which moves by means of cirri. *R. Owen*.

**cirriped, cirripede** (sir'i-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cirripède*, < NL. *cirripes* (*-ped-*), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having feet like cirri; specifically, pertaining to the *Cirripedia*. Also *cirropodous*.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Cirripodia*.

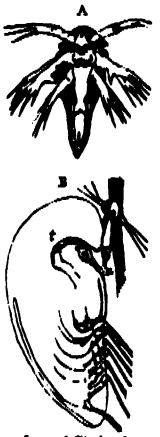
Certain hermaphrodite *cirripedes* are aided in their reproduction by a whole cluster of what I have called complemental males, which differ wonderfully from the ordinary hermaphrodite form.
*Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 275.

Also *cirrhiped*, *cirrhipede*, *cirrhopod*, *cirrhopode*, *cirropod*, *cirropode*.

**Cirripeda** (si-rip'e-dȧ), *n. pl.* An improper form of *Cirripedia*.

**cirripede**, *a.* and *n.* See *cirriped*.

**Cirripedia** (sir-i-pē'di-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cirripes* (*-ped-*): see *cirriped*.] A subclass of low parasitic entomostracous crustaceans; the barnacles and acorn-shells. They have a multivalvular shell or carapace, and a mantle. The abdomen is rudimentary or obsolete; the feet are in the form of cirri (whence the name) and normally 6 in number; the sexes are mostly united, or, if distinct, the male is a minute parasite of the female; and the young are free, but the adults are affixed by the head to some foreign body, either by a long peduncle exserted from the shell, or oftener by a short process inclosed in the shell. These singularly metamorphosed and disguised crustaceans become degraded by parasitism as they mature, the free young being altogether more highly organized than the fixed adults. They are usually divided into three orders, *Thoracica*, *Abdominalia*, and *Apoda*, to which a fourth, *Rhizocephala*, is sometimes added. Also *Cirrhipeda*, *Cirrhipedia*, *Cirrhopoda*, *Cirrhopodes*, *Cirripeda*, *Cirripedes*, etc. See also cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas*.

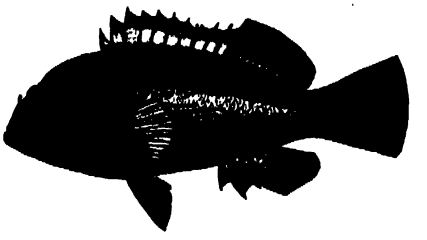



Larval Cirripeds.
*A*, Nauplius-form of larva of *Balanus balanoides* on leaving the egg. *B*, Attached pupa (following locomotive pupal stage) of *Lepas australis*: *n*, antennary apodemes; *t*, gut-formed gland with cement-duct running to the antenna.

**Cirrites** (si-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *-ites*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cirritidæ*. Also *Cirrhites* (originally *Cirrhitus*). *Lacépède*, 1803.

**cirritid** (sir'i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cirritidæ*. Also *cirrhitid*.

**Cirritidæ** (si-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirrites* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cirrites*, to which different limits have been ascribed. They have perfect ventral fins, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a continuous lateral line, the lower rays of the pectoral fins unbranched, and neither trenchant teeth nor molars in the jaws. The species are confined to the Pacific ocean, and some are important food-fishes. The family has been divided into the subfamilies *Cirritinæ*, *Chilodactylinæ*, *Chironeminæ*, and *Haplodactylinæ*. Also *Cirrhitidæ*.



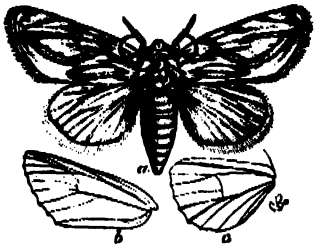
*Cirrites forsteri.*

**Cirrobranchiata**, *n. pl.* See *Cirribranchiata*.

**cirro-cumulus** (sir-ō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] A form of cloud having the character of both the cirrus and the cumulus. See *cloud*[1], 1.

**Cirrodermaria** (sir"ō-dėr-mā'ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. δέρμα, skin, + *-aria*.] The echinoderms.

**Cirrophanus** (si-rof'ȧ-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. φανός, light, bright.] A genus of noctuid moths, founded by Grote in 1872 on a single species, *C. triangulifer*. In general appearance it resembles the *Arctiidæ*. The wings are long, the primaries blunted, the secondaries small; the




*Cirrophanus triangulifer*, natural size.
*a*, female moth; *b*, primary, and *c*, secondary, showing venation.

thorax is square with a central crest; the abdomen is stout; the antennæ are stout, simple, and with thickened scape; the head is held forward; the labial palpi are free and projected; the front tibiæ have a simple superior terminal claw; and the ovipositor is simple and exsertile. The genus probably belongs with the *Stirtinæ*. The larva is unknown. Also *Cirrhophanus*.

**cirropod, cirropode** (sir'ō-pod, -pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] See *cirriped*.

**cirropodous** (si-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *cirropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *cirriped*.

**cirrose** (sir'ōs), *a.* [< NL. *cirrosus*, < L. *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Having a cirrus or tendril: specifically applied to a leaf tipped with a tendril, or, in mosses, with a very narrow or hair-like sinuous point. (*b*) Resembling tendrils, or coiling like them.—**2.** In *ornith.*, having the head tufted with slender, usually curly, plumes. *Coues.*—**3.** In *entom.*, bearing one or more slender bunches of curved or curled hairs, as the antennæ of certain longicorn beetles.

Also written *cirrous*, *cirrhose*, *cirrhous*.

**cirrostomatous** (sir-ō-stom'ȧ-tus), *a.* Same as *cirrostomous*.

**Cirrostomi** (si-ros'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cirrostomus*: see *cirrostomous*.] One of the many names applied to the acranial vertebrates (*Pharyngobranchia*, *Leptocardia*, or *Acrania*) represented by the genus *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*, the lancelets: so named from the cirri surrounding the mouth.

**Cirrostomidæ** (sir-ō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [As *Cirrostomi* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cirrostomi*.

**cirrostomous** (si-ros'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cirrostomus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. στόμα, mouth.] Having cirri around the mouth; specifically, having the characters of the *Cirrostomi*. Also *cirrostomatous*.

**cirro-stratus** (sir-ō-strā'tus), *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *stratus*, spread flat: see *stratum*.] A form of cloud having the character of both the cirrus and the stratus. See *cloud*[1], 1.

**cirroteuthid** (sir-ō-tū'thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cirroteuthidæ*. Also *cirrhoteuthid*.

**Cirroteuthidæ** (sir-ō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirroteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Cirroteuthis*, with a rather long body, provided with short lateral fins (one on each side), supported by internal cartilage, and arms united nearly to the tips by a broad umbrellar web. Also *Cirrhoteuthidæ*.

**Cirroteuthis** (sir-ō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. τευθίς, a squid.] A ge-

ness of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Cirroteuthidæ*, characterized by an unpaired oviduct, the right one being aborted. Also *Cirrhoteuthis*.

**cirrous** (sir'us), *a.* Same as *cirrose*.

**cirrus** (sir'us), *n.*; pl. *cirri* (-i). [= F. *cirre* in bot. and zoöl. senses, *cirrus* in sense 3, < L. *cirrus*, a curl or tuft of hair, tuft or crest of feathers,

Cirri.—Branch of Passion-flower.

arm of a polyp, filament of a plant, a fringe, in NL. also a tendril, a filament of an animal, a form of cloud, etc. (see defs.); perhaps related to *circus*: see *circus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a tendril; a long thread-like organ by which certain plants climb.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Cirripedia*, one of the curved multiarticulate filaments alternately protruded and retracted with a sweeping motion from the shell or carapace of a cirriped, as an acorn-shell (*Balanus*) or barnacle (*Lepas*). They are the thoracic appendages or feet of the animal, each representing an endopodite and an exopodite, borne upon a protopodite. See cut under *barnacle*. (*b*) In *Crinoidea*, one of the branched filaments given off from the joints of the stem. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (*c*) In *conch.*, one of the cirrose branchiæ of the *Cirribranchiata* or tooth-shells. (*d*) In *ichth.*: (1) One of the cirrose filaments surrounding the mouth of a lancelet. (2) A barbel in sundry fishes. (*e*) In *ornith.*, a tuft of curly plumes on the head. (*f*) In *Vermes*, the protrusible cirrose terminal portion of the vas deferens of a trematoid or cestoid worm; a kind of penis.

This *cirrus* is frequently beset with spines which are directed backwards, and serves as a copulatory organ.
*Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 329.

(*g*) One of the filamentous appendages of the parapodia in chætopodous annelids, which may be larger than the parapodia, or even replace them when atrophied. (*h*) In *entom.*, a tuft of curled hairs such as are often seen on the legs and antennæ of insects. (*i*) Some other cirrose part or organ, as the long flattened modification of ordinary cilia upon the peristomial region of many ciliate *Infusoria*. (*j*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *Sowerby*, 1818.—3. A light fleecy cloud, formed at a great height in the atmosphere. See *cloud*[1], 1. Also called *curl-cloud*. Often abbreviated *c.*—**Cirrus-sac, cirrus-sheath**, a pouch which contains the coiled cirrus of a trematoid or cestoid worm, whence the organ may be protruded.

**Cirsium** (sėr'si-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cirsion*, Pliny), < Gr. *κίρσιον*, a kind of thistle said to cure the varicocele, < *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix: see *cirsos*.] A genus of thistles, now included in the genus *Cnicus*.

**cirsocele** (sėr'sō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *cirsocèle*, < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A varicocele. Also, erroneously, *circocele*.

**cirsoid** (sėr'soid), *a.* [< Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *εἶδος*, form.] Caused or characterized by an enlargement of a blood-vessel.—**Cirsoid aneurism**, a tumor formed by an elongated coiled or tortuous sacculated artery. It is most frequent in the smaller arteries, especially in the temporal and occipital.

**cirsomphalos** (sėr-som'fa-los), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cirsomphale*), < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition around the navel.

**cirsophthalmia** (sėr-sof-thal'mi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels.

**cirsophthalmy** (sėr-sof-thal'mi), *n.* [= F. *cirsophthalmie*.] Same as *cirsophthalmia*.

**cirsos** (sėr'sos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιρσός*, enlargement of a vein, varicocele.] In *pathol.*, a varix, or dilated vein. [Not in use.]

**cirsotome** (sėr'sō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] A surgical instrument used to extirpate a varicose vein.

**cirsotomy** (sėr-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cirsotomie*, < NL. *cirsotomia*, < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix, + MGr. *τομία*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the removal of a varix with a knife.

**Cis** (sis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1798), < Gr. *κίς*, a worm in wood or grain.] A genus of xylophagous coleopterous insects, giving name to a family *Cioidæ* or *Ciidæ*. Some are minute beetles which infest the various species of *Boleti* or mushrooms. The larvæ of others do much harm to books, furniture, wood of houses, etc., by piercing them with small holes. Those which perforate books are popularly known as *book-worms*.

*Cis bipustulatus*, female. (Line shows natural size.)

**cis-**. [L. *cis*, prep., on this side, as prefix in *Cis-alpinus*, *cis-montanus*, *Cis-rhenanus*, *Cis-tiberis*, adj., on this side of the Alps, the mountains, the Rhine, the Tiber; compar. *citer*, adj., on this side, abl. fem. *citrā*, as adv. and prep., equiv. to *cis*; from pronominal stem *ci-*, this.] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'on this side of,' forming adjectives with names of rivers, mountains, etc. In compounds of Roman origin Rome was considered as the point of departure, as in *cisalpine*, etc.; in modern formations the point of departure varies with the circumstances, as *cisatlantic*, on this side (whether American or European) of the Atlantic. Opposed to *trans-* (which see).

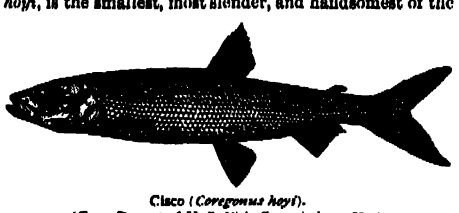
**cisalpine** (sis-al'pin), *a.* [= F. *cisalpin*, < L. *Cisalpinus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *Alpes*, Alps, adj. *Alpinus*, alpine.] Situated on this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south of the Alps: opposed to *transalpine*.—**Cisalpine Republic**, the state formed by Napoleon Bonaparte in northern Italy in 1797, including the previously formed Cispadane and Transpadane Republics south and north of the Po, with Milan for its capital. It was abolished in 1799 and restored in 1800, and under the empire constituted the greater part of the kingdom of Italy.

**cisatlantic** (sis-at-lan'tik), *a.* [< *cis-* + *Atlantic*.] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the Atlantic ocean.

I mean only to suggest a doubt . . . whether nature has enlisted herself as a *cis-* or trans-*Atlantic* partisan.
*Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 107.

The two voices were pitched in an unforgotten key, and equally native to our *Cisatlantic* air.
*H. James, Jr.*, Passionate Pilgrim, i.

**cisco** (sis'kō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A name of sundry species of whitefish, of the genus *Coregonus*. *C. artedii*, also called *lake-herring*, is the largest and most important of the American species; it is more elongate than the rest, with relatively larger mouth and projecting lower jaw. The cisco of Lake Michigan, *C. hoyi*, is the smallest, most slender, and handsomest of the



Cisco (*Coregonus hoyi*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

American whitefish, being rarely over 10 inches long and of a silvery luster. It appears simultaneously with the shad-fly.

In the small lakes around Lake Michigan . . . the *cisco* has long been established. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 149.

**ciseleur** (sēz'lėr), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, carve, chase: see *ciselure*.] A chaser; especially, an artist in bronze and ormolu metal-work for furniture, etc.

The famous *ciseleur* Gouthière.
*Cat. Spec. Exhib. S. K.*, 1862, No. 826.

**ciselure** (sēz'lūr), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, chisel, carve, chase, < *ciseau*, OF. *cisel*, a chisel: see *chisel*[2].] 1. The art or operation of chasing.—2. The chasing upon a piece of metal-work.

**Cisidæ** (sis'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cioidæ*. *Leach*, 1819.

**Cisleithan** (sis-lī'than), *a.* [< *cis-* + *Leitha*: see def.] This side of the Leitha, a river flowing partly along the boundary between Hungary and the archduchy of Austria: applied to that division of the Austro-Hungarian empire having its seat in Vienna. See *Austrian*.

**Cisleu**, *n.* Same as *Chisleu*.

**cisleyt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cicely*.

**cismatan** (sis'ma-tan), *n.* The seeds of the *Cassia absus*, obtained from central Africa, and used in Egypt in the preparation of remedies for ophthalmia. *De Colange*.

**cismontane** (sis-mon'tān), *a.* [= F. *cismontain*, < L. *cis-montanus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain, adj. *montanus*: see *mountain*.] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the mountain; specifically, on the northern side of the Alps (with special reference to the relation of the peoples north of Italy to the see of Rome): opposed to *ultramontane*.

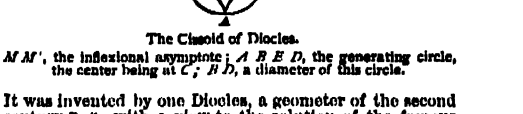
**cispadane** (sis-pā'dān), *a.* [< L. *cis*, on this side, + *Padus*, the river Po, adj. *Padanus*.] Situated on this side of the Po, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south side.—**Cispadane Republic**, a republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte out of the dominions of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Transpadane Republic in the new Cisalpine Republic.

**cis-saharic** (sis-sȧ-har'ik), *a.* [< L. *cis*, on this side, + *Sahara* (see def.).] In *zoögeog.*, situated on this side of the great African desert, from a European standpoint; north of the desert of Sahara.

**Cissampelos** (si-sam'pe-los), *n.* [NL. (so called because it climbs like the ivy, and has fruit like the vine), < Gr. *κισσός*, ivy, + *ἀμπελός*, a vine.] A genus of climbing plants, natural order *Menispermaceæ*, of which there are nearly 20 species, of tropical America and southern Africa. The velvet-leaf, *C. Pareira* of South America, yields the spurious pareira brava.

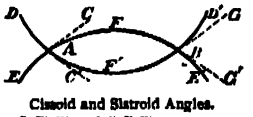
**cissing** (sis'ing), *n.* The process of wetting a surface to be grained with a sponge moistened with beer and then rubbing it with whiting, in order that the colors which are mixed with beer may adhere. *E. A. Davidson*, House Painting.

**cissoid** (sis'oid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *κισσοειδής*, like ivy, < *κισσός*, ivy, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *n.* A curve of the third order and third class, having a cusp at the origin and a point of inflection at infinity.




The Cissoid of Diocles.
*M M'*, the inflexional asymptote; *A B E D*, the generating circle, the center being at *C*; *B D*, a diameter of this circle.

It was invented by one Diocles, a geometer of the second century B. C., with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. Its equation is $x^3 = y^2 (a - x)$. In the cissoid of Diocles the generating curve is a circle; a point A is assumed on this circle, and a tangent M M' through the opposite extremity of the diameter drawn from A; then the property of the curve is that if from A any oblique line be drawn to MM', the segment of this line between the circle and its tangent is equal to the segment between A and the cissoid. But the name has sometimes been given in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.




Cissoid and Sistroid Angles.
*D F D'* and *E F E'* are two arcs of curves. The angular space *C A C'* is a cissoid angle, and *G B G'* is a sistroid angle.

II. *a.* Included between the concave sides of two intersecting curves: as, a *cissoid* angle.

**cissoidal** (sis'oi- or si-soi'dal), *a.* [< *cissoid* + *-al*.] Resembling the cissoid of Diocles: applied to mechanical curves partaking of that character.

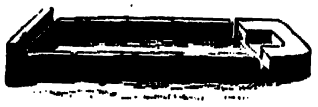
**cissorium**, *n.* See *scissorium*.

**Cissus** (sis'us), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their scrambling roots), < Gr. *κισσός*, Attic *κιττός*, ivy.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Vitaceæ*, nearly allied to the grape (*Vitis*), and united with it by some authorities. It differs chiefly in having but 4 petals, which usually expand before falling, and in the 4-lobed disk at the base of the ovary. The fruit is rarely edible. There are over 200 species, mostly found within the tropics, and usually climbing by tendrils.

**cist**[1] (sist), *n.* [= F. *ciste* (= AS. *cest*, > E. *chest*[1]), < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a chest: see *chest*[1], and cf. *cist*[2].] A case; a chest; a basket. Specifically, in *archæol.*: (*a*) One of the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries, or a chest or box used in various religious ceremonies of like character. (*b*) A box, usually of bronze, used in the toilet. Several beautiful cists ornamented with elaborate designs, both in relief and incised, have been found in the parts of Italy anciently called Magna Græcia and Etruria.

Ficoroni Cist (Etruscan), 3d century B. C.—Kircherian Museum, Rome.

**cist**[2], **kist**[2] (sist, kist), *n.* [< W. *cist* (pron. kist), < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a chest: see *cist*[1] and *chest*[1].] A place of interment belonging to an early or prehistoric period, and consisting of a stone chest formed in general of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their edges, and covered by similar flat stones, or sometimes in rocky districts hewn in the rock itself. Cists of the former kind are found in barrows or mounds, inclosing bones. Also called *cistvaen*, *cestvaen*, and *kistvaen*.



Cist.

Scarce an old English barrow, or *cist*, happens to be opened, but some ornament or another made of crystal is found. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 293.

**cist**[3], *n.* See *cyst*.

**Cistaceæ** (sis-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of low shrubby plants or herbs, with entire leaves and crumpled, generally ephemeral, showy flowers. The principal genera are *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*, commonly called *rock-rose*. Most of the species are natives of the Mediterranean region. See cut under *Cistus*.

**cistaceous** (sis-tā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*.

**cistal** (sis'tal), *a.* [< *Cistus* + *-al*.] Related to the *Cistaceæ*: applied by Lindley to one of his alliances of plants including the *Cruciferæ*, *Capparidaceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Cistaceæ*.

**Cistela** (sis-tē'lạ), *n.* Same as *Cistella*, 3.

**cistelid** (sis'te-lid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cistellidæ*.

**cistella** (sis-tel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *cistellæ* (-ē). [L. (NL.), dim. of *cista*, a box: see *cist*[1], *chest*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, the capsular shield of some lichens.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of brachiopods, of the family *Terebratulidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1853.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Cistellidæ*. *C. ceramboides* and *C. sulphurea* are examples. Also *Cistela*.

**Cistellidæ** (sis-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistella*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, with anterior coxal cavities closed behind, and tarsal claws pectinate, typified by the genus *Cistella*.

**Cistercian** (sis-tėr'shian), *n.* [< F. *Cistercien*, < ML. **Cistercianus*, < *Cistercium*, Latinized form of F. *Cîteaux* (see def.).] A member of an order of monks and nuns which takes its name from its original convent, Cîteaux (Cistercium), near Dijon, in France, where the society was founded in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme, under the rule of St. Benedict. They led a contemplative and very ascetic life, and, having emancipated themselves from the oversight of the bishops, formed a sort of religious republic, under the government of a high council of twenty-five members, the abbot of Cîteaux being president. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux (founded 1115), was the most celebrated member of the order, and is regarded as its second founder. Its discipline was afterward greatly relaxed, and several times reformed. From the Cistercians emanated the barefooted monks or Feuillants in France, the nuns of Port-Royal, and the monks of La Trappe. The French revolution reduced the Cistercians to a few convents in Belgium, Austria, Poland, and the Saxon part of Upper Lusatia. They wear a white cassock with a black scapular, but when officiating are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves and a hood of the same color. The Cistercians have abbeys in the United States at Gethsemane in Kentucky, and near Dubuque in Iowa.

**cistern** (sis'tėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisterne* and corruptly *cestron*; < ME. *cisterne*, < OF. *cisterne*, F. *citerne* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cisterna* = G. Dan. *cisterne* = Sw. *cistern*, < L. *cisterna*, a reservoir for water, < *cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*[1], *chest*[1].] 1. A natural or artificial receptacle or reservoir for holding or storing water or other fluid, most commonly consisting of mason-work sunk in the ground, but sometimes constructed of wood and placed on the tops of houses.

> Our intercession, then,
> Must be to him that makes the camp a *cestron*
> Brimm'd with the blood of men.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

> My people have . . . forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out *cisterns*. Jer. ii. 13.

> A *cistern* containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

2†. A vessel made of lead to hold a stock of water for household uses; also, one made of silver, copper, or other metal, to put bottles or glasses in. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—3. The vessel inclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection-water. *E. H. Knight*.—4. The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to be poured on the table in making plate-glass, or in casting glass; a cuvette. *E. H. Knight*.—5. In *decorative art*: (*a*) A large vessel, generally of pottery or porcelain, shallow in proportion to its length and breadth, and usually oval in plan. (*b*) A tank or receptacle for water, usually hung upon the wall, and serving to give water, by a spigot or tap, for use in washing, etc.: often of faience or of copper, and a very decorative object. Compare *fountain* in this sense.—6. In *anat.*, a reservoir or receptacle of some natural fluid of the body.—**Cistern of Pecquet** (cisterna Pecqueti), in *anat.*, the receptacle of the chyle.—**Cistern of the cerebrum** (cisterna cerebri), the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Syn.** See *well*.

**cistic**, *a.* See *cystic*.

**Cisticola** (sis-tik'ō-lạ), *n.* [NL., < *cistus*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit.] An extensive genus of small warbler-like birds, widely dispersed in the old world. It is of uncertain limits and systematic position, but is commonly placed in the family *Timeliidæ*, and contains many species related to the European *C. schœnicola* or *C. cursitans*, often distributed in the genera *Drymœca*, *Prinia*, etc. It was formerly the specific name of the European species *Sylvia cisticola*, made generic by J. J. Kaup in 1829.

**cistome** (sis'tōm), *n.* [Appar. for **cistostome*, < Gr. *κίστη*, box, chest, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *bot.*, the lining membrane of the intercellular space into which the stoma of a leaf opens, or the space itself. [Rare.]

**cistophore** (sis'tǫ-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *cistophorum*, < Gr. *κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest: see *cistophorus*.] In *bot.*, the stipe supporting the fruit in certain fungi.

**cistophori**, *n.* Plural of *cistophorus*.

**cistophoric** (sis-tǫ-for'ik), *a.* [< *cistophorus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cistophorus. *B. V. Head*.

**cistophorus** (sis-tof'ǫ-rus), *n.*; pl. *cistophori* (-rī). [< Gr. *κιστοφόρος*, carrying a chest; as a noun, a coin bearing on the obverse a figure of a cist or casket; < *κίστη*, chest, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A Greek silver coin, weighing on the average something over 193 grains, first issued by the kings of Pergamum, probably in

Obverse. Reverse.

Cistophorus of Pergamum, British Museum. (Size of original.)

the second century B. C., for circulation in their dominions in western Asia Minor.

> In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous *Cistophori*.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, Int., p. lxii.

**Cistothorus** (sis-toth'ǫ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < *cistus* + Gr. *θορεῖν*, 2d aor. of *θρώσκειν*, leap, spring, rush.] A genus of American marsh-wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ*, containing such species as the short-billed marsh-wren, *C. stellaris*, of the United States.

**cistudinid** (sis-tū'di-nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cistudinidæ*.

**Cistudinidæ** (sis-tū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Cistudo*, having the plastron united to the carapace by a ligamentous lateral suture, and also divided transversely into two movable portions. It includes all the box-tortoises, of which one genus, *Emys*, is European, and another, *Cistudo*, American.

**Cistudininæ** (sis-tū-di-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistudo* (*-din-*) + *-inæ*[2].] A subfamily of *Emydoidæ*, including forms with scarcely webbed feet and perfectly closing plastron. It includes only the typical box-tortoises of or related to the genus *Cistudo*, the genus *Emys* being referred to another subfamily called by Agassiz *Evemydoidæ*. Also *Cistudininæ*. *Agassiz*.

**Cistudo** (sis-tū'dō), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), for **Cistitestudo*, < L. *cista*, a box, chest, + *testudo*, a tortoise: see *Testudo*.] A genus of box-tortoises, typical of the family *Cistudinidæ*, which have the plastron hinged, so that the shell can be made to close upon and entirely conceal the animal. *C. carolina* is the common box-turtle of the United States.

Box-tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*).

**cistula** (sis'tū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *cistulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*[1], *chest*[1].] 1. A small cist; specifically, a reliquary of the shape of a box or casket.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclostomidæ*. *Humphrey*, 1797. (*b*) A genus of reptiles. *Say*, 1825.—**Catoptric cistula.** See *catoptric*.

**Cistulea** (sis-tū'lē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistula*, 2 (*a*), + *-ea*.] A group of cyclostomoid shells: same as *Cistulinæ*.

**Cistulinæ** (sis-tǫ-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistula*, 2 (*a*), + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidæ*, typified by the genus *Cistula*. The numerous species are inhabitants of tropical America, and chiefly of the West Indian islands.

**cistus** (sis'tus), *n.* [= F. *ciste* = Sp. Pg. *cisto* = It. *cisto*, *cistio*, < NL. *cistus* (L. *cisthos*), < Gr. *κίστος*, also *κίσθος*, or *κασθός*, the rock-rose.] 1. A rock-rose; a plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2.

Rock-rose (*Cistus Creticus*).

[*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants of many species, belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*, natives of Europe, or of the countries bordering the Mediterranean; the rock-roses. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. Gum ladanum is obtained from *C. Creticus*, *C. ladaniferus* (called the gum-cistus), and other species.—**Ground-cistus**, a dwarf rhododendron-like plant, *Rhodothamnus Chamæcistus*, a handsome alpine shrub of Switzerland.

**cistvaen, kistvaen** (sist'-, kist'vā-en or -vān), *n.* [< W. *cistfaen* (*f* pron. as E. *v*), a cist, < *cist* (< L. *cista*), a chest, + *maen*, a stone.] Same as *cist*[2].

**cit** (sit), *n.* [Abbr. of *citizen*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; especially, a cockney of London: used in disparagement. [Colloq.]

> The *cits* of London and the boors of Middlesex.
> *Johnson*, Thoughts on the late Trans. in Falkland Islands.

> Paulo is a citizen, and Avaro a *cit*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

**citable** (sī'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *cite* + *-able*; = F. Sp. *citable*.] Capable of being cited or quoted.

**citadel** (sit'ạ-del), *n.* [= D. *citadel* = G. *citadelle* = Dan. *citadel*, < F. *citadelle*, < It. *cittadella* = Sp. *ciudadela* = Pg. *cidadella*, < ML. *civitatella*, also *cittadella* (after Rom.), a citadel, orig. a small town, dim. of L. *civita(t-)s*, > It. *cittade*, *cittate*, now *città*, = Sp. *ciudad*, etc., a city: see *city*.] 1. A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final refuge and point of defense: frequently used figuratively.

> All our moralities are but our outworks, our Christianity is our *citadel*. *Donne*, Letters, lxix.

> I go one step further, and reach the very *citadel* of controversy. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 278.

> The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
> Troas and Ilion's column'd *citadel*,
> The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. Any strongly fortified post.

> By force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sir P. Sidney*.

> They [the Northmen in England] pitched their palisades and threw up their mounted *citadels*.
> *G. T. Clark*, Military Architecture, I. ii.

—**Syn.** 1. See *fortification*.

**cital** (sī'tạl), *n.* [< *cite* + *-al.*] 1. The act of citing to appear; a summons. [Rare.]—2. Recital; mention. [Rare.]

> He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
> And chid his truant youth.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

3†. Quotation; citation. *Johnson.*

**citation** (sī-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *citacion, -oun,* = F. Pr. *citation* = Sp. *citacion* = Pg. *citação* = It. *citazione* = G. Dan. *citation* (prob. < F.), < ML. *citatio(n-),* < L. *citare,* pp. *citatus,* cite: see *cite.*] 1. A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear in a court and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear.

> The remonstrants were ready according to their *citation.* *Sir M. Hale,* Letter from Synod of Dort, p. 24.

> The courts had their own methods of process, derived in great measure from the Roman law, with a whole apparatus of *citations,* libels, and witnesses.
> *Stubbs,* Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 724.

2. The paper containing such notice or call.—3. The act of citing or quoting a passage from a book, or a statement in the words of the one who made it; hence, the passage or words quoted; a quotation.

> It is the beauty and independent worth of the *citations,* far more than their appropriateness, which have made Johnson's dictionary popular even as a reading-book.
> *Coleridge.*

4. Specifically, in *law,* a reference to decided cases, or to statutes, treatises, or other authorities, to maintain a point of law.—5†. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*—**Edictal citation.** See *edictal.*—**Law of citations,** a law of Theodosius II. (A. D. 426) prescribing the relative authority to be conceded to the writers upon Roman law.

**citator** (sī-tā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *citateur* = Sp. Pg. *citador,* < L. as if **citator,* < *citare,* pp. *citatus,* cite: see *cite.*] One who cites. [Rare.]

**citatory** (sī'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *citatoire* = Sp. Pg. *citatorio,* < LL. **citatorius* (in neuter *citatorium,* n., a summoning before a tribunal), < L. **citator:* see *citator.*] Citing; summoning; having the force or form of a citation.

> If a judge cite one to a place to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory.* *Aylife,* Parergon.

**cite**[1] (sīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cited,* ppr. *citing.* [= D. *citeren* = G. *citiren* = Dan. *citere* = Sw. *citera,* < F. *citer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *citar* = It. *citare,* < L. *citare,* cause to move, excite, summon, freq. of *ciēre, cire,* pp. *citus,* rouse, excite, call, = Gr. *κίειν,* go, caus. *κινεῖν,* move. Hence, in comp., *accite* (of which, in its early form, *acite, assite, cite* is partly an abbreviation), *concite, excite, incite, recite.*] 1. To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; summon before a person or tribunal; give legal or official notice to appear in court to answer or defend.

> The *cited* dead
> Of all past ages, to the general doom
> Shall hasten. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 327.

> He hath *cited* me to Rome, for heresy,
> Before his Inquisition.
> *Tennyson,* Queen Mary, v. 2.

2†. To call to action; rouse; urge; incite.

> And had I not been *cited* so by them,
> Yet did I purpose as they do entreat.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

3. To quote; name or repeat, as a passage from a book or the words of another.—4. To refer to in support, proof, or confirmation: as, to *cite* an authority or a precedent in proof of a point in law.

> The devil can *cite* scripture for his purpose.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

> Multitudes of incarnations can be *cited,* from the various pagan mythologies.
> *Bushnell,* Nature and the Supernat., p. 376.

5†. To mention; recount; recite.

> We *cite* our faults,
> That they may hold excus'd our lawless lives.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1.

6†. To bespeak; argue; evidence; denote.

> Yourself,
> Whose aged honour *cites* a virtuous youth.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

**=Syn. 3** and **4.** *Recite, Adduce,* etc. See *adduce* and *quote.*

**citeet, cite**[2]†, *n.* Middle English forms of *city.*

**citer** (sī'tėr), *n.* 1. One who cites.—2. One who summons into court.—3. One who quotes. [Rare.]

> I must desire the *citer* henceforth to inform us of his editions too. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**citer-tree**† (sit'ėr-trē), *n.* Same as *citron-tree.*

> Eke *Citurtree* this moone in places colde
> Is forto graffe, as is beforne ytolde.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

**citess**† (sit'es), *n.* [< *cit* + *-ess.*] 1. A city woman: feminine of *cit.* [Rare.]

> Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain,
> 'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.
> *Dryden,* Prol. to Albion and Albanius, l. 43.

2. A female citizen: a translation of the French *citoyenne* in use during the French revolutionary period. *Pickering.*

**cithara** (sith'ạ-rạ), *n.* [As applied to mod. instruments usually in the form *cither* or (by confusion with *gittern*) *cithern, cittern,* q. v.; = F. *cithare* = Pr. *cidra* = Sp. *cítara* = Pg. *cithara* = It. *cetra, cetera,* formerly also *citara, cetara, cetra* (also with variant term., OSp. *citola* = Pr. *citola* = OF. *citole* (> MHG. *zitōle, zitōl* = ME. *citole:* see *citole*); ML. *citola*) = AS. *cytere* = OHG. *cithara, cythara, cythera, zitera,* MHG. *zitter,* G. *zitter* (G. also, accom. to the L., *cithar, cither, zither*) = D. *cither* = Dan. *cither* = Sw. *cittra,* a cithara, guitar, etc.; < L. *cithara,* < Gr. *κιθάρα,* a kind of lyre: see def. The word, as derived through the L., shows in E. five forms, *cithara, cither, cithern, cittern, citole* (as well as *zither,* from the G.); as derived through the Ar. and Sp. it shows two other forms, *gittern* and *guitar:* see these words.] 1. An ancient Greek musical instrument of the lyre class. See *lyre.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.,* a genus of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks.

**Citharexylum** (sith-ạ-rek'si-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιθάρα,* a lyre, + *ξύλον,* wood.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Verbenaceæ.* There are about 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. The wood is very hard and tough. See *fiddlewood.* Also *Citharexylon.*

**Citharinina** (sith'ạ-ri-nī'nị), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Citharinus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Characinidæ* with an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a rather long dorsal fin.

**Citharinus** (sith-ạ-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Citharus* + *-inus.*] An African genus of characinoid fishes, giving name to the *Citharinina.*

**citharist** (sith'ạ-rist), *n.* [= F. *cithariste* = Pg. *citharista* = Sp. It. *citarista,* < L. *citharista,* < Gr. *κιθαριστής,* < *κιθαρίζειν,* play on the cithara, < *κιθάρα,* cithara.] A player on the cithara.

> First the flute players and next the *citharists,* stepping to a slow and stately tune.
> *A. S. Murray,* Greek Sculpture, II. 40.

**citharistic** (sith-ạ-ris'tik), *a.* [= F. *citharistique* = Sp. *citarístico,* < Gr. *κιθαριστικός,* < *κιθαριστής:* see *citharist* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to the cithara, or to other stringed instruments on which the sounds are produced by plucking with the fingers or with a plectrum. Also *kitharistic.*

> It is true that the ancients also had an instrumental music separate from poetry; but while this in modern times has been coming more and more to be the crown of musical art, it was confined in antiquity to the *kitharistic* and auletic nomes. *J. Hadley,* Essays, p. 90.

**Citharus**† (sith'ạ-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cithara:* see *cithara.*] A genus of fishes.

**cither** (sith'ėr), *n.* [= G. *cither, zither, zitter* = Dan. *cither,* etc., < L. *cithara:* see *cithara,* and cf. *cithern.*] Same as *cithern.*

**cithern, cittern** (sith'-, sit'ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *citherne, citterne, cyterne, citheron, citron,* etc.; same as *cither,* with form accom. in part to that of *gittern,* < ME. *gitterne, giterne:* see *cither,* and also *gittern,* which is ult. of the same origin, namely, < L. *cithara:* see *cithara.*] A musical instrument having metal strings which are played with a plectrum. In medieval times it was a kind of lute or guitar, having 8 strings strung over a neck and a body, and held vertically. In modern times it is a four-sided harp, having between 30 and 40 strings, and laid horizontally upon a table. The melody is played upon strings the length of which may be varied by stopping on a fret-board; the accompaniment is played on open strings. Also *cither, zither.*

Cithern. — South Kensington Museum, London.

> Others who more delighted to write songs or ballads of pleasure, to be sung with the voice, and to the harpe, lute, or *citheron* & such other musical instruments; they were called melodious Poets [melici], or by a more common name lirique Poets. *Puttenham,* Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

> She held a little *cithern* by the strings,
> Shaped heartwise, strung with subtle-coloured hair.
> *Swinburne,* Ballad of Life.

**citheron**†, *n.* Same as *cithern.*

**citicism**† (sit'i-sizm), *n.* [Also *citycism;* < *city* + *-o-* + *-ism.* Cf. *Atticism, criticism, witticism.*] The characteristics of dwellers in cities; the manners of a cit or citizen. [Rare.]

> Although no bred courtling, yet . . . reformed and transformed from his original *citycism.*
> *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**citied** (sit'id), *a.* [< *city* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Belonging to a city; having the peculiarities of a city. *Drayton,* Polyolbion, xiii. 166. [Rare.]—2. Occupied by a city or cities; covered with cities: as, "the *citied* earth," *Keats.*

**citified** (sit'i-fid), *a.* Having the manners, dress, etc., of city life. [Colloq.]

**Citigrada** (sit-i-grā'dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *citigradus:* see *citigrade.*] A group of vagabond spiders with two pulmonary sacs, comprising forms which run swiftly, as the *Lycosidæ,* etc.: opposed to the *Saltigrada,* or those which leap.

**citigrade** (sit'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *citigrade,* < NL. *citigradus,* < L. *citus,* swift (prop. pp. of *ciēre, cire,* move, arouse: see *cite*), + *gradi,* go.] I. *a.* Swiftly moving; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Citigrada.*

II. *n.* One of the *Citigrada.*

**citiner**† (sit'i-nėr), *n.* [Sc. also *citinar;* early mod. E. also *cittiner;* < ME. *cyttenere,* < *cite,* city, + *-n-* + *-ere,* -er[2].] One born or bred in a city; a cit.

> You talk like yourself and a *cittiner* in this, i' faith.
> *Marston, Jonson, and Chapman,* Eastward Ho, v. 1.

**citizen** (sit'i-zn), *n.* and *a.* [(1) < ME. *citizen, citezein, citeseyn, citesayne, citesyn, cyteyn, citeeyn,* < OF. (AF.) **citezein* (found once, spelled *sithezein*) (the *z* appar. repr. orig. *g* = *y* = *i* between two vowels), prop. *citeein, citeien, citeen, citien, citoain, citaain, citaen, citoen, citoien,* F. *citoyen* = Pr. *ciutadan, ciptadan* (now *citoyen,* after F.) = Cat. *ciutadà* = Sp. *ciudadano* = Pg. *cidadão* = Wall. *cetatsean,* a citizen; prop. adj., OF. *citeein, citeien, citeen,* etc., *citoen, citoien,* F. *citoyen* = Sp. *ciudadano,* pertaining to a city, civil, < ML. as if **civitatanus;* cf. (2) OF. *cituadin,* F. *citadin* = It. *cittadino,* a citizen, prop. adj., It. *cittadino,* pertaining to a city, < ML. as if **civitatinus;* (3) ML. *civitatensis* (rare, the usual word being *civis* or *burgensis:* see *burgess*), a citizen; with suffixes *-anus* (E. *-an, -en*), *-inus* (E. *-ine*[1]), and *-ensis* (E. *-ese, -ese*), respectively, < L. *civitā(t-)s,* a city, a state, > It. *città* = Wall. *cetate* = Cat. *ciutat* = Sp. *ciudad* = Pg. *cidade* = F. *cité,* OF. *cite,* > E. *city,* q. v. *Citizen* is thus etymologically equiv. to *city* + *-an;* cf. obs. *citiner,* equiv. to *city* + *-er*[2]. Hence by abbr. *cit.*] I. *n.* 1. A native of a city or town, or one who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city or town in which he resides; a freeman of a city or town, as distinguished from a foreigner or one not entitled to its franchises.

> I am a man which am a Jew of Tarsus, . . . a *citizen* of no mean city. Acts xxi. 39.

> All inhabitants within these walls are not properly *citizens,* but only such as are called freemen.
> *Sir W. Raleigh,* Hist. World.

2. Any inhabitant of a city or town, as opposed to an inhabitant of a rural district; a townsman.—3. In a restricted sense, a person engaged in trade, as opposed to a person of birth and breeding.

> Sweep on, you fat and greasy *citizens;*
> 'Tis just the fashion: wherefore do you look
> Upon that poor and broken bankrupt there?
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

4. A member of the state or nation; one bound to the state by the reciprocal obligation of allegiance on the one hand and protection on the other. Persons of the following classes are citizens of the United States: (1) Persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power (except untaxed Indians). This includes children of alien parents other than those of foreign ambassadors, etc. (2) Children born elsewhere to fathers who were, at the time of their birth, citizens at some time resident in the United States. (3) Naturalized persons, including some in effect naturalized by treaty, etc. (4) Women (though not born here nor naturalized) if not incapable of naturalization, and married to citizens. (5) Freedmen under the act of emancipation. (6) Indians born within the United States who have withdrawn from the tribal relation, entered civilized life, and are taxed. (7) Indians who have accepted lands allotted in severalty under the Dawes Bill (1887); but there may be a question whether they practically become citizens before their reservation is thrown open. A person may be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of any particular State, as, for instance, an inhabitant of the District of Columbia. The two citizenships are distinct in legal contemplation, although one is usually held by any person who holds the other; and practically, as a general rule, citizenship in a State consists of citizenship of the United States plus a domicile (that is, a fixed abode) in the State. The right to vote or hold office is not a test of citizenship, for minors and women are commonly citizens without those rights, and there are cases where aliens may hold office.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are *citizens* of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside.
*Const. of U. S.*, 14th Amendment.

5. A private person, as opposed to a civil official or a soldier: as, a police officer in *citizen's* dress.—**Natural-born citizen**, one who is a member of a state or nation by virtue of birth. Whether it is necessary to this that the father should be a citizen is disputed; those jurists who follow the doctrine of national character prevailing in continental Europe hold that it is; American jurists generally hold that it is not. The English courts, while holding that a child born within the allegiance and jurisdiction is a natural-born British subject irrespective of alien parentage, held also, after much conflict of opinion, and in disregard of abstract consistency, that a child born in a foreign country of British parents was also a natural-born British subject. The American rule is that a child born and remaining within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States is a citizen, and within its allegiance and protection, irrespective of the birth or nationality of its parents.—**Naturalized citizen**, one of foreign birth who has become a citizen by adoption or naturalization, as distinguished from a native-born or natural-born citizen.

**II.**† *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen; town-bred; effeminate. [Rare.]

But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
To seem to die, ere sick.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

**citizeness** (sit'i-zn-es), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ess*; made to represent F. *citoyenne*, fem. of *citoyen*, citizen: see *citizen*.] A female citizen.

"Good day, *citizeness*."
"Good day, citizen."
This mode of address was now prescribed by decree.
*Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 5.

**citizenize** (sit'i-zn-īz), *v. t.* [< *citizen* + *-ize*.] To make a citizen of, whether of foreign or native birth; naturalize. [Rare.]

Talleyrand was *citizenized* in Pennsylvania when there in the form of an emigrant. *T. Pickering.*

In 1843 Congress passed a law declaring them [Stockbridge Indians] civilized, Christianized, and *citizenized*.
*New York Evangelist*, March 25, 1869.

**citizenry** (sit'i-zn-ri), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ry*.] The general body of citizens; the inhabitants of a city as opposed to country people, or the mass of people in common life as opposed to the military, etc.

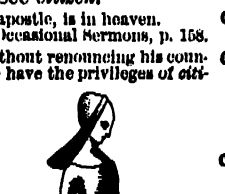
The salutary checks and pauses to the high and rushing tide of greasy *citizenry*. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

No Spanish soldiery nor *citizenry* showed the least disposition to join him. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, xiii.

**citizenship** (sit'i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ship*.] The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. See *citizen*.

Our *citizenship*, as saith the apostle, is in heaven.
*Jp. Horne*, Occasional Sermons, p. 158.

It is possible for a person, without renouncing his country, or expatriating himself, to have the privileges of *citizenship* in a second country, although he cannot sustain the same obligations to both.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 66.



Citole.—From a drawing in the British Museum.

**citolet**, *n.* [ME. *citole* = MHG. *zitōle, zitōl*, < OF. *citole, citolle, sitole* = Pr. *citola* = OSp. *citola* (ML. *citola*), < L. *cithara, cithern*: see *cithara, cithern*.] A small dulcimer used in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

**citoler**, *n.* [< OF. *citoleor, citoleur* (= OSp. *citolero*), < *citoler*, play on the citole, < *citole*, citole.] One who plays on the citole.

**citraconic** (sit-ra-kon'ik), *a.* [< *Citr*(*us*) + *Aconitum*) + *-ic*.] Derived from or relating to plants of the genera *Citrus* and *Aconitum*.—**Citraconic acid**, $C_5H_8O_4$, a bibasic acid forming deliquescent crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter acid taste. It is prepared from citric acid, and is also called *pyrocitric acid*.

**citramalic** (sit-ra-mal'ik), *a.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + *-a-* + *malic*.] Composed of citric and malic acids.

**citrate** (sit'rāt), *n.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1]; = F. *citrate* = Sp. Pg. *citrato* (NL. *citratum*).] In *chem.*, a salt of citric acid.

**citrean** (sit'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *citreus* (see *citreous*) + *-an*.] Same as *citrine*, 1.

**citrene** (sit'rēn), *n.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + *-ene*.] A terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$) found in the oil of lemon. It is a colorless liquid, of agreeable odor, and combines directly with hydrochloric acid to form a crystalline compound.

**citreous** (sit'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *citreus*, of or pertaining to the citron-tree, < *citrus*: see *citrus*.] Of a lemon-yellow color; citrine.

**citric** (sit'rik), *a.* [= F. *citrique* = Sp. *cítrico* = Pg. It. *citrico*, < NL. *citricus*, < L. *citrus*, citron-tree: see *citrus*, *citron*, and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from lemons or citrons.—**Citric acid**, $C_6H_8O_7$, an acid contained in many fruits, but in the largest quantity in limes and lemons, lemon-juice yielding from 6 to 7 per cent. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely sharp in its taste, and crystallizes in rhombic prisms, readily soluble in water. It is used as a discharge in calico-printing, and as a substitute for lemon in making saline draughts.

**citril** (sit'ril), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *citrine* or *citron*; cf. *citral*, and the specific name *citrinella*: see *citrine*, *citron*.] A common fringilline bird of southern Europe, also called *citril-finch*, *Fringilla* or *Chrysomitris citrinella*: so called from the color of its breast.

**citril-finch** (sit'ril-finch), *n.* Same as *citril*.

**citrination** (sit-ri-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *citrinacioun*, < ML. *citrinacio*(*n*-), < **citrinare*, < *citrinus*, citrine: see *citrine*.] The process of becoming citrine in color; the state of being so colored. Also *citronation*.

Eek of our materes encorporing,
And of our silluer *citrinacioun*,
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 816.

**citrine** (sit'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *citrine*, < OF. *citrin* = Sp. *citrino, cetrino* = Pg. It. *citrino*, < ML. *citrinus*, lemon-colored, < L. *citrus*, a lemon or citron: see *citrus*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of a lemon-color; yellow or greenish-yellow; specifically, of a color differing from yellow only in its greatly reduced chroma and somewhat reduced luminosity. Also *citrean*, *citrinous*.

Over against the West was a dull *citrine* glare, like the smoke that overhangs a battle-field on a sunlit day.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 204.

2. Pertaining to the genus *Citrus*; having the characters of or resembling the citron, lemon, lime, or orange.—**Citrine lake**, Same as *brown pink* (which see, under *brown*).—**Citrine ointment**, the common name of an ointment made of nitrate of mercury. It consists of 3 parts of mercury, 7 of nitric acid, and 33 of lard. *U. S. Pharmacopœia.*

**II.** *n.* 1. Citron-color. See extract.

*Citrine*, or the colour of the citron, is the first of the tertiary class of colours, or ultimate compounds of the primary triad, yellow, red, and blue; in which yellow is the archeus or predominating colour, and blue the extreme subordinate. *Field*, Chromatography, p. 310.

2. A yellow pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana.*

**Citrinella** (sit-ri-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), dim. of ML. *citrinus*, citrine, yellow: see *citrine*, and cf. *citril*.] 1. A genus of old-world emberizine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, containing the yellowhammer, the cirl-bunting, the ortolan, etc.—2. A name given by Bonaparte (1838) to a genus of birds of which the citril is the type. See *citril*.

**citrinous** (sit'ri-nus), *a.* [< *citrine* + *-ous*.] Same as *citrine*, 1.

**citrometer** (si-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the amount of citric acid contained in the juice of limes or lemons. *Spon*, Encyclopedia.

**citron** (sit'ron), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *citron*; < F. *citron* = It. *citrone, cedrone* (Florio) = D. *citroen* = G. *citrone* = Dan. Sw. *citron*, < ML. *citro*(*n*-), aug. of L. *citrus*, the citron-tree; cf. *citreum* (sc. *malum*, apple), a citron, < Gr. κίτριον, a citron, > κίτριον, also κιτρία, κιτρέα, the citron-tree; said to be of Ar. origin. Cf. *citrus*, *citer-tree*.] 1. The fruit of the citron-tree, a variety of *Citrus medica*, distinguished from the lemon by the absence of an umbo at the summit and by its very thick rind. The rind is candied and used in confections and pastries. The fingered citron is a variety in which the fruit is curiously divided into large finger-like lobes.

2. The citron-tree, *Citrus medica*.—3. A round and nearly solid variety of the watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*, with white and almost flavorless flesh, sometimes used as a preserve.—4. Same as *citron-water*.

Drinking *citron* with his Grace.
*Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot*, Misc., IV. 222.

**citronation** (sit-rō-nā'shon), *n.* [< *citron*(*ize*) + *-ation*.] Same as *citrination*.

**citronella** (sit-rō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *citro*(*n*-), citron, + dim. *-ella*.] A fragrant grass, *Andropogon Nardus*, extensively cultivated in Ceylon and Singapore for an oil (citronella-oil) which is obtained from it. The oil is esteemed in India as a remedy for rheumatism, and is used in Europe and America by soap-makers and perfumers.

**citronize**†, *v. i.* [< *citron* + *-ize*.] To become citrine in color.

Eight, nine, ten days hence,
He will be silver potate; then three days
Before he *citronize*. *B. Jonson* Alchemist, iii. 2.

**citron-tree** (sit'ron-trē), *n.* [< *citron* + *tree*. Cf. ME. *citur-tre, cytyr-tre*.] The tree, *Citrus medica*, which produces the citron. It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from 5 to 15 feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves.

**citron-water** (sit'ron-wâ'tėr), *n.* A liquor distilled from the rind of citrons. Also *citron*.

Like *citron waters* matrons' cheeks inflame.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 69.

**citron-wood** (sit'ron-wụd), *n.* The wood of the *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a cypress-like tree of Algeria. The stems are frequently burned off by the Arabs, and the roots consequently become large and knotted, producing an intricately mottled grain, much valued in cabinet-work. Different kinds of it are known as *tiger-wood* and *panther-wood*. Also called *arar-wood*. See *Callitris*.

**citron-yellow** (sit'ron-yel'ō), *n.* A pigment composed of chromate of zinc, of a bright pale-lemon color, of little strength, and not very permanent.

**citrul** (sit'rul), *n.* [< F. *citrouille*, formerly also *citrulle*, a pumpkin, < It. *citriuolo, cetriuolo*, a cucumber, < L. *citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citrus*.] The watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*. Also *citrule*.

**Citrullus** (si-trul'us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the color of the fruit when cut), < F. *citrouille*, a pumpkin: see *citrul*.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants. *C. Colocynthis* yields the well-known cathartic drug called *colocynth*. *C. vulgaris* is the watermelon. A third species is found in South Africa. See cut under *colocynth*.

**citrus** (sit'rus), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *cidra* = It. *cedro*, < L. *citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citron*.] 1. A citron-tree; in general, any tree or fruit of the genus *Citrus*: as, *citrus*-culture; the *citrus* trade.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small trees, natural order *Rutaceæ*, with pinnate but apparently simple coriaceous and punctate leaves upon usually winged petioles. The flowers are white and fragrant, with numerous stamens united by their filaments into several irregular bundles. The fruit is pulpy, with a spongy rind. To this genus belong the orange, *C. Aurantium*, of which the kumquat is a variety; the shaddock and pumelo, *C. decumana*; the lemon and citron, *C. medica*; and the lime, which probably originated from *C. Hystrix*.

**citrus-tree** (sit'rus-trē), *n.* [In earlier form *citer-tree*, q. v.] Any tree of the genus *Citrus*.

**Citta** (sit'ä), *n.* Same as *Pitta*.

**cittern**, *n.* See *cithern*.

**cittern-head**†, *n.* An empty-headed person.

Shall brainlesse *cytterne heads*, each jobernole
Pocket the very gemius of thy soule?
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, Prol.

**city** (sit'i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *citie*; < ME. *citie, citee*, < OF. *cite, citet, citeit*, F. *cité* = Pr. *ciu, ciutat, ciutat, ciptat* = Cat. *ciutat* = Sp. *ciudad* = Pg. *cidade* = It. *cittate, cittade*, now *città* (also in place-names *cività*) = Wall. *cetate* = Albanian *kjoutet, kjoutote*, < L. *cīvita*(*t*-)*s*, the condition of a citizen, the body of citizens, the state, later a city, < *cīvis*, OL. *ceivis*, a citizen, prob. akin to AS. *hīw*, family (see *hind*[2]), perhaps connected with *quies* (> E. *quiet*), rest, and with Gr. *κεῖσθαι*, lie down, rest, Skt. √*çi*, lie down: see *quiet* and *cemetery*. Hence (from L. *cīvita*(*t*-)*s*) ult. E. *citadel*, and (from *cīvis*) *civic, civil, civility, civilize*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *cities* (-iz). 1. A large and important town; any large town holding an important position in the state in which it is situated. In the United States a city is properly an incorporated municipality, usually governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The number of inhabitants required to constitute a city is commonly over 10,000; but it differs greatly in different States, some (especially in the west) having incorporated cities of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants. In Great Britain the term is applied in a narrower sense to a town corporate which is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church. The word is often used, like *town*, in opposition to *country*.

And who so had be thence a myle or twayn,
Vppon the feld to loke or cast his Ie,
It shuld hym seme a town or a *Cite*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1961.

In the United States nearly all *cities* have come from the growth and expansion of villages, with such occasional cases of coalescence as that of Boston with Roxbury and Charlestown. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 64.

2. The inhabitants of a city, collectively.

I do suspect I have done some offence,
That seems disgracious in the *city's* eye.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

**City of Refuge**. (*a*) Any one of six cities, three on the east of the river Jordan (established by Moses), and three on the west (established by Joshua), to which those persons who had inadvertently slain a human creature might flee for refuge. They were Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan on the east, and Hebron, Shechem, and Kadesh on the west. (*b*) Medina in Arabia, where Mohammed took refuge when driven by conspirators from Mecca, his native city, A. D. 622.—**Free city** or **town**, a city or town having its own government and laws, independently of the country with whose territory it is immediately connected—that is, forming a state by itself. The towns of the Hanseatic league in Germany and northern Europe, in the middle ages, were generally free; some of those in Germany were also called *imperial cities*, as members of the German empire. The only free cities remaining are Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, which since 1871 have been sovereign members of the present German empire. Frankfort-on-the-Main was a free city till 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia.—**Holy city**. See *holy*.—**The City of London**, that part of

London, the metropolis of England, which constituted the original city. It lies on the north bank of the Thames, extending from Temple Bar on the west to the Tower on the east, and as far north as Finsbury. It covers an area of 668 acres, constitutes a county in itself (see *county*), and is governed by a lord mayor, elected by the trade guilds, 26 aldermen holding office for life, elected by the wards, and a common council of 206 members. The great business and commercial interests of London are chiefly centered in this district.

**II.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a city; urban: as, a *city* feast; *city* manners; "*city* wives," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

A *city* clerk, but gently born. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

2. Pertaining to the class of tradespeople, as opposed to people of birth. [Eng.]

My new *city*-dame, send me what you promised me for consideration, and mayest thou prove a lady.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 3.

**City article**, in English newspapers, the editorial summary of the commercial or financial news of the day, and remarks upon it.—**City court**, in the United States, a municipal court, or a court whose jurisdiction is coextensive with a city.—**City editor**, in Great Britain, the editor on the staff of a newspaper whose duty it is to superintend the preparation of the city or financial article; in the United States, the editor who superintends the collection and classification of local news.—**City flat-cap**†, formerly, a cap with a flat top, sometimes of cloth, sometimes of knitted wool, worn especially by citizens of London. The modern muffin-cap is derived from it. Also called *statute cap*.—**City item**, in American newspapers, an item of local or city news, as distinguished from foreign or general news.—**City man**. (*a*) A man engaged in business in that part of London which is called "the City." (*b*) One engaged in mercantile pursuits, as distinguished from one whose interests are landed, agricultural, or professional; a business man. [Eng.]

He had made his mark in the mercantile world as a thoroughly representative *City-man*.
*T. W. Higginson*, Eng. Statesmen, p. 350.

**City sword**†, a sword worn by gentlemen in the city, that is, in private life, as distinguished from the sword used in war. See *sword*, *rapier*, and *small sword* (under *sword*).—**City ward**†, a watchman, or the watchmen collectively, of a city. *Fairfax.*

**cityward** (sit'i-wärd), *adv.* [< *city* + *-ward*.] Toward the city; in the direction of the city.

Look *cityward* and see the trains flying.
*The Century*, XXVI. 823.

**Civaistic**, *a.* See *Sivaistic*.

**chive** (sīv), *n.* [Also *chive*[2], q. v.; usually in pl. *chives*; < F. *cive*, < L. *cepa*, *capa*, also *cepe*, *cæpe*, an onion.] A small bulbous garden-plant, *Allium Schœnoprasum*, of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated as a pot-herb. Also *chive*, *chive-garlic*.

**civery**†, **severy**†, *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *cintry*, *centry*, in a somewhat similar sense.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A bay or compartment in a vaulted roof. (*b*) A compartment or division of scaffolding. *Oxford Glossary.*

**civet**[1] (siv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sivet*, *sivet*, < F. *civette* = G. *zibeth*, < It. *cibetto*, *zibetto*, formerly also *guibetto* (NL. *civetta*), < MGr. ζαπέτιον, civet, ζαπέτης, civet-cat (NGr. ζαμπέτι), < Ar. *zabbâd*, *subâd* = Pers. *zabâd*, the froth of milk or water, civet.] 1. The secretion of the anal glands of the civet-cats, used in perfumery, etc. It is an unctuous resinous substance, of an aromatic odor like musk or ambergris, of the consistence of butter or honey, of a pale-yellowish color, and contains a volatile oil to which it owes its smell, together with resin, fat, mucus, and extractive matters.

*Civet* is of a baser birth than tar; the very uncleanly flux of a cat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

I cannot talk with *civet* in the room.
*Cowper*, Conversation.

2. (*a*) The civet-cat. (*b*) *pl.* The animals of the genus *Viverra* or family *Viverridæ*.

**civet**[1] (siv'et), *v. t.* [< *civet*[1], *n.*] To scent with civet; perfume.

Fops at all corners, ladylike in mien,
*Civeted* fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 830.

**civet**[2]† (siv'et), *n.* [F. *civet* (so called from the cives with which it is flavored), < *cive*, cive.] A stew, usually of rabbit or hare, flavored with onion, cives, garlic, or the like.

**civet-cat** (siv'et-kat), *n.* 1. The animal from which civet is obtained; a carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ* and genus *Viverra*, having well-developed anal glands secreting civet. There are several species, the best-known of which is that of northern Africa, *V. civetta*, about 2 feet long, of a yellowish-gray color, and marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It is kept in confinement, especially in Abyssinia, the principal seat of the civet trade, for the sake of the secretion, which is taken from the bag twice a week, a dram being a large yield. When thus kept they are fed on raw flesh with the view of increasing the quantity of civet.

Civet-cat (*Viverra civetta*).

2. *pl.* The civets; the animals of the family *Viverridæ*, as the genets, ichneumons, and many others.—**American civet-cat**, *Bassaris astuta*. See *Bassaris*.—**Civet-cat fruit**, the durian. See *Durio*.

**Civetta** (si-vet'ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).] A genus of civet-cats. See *Viverra*.

**civic** (siv'ik), *a.* [= F. *civique* = Sp. *cívico* = Pg. It. *civico*, < L. *civicus*, < *civis*, a citizen: see *city*.] Pertaining to a city or to citizenship; relating to civil life or affairs.

In the *civic* acceptation of the word, I am a merchant.
*T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, iii. 2.

At *civic* revel and pomp and game.
*Tennyson*, Duke of Wellington, vi.

A candid examination will show that the Christian civilisations have been as inferior to the Pagan ones in *civic* and intellectual virtues as they have been superior to them in the virtues of humanity and of chastity.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

**Civic crown, garland, or wreath**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a crown or garland of oak-leaves bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

The commonwealth owes him a *civic garland*.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

Many a *civic wreath* they won,
The youthful sire and the gray-haired son.
*O. W. Holmes*, Dorothy Q.

**civical** (siv'i-kal), *a.* [< *civic* + *-al*.] Civic. *Sir T. Browne.*

**civics** (siv'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *civic*: see *-ics*.] The science of civil government; the principles of government in their application to society.

**civiere** (siv-i-ãr'), *n.* [< F. *civière* = It. dial. *civiera*, *scivera*, < *civeo*, *civoa*, a barrow or sledge, perhaps < ML. *camovehum*, a barrow in which to convey filth, < L. *cœnum*, prop. *cœnum*, filth, + *vehere*, carry.] 1. A small hand-barrow carried by two men.—2. A litter used by artillery. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

**civil** (siv'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. *civil*; = D. *civiel* = G. Dan. Sw. *civil*, < F. *civil* = Sp. Pg. *civil* (Pg. also *civel*, civil (law), also rustic) = It. *civile*, < L. *civilis*, belonging to a citizen, civic, political, urbane, courteous, civil, < *civis*, a citizen: see *city*.] 1. Pertaining to the state in general; pertaining to organized society as represented by government.

Besides the gifts wherewith he was enriched, and the *civill* authoritie wherewith he was dignified.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

Where the Parlament sitts, there inseparably sitts the King, there the Laws, there our Oaths, and whatsoever can be *civil* in Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xix.

2. Specifically, relating to the commonwealth as secularly organized for purposes of peace: opposed to *ecclesiastical*, *military*, or *naval*; relating to the citizen in his relations to the commonwealth as thus organized, or to his fellow-citizens: as, *civil* rights; or, in particular, relating to property and other rights maintainable in law at the owner's suit: opposed to *criminal*: as, *civil* actions, *civil* courts, *civil* remedies.

Christ himself was a great observer of the *Civil* power, and did many things only justifiable because the State requir'd it. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

3. Reduced to order, rule, and government; not in a condition of anarchy; controlled by a regular administration; exhibiting some refinement of customs and manners; not savage or wild; civilized: as, *civil* life; *civil* society.

It is but even the other day since England grewe to be *civill*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Men that are *civil* do load their lives after one common law, appointing them what to do.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 15.

Is 't fit such ragamuffins as these are,
Should bear the name of friends, and furnish out
A *civil* house? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

4. Intestine; not foreign: as, *civil* war.

The whole Land with *civil* broils was rent into five Kingdoms, long time waging Warr each on other.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

5. Courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; often, merely or formally polite; not discourteous.

These of all other we found most *civill* to giue intertainement. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 118.

*Sir Luc.* Begin now—"Sir,"——
*Acres.* That's too *civil* by half.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

A *civil* man now is one observant of slight external courtesies in the mutual intercourse between man and man; a *civil* man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a "civis."
*Abp. Trench*, Gloss. Eng. Words, p. 36.

6†. Characteristic of a citizen, as opposed to a courtier, soldier, etc.; not gay or showy; sober; grave; somber.

A *civil* habit
Oft covers a good man; and you may meet,
In person of a merchant, with a soul
As resolute and free, and all ways worthy
As else in any file of mankind.
*Fletcher*, Beggar's Bush, ii. 3.

Come, *civil* night,
Thou sober-suited matron, all in black.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

That fourteen yard of satin give my woman,
I do not like the color, 'tis too *civil*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Prize, iii. 3.

**Civil action**. See *action*, 3.—**Civil architecture, corporation**. See the nouns.—**Civil crown**. Same as *civic crown* (which see, under *civic*).—**Civil damage act, civil damage law**, the name commonly given to a statute adopted, in varying forms, in a number of the United States, making the seller of intoxicating liquor liable civilly in damages to those injured by the intoxicated person, including his family, if their means of support are impaired by his intoxication.—**Civil day, death, engineering**, etc. See the nouns.—**Civil law**. (*a*) That part of the laws of a state or nation which concerns the civil power as distinguished from the military power and foreign relations, and regulates within the territorial jurisdiction the rights of persons and property, except when superseded by the military power in time of war. (*b*) More specifically, the municipal law of the Roman empire, the phrase *jus civile* (civil law) being used in Roman law for those rules and principles of law which were thought to be peculiar to the Roman people, in contradistinction to those which were supposed to be common to all nations (*jus gentium*). By English and American legal authors *civil law* is now commonly used to signify the whole system of Roman law, of which the principal source is the collection made by the Emperor Justinian, consisting of the Digest, Code, and Novellæ Constitutiones. Sometimes the term is also applied to the unwritten law of the principal nations of continental Europe, especially of Germany, which is based on the Roman law. Some authors speak in the latter case of *modern civil law*. The civil law is the basis also of the law of Scotland, Spanish America, Louisiana, and Quebec.—**Civil liberty**, natural liberty so far restrained by human laws (and so far only) as is necessary and expedient for the public good. *Minor.*—**Civil list**, the sum annually allowed to the sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the support of his (or her) household and the dignity of the crown. This sum has been fixed by statute (1 Vict., c. 2) at £385,000, as follows: For her Majesty's privy purse, £60,000; salaries of her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,260; expenses of her Majesty's household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms, and special services, £13,200; and unappropriated moneys, £8,040. Besides this, £1,200 per annum is allowed for pensions.—**Civil marriage**. See *marriage*.—**Civil Rights Act**, an act of the United States Congress of 1875 (18 Stat., 335), forbidding the exclusion of any person from the enjoyment of inns, public conveyances, theaters, etc., on account of race or color.—**Civil Rights Bill**, an act of the United States Congress of 1866 (14 Stat., 27), conferring citizenship upon all persons born in the United States, not subjects of other powers, "of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery." It specially affected the recently emancipated slaves.—**Civil rights cases**, the name by which the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Strauder *v.* West Virginia, 1879 (100 U. S., 303), and five other cases, 1883 (109 U. S., 3), are frequently referred to, which discuss the effect of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States upon the legal status of freedmen.—**Civil servant**, an official of a government not belonging to either its military or its naval forces: especially applied to such an official in British India.

Every one holding a post under the Government [of Great Britain] that is not a legal, military, or naval post, is called a *civil servant*, from the Prime Minister down to a penny-postman. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 155.

**Civil service**, the executive branch of the public service, as distinguished from the military, naval, legislative, and judicial.—**Civil-service Act**. (*a*) A United States statute of 1871 (16 Stat. 514, sec. 9), authorizing the President to prescribe rules for the admission of persons into the civil service. Its object was to make such admission dependent upon fitness only, without regard to party association. Similar laws in several States are known by the same name. (*b*) An act of 1883, providing for competitive examinations and the suppression of political assessments.—**Civil-service Commissioners**, a body appointed to superintend the examination of candidates for appointments in the civil service.—**Civil state**, the whole body of the citizens who are not included in the military, naval, and ecclesiastical bodies.—**Civil war**, war between different sections of one country, or between differing factions of one people.—**Civil year**. See *year*.—**Covenanted civil service**, that branch of the East Indian civil service whose members enter a special department, and are entitled to regular promotion and a pension after serving a specified number of years, and who cannot resign without permission. They were also called *civilians*.—**Uncovenanted civil service**, a branch of the East Indian civil service whose members (Europeans or natives) are subject to no entrance examination, are not entitled to promotion or a pension on retiring, and may resign their office at pleasure.—**Syn.** 5. *Courteous, Urbane*, etc. See *polite*.

**civilian** (si-vil'yan), *n.* [Appar. a humorous corruption of *civilisation*.] Intoxication. [Irish slang.]

In a state of *civilian*. *De Quincey.*

**civilian** (si-vil'yan), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *civilian*, < L. *civilis*, civil: see *civil*.] I. *n.* 1. One who is skilled in the Roman or civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law.

Elizabeth caused an inquiry to be instituted before a commission of privy councillors and *civilians*.
*Hallam*, Const. Hist., I. iii.

2. A student of the civil law at a university.

He kept his name in the college books and changed his commoner's gown for that of a *civilian*.
*Graves*, Shenstone.

3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical; especially, a non-military inhabitant of a garrisoned town.—4†. One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own. *Abp. Trench.*

The more naturalist or *civilian*, by whom I mean such an one as lives upon drugs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed. *D. Rogers.*

5. A covenanted civil servant in British India.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a civilian.

To the *civilian* mind it might seem that, when a king writes up an inscription to record his buildings, he wishes that inscription to be read of all men for all time.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 296.

**civilisable, civilisation,** etc. See *civilizable, civilization,* etc.

**civilist** (siv'i-list), *n.* [< ML. *civilista*, < L. *civilis*, civil: see *civil*.] A civilian, or person versed in the civil law. *Warburton.*

**civility** (si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *civilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *civylite*, citizenship, < OF. *civilite*, F. *civilité* = Sp. *civilidad* = Pg. *civilidade* = It. *civilità*, *civiltà*, civility, < L. *civilita(t-)s*, the art of government, politics, also courtesy, < *civilis*, civil: see *civil* and *-ity*.] 1†. Citizenship.

I with moche summe gat this *ciuylite*.
*Wyclif*, Acts xxii. 28.

2. The state of being civilized; redemption from barbarity; civilization. See first extract under *civilization*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 134.

Reducing Heathen people to *civilitie* and true Religion, bringeth honour to the King of Heaven.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 59.

They [Malayans] are civil enough, engaged thereto by Trade: for the more Trade, the more *civility*; and on the contrary, the less Trade the more barbarity and inhumanity. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 115.

Another step in *civility* is the change from war, hunting, and pasturage to agriculture. *Emerson*, Civilization.

3. Relation to the civil law rather than to religion.

If there were nothing in marriage but meer *civility*, the magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service.
*Bp. Hall*, Conscience, iii. 10.

4. Good breeding; politeness, or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention: as, to show one many *civilities*.

A man has manners;
A gentleman, *civility* and breeding.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

The insolent *civility* of a proud man. *Chesterfield.*

I also received many *civilities* from the French merchants. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 85.

**civilizable** (siv'i-li-zą-bl), *a.* [< *civilize* + *-able*; = F. *civilisable* = Pg. *civilizavel*.] Capable of being civilized. Also spelled *civilisable*.

**civilization** (siv'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *civilize* + *-ation*; = F. *civilisation* = Sp. *civilizacion* = Pg. *civilisação* = D. *civilisatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *civilisation*.] 1. The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being reclaimed from the rudeness of savage life, and advanced in arts and learning.

I asked him [Johnson] if "humiliating" was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit *civilization*, but only "civility." *Boswell*, Johnson.

The entire structure of *civilization* is founded upon the belief that it is a good thing to cultivate intellectual and material capacities, even at the cost of certain moral evils which we are often able accurately to foresee.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 116.

2†. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. Also spelled *civilisation*.

**civilize** (siv'i-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *civilized*, ppr. *civilizing*. [< *civil* + *-ize*; = F. *civiliser* = Sp. Pg. *civilizar* = It. *civilizzare* = D. *civiliseren* = G. *civilisiren* = Dan. *civilisere* = Sw. *civilisera*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reclaim from a savage or semi-barbarous state; introduce order and civic organization among; refine and enlighten; elevate in social and individual life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society.
*Quincy.*

I am conscious that life has been trying to *civilize* me for now seventy years with what seem to me very inadequate results. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

2†. To make subject to a civil instead of a criminal process.—3. To place under civil, as opposed to military, control; transfer from military to civil control.

**II.**† *intrans.* To behave civilly or with propriety. [Rare.]

I *Civilize*, lest that I seem obscene:
But Lord (Thou know'st) I am vnchast, vncleane.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Rigby, who had seen him so often come to beg a guinea of Sir C. Williams, and Bathurst, at whose father's he had lived for victuals, understood that dignity as little, and pulled themselves chairs; on which he *civilized*.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 163.

Also *civilise*.

**civilizee** (siv-i-li-zē'), *n.* [< *civilize* + *-ee*[1].] One who is civilized, or is in process of civilization.

The creature that Whitman terms the *civilizee*.
*The Century*, XXVI. 933.

**civilizer** (siv'i-lī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which civilizes. Also spelled *civiliser*.

To nations at a certain stage of their life, which may be called the formative or receptive stage, commerce has always proved the great *civilizer*.
*Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 416.

**civilly** (siv'i-li), *adv.* In a civil manner. (*a*) In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of members of the community at large; especially, in a secular manner, as opposed to *ecclesiastically*.

If you ask which is the better of those two, *Civilly* the Gentleman of Blood, Morally the Gentleman by Creation may be the better. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 52.

That a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing—for this is *civilly* to live— . . . is not possible. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i.

It [the state in France] made, for instance, the marriage of priests invalid *civilly*.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 396.

(*b*) In a manner relating to private rights: opposed to *criminally*.

That accusation which is publick is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured, or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment.
*Ayliffe*, Parergon.

(*c*) Not naturally, but by law: as, a man *civilly* dead. (*d*) Politely; considerately; gently; with due decorum; courteously.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

(*e*†) Without gaudy colors or finery; soberly.

The chambers were handsome and cheerfull, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

**civil-suited**† (siv'il-sū'ted), *a.* Somberly arrayed.

*Civil-suited* Morn, . . .
Not trick'd and froune'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt,
But kercheft in a comely cloud.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 122.

**civism** (siv'izm), *n.* [< F. *civisme*, < L. *civis*, a citizen, + F. *-isme*, -ism.] Good citizenship; devotion to one's country or city: a word of late French origin, more restricted in meaning than *patriotism*. *Dyer.* See *incivism*.

**civity**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *civitie* (cf. *city*, early mod. E. *citie*), < L. *civita(t-)s*, a city: see *city*.] A city.

An ancient *civitie*. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland.

**civol**†, *n.* See *cibol*.

**cizar**†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *scissor*.

**cizars**†, **cisers**†, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *scissors*.

**C. J.** An abbreviation of *chief justice*.

**Cl.** The chemical symbol of *chlorin*.

**clabber**† (klab'ėr), *n.* [See *bonnyclabber*.] Same as *bonnyclabber*.

**clabber** (klab'ėr), *v. i.* [< *clabber*, *n.*] To become thick in the process of souring: said of milk.

**clach** (klaċh), *n.* [Gael.: see *clachan*.] Same as *clachan*, 1.

**clachan** (klaċh'an), *n.* [Gael., < *clach*, pl. *clachan*, a stone; orig., it is supposed, *clachan* meant 'a stone circle for sacred or sepulchral uses.'] 1. A rude stone sarcophagus; specifically, one large and massive enough to form a sort of monument. Also called *clach* and *cist* in England. *Jour. of Archæol.*, III. 107.—2. In Scotland, a small village or hamlet, especially one clustering around a parish church.

The *clachan* yill [ale] had made me canty.
*Burns*, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

Yonder are the lights in the *Clachan* of Aberfoyle.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

**clack** (klak), *v.* [= Sc. *clake*, *claik*, < ME. *clacken*, *clakken*, *claken* (not found in AS., but see below, and cf. *clatter* and *crack*) = MD. *klacken*, clack, crack, whack, shake, D. *klakken*, clack, crack (> OF. *claqueor*, *claquer*, clack, clap, clatter, F. *claquer*, clap in applause: see *claque*), = MLG. *klaken*, cluck (as a hen), = Icel. *klaka*, twitter, chatter (as a bird), wrangle, dispute, = Norw. *klakka*, strike, knock; cf. MLG. *klacken*, LG. *klakken*, throw or daub on, as clay, mud, or other soft mass, = OHG. *clecchan*, *clechan*, *klecken*, crack with a noise, cause to burst, MHG. *klechen*, *klecken*, crack or burst with a noise, also as in G. *klecken* and *klecksen*, daub, smear; all being secondary forms of an assumed verb, agreeing nearly with *click*[1], q. v.: AS. as if **clecan*, pret. **clæc*, pp. **clocen*, whence also AS. *cloccian*, E. *clock*[1] and *cluck*, make the peculiar noise of the hen, = OHG. *chlochôn*, *chlocchôn*, *cloccôn*, strike, knock, whence also ult. E. *clock*[2]: see *click*, *clock*[1], *clock*[2], *cluck*. The words are all more or less imitative; cf. G. *klack*, *klacks*, interj., slap!; Ir. Gael. *clac*, make a din; Gr. κλάζειν, scream, bark, clash, rattle. The series *clack*, *click*[1], nasalized *clank*, *clang*, *clink*, with the related *clock*[1], *cluck*, and further *clap*[1], *clatter*, *clash*, and *crack*, *crash*, with their numerous cognates, though of various historical origin, may be regarded as ult. imitative variations of a common root.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a quick sharp noise, or a succession of sharp sounds, as by striking or cracking; crack; rattle; snap.

The palace bang'd, and buzz'd, and *clackt*,
And all the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream, The Revival.

The *clacking* loom
Not long within the homestead still did stand.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

2. To utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness; let the tongue run or rattle.

Talke discretelye, let not thy tongue go *clack* in an outrage. *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

Let thy tonge not *clakke* as a mille.
*Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

But ah! the more the white goose laid,
It *clack'd* and cackled louder.
*Tennyson*, The Goose.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to make a sharp, short, snapping sound; rattle; clap: as, to *clack* two pieces of wood together.—2. To speak without thought; rattle out.

Unweighed custom makes them *clack* out anything their heedless fancy springs. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 4.

**clack** (klak), *n.* [< ME. *clakke*, clack (of a mill), = MD. *klack*, a crack, cracking, = MHG. *klac* (*klack-*), a crack, crash, loud threatening sound, = Sw. *klick*, a sudden alarm; cf. OF. *clac*, a clacket, clacker, clapper, F. *claque*, a claque; from the verb: see *clack*, *v.*] 1. A sharp, repeated, rattling sound; clatter: as, the *clack* of a mill.—2. In a grist-mill: (*a*) That part of the mill that strikes the hopper, to move or shake it, for discharging its contents.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack*, how justly it will sound.
*Betterton.*

(*b*) A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in the hopper. *Johnson.*—3. A valve of a pump.—4. A ball-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive. See *ball-valve* and *clack-box*, 2.—5. A kind of small windmill with a clapper, set on the top of a pole to frighten away birds. Also called *clack-mill*, and formerly *clacket*.—6. Continual talk; prattle; gossip; tattle.

A woman's *clack*, if I have skill,
Sounds somewhat like a thrower's mill. *Swift.*

The *clack* of tongues, and confusion of voices in this new assembly, was so very great, that the goddess was forced to command silence several times.
*Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Weakness runs never to this, but always to unthinking *clack* and rattle.
*Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 18.

**clack-box** (klak'boks), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, the box in which a clack-valve works.—2. In a locomotive, a box fitted to the boiler in which a ball-valve is placed to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water from reaching the pumps. The ball of the clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing water against it; the water then passes into the boiler, but is prevented from returning by the instant fall of the ball.

3. The tongue. [Prov. Eng.]

**clack-dish** (klak'dish), *n.* A beggar's dish or receptacle for money, fitted with a lid so arranged as to produce when agitated a clatter upon the edge of the vessel. Its use was abandoned in the seventeenth century, and it was succeeded by the alms-pot. Also called *clap-dish*.

His use was, to put a ducat in her *clack-dish*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2.

Can you think I get my living by a bell and a *clack-dish*?
*Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 2.

**clack-door** (klak'dōr), *n.* A plate of iron or brass covering an aperture in the side of a clack-box. It is attached by screws, and can be removed to give access to the valve-seat or recess into which the valve fits.

**clacker** (klak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clacks; the clack of a mill; the clapper.

This they find by the noise of those boat mills; their *clackers* beat much slower.
*Sir H. Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 18.

2. A rattle used to frighten birds. See *clack*, *n.*, 5.

**clacket**†, *n.* [< *clack* + dim. *-et.*] Same as *clack*, 5.

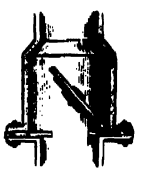
**clack-goose** (klak'gös), *n.* [Sc. also *claik-goose*, *claik.*] Same as *barnacle*[1], 1.

**clack-mill** (klak'mil), *n.* Same as *clack*, 5.

**clack-piece** (klak'pēs), *n.* The casting in which a clack-door is placed, and which forms the valve-chamber. See *clack-door* and *clack*, 4.

**clack-seat** (klak'sēt), *n.* In a locomotive, one of the two recesses in each pump into which the clacks fit.

**clack-valve** (klak'valv), *n.* A valve with a single flap, hinged at one edge, and consisting of a plate of leather a little larger than the valve-aperture, used in pumps. The leather plate is strengthened above by a plate of iron a little larger than the opening, and below by another iron plate a little smaller than the opening. The diameter of the valve-box is generally one half more than that of the valve-opening. Also called *clapper*.


Clack-valve.

**clad** (klad), *v. t.* [Var. of *clothe*, *clathe*, after *clad*, pret. and pp.] To clothe.

What, shall I *clad* me like a country maid?
*Greene*, James IV., iii. 3.

**cladanthus** (kla-dan'thus), *n.*; pl. *cladanthi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a shoot, branch (see *cladus*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In mosses, a flower terminating a lateral branch.

**cladding** (klad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clad*, v. Cf. *clothing*.] Clothing; clothes. [Rare.]

There were countless lords and ladies of high degree in *claddings* of past centuries.
*New York Tribune*, March 27, 1885.

**cladenchyma** (kla-deng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐγχεῖν*, infuse, pour in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*, + *χεῖν*, pour; cf. E. *gush*.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of branching cells.

**cladgy** (klaj'i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *claggy* (q. v.) = *cledgy*, q. v.] Stiff; tenacious; cledgy. [Rare.]

**cladi**, *n.* Plural of *cladus*, 1.

**cladine** (klad'in), *a.* [< *cladus* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *cladose*. *W. J. Sollas.*

**Cladobranchia** (klad-ō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A small superfamily of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous, plumose, or ramose branchiæ, whence the name.

**cladobranchiate** (klad-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Cladobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to the *Cladobranchia*.

**Cladocarpi** (klad-ō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cladocarpus*: see *cladocarpous*.] One of the three groups into which the true mosses, *Bryaceæ*, are divided. They are characterized by having the capsules borne at the ends of short lateral branches. The group includes the *Fontinaleæ*, or aquatic mosses.

**cladocarpous** (klad-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *cladocarpus*, < Gr. *κλάδος*, a shoot, a branch, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit terminal upon short lateral branchlets: as, *cladocarpous* mosses. Also *cladogenous*.

**Cladocera** (kla-dos'ē-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cladocerus*: see *cladocerous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Branchiopoda lophopoda*, equivalent to the *Daphnides* of Strauss or the *Daphniacea* of others. The section included such genera as *Latona*, *Sida*, and *Polyphemus*, and was practically equivalent to the following group of the same name.

2. An order of *Entomostraca* or a suborder of *Phyllopoda*, comprising the small crustaceans known as water-fleas, abounding in fresh water. They are very prolific, produce ephippial eggs, molt frequently, are more or less transparent, have a bivalvular carapace hinged on the back, a single large eye, from 4 to 6 foliaceous feet bearing branchiæ, and large ramose or branched antennæ (whence the name) acting as swimming-organs. Leading families are *Daphnidæ*, *Polyphemidæ*, *Lynceidæ*, and *Sididæ*. Also *Cladocerata*.

**cladocerous** (kla-dos'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cladocerus*, < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *κέρας* = E. *horn*.] Having branched or ramose antennæ; specifically, pertaining to the *Cladocera*.

**Cladodactyla** (klad-ō-dak'ti-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of dendrochirotous pedate holothurians: so called from the much-branched tentacular processes. *C. crocea* is a saffron-colored species inhabiting the southern seas. *Brandt.*

Cladode of *Phyllanthus angustifolius*.

**cladode, cladodium** (klad'ōd, kla-dō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *cladodes*, *cladodia* (-ōdz, -ą). [NL. *cladodium*, < Gr. *κλαδώδης*, with many branches, lit. branch-like, < *κλάδος*, a branch (cf. dim. *κλάδιον*, a branchlet), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a leaf-like flattened branch or peduncle, as in *Ruscus* and some species of *Phyllanthus*. Also *cladophyl*.

**cladodont** (klad'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Same as *hybodont*.

**Cladodus** (klad'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil placoid fishes of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, having teeth of the kind called cladodont or hybodont. *Agassiz*, 1843.

**cladogenous** (kla-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *cladocarpous*.

**cladome** (klad'ōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus* and *-oma*.] The branching arms or rays of a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type, collectively considered. Each branch of the cladome is a cladus.

The secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or *cladome* of the spicule.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

**Cladonema** (klad-ō-nē'mą), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1843), < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] The typical genus of *Cladonemidæ*, having branched or cladose tentacles, whence the name.

**Cladonemidæ** (klad-ō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonema* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Anthomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cladonema*, having branched tentacles, 4 or 8 simple or branched radial canals, and 4 or 8 gastral gonads. The medusæ bud on polyp-colonies which contain alimentary zoöids or gastrozoöids, together with scattered capitate tentacles.

**Cladonia** (klad-ō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλαδών* (*κλαδον-*), a branch, < *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus*.] A genus of lichens, representative of the family *Cladoniei*. The apothecia are mostly capitate, variously colored (not black), and borne on the vertical portion of the thallus (podetium). The latter is either simple, and often cup-shaped or funnel-shaped, or very much branched. The branching is shown in the reindeer-moss, *Cladonia rangiferina*. See *reindeer-moss*.

1 2

1, *Cladonia subcornuta*. 2, *Cladonia extenza*. These illustrate two forms of podetia, one much branched, the other nearly simple.

**cladonic** (kla-don'ik), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the genus *Cladonia*.—**Cladonic acid**, an acid obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina*.

**Cladoniei** (klad-ō-ni'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonia*.] A family of lichens, belonging to the tribe *Lecideaceæ*, and having a twofold thallus, a vertical one, called the *podetium*, ascending from a horizontal, squamulose, or granulose one. The latter is sometimes wanting.

**cladonieine** (klad-ō-ni'ē-in), *a.* [< *Cladoniei* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or having the characters of the family *Cladoniei*.

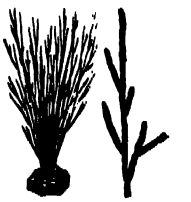
**cladoniine** (kla-dō'ni-in), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Cladonia*.

**cladonioid** (kla-dō'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-oid*.] Resembling lichens of the genus *Cladonia*.

*Cladonioid* variation of the parmeliaceous thallus.
*E. Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 6.

**Cladophora** (kla-dof'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].]

1. In *bot.*, a large genus of green algæ, including a large part of the *Chlorosporeæ*. It consists of firm, not gelatinous filaments, which branch throughout. The species grow in fresh or salt water, on rocks, and in tide-pools and ditches, usually in tufts, sometimes forming layers.


*Cladophora rudis*, with branched filament magnified.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

**cladophyl, cladophyll** (klad'ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] Same as *cladode*.

**cladoptosis** (klad-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *πτῶσις*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *bot.*, the annual falling of leafy twigs instead of individual leaves, such as takes place in many of the cypress family.

**cladose** (klā'dōs), *a.* [< NL. *cladosus*, < *cladus*, < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus*.] Branched or ramose, as a sponge-spicule: as, a *cladose* rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas.* Also *cladine*.

**Cladosporium** (klad-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *σπόρος*, a seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having subdecumbent, intricately branched, olivaceous hyphæ, and typically uniseptate conidia.

**Cladothrix** (klad'ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *θρίξ*, a hair.] A genus of bacteria growing in the form of filaments, and especially characterized by what is called *false branching*—that is, the formation of a filament by the side of another, which, soon diverging, gives the appearance of branching. The principal species, *Cladothrix dichotoma*, occurs in stagnant or running water containing much organic matter, especially when putrefying.

**Cladrastis** (kla-dras'tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), irreg. < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *θραυστός*, brittle.] A peculiar leguminous genus of Kentucky and Tennessee; the yellow-wood. The only species, *C. tinctoria*, is a handsome tree with pinnate leaves and ample panicles of white flowers. It is cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree; the wood is very hard, heavy, strong, of a bright-yellow color changing to brown, and yields a yellow dye.

**cladus** (klā'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, a young slip or shoot, prob. < *κλᾶν*, break.] 1. Pl. *cladi* (-dī). One of the secondary arms, rays, or branches of a ramose sponge-spicule, which collectively form the cladome. *W. J. Sollas.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects.

**claes** (klāz), *n. pl.* [Also written *clais*, *clase*, formerly *clayis*, etc.; contr. of ME. *clathes*, clothes.] Clothes. [Scotch.]

**clag**[1] (klag), *n.* [North. E. and Sc.: see *clog* and *clay*.] 1. A clot; a mass of sticky or adhesive matter: as, a *clag* of mud on one's shoe.—2. A clog, encumbrance, or burden, as on property.

**clag**[1] (klag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clagged*, ppr. *clagging*. [North. E. and Sc.: see *clog*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To clog; encumber with something adhesive, as clay.

Thoult read a satyre or a sonnet now,
*Clagging* their ayery humour.
*Marston*, What you Will, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* To stick or adhere. *Brockett.*

**clag**[2] (klag), *n.* [Gael. *clag*, a bell: see *clock*[2].] A portable bell used by the early Scotch Christians, apparently in the service of the mass, and also carried before the host when taken out of the church, and before a dead body when carried to the grave.

**claggy** (klag'i), *a.* [Sc. (also *cladgy*, *cledgy*, q. v.), < *clag* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *clayey*.] Sticky; adhesive. [Great Britain.]

**claik, claik-goose** (klāk, klāk'gös), *n.* Same as *clack-goose*.

**claim**[1] (klām), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *claime*, *clame*, < ME. *claimen*, *cleimen*, *clamen*, < OF. *claimer*, *cleimer*, *clamer*, call, cry out, claim, challenge, = Sp. *llamar*, formerly *clamar*, = Pg. *clamar* = It. *chiamare*, call, name, send for, *clamare*, speak loud, bawl, < L. *clamare*, call, cry out, connected with *calare*, call (see *calends*), = Gr. *καλεῖν*, call, convoke. From the same L. verb come *clamor*, *acclaim*, *declaim*, *exclaim*, *proclaim*, *reclaim*, etc.; and *class*, *calendar*, *ecclesiastic*, etc., are related.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To call; call out; cry out.

And aftre that, where that evere thei gon, ever more thei *cleymen* for Mynstralle of the grete Chane.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 228.

"Is that soth," saide william, "mi swete lady hende [gentle]?
*Cleymeth* he after clothes for cristes loue in heuen?"
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4481.

**2.** To be entitled to a thing; have a right; derive a right; especially, to derive a right by descent.

Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law,
To bar your highness *claiming* from the female.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

**3.** To assert a claim; put forward a claim.—**4.** To assert a belief or an opinion; maintain; assert. [A common use, regarded by many as inelegant.]

And in the light of clearest evidence,
Perceives Him acting in the present tense:—
Not, as some *claim*, once acting but now not.
*A. Coles*, The Microcosm.

**II.** *trans.* **1†.** To proclaim.

"Trewly, frende," seide the kynge, "in good prison hath he you sette that to me hath you sente, ffor I *clayme* yow quyte [quit: see *quit-claim*]; but ye shall telle me youre name." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 686.

**2†.** To call or name.

And that in so gret honoures put be
That ayther of thaim *claymed* is a kyng.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1675.

**3.** To ask or demand by virtue of a right or asserted right to the possession of the thing demanded, or of authority to demand it; demand as a right or as due; assert a right to: as, to *claim* obedience or respect; to *claim* an estate by descent; to *claim* payment: with *from* or *of* before the person on whom the claim is made.

And, look, when I am king, *claim* thou *of* me
The earldom of Hereford. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

If only one man hath a divine right to obedience, nobody can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

Earth, that nourished thee, shall *claim*
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again.
*Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

The Bible surely accords with the highest science when it *claims* the vegetable kingdom, with all its wonders, as a product of Almighty power.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 108.

**4.** To hold or maintain as a fact or as true; assert as a fact, or as one's own belief or opinion: as, I *claim* that he is right. [Considered by many an inelegant use.]

The firste fader and foundour of gentilesse [i. e., Christ],
What man that *claymeth* gentyl for to be,
Moste folowe his tras. *Chaucer*, Gentilesse, l. 2.

He never made known his history, and *claimed* he had no relation living. *Boston Transcript*, Feb. 7, 1876.

**=Syn. 3.** *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*.

**claim**[1] (klām), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *claime*, *clame*, < ME. *claime*, *clame*, *cleyme*, < OF. *claim*, *clam* = Pr. *clam* (ML. *clameum*), a challenge, = Pg. *clama* (obs.), a protest; from the verb.] **1†.** A cry; a call, as for aid.

I cald, but no man answerd to my *clame*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 11.

**2.** A demand of a right or alleged right; a calling on another for something due or asserted to be due: as, a *claim* of wages for services.

The King of Prussia lays in his *claim* for Neufchatel, as he did for the principality of Orange.
*Addison*, Travels in Italy.

A Prince of Wales, what between public *claims* and social *claims*, finds little time for reading, after the period of childhood; that is, at any period when he can comprehend a great poet. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

**3.** A right to claim or demand; a just title to something in one's own possession or in the possession or at the disposal of another.

Don Christopher, in a long catalogue of virtues which he possessed to a very eminent degree, had not the smallest *claim* to that of patience, so very necessary to those that command armies. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 186.

A thousand *claims* to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.
*Tennyson*, To the Queen.

The past has no *claim* to infallibility any more than the present. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 22.

**4.** The thing claimed or demanded; specifically, a piece of public land which a squatter or settler marks out for himself with the intention of purchasing it when the government offers it for sale: as, he staked out a *claim*. Hence—**5.** A piece of land obtained in this manner; specifically, in *mining*, the portion of mineral ground held by an individual or an association in accordance with the local mining-laws of the district. These laws usually require that a certain amount of work be done, or money expended, in order to prevent the claim from being forfeited. Claims may also be made for water-rights, for mining purposes, adjacent to streams. [Cordilleran mining region.]—**Alabama claims**, certain claims of the United States against Great Britain for damages inflicted on American shipping during the civil war by privateers built, equipped, and supplied in England, and sent out from British ports to prey on American commerce. The most famous of these privateers was the Alabama (at first called the "290"), built at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, in 1862. At the close of the war claims for damages were presented, and referred by the treaty of Washington (July 4th, 1871) to arbitrators, who met at Geneva in 1872. Their decision, rendered September 14th, known as the Geneva award, asserted the responsible negligence of the British government, allowed the chief claims for direct damages, and awarded $15,500,000 to the United States, which was paid by Great Britain, and apportioned among the claimants.—**Claim in a service**, in *Scots law*, a petition addressed by the heir to the sheriff, in which he states his relationship to the deceased, and prays to be served heir to him.—**Continual claim**, in *law*, a claim that is reiterated from time to time in order that it may not be deemed abandoned.—**Court of Claims.** See *court*.—**Timber claim**, the right or assertion of right (under the acts of Congress to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies) on the part of one who has planted and maintained the requisite number of acres of timber on public lands devoid of timber, and maintained them for a term of years, to have a grant of the quarter section or other smaller tract containing his plantation.—**To lay claim to**, to demand as a right or rightful possession.

**claim**[2] (klām), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *clame*, < ME. **claimen*, **cleimen* (cf. adj. *claimous*, ME. *cleymous*), var. (after Icel. Norw. *kleima*) of *clemen*, mod. dial. *cleam*, q. v. Cf. *glaim*.] **1.** To stick; paste: as, to *claim* up an advertisement. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To clog; overload. [Prov. Eng.]

**claimable** (klā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *claim*[1], *v.*, + *-able*. Cf. OF. *claimable*, *clamable*.] Capable of being claimed or demanded as due: as, wages not *claimable* after dismissal.

**claimant** (klā'mant), *n.* [< OF. *claimant*, *clamant*, a claimant (prop. ppr.), < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, cry out, > OF. *claimer*, *clamer*, cry out, claim: see *claim*[1], *v.* Cf. *clamant*.] **1.** A person who claims; one who demands anything as his right.

A wise man will . . . know that it is the part of prudence to face every *claimant*, and pay every just demand on your time, your talents, or your heart.
*Emerson*, Compensation.

**2.** In admiralty proceedings, a person admitted to defend an action in rem brought against goods to which he claims a right.

**claimer** (klā'mėr), *n.* A claimant; one who demands something as his due. [Rare.]

Till an agreement was made and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer*.
*Sir W. Temple*, Introd. to Hist. Eng., p. 296.

**claimless** (klām'les), *a.* [< *claim*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no claim. [Rare.]

**claim-notice** (klām'nō"tis), *n.* In the regions of the United States on the Pacific coast, a notification posted by a miner or other settler upon a piece of public land, declaring his occupancy or intended occupancy thereof.

**claimous†**, *a.* [ME. *cleymous*; < *claim*[2] + *-ous*; or var. of *glaimous*, q. v. Cf. *clam*[2], *a.*] Sticky; viscous.

Clam, or *cleymous* [var. *gleymous*], glutinosus, viscosus.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.

**clairaudience** (klār-â'di-ens), *n.* [After *clairvoyance* (q. v.); < F. *clair* (< OF. *cler*, > E. *clear*), clear, + *audience*, hearing: see *clear* and *audience*.] **1.** The supposed power of hearing in a mesmeric trance sounds which are not audible to the ear in the natural waking state.—**2.** An exercise of this power.

The hallucinations, or clairvoyances, or *clairaudiences*, or presentiments, that our "intelligence and veracity" can muster. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 256.

**clairaudient** (klār-â'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [After *clairvoyant* (q. v.); < F. *clair*, clear, + **audient*, < L. *audien(t-)s*, hearing: see *clairaudience*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of clairaudience.

The *clairaudient* interconsciousness of friends a thousand miles apart. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 261.

**II.** *n.* One supposed to have the power of clairaudience.

**claire-cole, clear-cole** (klār'-, klēr'kōl), *n.* [The latter form partly Englished; < F. *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *colle*, glue or size, < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue.] **1.** In *painting*, a preparation of size put on an absorbent surface to prevent the sinking in of subsequent coats of oil-paint.—**2.** In *gilding*, a coating of size over which gold-leaf is to be applied.

**clair-obscure** (klār'ob-skūr'), *n.* [Also *clare-obscure*; < F. *clair-obscur* = It. *chiaroscuro*: see *chiaroscuro*.] Same as *chiaroscuro*.

As masters in the *clare obscure*
With various light your eyes allure.
*Prior*, Alma, ii. 25.

**clairvoyance** (klār-voi'ans), *n.* [F., < *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant*.] **1.** A power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state, by which they are supposed to discern objects concealed from sight, and to see what is happening at a distance.

*Clairvoyance*, which sees into things without opening them. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, I.

Hence—**2.** Sagacity; penetration; quick intuitive knowledge of things.

**clairvoyant** (klār-voi'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *clara voyant*; < F. *clairvoyant*, lit. clear-seeing, but peculiarly used in mesmerism, < *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *voyant*, ppr. of *voir*, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the supposed faculty of clairvoyance, or of seeing or perceiving things not discernible by the senses.

I am *clara voyant*. *Villiers*, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), iii. 1.

As I reached up to lower the awning overhead, I had a *clairvoyant* consciousness that some one was watching me from below. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 145.

**II.** *n.* A person possessing or supposed to possess the power of clairvoyance.

Alberti . . . became in the end neither a great artist like Raphael, nor a great discoverer like Galileo, but rather a *clairvoyant* to whom the miracles of nature and of art lie open. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 247.

**clairvoyante** (klār-voi'ant), *n.* [F., fem. of *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant*.] A female clairvoyant. [Rare.]

**claise** (klāz), *n. pl.* A variant of Scotch *claes*.

**claith** (klāth), *n.* [Sc., = E. *cloth*, q. v.] **1.** Cloth.

Has clad a score i' their last *claith*.
*Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

**2.** *pl.* Clothes. See *clothes*, *claes*.

**claity** (klā'ti), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clarty*.] Dirty. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**clake**[1] (klāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking*. A dialectal (Scotch) form of *clack*.

**clake**[2] (klāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking*. [E. dial. Cf. *clatch*[1].] To scratch. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**clake-goose** (klāk'gōs), *n.* Same as *clack-goose*.

**clam**[1] (klam), *n.* [(1) Also *clamm*; < ME. **clam*, **clamme*, < AS. *clam*, *clom* (*clamm-*, *clomm-*), m., a band, bond, chain, fetter, in pl. *clammas*, *clommas*, fetters, confinement, = MD. *klamme*, a clamp, hook, grapple, = MLG. *klamme*, LG. *klemme*, a clamp, hook, = OHG. *clamma*, MHG. *klamme*, *klamm*, a constriction, a narrow pass, G. dial. *klamm*, a spasm of the throat, a narrow pass (cf. MHG. *chlemme*, *klemme*, G. *klemme*, a clamp, vise, a pinch, a narrow pass, dial. locked jaw), = Dan. *klamme*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (also *klem*, force, *klemme*, a clamp, press, pinch, strait), = Sw. *klämma*, a press, = Norw. *klemb*, force, pressure, *klemba*, a clamp, press; cf. (2) MHG. *klamere*, *klamer*, clam, hook, G. *klammer*, a clamp, clamp-iron, brace, clincher, bracket, = Dan. *klammer*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (Sw. Dan. *klammer*, brackets, < G.); and (3) MHG. *klamber*, *klamper*, G. dial. *klamper* = Norw. *klember*, *klæmb* = Icel. *klömbr*, a clamp, vise (cf. E. *clamper*); with other similar forms, all derived, with various formatives, in connection with the verbs *clam*[1] and *clem*[1], and with the closely related and in part identical verb *clamp*[1], from the pret. **klam* (AS. **clam*) of an assumed orig. verb, Teut. (Goth.) **kliman* (AS. **climman*), press or adhere together, stick, to which are also referred *clam*[2], *clem*[2] = *cleam* = *claim*[2] (all more or less mixed with *clam*[1]), *cloam*, *clamber*, *climb*, *climp*[1], etc. *Clam*[1] in ordinary use has been superseded by *clamp*[1], q. v. With *clam*, *clamp*, compare *cram*, *cramp*, which belong to a different group, but agree closely in sense, and may be regarded as variations of the same orig. base.] **1.** A clamp (see *clamp*[1]); in plural, forceps, pincers. Specifically—(*a*) A clamp or vise of wood used by carpenters, etc. (*b*) Same as *clamp*[1], 1 (*e*). (*c*) Pincers or nippers of iron used in castrating horses, bulls, etc. [Scotch.] (*d*) A kind of forceps or pincers with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up weeds. [Prov. Eng.] (*e*) A kind of forceps used in weighing gold. [Scotch.] (*f*) See the extract.

In the year 1818, Sir John Ross, in command of H. M. S. "Isabella," on a voyage of discovery for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, invented a machine "for taking up soundings from the bottom of any fathomable depth," which he called a "deep-sea *clamm*." A large pair of forceps were kept asunder by a bolt, and the instrument was so contrived that on the bolt striking the ground, a heavy iron weight slipped down a spindle and closed the forceps, which retained within them a considerable quantity of the bottom, whether sand, mud, or small stones.
*Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 209.

**2.** A stick laid across a stream of water to serve as a bridge. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A rat-trap. [Prov. Eng.]

**clam**[1] (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Chiefly dial., in part denominative of *clam*[1], *n.*, and in part a var. of *clem*[1] (AS. **clemman*, etc.: see *clem*[1]) as the factitive of the orig. verb which is the common source

of *clam*[1], *n.*, *clam*[2], *a.*, *clam*[2], *v.*, and *clem*[1], *clem*[2], *clem*[3], *cleam*, *claim*[2], *cloam*, etc.: see these words. Cf. *clamp*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press together; compress; pinch.—2. To clog up; close by pressure; shut.—3. To castrate, as a bull or ram, by compression.—4. To rumple; crease.—5. To snatch.—6. To pinch with hunger; emaciate; starve.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To stick close.—2. To grope or grasp ineffectually. [Scotch.]—3. To die of hunger; starve.

In reality we are *clamming* and very near starved to death. *Arnold*, Cotton Famine, p. 224.

[In all senses obsolete or provincial.]

**clam**[2] (klam), *a.* [Sc. also *clem* (see *clem*[3]); < ME. *clam* = MD. D. *klam*, clammy, moist, = MLG. *klam*, close, fast, rigid, oppressed, discouraged, = MHG. *ohlam*, *klam*, close, small, weak, G. *klamm*, narrow, close, scarce, clammy (also MHG. *klemm*, close, G. dial. *klemm*, close, scarce), = Dan. *klam*, clammy, damp; of like origin with *clam*[1], *n.*, and *clam*[1], *v.*, namely, from the pret. **klam* of the orig. verb **kliman*, press or adhere together, stick: see *clam*[1], *n.*, and *clam*[1], *v.*] 1. Sticky; viscous; clammy (which see).

*Clam*, or cleymous (see *claimous*), glutinous, viscous. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.

A *clam* pitchie ray shot from that Centrall Night. *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 33.

2. Moist; thawing, as ice.—3. Vile; mean; unworthy.

In vile and *clam* coveitise of men. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 29.

**clam**[2] (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Chiefly dial., in part from *clam*[2], *a.*, and in part a var. of *clame*[2], *claim*[2], which is a var. of *clem*[3], *cleam*, q. v.; in meaning and form mixed with and ult. related to *clam*[1], *clem*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smear; daub; clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

He spitte in the erthe, and made clay of the spittyng, and *clammyde* cley on his eyen. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 93.

2. To stick; glue.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they clogged and *clamm'd* themselves till there was no getting out again. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**II.** *intrans.* To be glutinous; be cold and moist; be clammy.

A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy,
Hangs on my brows and *clams* upon my limbs.
*Dryden*, Amphitryon, iii. 1.

**clam**[2] (klam), *n.* [< *clam*[2], *a.* and *v.*] Clamminess; the state or quality of having or conveying a cold moist feeling. [Rare.]

Corruption and the *clam* of death. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 5.

**clam**[3] (klam), *n.* [Also formerly *clamp*; being a particular use (prob. through *clam-shell*, *clamp-shell*, that is, orig., a shell like a clamp or vise) of *clam*[1], *n.*, 1., or the equiv. *clamp*[1], *n.*, with ref. to the closed 'jaws' of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to "the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks"; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, about the mouth of the river Helford, it is given to the piddock, *Pholas dactylus*; in New York and neighboring States, to *Venus mercenaria*, *Mya arenaria* being known as the *soft clam* or *long clam*; in Massachusetts, to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the *hard clam* or *round clam*; in many parts of the interior United States, to any species of *Unionidæ* or mussels; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus*; and, with qualifying prefixes, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas*; the thorny clam is *Chama lazarus*, etc.

They scatered up & down . . . by ye water side, wher they could find ground nuts & *clames*. *W. Bradford*, Hist. Plymouth Plantation, ii. 130.

**Bear's-paw clam**, *Hippopus maculatus*, a large heavy bivalve of the family *Tridacnidæ*. See *Hippopus*.

**clam**[4] (klam), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *klemt*, a tolling. The E. word is usually associated with *clamor*, q. v. See *clam*[4], *v.*] A ringing of all the bells of a chime simultaneously; a clamor; a clangor. [Prov. Eng.]

**clam**[4] (klam), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Cf. Dan. *klemte* = Sw. *klämta*, chime, toll. See the noun.] 1. To sound all the bells in a chime simultaneously.—2. See extract. [Prov. Eng.]

*Clam*, to muffle a bell. See Waldron's Sad Shepherd, p. 167. According to some, to ring a bell irregularly or out of tune. *Halliwell.*

**clam**[5] (klam), *n.* Same as *clamp*[2], *n.*, 1.

**clam**[6]†. An obsolete variant of *clamb*, old preterit of *climb*.

**clamancet**†, *n.* [ME., < ML. *clamantia*, claim, < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, claim: see *clamant* and *claim*[1], *v.*] Claim.

**clamancy** (klam'an-si), *n.* [< *clamant*: see *-cy*.] Urgency; urgency arising from necessity. [Scotch.]

**clamant** (klam'ant), *a.* [= OF. *claimant*, *clamant* (see *claimant*) = Pg. *clamante*, < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, cry: see *claim*[1], *v.* Cf. *claimant*.] 1. Crying; beseeching. [Poetical.]

A train of *clamant* children dear. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 350.

"Behold!" This *clamant* word
Broke through the careful silence. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

2. Urgent; calling for prompt attention or relief, etc.; crying: as, a very *clamant* case.

The combat was merely preliminary to something greater or even if less *clamant*—the contest over the American university question. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 146.

3. Crying for punishment or vengeance; highly aggravated. [Scotch.]

**clamation**†, (kla-mā'shon), *n.* [= It. *clamazione*, < ML. *clamatio(n-)*, < L. *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *clamant* and *claim*[1], *v.*] The act of crying out.

Their iterated *clamations*. *Sir T. Browne.*

**Clamatores** (klam-a-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *clamator*, one who cries out, < *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *v.*] 1. In Cabanis's classification (1842), an order of insessorial birds, consisting of a majority of those non-oscine forms which had been called *Picariæ* by Nitzsch, having ten primaries, the first of them well developed, and the feet neither zygodactyl nor anisodactyl. It was an artificial assemblage, and is now recognized, if at all, only in a modified sense. The name was adapted from Andreas Wagner (1841).

2†. The gallinaceous birds, or *Gallinæ*: so called from the crowing or clamoring of the males, especially as instanced in domestic poultry.

**clamatorial** (klam-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *Clamatores* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to the *Clamatores*.

**clambt**. Obsolete strong preterit of *climb*. *Chaucer.*

**clam-bake** (klam'bāk), *n.* A repast consisting chiefly of clams baked in a hole in the ground on a layer of stones previously heated, the hole being covered with seaweed, etc., during the process, usually as an accompaniment of a picnic at the sea-shore; hence, a picnic of which such a repast is the principal feature. [U. S.]

Mya arenaria, the clam par excellence, which figures so largely in the celebrated New England *clam-bake*, is found in all the northern seas of the world. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 280.

**clambent**†. Middle English preterit plural of *climb*.

**clamber** (klam'bėr), *v.* [Formerly also *clammer* (E. dial. *clammax*), < ME. *clambren*, *clameren*, climb, also heap closely together (not in AS.; perhaps Scand.), = MLG. *klempern*, LG. *klempern*, *klemmern*, climb, = Icel. *klambra*, *klembra* = Norw. *klembra*, pinch closely together, clamp, = Sw. dial. *klammra* = Dan. *klamre*, grasp firmly, = G. *klammern*, dial. *klampfern*, *klampern*, MHG. *klemberen*, *klampferen*, clamp; in part from the noun represented by Icel. *klömbr* (gen. *klambrar*) = Dan. *klammer* = G. *klammer*, dial. *klampfer*, *klamper*, an extended form of the noun seen in E. *clamp*[1], *clam*[1], with freq. *climb*. The related words are somewhat confused.] **I.** *intrans.* To climb, especially with difficulty or by using both hands and feet, as in ascending a steep mountain: often used figuratively.

Lord, who shall ascend to thy tabernacle, and dwell in thy holy hill? David does not mean that there is no possibility of ascending thither, or dwelling there, though it be hard *clambering* thither, and hard holding there. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

We *clambered* over the broken stones cumbering the entrance. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 50.

I turned and *clambered* up
The rivulet's murmuring path. *Bryant*, Sella.

**II.** *trans.* To ascend by climbing; climb with difficulty. [Now rare.]

*Clambering* the walls to eye him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

**clamber** (klam'bėr), *n.* [< *clamber*, *v.*] The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty. *Moore.*

**clamber-clownt**, *n.* A drink similar to cup, made of ale or beer, in use in the eighteenth century.

**clamber-skull** (klam'bėr-skul), *n.* Very strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]

**clam-cod** (klam'kod), *n.* See *cod*[2].

**clam-cracker** (klam'krak'ėr), *n.* A selachian of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*: so called at Savannah, Georgia, where it molests the oyster-beds.

**clame**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *claim*[1].

**clame**[2], *v. t.* See *claim*[2].

**clamentes** (klā-men'tēz), *n.* See *camenes*.

**clamjamfery** (klam-jam'fę-ri), *n.* Same as *clanjamfrie*.

**clamm**, *n.* See *clam*[1].

**clammas**[1] (klam'as), *v. i.* [Cf. *clambor*.] To climb. [Prov. Eng.]

**clammas**[2] (klam'as), *n.* [Cf. *clamor*.] A noise; a clamor. [Prov. Eng.]

**clammer**[1]† (klam'ėr), *v.* An obsolete form of *clambor*.

**clammer**[2] (klam'ėr), *n.* [< *clam*[1] + *-er*[1]. Otherwise for *clamper*.] A forceps, like a pair of tongs, used in deep-sea soundings to obtain specimens from the bottom of the sea. The jaws are closed by means of a weight. Also called *clam*, *clam-tongs*. See *clam*[1], 1 (*f*).

**clammer**[3] (klam'ėr), *n.* [< *clam*[3] + *-er*[1].] One whose business is the digging and sale of clams. [Local, U. S.]

**clammily** (klam'i-li), *adv.* In a clammy manner.

Wipe those poor lips of hers
Oozing so *clammily*. *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

**clamminess** (klam'i-nes), *n.* [< *clammy* + *-ness*.] The state of being clammy. (*a*) Viscous quality or feel; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew. *Moxon.*

(*b*) The state of being cold and moist to the touch.

**clamming** (klam'ing), *n.* [< *clam*[3] + *-ing*[1].] The search for and gathering of clams.

**clamming-machine** (klam'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which an engraved and hardened die (intaglio) is made to rotate in contact with a soft steel mill, in order to make a cameo impression upon it. The mill is used to indent copper rollers for calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

**clammy** (klam'i), *a.* [Extended form of earlier *clam*, with same sense: see *clam*[2], *a.*] 1. Viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Hence—2. Cold and moist with a sticky feel.

Closed was his eye, and clench'd his *clammy* hand. *Crabbe*, Works, I. 119.

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread. *Dryden.*

Under the grass, with the *clammy* clay,
Lie in darkness the last year's flowers. *Bryant*, The New and the Old.

**Clammy cherry**. See *cherry*[1].

**clamor, clamour** (klam'or), *n.* [< ME. *clamour*, < OF. *clamour*, *clamur*, *clamor*, F. *clameur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *clamor* = It. *clamore*, < L. *clamor* (*clamor-*), an outcry, < *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *v.*] 1. A great outcry; vociferation; exclamation made by a loud voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices.

After, rising with great joy and *clamour*, they sing a prayer of prayse in hope hereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

The bitter *clamour* of two eager tongues. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1.

Interpreted it, with its multitudinous echoes and reverberations, as the *clamor* of the fiends and night hags. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xi.

2. Any loud and continued noise.

Do but start
An echo with the *clamour* of thy drum. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2.

Loud Arno's boisterous *clamours*. *Addison.*

3. Figuratively, loud complaint or urgent demand; an expression of strong dissatisfaction or desire.

Bycause his galyottes and offycers made suche *clamoure* for vytaylles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

A violent *clamour* was . . . raised against the king by the priests of Debra Libanos, as having forsaken the religious principles of his predecessors. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 533.

=Syn. Hubbub, uproar, noise, din, ado.

**clamor, clamour** (klam'or), *v.* [< *clamor*, *clamour*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter in a loud voice; shout.

Melissa *clamour'd*, "Flee the death." *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2†. To make a great noise with; cause to sound loudly or tumultuously: used in an inverted sense in the following passage.

*Clamour* your tongues, and not a word more. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

3†. To stun with noise; salute with noise.

And let them not come in multitudes, or in a tribunitious manner; for that is to *clamour* councils, not to inform them. *Bacon*, Counsel.

At sight of him, the people with a shout
Rifted the air, *clamouring* their god with praise.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1621.

To **clamor bells**†, to sound all the bells in a chime together. *Warburton.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To utter loud sounds or outcries; vociferate.

The London sparrows far and nigh
*Clamor* together suddenly.
*D. G. Rossetti*, Jenny.

2. To make importunate complaints or demands: as, to *clamor* for admittance.

The Hans not only complained, but *clamoured* loudly for Breach of their ancient Privileges.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

**clamorer, clamourer** (klam'ọr-ėr), *n.* One who clamors.

**clamorist, clamourist** (klam'ọr-ist), *n.* [< *clamor, clamour*, + *-ist.*] Same as *clamorer*. *T. Hook.* [Rare.]

**clamorous** (klam'ọr-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *clamoroso*, < ML. *clamorosus*, for L. *clamosus* (> F. *clameux*), < *clamor*, clamor: see *clamor*, *n.*] 1. Making a clamor or outcry; noisy; vociferous; loud; resounding.

The *clamorous* owl, that nightly hoots.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 3.

And kiss'd her lips with such a *clamorous* smack,
That, at the parting, all the church did echo.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2.

Infants *clam'rous*, whether pleas'd or pain'd.
*Cowper*, The Task, i. 232.

With a gesture he awed into silence
All that *clamorous* throng.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

2. Urgent or importunate in complaints or demands.—3. Figuratively, crying out, as for retribution or punishment; heinous; flagrant.

Men do not arise to great crimes on the sudden, but by degrees of carelessness to lesser impieties, and then to *clamorous* sins. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 283.

**clamorously** (klam'ọr-us-li), *adv.* In a clamorous manner; with loud noise or words.

The old women heightened the general gloom by *clamorously* bewailing their fate.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 488.

**clamorousness** (klam'ọr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clamorous.

**clamorsome** (klam'ọr-sum), *a.* [Also spelled (dial.) *clammersome*; < *clamor* + *-some.*] Greedy; rapacious; contentious. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

**clamour, clamourer,** etc. See *clamor*, etc.

**clamp**[1] (klamp), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (taking in part the place of the earlier *clam*[1]), after MD. *klampe*, a clamp, hook, tenon, grapple, brace, D. *klamp*, a clamp, cleat, = MLG. *klampe*, a hook, clasp, = G. dial. (Bav. and Austrian) *klampfe*, G. (after LG.) *klampe* = Dan. *klampe* = Sw. *klamp* (prob. after D.), a clamp, cleat (cf. MLG. *klampe* = East Fries. *klampe*, a bridge over a ditch); practically an extension or variant of the older *clam*[1], q. v., but in form as if from the pret. of the verb represented by MHG. *klimpfen* (pret. *klampf*, pp. *geklumpfen*), draw, press, or hold fast together, which may be regarded as an extension of the orig. Teut. (Goth.) **kliman* (AS. **climman*), pret. **klam*, press or adhere together, whence also *clam*[1], q. v. The forms derived from or related to *clamp*[1] are numerous: see *clam*[1], *clam*[2], etc., *clamp*[2], *clamp*[3], etc., *climb*, *clamber*, etc. Cf. also *clip*[1].] 1. An instrument of wood, metal, or other rigid material, used to hold anything, or to hold or fasten two or more things together by pressure so as to keep them in the same relative position. Specifically—(*a*) In *joinery*: (1) An instrument of wood or metal used for holding glued pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens. (2) A piece of wood fixed to another with a mortise and tenon, or groove and tongue, so that the fibers of the piece thus fixed cross those of the other and thereby prevent it from casting or warping. (*b*) *Naut.*: (1) A thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side used to sustain the ends of the beams. (2) Any plate of iron made to turn or open and shut so as to confine a spar or boom. (*c*) In *leather-manuf.*, a wooden bench-screw with two cheeks, used to hold the leather securely while it is stoned or slicked. (*d*) A metallic piece and binding-screw, shaped somewhat like a stirrup, used to hold one of the elements of a battery and complete the electric connection. (*e*) *pl.* A sort of strong pincers used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails. Also *clams*.

Cabinet-makers' Clamp.

2. *pl.* The hinged plates over the trunnions of a gun: generally called *cap-squares*.—3. One of a pair of movable cheeks of lead or copper covering the jaws of a vise, and enabling it to grasp without bruising.—4. In *bot.*, in the mycelium of fungi, a nearly semicircular cellular protuberance, like a short branch, which springs from one cell of a filament close to a transverse wall, and is closely applied to the lateral wall of the adjoining cell. Each cell coalesces with the clamp, and thus an open passage is formed between the two cells. Also called *clamp-cell*.—5. *pl.* Andirons. [Prov. Eng.]—**Binding-screw clamp.** See *binding-screw*.—**Collar and clamp.** See *collar*.—**Geometrical clamp,** a clamp which depends solely on the rigidity of matter and not on friction.—**Horseshoe clamp,** in *ship-building*, an iron strap for attaching the gripe and forefoot.—**Molders' clamp,** in *founding*, a frame for holding together firmly the parts of a flask, so that the metal may safely be poured into the mold.

**clamp**[1] (klamp), *v. t.* [= D. *klampen*, etc.; from the noun. See *clam*[1], *v.*] To fasten with a clamp or clamps; fix a clamp on.

The strong oaken chest heavily *clamped* with iron, screwed to the floor. *G. A. Sala*, The Ship-Chandler.

**clamp**[2] (klamp), *n.* [Cf. D. and LG. *klamp*, a heap; cf. *clamp*[1], *clamp*[3], and *clump*[1].] 1. A stack of bricks laid up for burning, in such a manner as to leave spaces between them for the access of the fire, and imperviously inclosed: called a *brick-clamp*, in distinction from a *brick-kiln*.

The name of *clamp* is also applied to a pile of bricks arranged for burning in the usual way, and encased with a thin wall of burned bricks and daubed over with mud to retain the heat. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 58.

2. A pile of ore for roasting, or of coal for coking.—3. A mound of earth lined with straw thrown up over potatoes, beets, turnips, etc., to keep them through the winter. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A large fire made of underwood. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A heap of peat or turf for fuel. [Prov. Eng.]

**clamp**[2] (klamp), *v. t.* [< *clamp*[2], *n.*] 1. To burn (bricks) in a clamp. See *clamp*[2], *n.*, 1.

The bricks are not burned in kilns as with us, but are *clamped*. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

2. To cover (potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.) with earth for winter keeping. [Prov. Eng.]

**clamp**[3]† (klamp), *n.* An obsolete form of *clam*[3].

Clam or *clamp*, a kind of shell-fish. *Josselyn* (1672).

**clamp**[4] (klamp), *v. i.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *clank*, *clump*[2], *tramp*.] To tread heavily; tramp.

The policeman with *clamping* feet. *Thackeray.*

**clamp**[4] (klamp), *n.* [< *clamp*[4], *v.*] A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.

**clamp**[5] (klamp), *v. t.* [Perhaps a particular use of *clamp*[1], *v.*] 1. To make or mend in a clumsy manner; patch.—2. To patch or trump up (a charge or an accusation). [Scotch.]

**clamp-cell** (klamp'sel), *n.* Same as *clamp*[1], 4.

**clamp-connection** (klamp'kọ-nek"shọn), *n.* In *bot.*, the connection formed between two cells by a clamp-cell.

**clamp-coupling** (klamp'kup"ling), *n.* A device for uniting the ends of a shaft by means of conical binding-sleeves, which by longitudinal motion wedge themselves between the shaft-ends and an outer cylinder, thus binding the whole together.

**clamp-dog** (klamp'dog), *n.* A clamp which serves as a connection between a piece which is to be turned and the face-plate or spindle of a lathe, compelling the work to partake of the motion of the head-spindle.

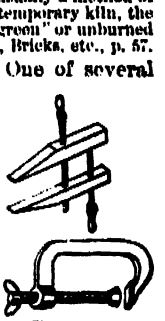
Clamp-dog.

**clamper** (klam'pėr), *n.* A contrivance consisting of a frame of iron having sharp prongs on the lower part, fastened to the sole of the shoe or boot, to prevent slipping on the ice. Also called *creeper*, and in the United States *calk*.

**clamping** (klam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clamp*[2], *v.*] The process of burning bricks in a clamp.

The process called *clamping* so common, and practised largely both in this country and in some parts of Great Britain remote from London, . . . is usually a method of burning bricks by placing them in a temporary kiln, the walls of which are generally built of "green" or unburned bricks. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

**clamp-iron** (klamp'ī"ėrn), *n.* One of several irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling. *Imp. Dict.*


Clamp-screws.

**clamp-kiln** (klamp'kil), *n.* [Also *clamp-kill*; < *clamp*[2] + *kiln*.] A kiln built of sods for burning lime.

**clamp-nail** (klamp'nāl), *n.* A short, stout, large-headed nail for fastening clamps in ships.

**clamp-screw** (klamp'skrö), *n.* A tool used by joiners to hold work to the table, or to secure two pieces together.

**clam-scraper** (klam'skrā"pėr), *n.* Same as *drag-rake*.

**clam-shell** (klam'shel), *n.* 1. The shell of a clam.—2. The mouth, or the lip. [Vulgar, New Eng.]

You don't feel much like speakin',
When if you let your *clam-shells* gape, a quart of tar will leak in. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers.

3. A box made of two similar pieces of wrought-iron hinged together at one end, used in dredging. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 465.

**clam-tongs** (klam'tôngz), *n. pl.* An instrument used for gathering clams. See *clammer*[2] and *tongs*.

**clam-worm** (klam'wėrm), *n.* A species of *Nereis*, especially *N. limbata*, found in association with the soft clam, *Mya arenaria*. One species, *N. virens*, is a large sea-worm from 18 to 20 inches long, of a dull bluish-green color tinted with iridescent hues. Clam-worms burrow in the sand, are very voracious, and are much used for bait. [New Jersey and New Eng. coast.]

**clan** (klan), *n.* [< Gael. *clann*, < Ir. *clann*, *cland*, offspring, children, descendants, a tribe, clan, prob. through W. *plant*, offspring, children, < L. *planta*, offshoot, sprout, scion, slip, in later L. a plant: see *plant*, of which *clan* is thus a doublet.] 1. A race; a family; a tribe; an association of persons under a chieftain; especially, such a family or tribe among the Highlanders of Scotland. The clan is a tribal form of social and political organization based upon kinship of the members. The chief features of the system are (1) the leadership of a chief, regarded as representing a common ancestor, and (2) the possession of land partly undivided as the common domain of the clan, and partly divided as the separate property of its members and their heirs, the clan being the heir of a member who dies leaving no son. It prevailed in early times in Germany and Ireland, and until recently in Scotland, and to some extent in other countries. Thus, among the Highlanders a clan consisted of the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief, who represented the common ancestor, and who was revered and served by the clansmen with the blind devotion of children. The clans did not, however, acknowledge the principle of primogeniture, often raising to the chiefship a brother or an uncle of a deceased chief. The name of the clan was generally that of the original progenitor with the prefix *Mac* (son). There are few traces of this institution now remaining.

Each trained to arms since life began,
Owning no tie but to his *clan*.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 24.

We find the Tribe or *Clan*, including a number of persons, in theory of kin to it, yet in fact connected with it only by common dependence on the chief.
*Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 69.

2. Figuratively, a clique, sect, set, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit, and supposed to have a spirit of exclusiveness toward others.

Partridge, and the rest of his *clan*, may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift.*

—**Syn. 1.** *Tribe, Race*, etc. See *people*.

**clancular**† (klang'kụ-lär), *a.* [< L. *clancularius*, secret, clandestine, < *clanculum*, secretly, a dim. form, < *clam*, secretly: see *clandestine*.] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed.

Not allowing to himself any reserve of carnal pleasure, no *clancular* lust, no private oppressions, no secret covetousness. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 396.

**clancularly**† (klang'kụ-lär-li), *adv.* Privately; secretly.

Judgements should not be administered *clancularly*, in dark corners, but in open court. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xx.

**clandestine** (klan-des'tin), *a.* [= D. *clandestien*, < F. *clandestin* = Sp. Pg. It. *clandestino*, < L. *clandestinus*, secret, < *clam* (OL. *calam*, *callim*), secretly, from root of *celare* = AS. *helan*, hide (see *conceal*); the second element is uncertain.] Secret; private; hidden; furtive; withdrawn from public view: generally implying craft, deception, or evil design.

They, in a *clandestine* and secret manner, collect and snatch fire, as it were by stealth, from the chariot of the Sun. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

It is the worst *clandestine* marriage, when God is not invited to it. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 207.

**Clandestine marriage.** (*a*) A marriage contracted without the due observance of the ceremonies which the law has prescribed. By the law of Scotland clandestine marriages are valid, by that of England void; the law in the United States varies. (*b*) Any secret marriage, but especially one contracted in defiance of the will of parents or guardians.—**Syn.** *Latent, Covert*, etc. See *secret*.

**clandestinely** (klan-des'tin-li), *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; furtively.

This Trick [pouring water on a cargo of cloves] they use whenever they dispose of any *clandestinely*.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 318.

**clandestineness** (klan-des'tin-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clandestine; secrecy; a state of concealment.

**clandestinity** (klan-des-tin'ȷ-ti), *n.* [< *clandestine* + *-ity*; = F. *clandestinité*.] Clandestineness; secrecy. [Rare.]

*Clandestinity* and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult.
*Stillingfleet*, Speech in 1682.

*Clandestinity*, in what manner soever aimed at, may be considered as evidentiary of fear.
*Bentham*, Judicial Evidence, v. 10.

**clang** (klang), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = OHG. *chlang*, MHG. *klanc* (*klang-*, also *klank-*), G. *klang* = Sw. Dan. *klang*, sound, clang, ring, clink; in form from the pret. of the verb represented by OHG. *chlingan* (pret. *chlanc*), MHG. G. *klingen* (pret. *klang*) = MLG. *klingen* = Icel. *klingja*, clang, ring, clink, a verb parallel to MHG. G. *klinken* = MLG. *klinken* = MD. D. *klinken* = E. *clink*: see *clink*. Cf. L. *clangor*, clang, clangor, Gr. κλαγγή, a clang, clash, rattle, from the verb; L. *clangere*, Lit. also *clingere*, make a loud sound, clang, = Gr. κλάζειν (perf. κέκλαγγα), scream, bark, clash, rattle. All ult. imitative, the forms in Teut. agreeing with *clang* being mixed with those agreeing with *clank* and *clink*, and further associated through imitative variation with numerous similar forms: see *clink*, *clank*, *click*[1], *clack*, etc.] 1. A loud, sharp, resonant, and metallic sound; a clangor: as, the *clang* of arms; the *clang* of bells; the *clang* of hammers.

Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' *clang*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

At every stride Red Rowan made,
I wot the Kinmont's airns [irons] play'd *clang*.
*Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

The haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mews' *clang*.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 835.

The drawbridge dropped with a surly *clang*.
*Lowell*, Sir Launfal.

2. [G. *klang*.] The quality of a musical sound; the respect in which a tone of one instrument differs from the same tone struck on another; timbre. See extract.

An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone and the harmonics of a string sound together, is called by the Germans a Klang. May we not employ the English word *clang* to denote the same thing, and thus give the term a precise scientific meaning akin to its popular one? *Tyndall*, Sound, p. 118.

**clang** (klang), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb; cf. L. *clangere*, clang, = Gr. κλάζειν (perf. κέκλαγγα), scream, bark, clash, clang: see *clang*, *n.*, and *clank*, *clack*, etc.] I. *intrans.* To give out a clang; resound.

Above the wood which grides and *clangs*
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvii.

She looks across the harbor-bar
To see the white gulls fly;
His greeting from the Northern sea
Is in their *clanging* cry.
*Whittier*, Amy Wentworth.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to sound with a clang.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their mystick dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms.
*Prior.*

2. To cause the name of to resound; celebrate with clangor.

"The crane," I said, "may chatter of the crane,
The dove may murmur of the dove, but I
An eagle *clang* an eagle to the sphere."
*Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

**clang-color** (klang'kul'ọr), *n.* Same as *clang-tint*.

**clangor** (klang'gọr or klang'ọr), *n.* [Also sometimes *clangour*; = F. *clangueur* = Pg. *clangor* = It. *clangore*, < L. *clangor*, a sound, clang, < *clangere*, clang: see *clang*.] A sharp, metallic, ringing sound; resonant, clanging sound; clang; clamorous noise; shrill outcry.

And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky.
*Dryden.*

Not without *clangour*, complaint, subsequent criminal trials, and official persons dying of heartbreak.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 9.

Night after night the geese came lumbering in in the dark with a *clangor* and a whistling of wings, even after the ground was covered with snow.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 267.

The drum rolls loud,—the bugle fills
The summer air with *clangor*.
*Whittier*, Our River.

The clamor and the *clangor* of the bells.
*Poe*, The Bells.

**clangor** (klang'gọr or klang'ọr), *v. i.* [Also sometimes *clangour*; < *clangor*, *n.*] To make a clangor; clang; clank; resound.

All steeples are *clangouring*.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 4.

**clangorous** (klang'gọ-rus or klang'ọ-rus), *a.* [< ML. *clangorosus*, < L. *clangor*: see *clangor*.] Making or producing clangor; having a hard, metallic, or ringing sound.

Who would have thought that the *clangorous* noise of a smith's hammers should have given the first rise to music?
*Spectator*, No. 334.

To serve in Vulcan's *clangorous* smithy.
*Lowell*, Hymn to my Fire.

**clangour**, *n.* and *v.* See *clangor*.

**clangous**, *a.* [< *clang* + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *clangeur*.] Making a clanging noise.

Harsh and *clangous* throats.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

**clang-tint** (klang'tint), *n.* [< *clang* + *tint*[1], after G. *klang-farbe*, lit. sound-color.] The timbre or quality of a compound musical tone, due to the relative number and intensity of the harmonics present in it; acoustic color. See *clang*, *n.*, 2, *harmonic*, and *quality*. Also called *clang-color*.

Could the pure fundamental tones of these instruments [clarinet, flute, and violin] be detached, they would be undistinguishable from each other; but the different admixture of overtones in the different instruments renders their *clang-tints* diverse, and therefore distinguishable.
*Tyndall*, Sound, p. 127.

**Clangula** (klang'gụ-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), dim. of Gr. κλαγγή, a clang, clangor, as the screaming of birds, confused cries, etc.: see *clang*.] A genus of sea-ducks or *Fuligulinæ*, containing the garrots or goldeneyes. *C. clangula* is the common goldeneye; *C. barrovi* is Barrow's goldeneye or the Rocky Mountain garrot. The American buffle-head, *Bucephala albeola*, and some other species, are often placed in this genus.

**clanjamfrie, clanjamfry** (klan-jam'fri), *n.* [Sc., variously written *clamjamphry*, *-frie*, etc.; appar. a loose compound of *clam*, *clem*, mean, low, worthless, + *jamph* or *jampher*, be idle.] Persons collectively who are regarded with contempt; a mob; ragtag and bobtail.

A gaug of play-actors came.— They were the first of that *clanjamfry* who had ever been in the parish. *Galt.*

I only knew the whole *clamjamfery* of them were there.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, ix.

**clank** (klangk), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = MD. D. *klank* = MHG. *klanc*, a ringing sound; in form from the pret. (**klank*) of the verb represented by MD. D. MHG. G. *klinken* = E. *clink*, and parallel to *clang*, similarly related to OHG. *chlingan*, MHG. G. MLG. D. *klingen*: see *clink*, and cf. *clang*, *n.* and *v.* Phonetically, *clank* and *clink* may be regarded as nasalized forms of *clack* and *click*; as imitative verbs they belong to an extensive group of more or less imitative words of similar phonetic form: see *clack*, *click*[1], *clang*, *clash*, *clatter*, *clap*[1], etc.] A sharp, hard, metallic sound: as, the *clank* of chains or fetters.

You mark him by the crashing bough,
And by his corselet's sullen *clank*,
And by the stones spurned from the bank.
*Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 14.

**clank** (klangk), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb, a variation of *clink*, *v.*: see *clank*, *n.*, and cf. *clink*, *clang*, *n.* and *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to sound with a clank: as, to *clank* chains. See the noun.

Officers and their staffs in full uniform *clanking* their spurs and jingling their sabres.
*W. H. Russell*, Crimean War, vi.

2†. To give a ringing blow to.

He *clanked* Piercy ower the head,
A deep wound and a sair.
*Auld Maitland* (Child's Ballads, VI. 228).

II. *intrans.* To sound with or give out a clank.

He smote his hand
Against his breast, his heavy mailed hand,
That the hard iron corslet *clank'd* aloud.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

**clanker** (klang'kẹr), *n.* [E. dial.; appar. < *clank* + *-er*[1].] A beating; a chastisement. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

**clannish** (klan'ish), *a.* [< *clan* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a clan; closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

The vision of the whole race passing out of its state of *clannish* division, as the children of Israel themselves had done in the time of Moses, and becoming fit to receive a universal constitution, this is great.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 213.

2. Imbued with the prejudices, feelings, sentiments, etc., peculiar to clans; somewhat narrow or restricted in range of social interest and feeling.

**clannishly** (klan'ish-li), *adv.* In a clannish manner.

**clannishness** (klan'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.

**clanship** (klan'ship), *n.* [< *clan* + *-ship*.] A state of union as in a family or clan; association under a chieftain.

The habitations of the Highlanders, not singly, but in small groups, as if they loved society or *clanship*.
*Pennant*, Tour in Scotland.

**clansman** (klanz'man), *n.*; pl. *clansmen* (-men). A member of a clan.

Loud a hundred *clansmen* raise
Their voices in their Chieftain's praise.
*Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 18.

**clap**[1] (klap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt*, ppr. *clapping*. [< ME. *clappen*, < AS. *clæppian* (rare) = OFries. *klappa*, *kloppa* = D. *klappen* = MLG. LG. *klappen* (> G. *klappen*) = Icel. Sw. *klappa* = Dan. *klappe* = OHG. *chlaphôn*, MHG. *klaffen*, clap, strike with a noise, in MLG., etc., also to talk much, gabble, chatter; cf. It. *chiappare*, strike, catch; Gael. *clabar*, a mill-clapper, *clabaire*, a loud talker. Prob. ult. imitative: cf. *clack*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike with a quick, sharp motion; slap; pat, as with the palm of the open hand or some flat object: as, to *clap* one on the shoulder.

The hands that *clappyd* the vndyr the ere.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

*Claps* her pale cheek, till *clapping* makes it red.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 468.

Have you never seen a citizen on a cold morning *clapping* his sides, and walking . . . before his shop?
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, ix. 1.

Hence—2. To fondle by patting.

*Clapt* him on the hands and on the cheeks.
*Tennyson*, Dora.

3. To push forcibly; move together; shut hastily: followed by *to*: as, to *clap to* the door or gate.—4. To place or put, especially by a hasty or sudden motion: as, to *clap* the hand to the mouth; to *clap* spurs to a horse.

The boordes were *clapped* on both sides of his body, through which there were driven many great nailes.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 187.

Then trip to his Lodging, *clap* on a Hood and Scarf, and a Mask, slap into a Hackney-Coach and drive hither to the Door again in a trice!
*Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 8.

If she rejects this proposal, *clap* her under lock and key.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

5. To strike, knock, or slap together, as the hands, or against the body, as wings, with a sharp, abrupt sound.

Men maken hem [sc. the foules, alle of gold] dauncen and syngen, *clappynge* here wenges togydere.
*Mandeville* (ed. Halliwell), p. 219.

O *clap* your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph. Ps. xlvii. 1.

The crested bird
That *claps* his wings at dawn.
*Tennyson*, Fair Women.

Hence—6. To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; applaud by clapping the hands.

Wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage.
*Dryden*, Ded. of Spanish Friar.

7†. To utter noisily.

Alle that thou herest thou shalt telle,
And *clappe* it out, as doth a belle.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 282.

**To clap eyes on**, to look at; see. [Colloq.]

Nicest girl I ever *clapped eyes on*.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 607.

**To clap hands**, to clasp or join hands with another, in token of the conclusion of an agreement.

So *clap hands* and a bargain. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

**To clap hold of** (or **on**), to seize roughly and suddenly.

But here my Guide, his wings soft oars to spare,
*On* the moon's lower horn *clap'd hold*, and whirl'd
Me up. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 100.

**To clap up.** (*a*) To make or arrange hastily; patch up: as, to *clap up* a peace.

Was ever match *clapp'd up* so suddenly?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

Coming to their place, they *clapt up* their house quickly, and landed their provisions.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 314.

(*b*) To imprison, especially without formality or delay.

*Clap* him up.
And, if I live, I'll find a strange death for him.
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To strike or knock, as at a door.

This somnour *clappeth* at the widowes gate.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 223.

2. To come together suddenly with a sharp noise; close with a bang; slam; clack.

And thai [mouths] *clappe* shall full clene, & neuer vnclose aftur. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 207.

The doors around me *clapt*. *Dryden.*

There rose a noise of striking clocks,
And feet that ran, and doors that *clapt*.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream, The Revival.

**3.** To applaud, as by clapping the hands together.—**4†.** To chatter; prattle or prate continually or noisily.

This monk, he *clappeth* loude.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 15.

**5.** To begin or set to work with alacrity and briskness.

Truly, sir, I would desire you to *clap* into your prayers; for, look you, the warrant's come. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

**clap**[1] (klap), *n.* [< ME. *clap*, *clappe* = D. *klap* = LG. *klap* (> G. *klapp*) = Icel. Sw. *klapp* = Dan. *klap* = OHG. *klaph*, MHG. *klapf*, G. *klaff*, a striking with a noise; from the verb.] **1.** A sudden sharp sound produced by a collision; a bang; a slap; a slam.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out as will shake the whole room.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants, General Directions.

Hence—**2.** A burst or peal, as of thunder.

Horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill*, Apology.

**3.** A striking together, as of the hands or of a bird's wings; especially, a striking of the hands together, to express applause.

Men, with wives, and boys,
Whose shouts and *claps* out-voice the deep-mouth'd sea.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. (cho.).

**4.** A clapping; applause expressed by clapping. [Now colloq.]

He sometimes lets the audience begin the *clap* of themselves, and at the conclusion of their applause ratifies it with a single thwack. *Addison*, Trunkmaker at the Play.

He was saluted, on his first appearance, with a general *clap*; by which I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.
*Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 6.

**5†.** Noise of any kind, especially idle chatter.

Stynt thi *clappe*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 36.

His lewde [ignorant] *clappe*, of which I sette no prys.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S.), l. 105.

**6.** A sudden blow, motion, or act: generally in the phrase *at a clap* (which see, below).—**7.** A touch or pat with the open hand: as, he put her off with a kiss and a *clap*. [Scotch and New England.]—**8.** In *falconry*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *E. Phillips*, 1706. —**9.** Same as *clapper*[1], 1 (*d*). —**At a clap**, at one blow; all at once; suddenly.

What, fifty of my followers *at a clap*! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

They are for hazarding all for God *at a clap*, and I am for taking all advantages to secure my life and estate.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 165.

**clap**[2] (klap), *n.* [Cf. D. *klapoor*, < OF. *clapoir*, a venereal sore.] Gonorrhea.

**clap**[2] (klap), *v. t.* [< *clap*[2], *n.*] To infect with venereal poison. [Rare.]

**clapboard** (klap'bôrd; colloq. klab'ərd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clawboard*, *cloboard*; appar. < *clap*[1] + *board*, but perhaps orig. < *claw* (with ref. to clenching), or *clove* (pp. of *cleave*[2], split), + *board*.] **1.** A long thin board, usually about 6 or 8 inches wide, used for covering the outside of a wooden building. Clapboards are nailed on with edges lapping clinker-fashion, as a weather-boarding. Also called, collectively, *sheathing*.

Mr. Oldham had a small house near the weir at Watertown, made all of *clapboards*, burned August, 1632.
*Winthrop*, Journal, I. 87.

Richard Longe was fined, in 1635, for riving divers good trees into *clapboards*. *Massachusetts Records*, I. 163.

We heard the loosened *clapboards* toss,
The board-nails snapping in the frost.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

**2.** A roofing-board about 4 feet long by 8 inches wide, and thicker on one edge than on the other, rived from a log by splitting it from the center outward. Also called *shake*. [U. S.]

The broad side gable, shaded by its rude awning of *clapboards*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 85.

**3.** A stave for casks. [Eng.]

**clapboard** (klap'bôrd; colloq. klab'ərd), *v. t.* [< *clapboard*, *n.*] To cover or sheathe with clapboards, as a house. [U. S.]

A plain *clapboarded* structure of small size.
*The Century*, XXVIII. 11.

**clap-bread** (klap'bred), *n.* A kind of oatmeal cake rolled out thin and baked hard. Also *clap-cake*. *Halliwell*.

The great rack of *clap-bread* hung overhead, and Bell Robson's preference of this kind of oat-cake over the leavened and partly sour kind used in Yorkshire was another source of her unpopularity.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

**clap-dish** (klap'dish), *n.* Same as *clack-dish*.

**clap-doctor** (klap'dok'tor), *n.* A physician who undertakes the cure of venereal diseases; hence, formerly, from the fact that such professions are often made by ignorant or irresponsible persons, a quack. [Now only vulgar.]

He was the first *clap-doctor* that I met with in history.
*Tatler*, No. 260.

**clape** (klāp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The flicker or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*. [Local, U. S.]

**clapert†**, *n.* [ME., later written *clapper*, Sc. *clappers*; < OF. *clapier*, F. *clapier* (ML. *claperius*, *claperia*, *claperium*), a rabbit-burrow, < *clapir*, squat; origin uncertain.] A rabbit-burrow. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1405.

**clapmatch** (klap'mach), *n.* A fishermen's name for an old female seal.

The younger of both sexes [of sea-lions], together with the *clapmatches*, croak hoarsely, or send forth sounds like the bleating of sheep or the barking of dogs.
*C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 130.

**clap-net** (klap'net), *n.* A net in hinged sections, made to fold quickly upon itself by the pulling of a string, much used by the bird-catchers who supply the London market.

**clappet†**, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *clap*[1].

**clappedepouch** (klap'e-de-pouch), *n.* A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, in allusion to its little pouches hung out as it were by the wayside, as the begging lepers of old times extended a pouch at the end of a pole and called attention to it by a clapper or bell.

**clapper**[1] (klap'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clapper*, *claper*, *cleper* (= D. *klapper* = MHG. *klapper*, *klepper*, a chatterer, blabber (> G. *klapper*), = MHG. *klepfer*, etc.); < *clap*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** Something which claps or strikes with a loud, sharp noise. Specifically—(*a*) The tongue of a bell.

Like the rude *clapper* of a crazed bell.
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, v. 3.

(*b*) The cover of a clack-dish. (*c*) The piece of wood or metal which strikes the hopper of a mill. (*d*) In medieval churches, a wooden rattle used as a summons to prayers on the last three days of Holy Week, when it was customary for the church bells to remain silent. Also called *clap*. *F. G. Lee*. (*e*) A clack or windmill for frightening birds.

They kill not vipers, but scarre them away with *Clappers* from their Balsame-trees.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 233.

A *clapper* clapping in a garth,
To scare the fowl from fruit.
*Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*f*) *pl.* Pieces of wood or bone to be held between the fingers and struck together rhythmically; the bones. (*g*) The knocker of a door. *Minsheu*, 1617.

**2.** One who claps, especially one who applauds by clapping the hands.—**3.** A clack-valve.—**4.** *pl.* A pair of iron plates used to hold fine steel springs while being hardened.—**5.** [Cf. *clam*[1], *n.*, 2.] A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge.—**6†.** *pl.* Warren-pales or -walls. *Coles*, 1717.—**7.** The tongue. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Beggar's clapper.** See *clack-dish* and *clicket*.

**clapper**[1] (klap'ėr), *v. i.* [< *clapper*[1], *n.*] To clap; make a clattering noise. [Rare.]

Loose boards on the roof *clappered* and rattled.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**clapper**[2]**†**, *n.* See *claver*.

**clapper-bill** (klap'ėr-bil), *n.* A name of the open-beaked storks, of the genus *Anastomus* (which see). Also called *shell-eater*.

**clapperclaw** (klap'ėr-klâ), *v. t.* [< *clap*[1] + *claw*. Cf. *caperclaw*.] **1.** To beat, claw, and scratch; thrash; drub.

They are *clapper-clawing* one another; I'll go look on.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4.

**2.** To scold; abuse with the tongue; revile.

Have always been at daggers-drawing
And one another *clapper-clawing*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, ii.

**clapperclaw** (klap'ėr-klâ), *n.* [< *clapperclaw*, *v.*] Same as *back-scratcher*, 2.

**clapperdudgeon†** (klap'ėr-duj'ən), *n.* [Also *clapperdogeon*; appar. < *clapper*[1], *clap*[1], + *dudgeon*, a dagger, or a handle.] A beggar.

It is but the part of a *clapperdudgeon*, to strike a man in the street. *Greene*, George-a-Greene.

A *Clapperdogeon* is in English a Begger borne; some call him a Pallyard.
*Dekker*, Bellman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C, 3.

**clappering** (klap'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *clapper*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Pulling the clapper instead of the bell.

The lazy and pernicious practice of *clappering*, i. e., tying the bell rope to the clapper, and pulling it instead of the bell. *Sir E. Becket*, Clocks and Watches, p. 379.

**clapper-stay** (klap'ėr-stā), *n.* A device for muffling large bells.

**clapper-valve** (klap'ėr-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve suspended from a hinge, and working alternately on two seats; a clack-valve. It is sometimes a disk vibrating between two seats.

**clapse**, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *clasp*.

**clap-sill** (klap'sil), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a miter-sill; the bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut. Also called *lock-sill*.

**clap-stick** (klap'stik), *n.* A kind of wooden rattle or clapper used for raising an alarm; a watchman's rattle.

He was not disturbed . . . by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks*. *Southey*, The Doctor, i.

**claptrap** (klap'trap), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1†.** A contrivance for clapping in theaters.—**2.** Figuratively, an artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; deceptive show or pretense.

This actor [Thomas Cobham], . . . when approaching a *claptrap*, gives such note of preparation that they must indeed be barren spectators who do not perceive that there is something coming. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 318.

He played to the galleries, and indulged them of course with an endless succession of *clap-traps*.
*Brougham*, Sheridan.

Trashy books which owe their circulation to advertising skill or to pretentious *clap-trap*.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 52.

**II.** *a.* Designing or designed merely to win approval or catch applause.

The unworthy arts of the *clap-trap* mob-orator.
*A. K. H. Boyd*, Country Parson, i.

Read election speeches and observe how votes are gained by *clap-trap* appeals to senseless prejudices.
*H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 289.

**claque** (klak), *n.* [F., < *claquer*, clap, applaud, < D. *klakken*, clap, clack: see *clack*.] **1.** In theaters, a set of men, called *claqueurs*, distributed through the audience, and hired to applaud the piece or the actors; the system of paid applause. This method of aiding the success of public performances is very ancient; but it first became a permanent system, openly organized and controlled by the claqueurs themselves, in Paris at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The *claque* at the Grand Opera is very select. I would n't go with the *claque* on the boulevards.
*V. Hugo*, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

Hence—**2.** Any band of admirers applauding and praising from interested motives.

**claqueur** (kla-kėr'), *n.* [F., < *claquer*, applaud: see *claque*.] A member of the claque. Each claqueur has a special rôle allotted to him. Thus, the *risur* laughs at the comic sallies; the *pleureur* weeps at pathetic passages; the *bisseur* calls "encore!" and so on; and all together clap their hands and applaud upon occasion. The performances of the claque are directed by a leader.

We will go to the Opera. We will go in with the *claqueurs*. *V. Hugo*, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

**clarabella** (klar-a-bel'ä), *n.* [Also *claribella*; < L. *clarus*, clear, + *bellus*, beautiful: see *clear*, *a.*, and *beau*, *belle*.] An organ-stop having open wooden pipes which give a soft, sweet tone, resembling the stopped diapason and the eight-foot bourdon.

**claravoyant†**, *a.* An obsolete form of *clairvoyant*.

**Clare** (klār), *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare. —**Poor Clares.** See *Clarisse*.

**clare constat** (klā'rē kon'stat). [L.: *clare*, clearly, < *clarus*, clear; *constat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *constare*, stand together, be established: see *clear*, *a.*, and *constant*.] Literally, it is clearly established.—**Precept of clare constat**, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by a subject superior, for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal.

**clarence** (klar'ens), *n.* [From *Clarence*, a proper name.] A close four-wheeled carriage, with a curved glass front and inside seats for two or four persons.

**Clarenceux**, *n.* Same as *Clarencieux*.

**Clarencieux** (klar'en-sū), *n.* [Said to be so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the title of the second king-at-arms, ranking after Garter king-at-arms. His province comprises that part of England south of the river Trent, and he is hence sometimes called *Surroy* (southern king). See *king-at-arms*, *garter*, and *Norroy*.

**clarendon** (klar'en-dən), *n.* [< *Clarendon*, a proper name.] A condensed form of printing-type, like Roman in outline, but with thickened lines.

**This line is printed in clarendon.**

**clarener†**, *n.* See *clarioner*.

**Clarenine** (klar'e-nin), *n.* [< *Clarene* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] One of a reformed congregation of Franciscans founded in 1302 by Angelo di Cardona, and named from a stream called the Clarene, on which the first monastery was established, near Ancona. They were reunited with the Franciscans in 1510.

**clare-obscure** (klār'ob-skūr'), *n.* Same as *clair-obscure*, *chiaroscuro*.

**claret** (klar'et), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *claret*, *cleret* (= MLG. MHG. G. *klaret* = Sp. Pg. *clarete* = It.

*claretto*, claret), < OF. *claret*, *clairet*, F. *clairet*, prop. adj., clear, clearish, *vin clairet*, or simply *clairet*, wine of clear red color, dim. of *cler*, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.* Cf. *clary*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Clear; clearish: applied to wine. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.—2. [Attrib. use of the noun.] Having the color of claret wine.

He wore a *claret* coat. *D. Jerrold.*

**II.** *n.* 1. The name given in English to the red wines of France, particularly to those of Bordeaux, but excluding Burgundy wines. In France the name *clairet* is given only to thin or poor wines of a light-red color. Hence—2. Any similar red wine, wherever made: as, California *claret*.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

3. Blood. [Pugilistic slang.]

**claret-cup** (klar'et-kup), *n.* A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, sugar, and a slice or two of lemon, with mint or borage.

**claret-red** (klar'et-red), *n.* A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. It is used for dyeing wool.

**clargy**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clergy*.

**Clarian** (klar'i-an), *n.* [< *Clare* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge, England.

Dropt she her fan beneath her hoop,
E'en stake-stuck *Clarians* strove to stoop.
*Smart*, Barkeeper of Mitre, 1741.

**claribel-flute** (klar'i-bel-flōt), *n.* An organ-stop similar to the clarabella, but generally of four-foot pitch.

**claribella** (klar-i-bel'ä), *n.* See *clarabella*.

**clarichord** (klar'i-kôrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *claricord*; = F. *claricorde*, < L. *clarus*, clear, + *chorda*, a string: see *clear*, *a.*, and *chord*.] 1. A medieval musical instrument, probably some kind of harp. It has been supposed to be identical with the clavichord, probably on account of the similarity of the names.—2. In *her.*, same as *clarion*, 4.

**claricymbal** (klar-i-sim'bal), *n.* [< NL. *claricymbalum*, < L. *clarus*, clear, + *cymbalum*, cymbal: see *clear*, *a.*, and *cymbal*.] A musical instrument used in the sixteenth century. It resembled in form a grand piano without legs, or a harp laid prostrate, and comprised 4 octaves with 19 notes in each.

**claricymbalum** (klar-i-sim'ba-lum), *n.*; pl. *claricymbala* (-lä). [NL.] Same as *claricymbal*.

**clariet**, *n.* See *clary*[1].

**clarification** (klar'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *clarification* = Pr. *clarificacio* = Sp. *clarificacion* = Pg. *clarificação* = It. *chiarificazione*, < LL. *clarificatio(n-)*, only in sense of 'glorification,' < *clarificare*, pp. *clarificatus*, glorify: see *clarify*.] The act of clarifying; particularly, the clearing or fining of liquid substances from feculent matter by the separation of the insoluble particles which prevent the liquid from being transparent. This may be performed by filtration, but the term is more especially applied to the use of such clarifying substances or agents as gelatin, albumen, alcohol, heat, etc.

To know the means of accelerating *clarification* [in liquors] we must know the causes of *clarification*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**clarifier** (klar'i-fi-er), *n.* 1. One who or that which clarifies or purifies: as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass are *clarifiers* of liquors.—2. A vessel in which a liquid is clarified; specifically, a large metallic pan for clarifying saccharine syrup, etc.

**clarify** (klar'i-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clarified*, ppr. *clarifying*. [< ME. *clarifien*, make clear, glorify, = D. *clarificeren*, *clarifieren*, < OF. *clarifier*, F. *clarifier* = Pr. *clarifiar*, *clarificar* = Sp. Pg. *clarificar* = It. *chiarificare*, clarify, < LL. *clarificare*, glorify, lit. make clear, < L. *clarus*, clear, bright, famous (see *clear*, *a.*), + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To glorify.

Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarifie* thy sonne.
*Wyclif*, John xvii. 1.

I come Cristis name to *clarifie*,
And god his Fadir me has ordand,
And for to bere witnesse. *York Plays*, p. 187.

2. To make clear; especially, purify from feculent matter; defecate; fine: applied particularly to liquors: as, to *clarify* wine or saccharine syrup. See *clarification*.

Another River . . . whose waters were thicke and miry, which they *clarifie* with allume before they can drink it.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

3. To brighten; purify; make clear, in a figurative sense; free from obscurities or defects; render luminous; render intelligent or intelligible.

The Christian religion is the only means . . . to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and rectify his will. *South*, Sermons.

John [Stuart] Mill would occasionally throw in an idea to *clarify* an involved theory or shed light on a profound abysmal one. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 81.

History is *clarified* experience.
*Lowell*, Address at Chelsea, Mass., Dec., 1885.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; become pure, as liquors: as, cider *clarifies* by fermentation.—2. To become clear intellectually; grow clear or perspicuous.

His wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another.
*Bacon*, Friendship.

Much of the history of Shelley's mind lies . . . in the gradual *clarifying* of his zeals and enthusiasms, until at their best they became, not fire without light, but pure and luminous ardours. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 160.

**clarigate**† (klar'i-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *clarigatus*, pp. of *clarigare*, declare war with certain religious ceremonies, < *clarus*, clear, + *agere*, do, make: see *clear*, *a.*, and *act*, *n.*] To proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies. See *clarigation*. *Holland.* [Rare.]

**clarigation** (klar-i-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *clarigatio(n-)*, < *clarigare*: see *clarigate*.] Among the ancient Romans, a solemn and ceremonious recital of injuries and grievances received from another people, made within the enemy's territory, as a preliminary to the declaration of war, by the pater patratus, one of the fetial priests.

**clariid** (klar'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clariidæ*.

**Clariidæ** (kla-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clarias* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Clarias*. They have an eel-like body with extremely long dorsal and anal fins, the head mailed above, the body naked, 8 barbels, and a peculiar accessory gill received in a special cavity. There are over 30 species, some of which attain a length of 6 feet. They inhabit parts of Africa and western and southern Asia. The family is divided into *Clariinæ* and *Heterobranchinæ*.

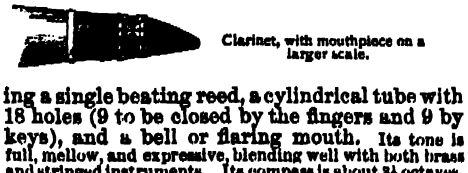
**Clariina** (klar-i-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clarias* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ homalopteræ*, having the gill-membranes not confluent with the skin of the isthmus, and the dorsal fin uniformly composed of feeble rays, or with its posterior portion modified into an adipose fin: same as the family *Clariidæ*.

**Clariinæ** (klar-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clarias* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Clariidæ*, containing the typical forms with one long-rayed dorsal fin. About 25 species are known.

**clarin** (klä-rēn'), *n.* [Sp., a clarion, trumpet: see *clarino*.] A musical instrument: same as *acocotl* (which see).

**clariné** (kla-rē-nā'), *a.* [F. (= Sp. *clarinado* in same sense), < *clarine*, a small bell (so called from its clear sound), < L. *clarus*, > F. *claire* = E. *clear*, *a.*, q. v.] In *her.*, having a collar of bells: as, a cow *clariné* azure (that is, having a collar of bells in blue). *Berry.*

**clarinet** (klar'i-net or klar-i-net'), *n.* [Also *clarionet* (resting on *clarion*); = D. Dan. *klarinet* = G. *clarinet* = Sw. *klarinett*, < F. *clarinette*, < It. *clarinetto* (= Sp. *clarinete* = Pg. *clarineta*), dim. of *clarino*: see *clarino*.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a mouthpiece contain-



Clarinet, with mouthpiece on a larger scale.

ing a single beating reed, a cylindrical tube with 18 holes (9 to be closed by the fingers and 9 by keys), and a bell or flaring mouth. Its tone is full, mellow, and expressive, blending well with both brass and stringed instruments. Its compass is about 3½ octaves, beginning just above tenor C, and including all the semitones. Several varieties are in use, differing in pitch and in their adaptability to extreme keys, as the C clarinet, the $B_\flat$ clarinet, the $E_\flat$ clarinet, etc. Other varieties are the alto clarinet, the basset-horn, and the bass clarinet, which together constitute the clarinet family of instruments. The clarinet is a modification of the medieval shawm, and became a recognized orchestral instrument about 1775; it is now in constant use in all orchestras and in most military bands. Its construction was decidedly improved in 1843.—**Bass clarinet**, a large clarinet pitched an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet.

**clarinet-stop** (klar'i-net-stop), *n.* See *krummhorn*.

**clarinettist** (klar-i-net'ist), *n.* [< F. *clarinettiste*, < *clarinette*: see *clarinet* and *-ist*.] One skilled in playing the clarinet.

**clarino** (kla-rē'nō), *n.* [It., also *chiarino*, = Sp. *clarin* = Pg. *clarim*, < ML. as if **clarinus*, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.* Cf. *clarion*.] Same as *clarion*.

**clarion** (klar'i-on), *n.* [< ME. *clarioun*, < OF. *clarion*, F. *clairon*, < ML. *clario(n-)*, a trumpet (also *clarasius*; cf. *clarino*), so called from its clear sound, < L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] 1. A small high-pitched trumpet. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Pypes, trompes, nakeres, and *clariounes*,
That in the bataille blowe bloody sownes.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1653.

Sound, sound the *clarion*, fill the fife!
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.
*Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxiv.

2. Hence, any sound resembling that of a clarion; any instrument which utters sounds like those of a clarion.

And his this drum, whose hoarse, heroic bass
Drowns the loud *clarion* of the braying ass.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 234.

The cock's shrill *clarion*, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.
*Gray*, Elegy.

3. An organ-stop having pipes with reeds, which give a bright, piercing tone, usually an octave above the key struck.—4. In *her.*, a bearing common in very early English heraldry, and occasionally used on the continent, supposed to represent a musical wind-instrument. It is also called a *rest*, and because so called supposed by some to represent the rest of the lance; but it is certain that it occurs in English heraldry before the adoption of the lance-rest in armor. *J. R. Planché*, in Jour. Archæol. Assoc., IV. Also called *clarichord*.

**clarioner**†, *n.* [ME. *clarionere*, *clarener*, *clarenere*; < *clarion* + *-er*[1].] A trumpeter.

*Clariowre* or *clarenere* [var. *clarionere*], litiicen, bellicrepa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.

**clarionet** (klar'i-o-net'), *n.* See *clarinet*.

**clarioning**† (klar'i-o-ning), *n.* [ME. *clarionynge*; < *clarion* + *-ing*[1].] Trumpeting.

In feight and blodeshedynge
Ys used gladly *clarionynge*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1242.

**clarisonous** (kla-ris'ō-nus), *a.* [< L. *clarisonus*, having a clear sound, < *clarus*, clear, + *sonus*, a sound: see *clear*, *a.*, and *sound*[5].] Having a clear sound. *Ash.* [Rare.]

**Clarisse** (kla-rēs'), *n.* [F.] One of an order of Franciscan nuns, also called *Poor Clares*, founded in 1212 by St. Clare under the direction of St. Francis, who gave them their rule in 1224, requiring absolute poverty and dependence upon alms. In 1264 this order was divided into two branches, the one, called *Urbanists*, following the mitigated rule approved by Urban IV., the other following the original rule. The name *Clarisses* or *Clarissines* was retained as a distinctive title by the latter.

**clarissimo**† (kla-rē'si-mō), *n.* [Sp., now *clarísimo*, < L. *clarissimus*, superl. of *clarus* (> Sp. *claro*), clear, bright, illustrious: see *cloar*, *a.*] A magnifico; a grandee.

Enter *Volpone*, *Mosca*. The first in the habit of a Commandadore; the other of a *Clarissimo*.
*Vol.* 'Fore heaven, a brave *clarissimo*; thou becom'st it!
Pity thou wert not born one. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 3.

**Clarissine** (klar-i-sēn'), *n.* [As *Clarisse* + *-ine*[1].] A member of the order of Clarisses.

**clarite** (klar'it), *n.* [< *Clara* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of arsenic and copper closely allied to enargite, from the Clara mine, near Schapbach, in Baden.

**claritude** (klar'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *claritudo*, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] Clearness; splendor.

Those *claritudes* which gild the skies.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, vii. 57.

**clarity** (klar'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *clarite*, *claretee*, also *clerete*, *cleerte*, *clerte*, < OF. *clerte*, *clartet*, F. *clarté* = Pr. *claritat* = Sp. *claridad* = Pg. *claridade* = It. *chiarità*, < L. *clarita(t-)s*, clearness, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] Clearness; brightness; splendor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

There cam doun a Storre, and gaf Lighte and served him with *claretee*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

There is a story told of a very religious person, whose spirit in the ecstasy of devotion was transported to the *clarity* of a vision. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

Floods in whose more than crystal *clarity*
Innumerable virgin graces grow.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xxi. 44.

They were the ferment of the heated fancy, and, though murky and unsettled, to be followed by *clarity*, sweetness, and strength. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 392.

**clark**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *clerk*, still used as a proper name, *Clark*, *Clarke*.

**Clarkia** (klär'ki-ä), *n.* [NL.; named for Capt. William *Clarke*, who with Capt. Meriwether Lewis conducted the first U. S. government

exploring expedition across the continent in 1804–6.] A small genus of herbaceous annual plants, natural order *Onagraceæ*, natives of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. They have showy purplish flowers, and two species, *C. pulchella* and *C. elegans*, are common in cultivation.

**claro-obscuro** (klä′rō-ob-skū′rō), *n.* [OIt.] Same as *chiaroscuro*.

**clart** (klärt), *v. t.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *clort*; origin unknown.] To daub, smear, or spread; dirty.

**clart** (klärt), *n.* [< *clart*, *v.*] 1. A daub: as, a *clart* of grease.—2. *pl.* Tenacious mire or mud. [Scotch.]

**clarty** (klär′ti), *a.* [Also *clorty*; < *clart* + *-y*¹. Cf. *claity*.] Miry; muddy; sticky and foul; very dirty. [Scotch.]

> Searching auld wives' barrels,
> Och, hon! the day!
> That *clarty* barm should stain my laurels.
> *Burns*, On being Appointed to the Excise.

**clary**¹ (klā′ri), *n.* [< ME. *clary*, *clarie*, *clarey*, *clarry*, *clarre*, < OF. *claré*, < ML. *claratum* (also *claretum*), clary, lit. 'cleared' or 'clarified' wine, prop. neut. (sc. *vinum*, wine) of L. *claratus*, pp. of *clarare*, clear, clarify: see *clear*, *v.* Different from *claret*, with which it has been confused: see *claret*.] Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterward strained until it is clear.

> A *clarré* maad of a certeyn wyn,
> With nercotykes and opye of Thebes fyn.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 613.
>
> No man yit in the morter spices grond
> To *clarre*. *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 16.

**clary**² (klā′ri), *n.* [For **sclary*, < F. *sclarée* or ML. *sclarea*, *scarlea*, etc.; cf. D. *scharlei*, *schorlei* = MHG. *scharleie*, G. *scharlei* = It. *schiarea* = Pg. *esclarea*; origin unknown.] A plant of the genus *Salvia* or sage, *Salvia Sclarea*. The name was resolved by the apothecaries into *clear-eye*, translated *Oculus-Christi*, *Godes-ele*, and *see-bright*, and the plant accordingly used in eye-salves.—**Wild clary**. (*a*) *Salvia Verbenaca*, a common European species. (*b*) In the West Indies, *Heliotropium Indicum*.

**clary**³†, *v. i.* [Appar. based on L. *clarus*, clear, shrill: see *clarion*, *clear*, *a.*] To make a loud or shrill noise.

> The crane that goeth before, if aught to be avoyded, gives warning thereof by *clarying*.
> *A. Golding*, tr. of Solinus, xiv.

**clary-water** (klā′ri-wâ′tėr), *n.* A composition of brandy, sugar, clary-flowers, and cinnamon, with a little ambergris, formerly much used as an aid to digestion.

**clase** (klāz), *n. pl.* A variant spelling of Scotch *claes*.

**clash** (klash), *v.* [= D. *kletsen*, splash, clash, = G. *klatschen*, dial. *kletschen*, = Dan. *klaske* = Sw. *klatscha*, clash, knock about; cf. MD. D. *klets*, G. *klatsch*, interj.; Dan. *klask* = Sw. *klatsch*, a clash. Appar. an imitative variant of *clack*; cf. *crash*, *crack*, and *hash*, *hack*. See *clish-clash*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To make a loud harsh noise, as from a violent or sudden blow or collision.

> *Clash*, ye bells, in the merry March air!
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.
>
> The music beat and rang and *clashed* in the air.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

2. To dash against an object with a loud noise; come into violent and resounding collision; strike furiously.

> The true Reason of it [the ebbing and flowing of the sea] is nothing else but the *clashing* of the Waters of two mighty Seas crossing each other. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. x.
>
> And thrice
> They *clash'd* together, and thrice they brake their spears.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. Figuratively, to act with opposing power or in a contrary direction; come into collision; contradict; interfere: as, their opinions and their interests *clash*.

> Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon*, Henry VII.
>
> Other existences there are, that *clash* with ours.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To talk; gossip idly; tattle; tell tales. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To bang; strike, or strike against, with a resounding collision; strike sharply together.

> Then Thisbe . . . *clasht* the dore.
> *Lisle*, Heliodorus (1638).
>
> The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 370.
>
> Above all, the triumphant palm-trees *clashed* their melodious branches like a chorus with cymbals.
> *C. W. Stoddard*, South-Sea Idyls, p. 7.
>
> Let us *clash* our minds together, and see if some sparks do not spring forth.
> *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

**clash** (klash), *n.* [< *clash*, *v.*] 1. A sharp or harsh noise made by a blow, as upon a metallic surface; a sound produced by the violent collision of hard bodies; a striking together with noise; noisy collision.

> The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Æneid, ii.
>
> Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy *clash* on the street before us. *Scott.*
>
> How oft the hind has started at the *clash*
> Of spears, and yell of meeting armies here.
> *Bryant*, To the Apennines.

2. Figuratively, opposition; collision; contradiction, as between differing or conflicting interests, views, purposes, etc.

> The *clashes* between popes and kings.
> *Denham*, Progress of Learning.

3. Tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk. [Scotch.]

> Some rhyme to court the country *clash*. *Burns*.

4. A quantity of any moist substance thrown at something; a splash. [Scotch.]

**clashing** (klash′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clash*, *v.*] The action of the verb *clash*, in any sense; specifically, opposition; contention; dispute.

> There is high *clashing* again betwixt my Lord Duke and the Earl of Bristol; they recriminate one another of divers Things. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 20.

**clashingly** (klash′ing-li), *adv.* With clashing.

**clasp** (klásp), *v.* [< ME. *claspen*, rarely *clospen*, also *clapsen* (cf. LG. *umklaspern*), grasp firmly, prob. extended from *clap*¹, strike suddenly; but cf. *clamp*¹ and *clip*¹, embrace.] I. *trans.* 1. To catch and hold by twining or embracing; surround and cling to, as a vine to a tree; embrace closely; inclose or encompass, as with the arms, hands, or fingers; grasp.

> Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees and prayed.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, x.
>
> He seeks to *clasp*
> His daughter's cold, damp hand in his.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

2. To shut or fasten together with or as with a clasp.

> His botes *clapsed* [var. *clapsud*, etc., *clasped*, *clospede*] fayre and fetisly. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 273.
>
> Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the Scriptures, which being but read, remain in comparison still *clasped*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

II. *intrans.* To cling. [Rare.]

> My father, . . .
> . . . *clasping* to the mast, endur'd a sea
> That almost burst the deck. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

**clasp** (klásp), *n.* [< ME. *clasp*, *clespe* (= LG. *klaspe*, *klasper*); from the verb.] 1. A catch or hook used to hold together two things, or two parts of the same thing.

> Ant the body hongeth at the galewes faste,
> With yrnene [iron] *claspes* longe to laste.
> *Execution of Sir Simon Fraser* (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

Specifically—(*a*) A broad, flat hook or catch used to hold together the covers of a book.

> That book in many's eyes doth share the glory,
> That in gold *clasps* locks in the golden story.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

(*b*) A hook used to hold together two parts of a garment, or serve as an ornament: as, a cloak-*clasp*. See *agrafe*, *brooch*¹, *fermail*. (*c*) A small piece of tin or other metal passed through or around two objects, and bent over to fasten them together. (*d*) In *spinning*, an arrangement consisting of two horizontal beams, the upper pressed upon the lower one, or lifted for drawing out the thread.

2. A clinging or grasping, especially of the arms or hands; a close embrace.

> A central warmth diffusing bliss
> In glance and smile, and *clasp* and kiss.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

3. In *entom.*, the claspers at the end of the male abdomen, designed for retaining the female.

**clasper** (klás′pėr), *n.* One who or that which clasps. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the tendril of a vine or other plant which twines round something for support. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, any special organ by which one sex clasps and retains the other in copulation, as in many insects, crustaceans, fishes, etc. The claspers are usually modified limbs, or appendages of limbs, but are sometimes other special parts, as terminal abdominal appendages of insects.

> The ventral fins [of selachians] are always placed near the anus, and, in the male, bear peculiar grooved cartilaginous appendages, which are the accessory copulatory organs (*claspers*). *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 156.

**claspered** (klás′pėrd), *a.* [< *clasper* + *-ed*².] Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

**clasp-hook** (klásp′hůk), *n.* A pair of hooks provided with a slip-ring which, when in position, holds them together.

**clasp-knife** (klásp′nīf), *n.* 1. A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle. Clasp-knives of bronze have been found among Etruscan remains; they have been found in Rome with iconic handles of bone and other materials, and iron blades. During the middle ages they were probably superseded by the sheath-knife worn in the belt, and were not commonly in use again until the seventeenth century.

2. In a narrower sense, a large knife with one blade which folds into the handle and may be locked when open by a catch on the back.

**clasp-lock** (klásp′lok), *n.* A lock which is closed or secured by means of a spring; specifically, a device for locking together the covers of a book or an album.

**clasp-nail** (klásp′nāl), *n.* A nail having a head with pointed spurs that sink into the wood.

**class** (klás), *n.* [= D. *klas*, *klasse* = G. *classe* = Dan. *klasse* = Sw. *klass*, < F. *classe* = Sp. *clase* = Pg. It. *classe*, < L. *classis*, a class or division of the people, assembly of people, the whole body of citizens called to arms, the army, the fleet, later a class or division in general, OL. *clāsis*, = (perhaps <) Gr. κλῆσις, a calling, summons, name, appellation, < καλεῖν = L. *calare*, call, proclaim: see *claim*¹ and *calends*. Hence *classic*, *classify*, etc.] 1. In *anc. hist.*, one of the five divisions of the Roman citizens made, according to their wealth, by Servius Tullius, for purposes of taxation: a sixth division comprised those whose possessions fell below the minimum of the census. Hence—2. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons having certain characteristics in common, as equality in rank, intellectual influence, education, property, occupation, habits of life, etc.

> We are by our occupations, education, and habits of life divided almost into different species. Each of these *classes* of the human race has desires, fears, and conversation, vexations and merriment peculiar to itself. *Johnson.*
>
> Nine tenths of the whole people belong to the laborious, industrious, and productive *classes*.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.
>
> The constitution of the House of Commons tended greatly to promote the salutary intermixture of *classes*. The knight of the shire was the connecting link between the baron and the shopkeeper. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Any body of persons grouped together by particular circumstances or for particular reasons. Specifically—(*a*) A number of pupils in a school, or of students in a college, of the same grade or pursuing the same studies; especially, in American colleges, the students collectively who are graduated, or in accordance with the rules of the college will be graduated, in the same year. There are four college classes, the freshman or lowest, the sophomore, the junior, and the senior. The word was first used in this sense in American colleges in the Latin form *classis*, and was borrowed from the universities of continental Europe, where it had during the sixteenth century replaced the medieval *lectio*. (*b*) In the *Meth. Ch.*, one of several small companies, usually numbering about twelve members, into which each society is divided, for more effective pastoral oversight, social meeting for religious purposes, and the raising of money for church work. It ordinarily holds a weekly session called a *class-meeting*, under the charge of one of the members called a *class-leader*, whose duty it is to see every member of his class at least once a week; to give religious instruction, reproof, or comfort, as needed; to receive for the stewards of the church the contributions of the class for the support of the church; to report to the pastor any members needing especial attention, as the *sick*, backsliders, etc.; and to report on the condition of his class to each Quarterly Conference. (*c*) Same as *classis*, 2. (*d*) In several European states, one of the graded divisions of primary electors for members of the legislative body. In Prussia the whole number of voters is divided into three classes, so arranged that each class pays one third of the direct tax levied. The first class is of the few wealthy, who pay the highest taxes, to the amount of one third of the whole. Each class chooses the same number of secondary electors, who elect the deputies.

4. A number of objects distinguished by common characters from all others, and regarded as a collective unit or group; a collection capable of a general definition; a kind. A *natural class* is a set of objects possessing important characters over and above those that are necessary for distinguishing them from others; but the term is applied by naturalists to groups which want this character, and which have not generally retained very long, unchanged, a place in science. See *classification*.

> There is not a more singular character in the world than that of a thinking man. It is not merely having a succession of ideas which lightly skim over the mind that can with any propriety be styled by that denomination. It is observing them separately and distinctly, and ranging them under their respective *classes*.
> *Melmoth*, Letters of Fitzosborne.
>
> Logicians divide propositions into certain *classes*.
> *Reid*, Account of Aristotle, ii. § 1.
>
> Observing many individuals to agree in certain attributes, we refer them all to one *class*, and give a name to the *class*. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, v. § 2.

[This meaning came into use about the middle of the eighteenth century. The phrase 'to be included *under* a class' is older than 'to be included *in* a class.']

5. In *nat. hist.*, a group of plants or animals next in rank above the order or superorder, and commonly formed by the union of several orders or superorders: but it may be represented by a single species. See *classification*. In zoölogy the class was the highest division of the animal kingdom in the Linnean system, when the word first acquired its technical zoölogical meaning. Linnæus arranged animals in six classes: *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, *Insecta*, *Vermes*; the next groups below

were the orders. In the Cuvierian system a class was the first division of one of the four "great divisions" of the animal kingdom, *Vertebrata*, *Mollusca*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*; thus Cuvier's four classes of *Vertebrata* were *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, and *Pisces*. There are now recognized seven or eight subkingdoms or phyla of animals, divided into about thirty-five classes (see *animal kingdom*, under *animal*); the class being the division usually recognized next below the phylum or subkingdom, though some naturalists introduce a *superclass*, or division between the phylum and the class, as *Ichthyopsida* for the classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*, or *Sauropsida* for the classes *Aves* and *Reptilia*. The class is always superior to the superorder, order, or suborder, and inferior to the kingdom, subkingdom, or phylum. In botany, likewise, the class is the next principal grade of divisions above the order, and in the Linnean system was the highest grade. The subclass, division, and cohort or alliance are, however, often variously intercalated as subordinate groupings between the class and the order. The phænogamic series or subkingdom of plants includes the three classes of *gymnosperms* (often united with the next), *dicotyledons*, and *monocotyledons*. The cryptogamic series has been ordinarily divided into the two classes of *acrogens* and *thallogens*; by recent authorities the number has been increased by three or four or more.

**6.** In *geom.*, the degree of a locus of planes; a division of algebraical loci bearing an ordinal number showing how many planes there are incident to the locus and passing through each line of space. In the case of a plane locus, this is the number of lines in the plane incident to the locus and passing through each point in the plane. The ordinal number of the class of an algebraical surface is the number of tangent planes to the surface through each line of space. The class of an algebraical curve of double curvature is the number of osculating planes through each point of space; also, the class of a cone on which the curve lies. The class of an algebraical plane curve is the number of tangents through each point of the plane. The class of a congruence is the number of lines of the congruence passing through each point of space. The class of a complex is the class of the cone of lines of the complex passing through each point of space. The class of a cone is the class of a plane curve lying in it.—**Class cup**, a silver cup presented by a college class to the first boy born to a member of the class after graduation. [U. S.]—**Class of a manifold**. See *manifold*.

**class** (klȧs), *v.* [= F. *classer*, etc.; from the noun. Cf. *classify*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To arrange in a class or classes; rank together; regard as constituting a class; refer to a class or group; classify; range.

> We are all ranked and *classed* by Him who seeth into every heart. *Dr. Blair.*
>
> Is consciousness an abstraction? Is anything further off from abstractions, or more impossible to be *classed* with them? *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., ii.
>
> To *class* rightly—to put in the same group things which are of essentially the same natures, and in other groups things of natures essentially different—is the fundamental condition to right guidance of actions. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 5.

2. To place in ranks or divisions, as students that are pursuing the same studies; form into a class or classes, as in an educational institution.—**Syn.** 1. *Class*, *Classify*; arrange, distribute, dispose. *Class* is the older and less precise word; it is applied to persons more often than *classify*. *Classify* is used in science rather than *class*, as being more exact.

**II.** *intrans.* To be arranged or classed. [Rare.]

**classable** (klȧs'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *class* + *-able*. Also less prop. *classible*, < *class* + *-ible*.] Capable of being classed.

> Each of these [doings of individuals] is approved or disapproved on the assumption that it is definitely *classable* as good or bad. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 100.

**class-day** (klȧs'dā), *n.* In American colleges, a day during the commencement season devoted chiefly to exercises conducted by members of the graduating class, including orations, poems, etc.

**classes**, *n.* Plural of *classis* and of *class*.

**class-fellow** (klȧs'fel'ō), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a classmate.

**classible** (klȧs'i-bl), *a.* See *classable*.

**classic** (klȧs'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *klassiek* (cf. G. *classisch* = Dan. Sw. *klassisk*) = F. *classique* = Sp. *clásico* = Pg. It. *classico*, < L. *classicus*, relating to the classes or census divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, and in particular pertaining to the first or highest class, who were often spoken of as *classici* (hence the use of the word to note writers of the first rank); also, belonging to the fleet (*classici*, the marines: see *classical*[2]), < *classis*, a class (also a fleet): see *class*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class, especially in literature; accepted as of the highest rank; serving as a standard, model, or guide.

> O Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen,
> Let comedy assume her throne again; . . .
> Give as thy last memorial to the age
> One *classic* drama, and reform the stage.
> *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of ancient Greece or Rome, especially of their literature and art; specifically, relating to places associated with the ancient Greek and Latin writers.

> With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton*, Reading the Classicks.
>
> Poetic fields encompass me around,
> And still I seem to tread on *classic* ground.
> *Addison*, Letter from Italy.

Hence—3. Relating to localities associated with great modern authors, or with great historical events: as, *classic* Stratford; *classic* Hastings.—4. In accordance with the canons of Greek and Roman art: as, a *classic* profile.—5. Same as *classical*, 5.

> To force our consciences that Christ set free,
> And ride us with a *classic* hierarchy.
> *Milton*, New Forces of Conscience.

**Classic orders**, in *arch.*, the Grecian Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and the Roman Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

**II.** *n.* 1. An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure and correct, and whose works serve as a standard or model; primarily and specifically, a Greek or Roman author of this character, but also a writer of like character in any nation.

> But, high above, more solid learning shone,
> The *classics* of an age that heard of none.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 148.
>
> It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A literary production of the first class or rank; specifically, in the plural, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

> Under the tuition of Mr. Reynolds he was for some time instructed in the *classics*. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds.
>
> A *classic* is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and requisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form that consents to every mood of grace and dignity, . . . and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 126.
>
> The present practice of making the *classics* of a language the vehicle of elementary grammatical instruction cannot be too strongly condemned. When the *classics* of a language are ground into children who are incapable of appreciating them, the result is often to create a permanent disgust for literature generally. *H. Sweet*, Spelling Reform (1885), p. 13.

3. One versed in the classics.—**Chinese classics**, the sacred books of the Chinese. See *king*[2].

**classical**[1] (klȧs'i-kal), *a.* [< *classic* + *-al*; = D. *klassikaal*.] 1. Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class in literature, especially in literary style. (*a*) Primarily and specifically, relating to Greek and Roman authors and orators of the first rank or highest estimation.

> He [Sheridan] brought away from school a very slender provision of *classical* learning. *Brougham*, Sheridan.
>
> The chief end of *classical* studies was perhaps as often reached then [time of Josiah Quincy] as now, in giving a young man a love for something apart from and above the more vulgar associations of life. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 103.

(*b*) Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; constituting the best model or authority as a composition or an author.

> Mr. Greaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

Hence—2. In general, of the first rank, or constituting a model, in its kind; having in a high degree the qualities which constitute excellence in its kind: as, a *classical* work of art.—3. Same as *classic*, 2 and 3.—4. (*a*) Pertaining to a class; of the taxonomic rank or grade of a class.

> Unwilling to give similar *classical* characters to both of his primary divisions, Cæsalpinus has passed over what at first is most striking in the form of trees. *Rees*, Cyc., Classification.

(*b*) Belonging to classification; classificatory.

> Mr. Hammond's Preface to the American issue of Mr. Sandars's well-known edition of the "Institutes of Justinian" contains much the best defence I have seen of the *classical* distribution of law. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 365.

5. In some Reformed churches, relating to or of the nature of a classis or class. See *classis*, 2.

> And what doth make a *classical* eldership to be a presbytery? *Goodwin*, Works, IV. 114.

**classical**[2], *a.* [< L. *classicus*, belonging to a fleet (< *classis*, a fleet, a class: see *class*, *n.*, and *classic*), + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to a fleet. [Rare.]

> Certaine fragments concerning the beginnings, antiquities, and growth of the *classical* and warre-like shipping of this Island [England]. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

**classicalism** (klȧs'i-kal-izm), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ism*.] 1. A classic idiom or style; classicism. —2. In *art*, attempted adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art; imitation of classic art.

> We shall find in it [Renaissance architecture] partly the root, partly the expression, of certain dominant evils of modern times—over-sophistication and ignorant *classicalism*. *Ruskin.*

3. Knowledge of the classics and of what relates to them.

> Except in his [Swinburne's] first poem, Atalanta, we may think his *classicalism* is in many respects gravely at fault. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 51.

**classicalist** (klȧs'i-kal-ist), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ist*.] 1. One versed in the knowledge of the classics; a classicist.—2. In *art*, one who seeks to adhere to the canons of Greek or Roman art. *Ruskin.*

**classicality** (klȧs-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being classical. Also *classicalness*.

**classically** (klȧs'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a classic; according to the manner of classic authors.

> Milton found again the long-lost secret of being *classically* elegant without being pedantically cold. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 387.

2. According to a regular order of classes or sets.

> It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory if they were not *classically* arranged. *R. Ker.*

**classicalness** (klȧs'i-kal-nes), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ness*.] Same as *classicality*.

**classicism** (klȧs'i-sizm), *n.* [< *classic* + *-ism*; = F. *classicisme* = It. *classicismo*.] 1. An idiom or the style of the classics.—2. The adoption or imitation of what is classical or classic in style.

> The first [kind of verse] was that of an art-school, taking its models from old English poetry, and from the delicate *classicism* of Landor and Keats. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 4.

**classicist** (klȧs'i-sist), *n.* [< *classic* + *-ist*.] 1. One versed in the classics.

> Heyne, the great German *classicist*, shelled the peas for his dinner with one hand, while he annotated Tibullus with the other. *W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World, p. 229.

2. One who is in favor of making a study of the classics the foundation of education.

**classicize** (klȧs'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *classicized*, ppr. *classicizing*. [< *classic* + *-ize*.] To render classic.

> It [Hôtel de Rambouillet] had no doubt a very considerable influence in bringing about the *classicizing* of French during the 17th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 265.

**classifiable** (klȧs'i-fī-ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *classify* + *-able*.] Capable of being classified.

> These changes are *classifiable* as the original sensations are. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. 295.

**classific** (klȧ-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *classis*, a class (see *class*, *n.*), + *-ficus*, making, < *facere*, make.] 1. Distinguishing a class or classes: as, a *classific* mark. [Rare.]—2. Relating to classification; classificatory; taxonomic.

> The *classific* value of such features as the color of the skin, the color and character of the hair and eyes, the shape of the nose and lips. *Science*, VI. 520.

3. Making, constituting, or lying at the foundation of classification, or of a system of classification.

> All curators of anthropological museums must recognise the following *classific* concepts: material, race, geographical areas, social organizations, environment, structure and function, and evolution or elaboration. *Science*, IX. 534.

**classification** (klȧs'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= G. *classification* = D. *klassifikatie* = Dan. *klassifikation* = F. *classification* = Sp. *clasificacion* = Pg. *classificação* = It. *classificazione*, < NL. *classificatio*(*n*-), < *classificare*, classify: see *classify*.] The act of forming a class or of dividing into classes; the act of grouping together those beings or things which have certain characters in common; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks; taxonomy. In natural history classification has been made on two principles, distinguished as the *natural* and the *artificial*: the former aiming to arrange all known plants or animals according to their resemblances, and degrees of resemblance, in the whole plan of their structure; the latter arranging them by some one or more points of resemblance or difference, as may be most convenient and easy, and without regard to other considerations. The widest divisions in zoology are called subkingdoms; subkingdoms are divided into phyla or classes, classes into orders, orders into families, families into genera, genera into species, and species into varieties. There are also *intermediate divisions*, as subclass, superorder, suborder, subfamily, etc. In botany the same divisions are used as in zoology, except that orders and families are identical, and the term *phylum* is not used. See *animal kingdom*, under *animal*, and *class*, 5.—**Cross-classification**, a classification in which the different classes are subdivided upon a common differentiating principle, so that they are not subordinated to one another. Thus, the division of the population into native and foreign, male and female, is a cross-classification. Such are the classifications of chemistry, geometry, logic, etc. Cross-classification violates a canon of Aristotelian logic.—**Hierarchical classification**, a classification in which the subdivisions of different classes are different, as was required by Aristotle. Such are the usual classifications of botany and zoology.—**Quinary** or **quinarian classification**. See *quinary*.

**classificator** (klȧs'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [NL. Cf. Sp. *clasificador*.] A classifier.

**classificatory** (klas'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *classify*: see *-fy* and *-atory*.] Relating to or of the nature of classification; concerned with classifying; classific; taxonomic.

The *classificatory* sciences.
*Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, viii.

Like the sciences of zoölogy and botany, the science of philology is pre-eminently a *classificatory* science, using the method of comparison as its chief implement of inductive research. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

**Classificatory relationship** or **kinship**, the confusion under the same general view and name of all members of the tribe belonging to the same generation. *Morgan.*

Father Lafitau, whose "Mœurs des Sauvages Amériquains" was published in 1724, carefully describes among the Iroquois and Hurons the system of *kinship* to which Morgan has since given the name of *classificatory*, where the mother's sisters are reckoned as mothers, and so on.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 168.

**classifier** (klas'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who classifies; one who constructs or applies a system of classification; a taxonomist.

The *classifiers* of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists. *Rees*, Cyc., Classification.

2. A figure, mark, or symbol used in classifying.—3. In the Chinese spoken language, one of a number of words that serve to point out which one of several things called by the same name (though differently written) is intended. Also called *numeratives*, because of their frequent use after numerals.

**classify** (klas'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *classified*, ppr. *classifying*. [= F. *classifier* = Sp. *clasificar* = Pg. *classificar* = It. *classificare* (cf. D. *klassificeren* = G. *classificiren* = Dan. *klassificere*), < NL. *classificare*, classify (cf. *classific*), < L. *classis*, a class, + *facere*, make: see *class*, *n.*, and *-fy*.] To arrange in a class or classes; arrange or group in sets, sorts, or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.

Speaking strictly, we form a class when we bring together a collection of individuals held in union by the bond of one or more points of community, and when we take care that nothing that is destitute of the point or points of community is admitted into the class: we *classify* when we arrange classes thus constructed on the principle of higher and lower, wider and narrower.
*W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 234.

The former [the Linnean system] is an attempt at *classifying* plants according to their agreement in some single characters. *Brande and Cox.*

Can he *classify* the currents of his soul?
*Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 44.

=Syn. See *class*, *v. t.*

**classis** (klas'is), *n.*; pl. *classes* (-ēz). [< L. *classis*: see *class*, *n.*] 1. Class; order; sort; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a group or division of the taxonomic rank of a class. [Rare.]

Yet there is unquestionably a very large *Classis* of creatures in the earth farre above the condition of elementarity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err. (ed. 1646), ii. 1.

2. An ecclesiastical judicatory; specifically, in the Reformed (Dutch and French) churches, a judicatory corresponding to a presbytery in the Presbyterian Church. Also *class*.

*Classes* and synods may advise, but overrule they cannot. *Bp. Hall.*

The meeting of the elders over many congregations that they call the *classis*. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. 114.

3†. A class in a university, college, or school.

The generall houres appointed for all the students, and the speciall houres for their own *classis*.
*New England's First Fruits.*

**class-leader** (klas'lē'dėr), *n.* The leader of a class in a Methodist church. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (*b*).

**classman** (klas'man), *n.*; pl. *classmen* (-men). 1. In the English universities, a candidate for graduation in arts who has passed an examination of special severity in one of the departments in which honors are conferred, and who is placed according to merit in one of several classes. At Oxford successful candidates are classed in both the public examinations, in the first in three classes, in the second (or final examination) in four classes. At Cambridge only graduates are classed, and they are divided into three classes. See *tripos*.

2. A member of a class in a college: used especially in compounds: as, upper-*classman*, lower-*classman*. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (*a*).

**classmate** (klas'māt), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a class-fellow.

**class-shooting** (klas'shö'ting), *n.* A mode of target-shooting in which the competitors are divided into classes according to their scores, and the prizes are awarded to the best in each class.

**clastic** (klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλαστός*, broken (< *κλᾶν*, break), + *-ic*; = F. *clastique* = Sp. *clástico*.] 1. Relating to what may be taken to pieces.—2. Breaking up into fragments or separate portions; dividing into parts; causing or undergoing disruption or dissolution: as, *clastic* action; the *clastic* pole of an ovum; a *clastic* cell.—3. In *geol.*, fragmental: as, *clastic* rocks; *clastic* structure.—**Clastic anatomy.** See *anatomy*.

**clat**[1] (klat), *n.* [A dial. var. of *clot*[1]. Cf. MLG. *klatte*, a shred; *klatwulle*, coarse wool.] 1. A clot; a clod.—2. Cow-dung.

**clat**[1] (klat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting*. [< *clat*[1], *n.*; a dial. form of *clot*[1], *v.*] 1. To break clods in (a field).—2. To spread dung over (a field).—3. To cut off the dirty locks of wool of (sheep). [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

**clat**[2] (klat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting*. [Cf. *clatter* and *clash*[1].] To tattle. [Prov. Eng.]

**clat**[3], *v.* and *n.* See *claut*.

**clatch**[1] (klach), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *clutch*.

**clatch**[2] (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., appar. < Norw. *klekse* = Icel. *klessa*, clot, daub, smear. Cf. G. *klecksen*, daub: see *clack*, *v.*] 1. To close up with any adhesive substance.—2. To daub with lime.

**clatch**[2] (klach), *n.* [< *clatch*[2], *v.*] 1. Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing. [Scotch.]—2. Mire raked together into heaps on streets or roadsides.

**clatch**[3] (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., also *sklatch*. Cf. *clatch*[2].] To finish (a piece of work) in a careless and hurried way; botch.

**clatch**[3] (klach), *n.* [< *clatch*[3], *v.*] A piece of work done in a careless way; a botch.

**clatch**[4] (klach), *n.* [Appar. an accom. of *calash*, q. v.] A carriage somewhat similar to a gig or chaise.

That Carlyle and she [Mrs. C.] might drive about as with the old *clatch* at Craigenputtock. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 143.

**clate** (klāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clated*, ppr. *clating*. [A var. of *clat*[1], *v.*] To daub.

**clathing** (klath'ing), *n.* A dialectal form of *clothing*. *Grose.*

**clathrate** (klath'rāt), *a.* [< L. *clathratus*, pp. of *clathrare*, furnish with a lattice, < *clathri*, also *clatra*, < Gr. *κλῆθρα*, a lattice, pl. of *κλῆθρον*, Attic form of *κλεῖθρον*, a bar (see *clithral*), < *κλείειν*, shut: see *close*[1], *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, latticed; divided like latticework; specifically, in *entom.*, clathrose. Also *clathroid*.

**Clathrocystis** (klath-rō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*, and cf. F. *clathre*, a kind of mushroom), + Gr. *κύστις*, bag, swelling: see *cyst*.] A genus of low, unicellular algæ, growing in both fresh and salt water, and consisting of numerous minute rose-colored cells embedded in mucus, the colony being at first solid, but finally perforated. They are sometimes found upon fish, giving them a red color, injuring the quality of the flesh, and even making it poisonous.

**clathroid** (klath'roid), *a.* [< L. *clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*), + Gr. *εἶδος*, shape.] Same as *clathrate*.

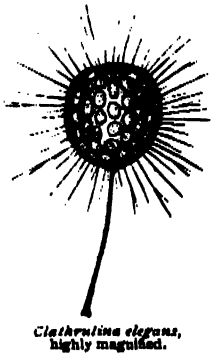
A *clathroid* reticulated mass of threads. *Bp. Berkeley.*

**clathrose** (klath'rōs), *a.* [< L. as if **clathrosus*, < *clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate*.] In *entom.*, having furrows deeper than striæ crossing one another at right angles, as the abdominal segments of certain *Staphylinidæ*.

**Clathrosphærida** (klath-rō-sfer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice, + *sphæra*, globe, sphere, + *-ida*.] A group of animalcules having a spherical clathrate test, as in the genus *Clathrulina*.

**clathrulate** (klath'rȳ-lāt), *a.* [< L. **clathruli* (dim. of *clathri*, latticework) + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *clathrate*.] Finely clathrate; latticeworked in a small pattern.

**Clathrulina** (klath-rȳ-lī'nä). *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, a lattice (see *clathrate*), + dim. *-ul-* + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Clathrulinidæ*, having a globular clathrulate siliceous shell and a stalked body, and multiplying by spores. *C. elegans* is an example. *Cienkowsky*, 1867.



*Clathrulina elegans*, highly magnified.

**Clathrulinidæ** (klath-rȳ-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clathrulina* + *-idæ*.] A family of amœboid protozoans, typified by the genus *Clathrulina*, belonging to the group *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules.

**Clathrus** (klath'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate*.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of fungi, belonging to the family *Phalloidei*. The receptacle consists of an ovate or globose network of branches. The spores are produced upon basidia within small cavities in the branches. *C. cancellatus* is beautiful, but very fetid. See cut under *basidium*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815.

**clats** (klats), *n. pl.* [Cf. *clat*[1], *n.*] Slops; spoon-victuals. [Prov. Eng.]

**clatter** (klat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *clateren*, < AS. **clatrian* (in verbal n. *clatrung*, a clattering), = D. *klateren* = LG. *klätern*, *klötern*, clatter, rattle; a freq. form of an imitative base **clat* (cf. *clat*[2]). Cf. *clack*, *clap*[1], *chatter*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a rattling sound; make repeated sharp, confused sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together; rattle.

And war-pipe, with discordant cry,
And cymbal *clattering* to the sky,
Making wild music bold and high.
*Scott*, Marmion, iv. 31.

She saw . . .
A huntsman armed, and clad in gown of blue,
Come *clattering* down the stones of the pass side.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 215.

2. To talk fast and idly; chatter; rattle with the tongue.

Thou doest but *clatter*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

But since he must needs be the loadstar of reformation, as some men *clatter*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a rattling noise with; cause to sound interruptedly by striking together, or with or against something: as, to *clatter* dishes or the tongs.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To utter glibly and in a rattling manner; tattle; chatter.

And the womene that her herde speke, helde her for a foole and vn-trewe, and *clatered* it aboute.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 12.

**clatter** (klat'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clater*, *clattur*, idle talk, = D. *klater*, a rattle; from the verb.] 1. A rapid succession of sharp sounds; rattling, rapidly repeated, and confused noises.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall.
*Swift.*

And from the distant grange there comes
The *clatter* of the thresher's flail.
*Bryant*, Song of the Sower.

*Clatter* of brazen shields and clink of steel.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 296.

2. Idle gossip; tattle. *Burns.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**clatterer**† (klat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *claterer*; < *clatter* + *-er*[1].] One who clatters with the tongue or gossips; a chatterer.

In yche company is comynly a *claterer* of mowthe,
That no councell can kepe, ne no close talis.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11375.

Even-song *clatterers*, with other hypocrites.
*Bale*, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 88, b.

**clatteringly** (klat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a clatter, or clattering noise.

**clatting** (klat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clat*[1], *v.*] See extract.

Tagging or *clatting* is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 496.

**clatty** (klat'i), *a.* [< *clat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Dirty; slovenly. [Prov. Eng.]

**Claude glass, Claude Lorrain mirror.** See *mirror*.

**claudent** (klâ'dent), *a.* [< L. *clauden(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudere*, shut: see *clause* and *close*[1], *v.*] Closing or shutting up or in; occludent: as, a *claudent* muscle (an occlusor); the eyelids are *claudent*.

**claudetite** (klâ'de-tit), *n.* Native arsenic trioxid, occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

**Claudian** (klâ'di-an), *a.* [< L. *Claudianus*, < *Claudius*, a proper name, < *claudus*, lame.] Of or relating to any one of several distinguished Romans of the name of Claudius, or to the gens of which they were members; especially, relating to or connected with the emperors of that gens, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (A. D. 14–68), or to their epoch: as, the *Claudian* age; *Claudian* literature; the *Claudian* aqueduct.

The face of Appius Claudius wore the *Claudian* scowl and sneer,
And in the *Claudian* note he cried, "What doth this rabble here?" *Macaulay*, Virginia, iii.

The epic poets of the Flavian age present a striking contrast to the writers of the *Claudian* period.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 227.

**claudicant**† (klâ'di-kant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *claudicante*, < L. *claudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudicare*: see *claudicate*.] Halting; limping. [Rare.]

**claudicate**† (klâ'di-kāt), *v. i.* [< L. *claudicatus*, pp. of *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame. Cf. *closh*[1].] To halt or limp. *Bailey.*

**claudication** (klâ-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *claudication* = Sp. *claudicacion* (obs.) = Pg. *claudicação*, < L. *claudicatio(n-)*, < *claudicare*: see *claudicate*.] A halting or limping; a limp. [Rare.]

I have lately contracted a . . . *claudication* in my left foot. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 80.

**claught** (klâcht). Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) preterit and past participle of *clatch*[1].

The carlin *claught* her by the rump,
And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**claught** (klâcht), *n.* [See *claught*, pret. and pp.] A catch; a hold: as, I took a *claught* o' him. [Scotch.]

**clause** (klâz), *n.* [< ME. *clause* = D. *clause*, < OF. *clause*, F. *clause* = Pr. *clauza*, < ML. *clausa*, a clause (L. dim. *clausula*, a clause, close of a period: see *clausule*), < L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] 1. Any part of a written composition, especially one containing complete sense in itself, as a sentence or paragraph: in modern use commonly limited to such parts of legal documents, as of statutes, contracts, wills, etc. In *law*, the usual meaning is some collocation of words the removal of which from the instrument will leave the rest of it intelligible. It is not essential to the idea of a clause that it must itself be capable of being read as a document if taken alone.

Now have I told you schortly in a *clause*
Thestat, tharray, the nombre, and eek the cause
Why that assembled was this compainye.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 715.

The *clauses* is untrue concerning the bishop.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii.

The single important *clause* was that which declared the throne vacant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

2. A distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, etc.: as, a special *clause* in a contract.—3. In *gram.*, one of the lesser sentences which united and modified form a compound or complex sentence. A clause differs from a phrase in containing both a subject and its predicate, while a phrase is a group of two or more words not containing both these essential elements of a simple sentence. The *principal clause* is that member of a complex sentence on which others, called *dependent* or *subordinate clauses*, depend. The members of a compound sentence are *coördinate clauses*. Principal and coördinate clauses separated from the remainder of the sentence can by omission of connectives (conjunctions or relatives), and addition, if necessary, of words from other clauses, resume the form of simple sentences. Dependent clauses often require further changes of mood, tense, and person to become independent sentences.—**Assumption clause**, a clause frequently inserted in a deed of property subject to a mortgage or other debt, whereby the grantee assumes the payment of the debt in exoneration of the original debtor.—**Attestation clause**. See *attestation*.—**Bright's clauses**, provisions in the Irish Land Act, an English statute of 1870, intended to facilitate the formation of a peasant proprietary by enabling tenants to purchase their holdings.—**Clause of accruer**. See *accruer*.—**Clause of devolution**, in *Scots law*, a clause devolving some office, obligation, or duty on a party in a certain event, as, for example, on the failure of another to perform.—**Clause of return**, in *Scots law*, a clause by which the granter of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself.—**Clauses consolidation acts**, a class of English statutes consolidating or combining and condensing into one system of general application provisions which had previously been frequently enacted in the same or varying forms, for each of many different instances, persons, corporations, or places. Such are the *Railway Clauses Consolidation Act*, molding into one statute provisions usually inserted in special acts authorizing the construction of railways, and the *Land Clauses Consolidation Act*, a similar act as to taking private property for public use.—**Clauses irritant** and **resolutive**, in *Scots law*, clauses devised for limiting the right of an absolute proprietor in entails.—**Comparative clause**. See *comparative*.—**Conscience clause**. See *conscience*.—**Derogatory clause in a testament**, a sentence or secret character the knowledge of which the testator reserves to himself, with a condition that no subsequent will without precisely the same clause shall be valid; a precaution intended to guard against later wills extorted by violence, etc. [Scotch.]—**Dispositive clause**, in *Scots law*, the clause of conveyance in any deed, by which property, whether heritable or movable, is transferred, either absolutely or in security, *inter vivos* or *mortis causa*—that is, between the living or in contemplation of death.—**Enacting clause**, the main body or leading declaration of a statute, commonly beginning, "Be it enacted," etc.—**Interpretation clause**, in modern statutes, a clause defining the meaning and stating the limitations of words or phrases used in the act.—**Most favored nation clause**, a clause often inserted in commercial treaties engaging each party to give the other, without further stipulation, all the privileges which are granted to the most favored nation.—**Saving clause**, in a legal instrument, a clause exempting something which might otherwise be subjected to the operation of the instrument. Hence, also, any statement or form of words in restriction of a previous statement.—**Shifting clause**, the technical name given by English conveyancers to a clause in a settlement or will prescribing an event upon the occurrence of which the estate given is to shift from one person to another.—**Similitude clause** or **act**, a name given to section 20 of the United States tariff of 1842, imposing duties on articles bearing similitude to those enumerated.

**clause-rolls** (klâz'rōlz), *n. pl.* Same as *close rolls*. See *close*[2], *a.*

**clausia**, *n.* Plural of *clausium*.

**Clausilia**[1] (klâ-sil'i-ą), *n.* [NL., fem., < *clausilium*, q. v.] A genus of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ* (or *Pupidæ*). They have a fusiform sinistrad whorled shell, with a small elliptical or pyriform aperture, usually separated from the rest of the shell by a constricted neck, and closed by an epiphragm. There are several hundred species in Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Draparnaud*, 1803.

**clausilia**[2], *n.* Plural of *clausilium*.

**Clausiliinæ** (klâ-sil-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clausilia*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Helicidæ*, typified by the genus *Clausilia*, and consisting of species having an elongated pupiform shell provided with a clausilium.

**clausilium** (klâ-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *clausilia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *clausus*, closed: see *clause* and *close*[2], *a.*, and cf. *Clausilia*[1].] A peculiar subspiral calcareous appendage or lamina fitting into a groove of the columella in the molluscous genus *Clausilia*. It serves as a kind of door, and when relieved from pressure springs forward by an elastic ligament and partially closes the aperture of the shell.

In Clausilia a peculiar modification of this lid [hybernaculum] exists permanently in the adult, attached by an elastic stalk to the mouth of the shell, and known as the *clausilium*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

**clausium** (klâ'si-um), *n.*; pl. *clausia* (-ą). [NL., < L. *clausus*, closed: see *clause* and *close*[2], *a.*] Same as *clausilium*.

**clausthalite** (klâs'thal-īt, more properly klous'täl-īt), *n.* [< *Clausthal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Lead selenid, occurring in granular masses of a lead-gray color, found at Clausthal in the Harz.

**claustra**, *n.* Plural of *claustrum*.

**claustral** (klâs'tral), *a.* [< ME. *claustrall* = F. Sp. Pg. *claustral* = It. *claustrale*, < ML. *claustralis*, < *claustrum*, a cloister: see *cloister*. Cf. *cloistral*.] 1. Relating to a cloister; cloistral.

This Dunstane . . . compelled men and women to vow chastity, and to kepe *claustrale* obedience.
*Bale*, English Votaries, i., fol. 62.

How of the Monk
Who finds the *claustral* regimen too sharp
After the first month's essay?
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 224.

2. Resembling a religious house in its seclusion; cloister-like; secluded.—**Claustral prior**. See *prior*.—**Claustral school**, a school within the walls of a monastery.

**claustrophobia** (klâs-trō-fō'bi-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *claustrum*, a confined place, + Gr. *-φοβία*, fear, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] In *pathol.*, a morbid dread of confined places, to which hysterical and neurasthenic persons are sometimes subject. See *agoraphobia*.

**claustrophobic** (klâs-trō-fō'bik), *a.* [< *claustrophobia* + *-ic*.] Affected by claustrophobia.

**claustrum** (klâs'trum), *n.*; pl. *claustra* (-trą). [NL., < L. *claustrum*, a bar, bolt, barrier: see *cloister*.] 1. In *anat.*, a thin sheet of gray matter lying between the extraventricular or lenticular portion of the corpus striatum of the brain and the island of Reil. See *striatum*.—2. In *ichth.*, one of the chain of ossicles or bonelets of the ear, between the vestibule and the air-bladder.

**clausular** (klâ'zū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *clausula* (see *clausule*) + *-ar*[2].] Consisting of or having clauses.

**clausule** (klâ'zūl), *n.* [= D. *clausule* = G. *clausel* = Dan. Sw. *klausul* = F. *clausule* (obs.) = Sp. *cláusula* = Pg. *clausula* = It. *clausola*, *clausula*, a clause, < L. *clausula*, a conclusion, the close of a period, a clause, < *claudere*: see *clause*.] A short or little clause. *Bp. Peacock.* [Rare.]

**clausure** (klâ'zūr), *n.* [< ME. *clausure* = Sp. Pg. It. *clausura* = G. *clausur*, *klausur*, an inclosure, cloister, < L. *clausura*, an inclosure (the lit. sense 'a closing' does not occur), < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*, and cf. *closure*.] 1†. An inclosure. *Capgrave*, Chronicle.—2. The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [Rare.]

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be borne. *Dr. A. Geddes.*

3†. In *anat.*, the absence of a perforation where it normally occurs; atresia.—4. A clasp by which the covers of a book are held together.

**claut, clat**[3] (klât, klat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clauted, clatted*, ppr. *clauting, clatting*. [Sc.; perhaps connected with *clat*[1] = *clot*[1], *clod*[1], a thick round mass.] To scratch or claw; rake or scrape together. *Burns.*

**claut, clat**[3] (klât, klat), *n.* [Sc., < *claut, clat*[3], *v.*] 1. An instrument for raking or scraping together mire, weeds, etc.—2. What is so scraped together; a hoard scraped together by dirty work or niggardliness.

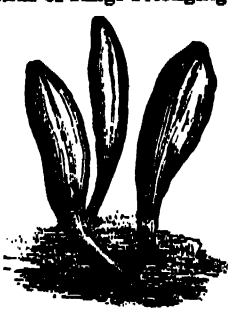
She has gotten a coof wi' a *claut* o' siller.
*Burns*, Meg o' the Mill.

**clava** (klā'vą), *n.*; pl. *clavæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *clava*, a knotty branch or stick, club, staff, cudgel, a bar, lever, a scion, graft.] 1. In *anat.*, the slender fibrous band forming the margin of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain, being the enlarged prolongation of the posterior median column of the spinal cord.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Clavidæ*. *C. leptostyla* is a beautiful reddish marine form occurring on the New England coast, attached to seaweeds about low-water mark. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Humphrey*, 1797.—3. In *entom.*, the club-like form produced by two or more enlarged joints at the end of the antennæ in certain insects, as the *Cleridæ*. Such antennæ are called *clavate*. See cut under *clavate*[1].

**claval**[1] (klā'val), *a.* [< *clava*, 1, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the clava or clavate process of the brain.

**claval**[2] (klā'val), *a.* [< *clavus*, 4, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the clavus or inner portion of a hemelytron.—**Claval suture**, in *entom.*, the suture dividing the corium from the clavus.

**Clavaria** (klą-vā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *clava*, a club.] The principal genus of fungi belonging to the family *Clavariei*, including many species. Their substance is fleshy, and their form generally cylindrical or claviform, simple or branched. Some are edible. One species is called *grey goat's-beard*.

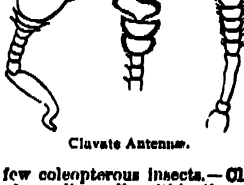


*Clavaria ligula.*
Three receptacles, upon the surfaces of which spores are produced. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

**clavariæform** (klą-vā'ri-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Clavaria* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling in form fungi of the genus *Clavaria*. *M. C. Cooke*, Brit. Fungi, p. 509.

**Clavariei** (klav-ą-rī'ē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavaria* + *-ei*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi in which the sporo-bearing area is vertical, covering the sides and tips of the frondose or stem-like, simple or branching, fleshy structures of which the fungus chiefly consists. Also called *Clavati*.

**clavate**[1], **clavated** (klā'vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *clavatus*, < L. *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top; claviform.—**Clavate antennæ** or **palpi**, in *entom.*, those in which the outer joints increase gradually in size, forming an elongated club.—**Clavate intestine**, a distended portion of the ileum found in a few coleopterous insects.—**Clavate nucleus**, the group of ganglion-cells within the clava of the brain on either side.



Clavate Antennæ.

**clavate**[2] (klā'vāt), *a.* [< L. *clavatus*, furnished with points or stripes, < *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*.] Like a nail.—**Clavate articulation**, gomphosis.

**Clavatella** (klav-ą-tel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Hincks, 1862), < *clavatus*, club-shaped, + dim. *-ella*: see *clavate*[1].] The typical genus of tubularian hydroids of the family *Clavatellidæ*.

**Clavatellidæ** (klav-ą-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, represented by the genus *Clavatella*.

**clavately** (klā'vāt-li), *adv.* [< *clavate*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a clavate manner; in the shape of a club.

*Clavately* swollen. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 176.

**Clavati** (klą-vā'ti), *n.* [NL., pl. of *clavatus*: see *clavate*[1].] Same as *Clavariei*.

**clavation**[1] (klą-vā'shon), *n.* [< *clavate*[1]: see *-ation*.] The state of being club-shaped.

**clavation**[2] (klą-vā'shon), *n.* [< *clavate*[2]: see *-ation*.] In *anat.*, articulation in a socket, as the teeth in the sockets of the jaws; gomphosis.

**clave**[1]† (klāv). Obsolete preterit of *cleave*[1] or *cleave*[2].

**clave**[2] (klāv), *n.* [Uncertain.] A kind of stool used by ship-carpenters.

**clave**[3]†, *n.* [ME., < L. *clava*, a graft, a scion, a particular sense of *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] A graft; a scion.

In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse:
In sede, in bough, in branches, and in *clave*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

**claveau** (kla-vō′), *n.* [F.; cf. OF. *clavele, claverelx* (ML. *clavellus*), infected with pustules; prob. < ML. *clavellus*, dim. of L. *clavus*, > F. *clou*, a nail, a tumor: see *clavus*.] The sheep-pox. *Loudon.*

**clavecin** (klav′e-sin), *n.* [< F. *clavecin, clavessin*, < It. *clavicembalo* = Sp. *clavicimbalo, clavecimbano* (obs.) = D. *klavecim, klavecimbel* = MHG. *klaffcimbel*, G. *clavicimbel*, < ML. *clavicymbalum, clavicimbalum*, < L *clavis* (> It. *chiave* = Sp. *clave*, now *llave*, etc.: see *clef, clavis*), a key, + *cymbalum* (> It. *cembalo* = Sp. *cimbalo*: see *cymbal*), a cymbal, tabor, etc. Cf. *clavichord*.] 1. A harpsichord.—2. The set of keys or levers by which a carillon is played.

**clavecinist** (klav′e-sin-ist), *n.* [< *clavecin* + *-ist*.] One who plays on the clavecin or harpsichord. *Browning.*

**clavel**† (klā′vel), *n.* Same as *clavy*.

**clavellate** (klav′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *clavellatus*, < **clavella*, dim. of L. *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] In *bot.*, provided with club-shaped processes; clavate.

**clavellated** (klav′e-lā-ted), *a.* [As *clavellate* + *-ed*².] 1. Made from billets of wood.—2. Same as *clavellate*.—**Clavellated ashes**, potash and pearlash: so termed from the billets of wood from which they are obtained by burning.

**Clavellina** (klav-e-lī′nā), *n.* [NL., < **clavella* (dim. of L. *clava*, a club) + *-ina*¹.] The typical genus of ascidians of the family *Clavellinidæ*, having the body divided into three regions. *C. lepadiformis* is an example. *J. C. Savigny*, 1816.

**clavellinid** (kla-vel′i-nid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Clavellinidæ*.

**Clavellinidæ** (klav-e-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavellina* + *-idæ*.] A family of social ascidians, typified by the genus *Clavellina*. Each individual has its own heart, respiratory apparatus, and digestive organs; but each is fixed on a footstalk which branches from a common creeping stem or stolon, through which a circulation takes place that connects them all. They are so transparent that their internal structure can be easily observed. They propagate both by ova and by buds.

**claver**¹†, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *clover*.

**claver**²†, *v. i.* [= Sc. *clever*, < ME. *claveren* = D. *klaveren, kleveren* = LG. *klavern* = Dan. *klavre*; cf. Icel. *klifra*, clamber, < *klifa*, climb: see *clive*¹, and cf. *climb*.] To climb.

Hwether the cat of helle *clauede* euer toward hire?
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 15.

Two kynges ware clymbande, and *claverande* one heghe,
The creste of the compas they covette fulle gerne.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.

**claver**³ (klā′vėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *clatter* in same sense.] To talk idly or foolishly; talk much and at random. [Scotch.]

As gude a man . . . as ever ye heard *claver* in a pulpit.
*Scott.*

**claver**³ (klā′vėr), *n.* [< *claver*³, *v.*] 1. An idle story.—2. *pl.* Idle talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

I have kend mony chapmen neglect their goods to carry clashes and *clavers* up and down, from one country-side to another. *Scott.*

**claver**⁴†, *n.* A shortened form of *claviger*¹.

**claves**, *n.* Plural of *clavis*.

**clavi**, *n.* Plural of *clavus*.

**claviary** (klav′i-ā-ri), *n.* [< L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis, clef*.] In *music*, a collective name for the system of keys upon the organ, piano, and similar instruments. [Little used.]

**claviatur** (klav′i-a-tör′), *n.* [= Dan. *klaviatur* = G. *claviatur*, < D. *claviatuur*, < L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis, clef*.] 1. The keyboard of a pianoforte or an organ.—2. A system of fingering suitable for a musical instrument with keys or levers.

**clavicembalo** (klav-i-chem′ba-lō), *n.*; pl. *clavicembali* (-lē). [It.: see *clavecin*.] The Italian form of *clavicymbalum*.

**Claviceps** (klav′i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *clava*, a club, + *-ceps*, < *caput* = E. *head*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi parasitic upon the seeds of various grasses and sedges. *C. purpurea* produces the ergot of rye. See *ergot*.

**clavichord** (klav′i-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *clavicorde* = Sp. Pg. *clavicordio* = MLG. *klaffkordium* = MHG. *clavicordi*, < ML. *clavicordium*, **clavichordium*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *chorda*, a string: see *clef* and *chord*.] A musical instrument invented in the middle ages, and in general use, especially in Germany, until displaced by the square pianoforte at the end of the eighteenth century. Like the pianoforte, it had a keyboard and a set of strings on a horizontal frame; but the tone was produced by the pressure of a brass "tangent" raised and held against the string, instead of by the stroke of a hammer. This method of tone-production permitted considerable variation in force and in quality. The compass of the clavichord was originally limited to a few tones in diatonic succession, and the advance to a full chromatic scale was made gradually. Tuning in equal temperament was not established until toward the middle of the eighteenth century.

**clavicitherium** (klav′i-si-thē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *clavicitheria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *clavis*, a key, + *cithara*, a cithara, guitar.] An old musical instrument of which little is known, probably a kind of harpsichord, having the strings stretched upon a vertical frame, as in an upright pianoforte. Also written *clavicytherium*.

**clavicle** (klav′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *clavicule* = Sp. *clavicula* = Pg. *clavicula* = It. *claricola*, < NL. *clavicula*, a special use of L. *clavicula*, a small key, a tendril, dim. of *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] 1. The collar-bone, forming one of the elements of the pectoral arch in vertebrate animals. In man and sundry quadrupeds there are complete clavicles or collar-bones, each joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder-bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast-bone. In many quadrupeds the clavicles are absent or rudimentary, while in birds they are united in a single forked piece, popularly called the *merrythought* or *wishbone*. In many vertebrates below birds clavicles are recognized, but their homology is not always clear. The human clavicle is by some considered to be composed of its body, or clavicle proper, with a mesoscapular segment or acromial epiphysis, a procoracoid or sternal epiphysis, and an omosternum, or interarticular fibrocartilage; but this view is not generally adopted. See also cut under *skeleton*.

Human Clavicle, left side, viewed from above.

2. In *bot.*, a tendril. [Rare.]

**clavicorn** (klav′i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *clavicorne*, < NL. *clavicornis*, < L. *clava*, a club, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Having clavate antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Clavicornia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Clavicornia*.

**clavicornate** (klav-i-kôr′nāt), *a.* [< *clavicorn* + *-ate*¹.] Same as *clavicorn*.

**Clavicornia** (klav-i-kôr′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *clavicornis*: see *clavicorn*.] A group of *Coleoptera* or beetles having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segments visible for the entire breadth (except in *Physodidæ*), the antennæ clavate or capitate (very rarely serrate), and the club at the end of these furnished with from 2 to 5 joints. The species are either terrestrial or aquatic, living mostly on carrion, though some are found on plants. Most of the clavicorns are known as *Necrophaga*; burying-beetles and bacon-beetles are examples. Species of *Heterocerus, Parnus, Georyssus*, etc., are aquatic forms.

**clavicula** (kla-vik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *claviculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *clavicle*.] The clavicle or collar-bone.

Numerous Vertebrates possess a *clavicula*, or collar-bone. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 35.

**clavicular** (kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *clavicula* + *-ar*².] Pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Clavicular scute**, in *Chelonia*, the clavicularium or epiplastron.

**Clavicularia** (kla-vik-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavicula* + *-aria*. Cf. *clavicularium*.] A subtribe of dictyonine hexactinellid siliceous sponges with radially situated clavulæ.

**clavicularium** (kla-vik-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *clavicularia* (-ä). [NL., < *clavicula* (see *clavicle*) + *-arium*.] One of the anterior lateral paired pieces of the plastron of the chelonians; the clavicular scute or so-called clavicle of a turtle: called *episternum* by some authors, and *epiplastron* by Huxley. See *epiplastron*, and cut under *plastron*.

**claviculate** (kla-vik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *clavicula* + *-ate*¹.] Having clavicles.

**claviculus** (kla-vik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *claviculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *clavis*, a nail: see *clavus*.] One of the perforating fibers, described by Sharpey, passing through the lamellæ of bone at right angles, as if to fasten them together.

**clavicylinder** (klav-i-sil′in-dėr), *n.* [< L. *clavis*, a key, + *cylindrus*, a cylinder.] A musical instrument invented by Chladni in 1799, consisting of a graduated set of glass tubes or cylinders, which were moistened, revolved by a pedal, and set in vibration by cloth-covered levers pressed against them by keys. The compass was about four octaves.

**clavicymbalum** (klav-i-sim′ba-lum), *n.*; pl. *clavicymbala* (-lä). [ML.: see *clavecin*.] Same as *harpsichord*.

**clavicytherium**, *n.* See *clavicitherium*.

**Clavidæ** (klav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clava*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, typified by the genus *Clava*, which form colonies of similar individuals, all maturing sexual cells on hollow tentacular processes.

**clavier** (kla-vēr′), *n.* [= D. *klavier* = G. *clavier, klavier* = Dan. *klaver* = Sw. *klaver*, < F. *clavier*, the keyboard, < L. *clavis* (> F. *clef*: see *clef*), a key: see *clavis, clef*.] 1. A clavichord, or, more rarely, a harpsichord.—2. A pianoforte.—3. The keyboard of a clavichord, harpsichord, pianoforte, organ, or similar instrument.

**claviform** (klav′i-fôrm), *a.* [Also improp. *clavæform*; = F. Sp. Pg. It. *claviforme*, < *clava*, a club, + *forma*, shape.] Having a clavate form; club-shaped: as, a *claviform* antenna.

**claviger**¹ (klav′i-jėr), *n.* [Also contr. *clavier*; = Pg. It. *clavigero*, < L. *claviger*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. One who keeps the keys, as of a room.

The prince of that bottomless pit whereof they were the *clavigers*. *Christian Religion's Appeal to Reason*, p. 58.

Hence—2. A custodian of the treasury, records, or muniments of a corporation. [Eng.]

The *Clavers* [clavigers] are two aldermen and two councilmen, who have the custody of the city [Norwich] chest, which has two locks; each *claver* has a key.
*Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 2463.

**claviger**² (klav′i-jėr), *n.* [= F. *clavigère*, < L. *claviger*, < *clava*, a club, + *gerere*, bear.] 1†. Literally, one who has a club; a club-bearer.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Pselaphidæ*. *C. testaceus* is a wingless European species with connate elytra. *Preyssler*, 1790.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Haldeman*, 1842.

**clavigerous** (kla-vij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *claviger* (see *claviger*¹) + *-ous*.] Bearing a key. *Clarke.*

**clavipalp** (klav′i-palp), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clavipalpus*, < L. *clava*, a club, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palpus*.] I. *a.* Having clavate maxillary palps; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavipalpi*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Clavipalpi*.

**Clavipalpi** (klav-i-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *clavipalpus*: see *clavipalp*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the seventh family of tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, now retained as a superfamily of the suborder *Tetramera*, containing the families *Erotylidæ* and *Languriidæ*, characterized by compression and clavation of the last three joints of the antennæ and a broadly transverse last joint of the maxillary palps.

**clavis** (klā′vis), *n.*; pl. *claves* (-vēz). [L. *clavis* (= Gr. κλείς, Dor. κλαίς), a key, connected with *claudere* = Gr. κλείειν, shut, close: see *close*¹, *v.*, and cf. *slot*, from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *clef, clavicle, conclave*, etc.] A key; specifically, a key to or an aid to the understanding of something difficult, as a cipher, or the study of a foreign or classic author in his own language.

If it had been necessary we should have construed it into the most latent sense. Christ himself would have given a *clavis*, and taught the church to unlock so great a secret. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307.

**clavo** (klä′vō), *n.* [Sp., lit. a nail, spike, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*.] In *mining*, a bunch of rich ore. [Mexico.]

**clavodeltoid** (klā-vō-del′toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Attached to the clavicle and having the characters of the deltoideus: as, the *clavodeltoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The clavodeltoideus.

**clavodeltoideus** (klā′vō-del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clavodeltoidei* (-i). [NL., < *clav*(*icula*) + *deltoideus*.] A muscle, corresponding to the clavicular portion of the human deltoideus, extending in some animals from the clavicle to the ulna, along the lower border of the fore leg.

**clavola** (klav′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *clavolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *clava*, a club.] In *entom.*, the club or expanded terminal portion of an insect's antenna, whether it is clavate, lamellate, or capitate.

**clavolet** (klav′ō-let), *n.* [< *clavola* + dim. *-et*.] In *entom.*, the club-shaped end of the antennæ of certain beetles, as *Claviconnia*.

**clavomastoid** (klā-vō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *clidomastoid*.

**clavomastoideus** (klā′vō-mas-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clavomastoidei* (-i). [NL., < *clav*(*icula*) + *mastoideus*.] Same as *clidomastoideus*.

**clavotrapezius** (klā′vō-tra-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *clavotrapezii* (-i). [NL., < *clav*(*icula*) + *trapezius*.] An anterior or cervical portion of the

trapezius, in special relation with the clavicle, which in some animals is quite distinct, extending from the occipital region to the clavicle.

**clavula** (klav′ū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *clavulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *clava*, a club.] 1. In *bot.*, the elongated clavate portion of the receptacle in certain fungi.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the ciliated clavate setæ or knobbed bristles found on the fascioles of sea-urchins, as spatangoids.

In the Spatangidæ there are peculiar bands upon the upper surface, the fascioles or semitæ, upon which . . . knobbed bristles with active cilia (*clavulæ*) are distributed. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 296.

(*b*) In sponges, a rod-like spicule pointed at one end and having a knob or disk at the other; a tylotate or knobbed rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas.* Also *clavule*.

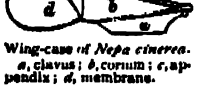
**Clavularia**[1] (klav-ū-lā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (fem. sing.).] The typical genus of *Clavulariidæ*. *Quoy and Gaimard.*

**Clavularia**[2] (klav-ū-lā′ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (neut. pl.).] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, having uncinate spicules in the form of clavulæ, represented by the single family *Farreidæ*.

**Clavulariidæ** (klav′ū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavularia*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of polyps, named from the genus *Clavularia*. Also *Clavulariadæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

**clavule** (klav′ūl), *n.* Same as *clavula*.

**clavus** (klā′vus), *n.*; pl. *clavi* (-vī). [L. (ML. NL.) *clavus*, a nail, a corn, a tumor, a purple stripe on the tunica, etc., prob. from same root as *clavis*, a key. Cf. E. *clore*[4] and *clog*[1], both ult. < L. *clavus*.] 1. In *costume*: (*a*) [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a vertical stripe or band of purple color in the tissue of the tunic. Senators were distinguished by the broad stripe or laticlavus; knights and others wore the narrow stripe or angusticlavus. See *laticlave* and *angusticlave*. (*b*) [LL. ML.] Under the Byzantine empire and in church vestments, (1) a plain border; (2) a round spot supposed to resemble a nail-head, used chiefly in groups or clusters at the edge of the stuff, forming a border.—2. [NL.] A grain of rye, or other cereal or grass, affected with ergot: applied to the immature or sclerotium stage of the fungus, which was formerly known as *Sclerotium clavus*.—3. [NL.] In *pathol.*, a pain in the head limited to one spot, as if a nail were being driven in.—4. [NL.] In *entom.*, the nail; the interior basal part of the hemielytrum of a heteropterous insect.



Wing-case of *Nepa cinerea*. *a*, clavus; *b*, corium; *c*, appendix; *d*, membrane.

It is generally of a somewhat different texture from the rest of the corium, and in repose it is partially or entirely covered by the scutellum and border of the pronotum.

**clavy**† (klā′vi), *n.*; pl. *clavies* (-viz). [Origin uncertain.] In *arch.*, a mantelpiece. Also called *clavel*.

The glory whereof [alabaster] appeareth especially in the workemanship betwixt the *clavie* of the chimney, and the roofe of the chamber. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 43.

**claw** (klâ), *n.* [< ME. *claw*, *clau* (also *clee*, *cle*), pl. *clawes*, *clowes* (also *clees*, *cleen*), < AS. *clawu* or *clāwu* (not **clā*), pl. *clawa*, *clawe*, *clawu* (also, rarely, pl. *cled*, *cleó*), a claw, hoof, = OS. *klawa* = OFries. *klowe*, Frics. *klauwe* = D. *klaauw* = OHG. *chlawa*, *chlâwa*, *chlôa*, *clôa*, MHG. *klâwe*, *klâ*, G. *klaue*, dial. *klō*, *klôw*, *klou*, *kloa*, = Icel. *klō* = Sw. Dan. *klo*, a claw. See the verb.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A sharp, hooked, horny end of the limb of a mammal, bird, reptile, or other animal; a pointed and especially a curved nail of a vertebrate, consisting of thickened and hardened epidermal tissue, like horn, borne usually on a bony basis or core; technically, an unguis, as distinguished from a hoof or ungula. (*b*) A sharp, hooked end of a limb of an animal, of whatever character. (*c*) The whole leg, foot, or other appendage of certain animals, terminating in a sharp hooked end or in a pincer-like extremity; a chela, cheliped, or chelicera, as in insects, arachnidans, crustaceans, etc. See cuts under *chela*[1], *chelicera*, and *scorpion*. (*d*) Some part of an animal resembling or likened to a claw.—2. Figuratively, the human hand; hence, in the plural, grasp; clutch; hold: as, to get one's *claws* on a thing.

What's justice to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*?
*S. Butler*, Hudibras.

3. In *mech.*, some part of a tool or tackle resembling a claw: as, the *claw* or cleft end of a hammer, used in drawing out nails; the *claw* of a crowbar; the *claw* of a grapnel.—4. In *bot.*, the narrow base of a petal, especially when it is long, as in the pink and wall-flower.—5. In *locksmithing*, a spur or talon which projects from a bolt or tumbler.—**Artery-claw.** See *artery*.—**Crab's claws.** See *crab*[1].—**Devil's claw** (*naut.*), a very strong hook and chain used as a stopper for a chain cable.—**Retractile claws**, claws which may be retracted and protruded by appropriate muscular mechanism, as in the cat family. Claws not so disposed are termed *non-retractile*.

Claw.
Petal of a cruciferous flower (the wallflower).

**claw** (klâ), *v.* [< ME. *clawen*, *clowen*, < AS. *clawian* (rare) = D. *klaauwen* = MLG. *kleien* = LG. *kleien*, *klauen* = OHG. *klâwean*, G. *klauen*, *kläuen* = Dan. *klō*, dial. *klaa*, = Sw. *klå* = Icel. reflex. *klōa-sk*, claw, scratch; all weak verbs, from the noun. The Icel. *klá* (strong verb, pret. *klō*, pp. *klegginn*), scratch, rub, is perhaps not related.] I. *trans.* 1. To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with or as if with claws or talons.

But age, with his stealing steps,
Hath *claw'd* me in his clutch.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1, song (Globe ed.).

Like wild beasts shut up in a cage, to *claw* and bite each other to their mutual destruction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. To scratch; relieve by or as if by scratching; scratch, as an itching part, with intent to relieve irritation.

They [ben] counsellours of kinges; Crist wot the sothe,
Whou [how] they [curry] kinges & her back *claweth*!
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 365.

I *clawe*, as a man or beest dothe a thyng softely with his nayles. *Clawe* my backe, and I will *clawe* thy toe.
*Palsgrave.*

The French king neither liking of his errant, nor yet of his pompous speech, said somewhat sharply, I pray thee, good fellow, *clawe* me not where I itch not.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 228.

Hence—3†. To fawn on.

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter; the poor they contemn and despise. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 13.

4. To make or affect by the use of a claw or claws of some sort: as, to *claw* a hole in a carpet; to *claw* up a heap of dirt; to *claw* the leaves away.—**To claw away**†. Same as *to claw off*, (*a*).

The jade Fortune is to be *claw'd away* for 't, if you should lose it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**To claw it off**†, to escape the consequences of an act; get out of difficulties.

*Ant.* You mistake the weapon: are you not hurt?
*Mart.* A little scratch; but I shall *claw it off* well enough. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

**To claw off**†. (*a*) To rail at; scold.

Mr. Baxter . . . *claws off* the Episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. *Bp. Nicholson*, To Mr. Yates.

(*b*) To get rid of.

A thousand pound to a penny she spoil not her face, or break her neck, or catch a cold that she may ne'er *claw* of again. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

**To claw on the back**†, to pat approvingly.—**To claw on the gall**†, to rub the wrong way; irritate.

II. *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to beat to windward, in order to avoid falling on a lee shore or on another vessel: with *off*; hence, figuratively, to get off; escape: as, to *claw off* from an embarrassing situation.—2. To fawn; flatter.

Here [in Spain] it is not the Stile to *claw* and compliment with the King, or idolize him by Sacred Sovereign, and Most Excellent Majesty. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 10.

**clawback** (klâ′bak), *n.* and *a.* [< *claw*, *v.*, + obj. *back*[1], *n.*] I. *n.* 1†. Literally, one who claws the back; hence, one who fawns on another; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Mir. for Mags.*

These flattering *clawbacks* are original roots of all mischief. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

*Parasite* [F.], a Parasite, a trencher-friend, . . . a *clawback*, flatterer, soother, smoother for good cheer sake. *Cotgrave.*

2. Same as *back-scratcher*, 1.

II.† *a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall.*

**clawback**† (klâ′bak), *v. t.* [< *clawback*, *n.*] To fawn on; curry favor with. *Warner.*

**claw-balk** (klâ′bâk), *n.* A balk or beam used in making floating bridges. See extract.

Each two men carrying a *claw-balk*, or timbers fitted with a claw, one of which held the gunwale of the boat, the other the shore abutment. *The Century*, XXIX. 280.

**claw-bar** (klâ′bär), *n.* A hand-bar with a bent claw-shaped point for drawing spikes from railroad-ties.

**clawboard**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clapboard*.

**clawed** (klâd), *a.* [< *claw*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with claws; unguiculate: in *zoöl.*, specifically distinguished from *ungulate*, or *hoofed*: as, *clawed* quadrupeds.

**claw-foot** (klâ′fůt), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A foot, as of a piece of furniture, carved in wood or cast in metal in the shape of the foot of a bird or beast of prey.

II. *a.* Having claw-feet: as, a *claw-foot* table.

**claw-hammer** (klâ′ham′ėr), *n.* 1. A hammer having one end cleft or divided into two claws, for use in drawing nails out of wood.—2. A dress-coat; a swallow-tailed coat: so called from the shape of the tail. [Colloq. or slang.]

**claw-hand** (klâ′hand), *n.* In *pathol.*, a hand in which the wrist and metacarpophalangeal joints are extended while the interphalangeal joints are flexed: due to paralysis of the lumbricales and interossei muscles.

**claw-joint** (klâ′joint), *n.* 1. In *anat.*, the terminal or ungual phalanx of a digit which bears a claw or nail; a rhizonychium. In those cases where a claw is well developed, as in a beast or bird of prey, the claw-joint furnishes a bony core to the claw.—2. In *entom.*, the last joint of an insect's tarsus, the one to which the ungues or claws are attached.

**clawker** (klâ′kėr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of dial. *clatcher* or *clouker* for *clutcher*, < *clutch*[1] or its variants.] In a knitting-machine, the feed-pawl or hand of a ratchet.

**claw-sick** (klâ′sik), *a.* Suffering, as sheep, from foot-rot or claw-sickness.

**claw-sickness** (klâ′sik′nes), *n.* Foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.

**claw-wrench** (klâ′rench), *n.* A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw and a relatively fixed one, so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip an object.

**clay** (klā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *clay*, *cley*, *cley*, < AS. *clæg* = OFries. *klai* = MD. *kleye*, D. *klei* = MLG. LG. *klei* (> G. *klei*) = Dan. *klæg*, clay; related through dial. var. *clag* (see *clag*[1], *claggy*) to *clog*, q. v.; and perhaps ult. to LL. *glus*, L. *gluten* (> E. *glue*, *gluten*, q. v.), to Gr. γλοιός, γλοιά, sticky oil, gum, γλίνη, γλήνη, gum, γλία, glue, and to OBulg. *glina*, clay, *glenu*, slime.] I. *n.* 1. The material resulting from the decomposition and consequent hydration of the feldspathic rocks, especially granite and gneiss, and of the crystalline rocks in general. As thus formed, it almost always contains more or less sand, or siliceous material, mechanically intermixed. After this has been separated, the clay itself is found to consist of a hydrated silicate of alumina, but it is not yet positively made out that there is one definite combination of this kind constituting the essential basis of all the substances to which the name *clay* is applied. All clays contain hygroscopic water, which may be expelled by heating to 212° F.; but they also contain water in chemical combination, and when this is driven off by ignition the clay loses its plasticity, which cannot be restored. Ordinary clay contains more or less lime and other impurities, which render it to a certain extent fusible. The purer varieties are refractory, and are known as *fire-clay* (which see). (See also *pipe-clay*, *china-clay*, *porcelain-clay*, and *kaolinite*.) The plasticity of clay is of great importance, as without this quality it could not be easily worked into the various shapes for which it is used. On what condition it depends has not as yet been clearly made out.

2. Earth in general, especially in the Scriptures, as the material from which, according to the account in Genesis, the body of the first man was formed.

I also am formed out of the *clay*. Job xxxiii. 6.

*Arv.* Are we not brothers?
*Imo.* So man and man should be;
But *clay* and *clay* differs in dignity,
Whose dust is both alike. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3†. Moist earth; mud; slime.

He spat on the ground, and made *clay* of the spittle. John ix. 6.

4†. Any viscous plastic mixture used as mortar or cement.

Cleme hit [sc. the ark] with *clay* comly with-inne.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 312.

He tok a lonket of reushen, and glewide it withe glewishe *cley* [L. *bitumine*] and with picche.
*Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

*Cley* mased with hors or mannes heer, and olle
Of tartre, alum, glas, berm, wort, and argolle,
Resalgar, and our materes enbibing.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 812.

5. The human body; especially, a dead body. [Poetical.]

Their spirits conquered when their *clay* was cold.
*J. Baillie.*

6. Figuratively, anything which is easily molded, shaped, or influenced.

All the land
Was *clay* in Slavery's shaping hand.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

**Bradford clay**, in *geol.*, a bluish, slightly calcareous clay of the Oölite, well developed near Bradford in England, and remarkable for the number of spirocrinites in it.—**Clay process**, the method of making a stereotype printing-plate from a mold of prepared clay. This clay is a combination of potters' clay, kaolin, powdered soapstone, and plaster of Paris.—**Drawn clay**, clay which is shrunk or decreased in volume by burning.—**Long clay**, clay possessing a high degree of plasticity.—**Oxford clay**, in *geol.*,

a subdivision of the Jurassic series, named from the county in England where it is conspicuous. It is the upper one of two sections into which the Oxfordian is divided, the lower one being the Kelloways rock (Callovian). The Oxford clay crops out in England from Dorsetshire through to Yorkshire. It consists mainly of layers of stiff blue clay, and sometimes attains a thickness of 600 feet.—**Potters' clay**, a clay suitable for making the coarser varieties of pottery, or for being worked by the potter.

II. *a.* Formed or consisting of clay; characterized by the presence of clay; clayey: as, a *clay* soil; a *clay* hovel.—**Clay iron ore.** Same as *clay ironstone*.—**Clay ironstone**, the ordinary form of iron ore occurring in connection with the coal-measures, especially in England, where this ore is one of great importance. It consists essentially of carbonate of iron more or less mixed with clay and sand, and often has the form of nodular concretionary masses. It contains from 20 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, according to its purity.—**Clay marl**, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay.—**Clay pigeon**, a saucer of baked clay used as an artificial flying target in trap-shooting.—**Clay rock**, a rock made up of fine argillaceous detrital material, and chiefly that derived from the decomposition of the feldspars; indurated clay; clayey material sufficiently hardened to be incapable of being used as clay without grinding, but not chemically altered or metamorphosed.—**Clay shale**, clay having a thinly laminated structure. It differs from clay *slate*, or argillaceous schist, in that the latter has undergone more or less metamorphism, and from this cause has become crystalline and schistose in structure.—**Clay slate**, an argillaceous rock characterized by having a slaty or fissile structure. It consists of detrital or fragmental material which has become consolidated into a rock, and has undergone more or less rearrangement of its constituent particles. (See *metamorphism*, and *metamorphic rocks*, under *metamorphic*.) Roofing-slate is the most characteristic form of clay slate. The tendency of this rock to split into thin plates, making it available for roofing, is ordinarily the result of conditions arising after its deposition and consolidation (see *cleavage*, 3); sometimes, however, this structure is that of the original deposit. Clay slate, or argillaceous schist, often passes gradually into mica schist, and appears to be an incipient stage in the formation of that rock.

**clay** (klā), *v. t.* [< *clay*, *n.*] 1. To cover or manure with clay.

> The ground must be *clayed* again.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar.—3. To puddle with clay.

**clay-band** (klā'band), *n.* In *coal-mining*, clay ironstone, or argillaceous iron ore, in thin strata. [South Wales.]

**clay-bead** (klā'bēd), *n.* One of the large beads of baked clay, oval or somewhat flattened, sometimes found in ancient tombs, especially in Brittany. They are too large to have been commonly worn as ornaments, and their use is uncertain. They are doubtless identical with the *whorls* found in many parts of the world, as Egypt, the Troad, Greece, and Armenia, and identified as having been used by ancient peoples as weights in spinning.

**clay-brained** (klā'brānd), *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Shak.*

**clay-built** (klā'bilt), *a.* Built with clay. [Rare.]

> *Clay-built* cisterns. *E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden.

**clay-clott**† (klā'klot), *n.* [ME. *cleiclot*.] A clod of earth; figuratively, a corpse.

> Nu lith the *cleiclot* al so the ston.
> *Religious Songs* (in Owl and Nightingale, ed. Wright), p. 73.

**clay-cold** (klā'kōld), *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.

> *Clay-cold* were her rosy lips—
> Nae spark o' life was there.
> *The Laux of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 112).

> Around Patroclus mourn'd the Grecian train,
> Stern in superior grief Pelides stood;
> Those slaughtering arms, so used to bathe in blood,
> Now clasp his *clay-cold* limbs. *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 369.

**clay-colored** (klā'kul'ǫrd), *a.* Of the color of clay.—**Clay-colored bunting.** See *bunting*[4].

**clay-course** (klā'kōrs), *n.* In *mining*, a seam of clay by the side of a vein; a gouge.

**clay-daubed** (klā'dâbd), *a.* [ME.] Daubed with clay or mortar.

> In that cofer [Noah's ark] that was *claydaubed*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 492.

**claye** (klā), *n.* [< F. *claie*, OF. *claie* = Pr. *cleda*, < ML. *clida*, **cletum* in dim. *cletella*, a hurdle; of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *cliath* = W. *clwyd*, a hurdle, prob. cognate with E. *hurdle*, q. v.] In *fort.*, a wattle or hurdle made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

**clayen**†, *a.* [< ME. *cleyen*, < *cley*, *clay*, clay, + *-en*, -en[2].] Of clay.

> These that dwellen [in] *cleyene* housis.
> *Wyclif*, Job iv. 19 (Oxf.).

**clayey** (klā'i), *a.* [< ME. *cleyi*, *cleyye*, *clegi*, < late AS. *clæġig* for **clæġig*, < *clæg*, clay, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1]. Cf. *claggy*, *cludgy*, *cledgy*.] 1. Consisting of or of the nature of clay; abounding with clay; mixed with clay; like clay.

> A heavy or *clayey* soil. *Derham*.

2. Bedaubed or besmeared with clay.

> Wheat fields, one would think, cannot come to grow untilled—no man made *clayey* or made weary thereby.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii. 1.

**claying** (klā'ing), *n.* [< *clay* + *-ing*[1].] 1. In *sugar-refining*, a method of removing coloring matter from sugar by the use of clay. Loaves of refined sugar are taken from the molds, the solid crust formed at the point is removed, and the upper layer at the base loosened and scooped out to make a cavity in the center, into which clay paste is put. The water from the clay drives the molasses before it, and soon changes it into a saturated solution of pure sugar by dissolving some of the crystals. As the water filters through the loaf it expels the mother-liquor, and the brown color descends toward the point of the loaf and disappears.

2. In *stone-working*, the operation of driving dry clay into a blast-hole which is too damp for the insertion of the blasting-powder.

**claying-bar** (klā'ing-bär), *n.* In *mining*, a rod used for making a blast-hole water-tight by driving clay into its crevices, in order to protect the charge.

**clayish** (klā'ish), *a.* [< *clay* + *-ish*[1].] Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it: as, "*clayish* water," *Harvey*, Consumption.

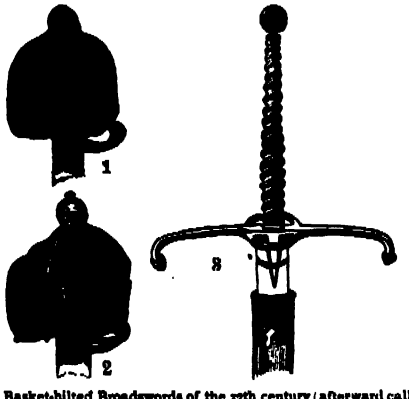
**clay-kiln** (klā'kil), *n.* A kiln or stove for burning clay.

**clay-mill** (klā'mil), *n.* A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug-mill.

**claymore** (klā'mōr), *n.* [Also *glaymore*; < Gael. *claidheamhmor*, i. e., great sword: Gael. and Ir. *claidheamh* = W. *cleddyf*, *cleddeu* (see *cleddyo*) = L. *gladius* (> E. *glaive*, q. v.), a sword; Gael. *mor* = W. *mawr* = Corn. *maur* = Bret. *meur*, great, akin to L. *magnus*, great, and to E. *much*, *mickle*.] 1. The name, in the Highlands of Scotland, of the heavy two-handed sword. This weapon remained in use among the Highlanders after it had been generally abandoned elsewhere. It had a cross-guard sometimes reinforced with curved quillons and shells.

> The Highlandmen drew their *claymores*,
> And gie a warlike shout.
> *Bonny Baby Livingston* (Child's Ballads, IV. 44).

2. A name given inaccurately in the eighteenth century to the basket-hilted broadsword made



1, 2. Basket-hilted Broadswords of the 17th century (afterward called Claymores). 3. Two-handed Sword, or Claymore proper.

to be used with one hand, and closely resembling the cuirassier's broadsword of the seventeenth century in England. The blades of these swords were often marked with the stamp of Andrea Ferrara. See *sword*.

Hence—3. A soldier armed with a claymore. *Macaulay*.

**clay-pit** (klā'pit), *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

**clay-stone** (klā'stōn), *n.* One of the concretionary masses of clay frequently found occurring in alluvial deposits, in the form of flat rounded disks, either simple or variously united so as to give rise to curious shapes. They are sometimes almost as regular as if turned in a lathe.

Flowers and Root of Spring-beauty (*Claytonia Virginica*). (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

**Claytonia** (klā-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. John *Clayton*, a botanist of Virginia, who died in 1773.] A genus of low herbs, natural order *Portulacaceæ*, of about 20 species belonging to temperate North America and northeastern Asia, mostly perennial. The two species of the Atlantic States, *C. Virginica* and *C. Carolinana*, are known as the *spring-beauty*, producing in early spring a short raceme of flowers from between the single pair of leaves. The more widely distributed species is *C. perfoliata*, sometimes used as a pot-herb.

**clay-yellow** (klā'yel'ō), *a.* Dull brownish-yellow in color; luteous.

**cld.** An abbreviation of *cleared*: applied to goods or shipping cleared at the custom-house.

**-cle.** [= F. *-cle*, < L. *-culus*, *-cula*, *-culum*, a dim. term., composed of two suffixes, *-co* (see *-ic*) + *-lo* (*-lus*): see *-le*, *-el*, *-ule*, etc. In recent F. and E. the term. is usually *-cule*.] A diminutive termination, of Latin origin, occurring in *article*, *particle*, *corpuscle*, *muscle*, *homuncle*, etc., the diminutive force being in some cases unfelt in English. In *corpuscle* and *muscle* the pronunciation of *c* is assimilated to the preceding *s*. In *icicle*, *chronicle*, and some other words, the termination *-cle* is of different origin.

**cleach** (klēch), *v.* A dialectal form of *clutch*.

**cleaching-net** (klē'ching-net), *n.* A hoop-and-pole fish-net used by hand. Formerly also called *cleek-net*.

**clead, cleed** (klēd), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *clothe*, q. v.] To clothe.

**cleading, cleeding** (klē'ding), *n.* [A dial. form of *clothing*.] 1. Clothing; that which clothes or covers; a covering. [Scotch.]—2. In engines: (*a*) The jacket or outer covering of the cylinder, or the covering of hair-felt put on steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat. Also called *clothing* and *lagging*. (*b*) A timber casing inclosing the boiler of a locomotive engine and the fire-box.—3. Any kind of plank covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of a floor, the plank lining of a pit-shaft, the planking of a coffer-dam, etc.—4. In *mining*, deal boarding for brattices. [Eng.]

**cleak**, *v.* and *n.* See *cleik*.

**cleam** (klēm), *v. t.* [< ME. *clemen*, < AS. *clāman*, smear, spread over (as clay, tar, oil, or other viscous substance) (= MD. *kleemen* = MLG. *klēmen* = OHG. MHG. *chleimen*, mold, as clay, = Icel. *kleima* = Norw. *kleima*, also *klime*, smear, daub; cf. Sw. *klena*, stick, spread, lay on, = Dan. *kline*, paste, lute, build with clay), < *clām*, clay, E. dial. *cloam*: see *cloam* and *claim*[2]. Now only dial., with var. *clem*[2], and mixed with *clam*[2], *v.*, *clam*[2], *a.*, q. v. Cf. *glaim*.] 1. To smear with clay or other viscous substance.

> Thenne *cleme* hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne, & alle the endentur [crevices] dryuen daube with-outen.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 312.

> Sche took a leep [basket] of eggе [sedge], and *cawmede* [var. *clemede*] it with tar and pitch.
> *Wyclif*, Ex. ii. 3 (Purv.).

2. To smear upon; spread over; plaster.

> Yf wormes feel [many] uppon hem be withoute,
> A strape of brass let strape hem of therwith,
> And *cleme* uppon the wounde oxe dounge aboute.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

3. To glue together; fasten with glue. [Now only prov. Eng. in all senses.]

**clean** (klēn), *a.* [< ME. *clene*, *clæne*, < AS. *clǣne*, clean, pure, bright, = OS. *klēni* = OFries. *klēn* = MD. *klēne*, D. *kleen*, *klein* = LG. *klēn*, small (> Icel. *klēnn*, anug, puny, = Sw. *klen*, dial. *klajn*, = Dan. *klein*, thin, slight), = OHG. *chleini*, bright, pure, MHG. *kleine*, *klein*, clean, neat, fine, small, G. *klein*, small. Cf. W. *glain*, *glan* = Ir. Gael. *glan*, clean, pure, radiant.] 1. Unmixed with foreign or extraneous matter; free from admixture; unadulterated; pure.

> Coupes of *clene* gold and peces of seluer,
> Rynges with rubyes and richesses i-nouwe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 22.

> All this is preef of holsum aire and *clene*,
> And there as is contrair is aire unclene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

> It seemed to me, also, that in it [the doctrine of compensation] might be shown men a ray of divinity, the present action of the soul of this world, *clean* from all vestige of tradition. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Free from dirt or filth; having all uncleanness removed.

> *Jesus.* Marcelle, myn awne disicipill dere,
> Do vs haue watir here in hast.
> *Marc.* Maistir, it is all redy here,
> And here a towell *clene* to taste [handle].
> *York Plays*, p. 294.

> Fayned to wash themselves incessantly;
> Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
> But rather fowler seemed to the eye.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 61.

> Let Thisby have *clean* linen. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2.

**3. Morally pure; guiltless; upright; honorable.**

Thow tauztest hem in the trinitee to take baptesme,
And be *clene* thorw that crystennynge of alle kynnes synnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 184.

He knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all *clean*. John xiii. 11.

Mr. —— will be a formidable rival among the better class. "He is a very *clean* man. He got his nomination in a very *clean* way."
*Springfield Rep.*, quot. in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 261.

**4. Among the Jews: (*a*) Of persons, free from ceremonial defilement.**

And if she be not able to bring a lamb, then she shall bring two turtles, or two young pigeons; the one for a burnt-offering, and the other for a sin-offering: and the priest shall make an atonement for her, and she shall be *clean*. Lev. xii. 8.

**(*b*) Of animals and things, not causing ceremonial defilement; specifically, of animals, not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food.**

Of *clean* beasts, and of beasts that are not *clean*, . . . there went in two and two unto Noah into the ark. Gen. vii. 8, 9.

But rather give alms of such things as ye have; and, behold, all things are *clean* unto you. Luke xi. 41.

**5. Free from defect in substance or execution; without blemish or shortcoming: as, a *clean* garden; *clean* timber; a *clean* proof (in printing); to make a *clean* copy from a draft; to make a *clean* job of a piece of work.—6†. Clear; bright; keen; incisive.**

And Deffebus, my dere son, I dem hym the next;
With counsell & comford of *clene* men of wit, . . .
That fare shall in fere & felishlp to gedur.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2796.

Of youre *clene* witte and youre consayte
I am full gladde in harte and thought,
And hym to mete with-outen latt
I am redy. *York Plays*, p. 208.

**7†. Noble; excellent; notable.**

In his company come mony *clene* Dukes,
And Eries also, with mony grot lordis.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4078.

In kynges court and knyghtes the *clennest* men and fairest Shullen serue for the lord selue, so fareth god almyghty.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 95.

**8. Whole; entire; complete.**

He that made man mest gour liues mot saue
& alle oure *clene* companie.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1434.

Seying that the Savyor of all the world shuld suffre hys Deth vpon that Tree, Ther is *clene* remission.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of thy field.
Lev. xxiii. 22.

**9. Well-proportioned; shapely; elegant.**

Methoughte he had a pair
Of legges and of feet, so *clene* and fair,
That all my herte I gaf unto his hold.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 598.

Thy waist is straight and *clean*. *Waller*.

They [Indians] are straight and well proportioned, having the *cleanest* and most exact limbs in the world.
*Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 1.

**10. Free from awkwardness; not bungling; dexterous; adroit: as, a *clean* boxer; a *clean* leap; a *clean* trick.—11. In *whale-fishing*, having no fish or oil aboard; having captured no whales.**

Three vessels were reported *clean*, the remainder having from one to nine [whales]. *Science*, VI. 259.

**12†. Free; unencumbered.**

What brother or sistir of this fraternite dye, he shal haue, of the *clene* katel [chattel, property] of the Gilde, xx. messes songyn for his soule.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

**Clean bill of health.** See *bill of health*, under *bill*[3].—**Clean hands**, freedom from wrong-doing; innocence of evil intention: originally biblical and used in the broadest sense, but now used especially with regard to financial transactions: as, he retired from office with *clean hands*.

He that hath *clean hands*, and a pure heart. Ps. xxiv. 4.

**The clean thing**, the right course to pursue; the honorable thing to do. [Colloq.]

It would have been the *clean thing* to say at once that no debate would be allowed, instead of professing a readiness to go into debate, and then to refuse discussion.
*Washington Patriot*, April 3, 1871.

**To make a clean breast of.** See *breast*.—**To make a clean sweep.** See *sweep*.

**clean** (klēn), *adv.* [< ME. *clene*, < AS. *clǣne*, quite, entirely, < *clǣne*, clean. Cf. *clear*, *adv.*] **1. In a clean manner.**

All his apparell *cleane* brusht, and his shoes made cleane.
*Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

**2. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully: as, the dam was carried *clean* away.**

Contricioun hadde *clene* forgeten to crye and to wepe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xx. 367.

The people . . . passed *clean* over Jordan. Josh. iii. 17.

Now a ball or two may pass *clean* through your body, and never do any harm at all. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

**3. Without miscarriage; dexterously; neatly; cleverly. [Obsolescent.]**

Byte not thi mete, but kerve it *clene*,
Be walle ware no drop be sene.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Rev. J. Henley*.

**4†. Nobly; beautifully.**

Kyng Auferius came crossyng them the way,
ffull *clene* armyd in riche and good Aray.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S), l. 2728.

**Clean cam.** See *cam*[2].

**clean** (klēn), *v. t.* [< *clean*, *a.* The old verb is *cleanse*, q. v.] **1. To make clean; remove all foreign or defiling matter from; purify; cleanse.**

Time enough to *clean* our ship's bottom.
*Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

*Clean'd* their vigorous wings. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 857.

**2. To remove by cleaning or in the process of cleaning: with *off*: as, to *clean off* filth.—Cleaning-and-sorting machine**, in *brewing*, a form of grain-cleaner used for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all foreign substances, such as other grain, the seeds of grass and weeds, dust, and dirt; a malt-cleaning machine.—**To clean out.** (*a*) To deprive of all available means; exhaust the pecuniary resources of.

He [Bentley] must have been pretty well *cleaned out*.
*De Quincey*.

(*b*) To remove completely; clear out. [Colloq.] = **Syn.** *Clean*, *Cleanse*. *Cleanse* is stronger than *clean*, expressing more thorough work. *Clean* is generally used of physical purification; *cleanse*, of physical or moral. *Clean* is more common.

Having bought my boat, . . . I require a menial to *clean* it now and then. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

I commanded, and they *cleansed* the chambers.
Neh. xiii. 9.

*Cleanse* me from my sin. Ps. li. 2.

Only that is poetry which *cleanses* and mans me.
*Emerson*, Inspiration.

**clean-cut** (klēn'kut), *a.* Clear-cut; well-shaped; definite; precise: as, a *clean-cut* mouth; a *clean-cut* statement.

A fine orator with a *clean-cut* perception of the political facts of the situation and a patriotic desire to serve all.
*S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 420.

**cleaner** (klē'nėr), *n.* One who or that which cleans. Specifically—(*a*) A curriers' knife. (*b*) In *founding*, a hand-tool used in making molds. (*c*) One of a pair of small card-cylinders in a carding-machine which remove the fiber from another small cylinder called a *worker*, and return it to the main card-cylinder; an urchin.—**Cotton-seed cleaner.** See *cotton-seed*.

**clean-handed** (klēn'han'ded), *a.* **1.** Having clean hands.—**2.** Figuratively, free from moral taint or suspicion; guiltless of wrong-doing: now used mostly of fidelity to pecuniary trusts: as, he came out of the transaction *clean-handed*.

**cleaning** (klē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clean*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making clean.—**2.** The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc.

**cleaning-machine** (klē'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which dust and other foreign substances are removed from silk thread by drawing it through a brush. Knots and tangles are taken out by drawing the thread through a notch in a bar. If a knot catches, the bobbin which carries that thread is lifted off the friction-roll which drives it, and its motion ceases until the operator frees the thread.

**cleanish** (klē'nish), *a.* [< *clean* + *-ish*[1].] Rather clean.

**cleanlily** (klen'li-li), *adv.* In a cleanly manner; neatly; cleverly.

**clean-limbed** (klēn'limd), *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; lithe; shapely: as, "a *clean-limbed* fellow," *Dickens*.

Tonquin is very populous, being thick set with Villages; and the Natives in general are of a middle stature, and *clean-limb'd*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 40.

**cleanliness** (klen'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being cleanly; freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; the disposition to keep clean, or the habit of keeping so.

Not to need any exquisite decking, having no adornment but *cleanliness*. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The *cleanliness* of its streets. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel. *Swift*.

**cleanly** (klen'li), *a.* [Now spelled *cleanly* instead of *clenly*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clenly*, < ME. *clenly*, *clenliche*, *clanly*, < AS. *clǣnlic*, a., < *clǣne*, clean, + *-lic*: see *clean*, *a.*, and *-ly*[1].] **1. Free from dirt or any foul matter; personally neat; careful to keep or make clean.**

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds.
*Addison*.

Some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden*.

**2. Free from injurious or polluting influence; pure; innocent: as, "*cleanly* joys," *Glanville*.—3†. Cleansing; making clean.**

The fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior*.

**4†. Dexterous; adroit; clever; artful.**

For he was school'd by kinde in all the skill
Of close conveyance, and each practise ill
Of coosinage and *cleanly* knaverie.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

**5. Neat; trim; well-shaped. Compare *clean*, *a.*, 9.**

As the kynge come fro chirche on a day, ther mette hym a comly man, well arated, and *clenly*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 45.

He [the verse-maker] may both vse, and also manifest his arte to his great praise, and need no more be ashamed thereof than a shoemaker to haue made a *cleanly* shoe, or a Carpenter to haue buylt a faire house.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

**cleanly** (klōn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clenly*, *clenli*, *clenliche*, < AS. *clǣnlice* (= MD. *kleinlick* = OHG. *cleinlīhho*), adv., < *clǣnlic*, a.: see *cleanly*, *a.*, *clean*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1. Entirely; wholly; completely. [*Clean* is generally used in this sense.]**

All the councell fro kourtt was *clenely* depertid.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11527.

When Castor had *clanly* consayuit his [Antenor's] wille,
He onswared him.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1918.

The pollen-masses were not removed nearly so *cleanly* as those which had been naturally removed by insects.
*Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 98.

**2. In a clean manner; neatly; without soil or uncleanness.**

Whether our natives might not live *cleanly* and comfortably. *Bp. Berkeley*, Querist.

He was very *cleanly* dressed. *Dickens*.

**3. Decently; morally; with freedom from vice or impurity.**

If I do grow great, . . . I'll . . . live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

**4†. Cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.**

His kyrtel of clene whijt *clenlyche* y-sowed.
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 229.

Nor fold my fault in *cleanly*-coin'd excuses.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1073.

To have a quick hand and convey things *cleanly*.
*Middleton*, Witch, ii. 3.

**5†. Clearly; unmistakably.**

He the kinges cry *clenli* hadde herde.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3847.

**cleanness** (klēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *clennesse*, *clannesse*, etc., < AS. *clǣnnes*, < *clǣne*, clean, + *-nes*, -ness: see *clean*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being clean. (*a*) Freedom from dirt, filth, or foreign or offensive matter; neatness.

*Cleanness* of body is rightly esteemed to proceed from a modesty of manners, and from reverence.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, iv. 2.

(*b*) Freedom from ceremonial pollution.

No scrupulous purity, none of the ceremonial *cleanness* which characterizes the diction of our academical pharisees. *Macaulay*.

(*c*) Exactness; purity; justness; correctness: used of language or style.

He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the *cleanness* of expression. *Dryden*, Juvenal's Satires.

(*d*) Moral purity; innocence; freedom from anything dishonorable, immoral, or sinful.

Vnder shadow of shame shewid forth hir crid,
With a compas of *clennes* to colour hir speche.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 523.

*Clannesse* of the comune and clerkes clene lyuynge
Made unto holychurche in holynesse stonde.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 391.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind. *Pope*.

**cleansable** (klen'za-bl), *a.* [< *cleanse* + *-able*.] Capable of being cleansed. *Sherwood*. Also spelled, less correctly, *cleansible*. [Rare.]

**cleanse** (klenz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleansed*, ppr. *cleansing*. [Now spelled *cleanse* instead of *clense*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clense*, < ME. *clensen*, *clensien*, < AS. *clēnsian*, make clean, a causal verb with formative *-s* (cf. *rinse*), < *clǣne*, clean: see *clean*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1. To make clean; free from filth, impurity, infection, or, in general, from whatever is polluting, noxious, or offensive.**

Whanne ye shalle drynke, your mouthe *clence* withe a clothe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Where ploughmen *cleanse* the earth of rubbish, weed, and filth,
And give the fallow lands their seasons and their tilth.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 351.

This river the Jews proffered the Pope to *cleanse*, so they might have what they found.
*Addison*, Travels in Italy.

**2. To free from moral impurity or guilt.**

Lord, grawnt me, ar [before] that I deye,
Sorowe of herte with terys of eye,
Clene *clensyd* for thy mercye.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

*Cleanse* thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

3. To remove; wash or purge away.

The leches waisshed softly his woundes, and leide therto salue and oynementes to *cleuse* the venym.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 668.

Not all her odorous tears can *cleanse* her crime. *Dryden.*

4. In *calico-printing*, to render (the undyed parts) white and clean by removing the excess of mordant from them by immersion in a bath of cow-dung and warm water, or in some artificial substitute; to dung.—5. In *brewing*, to remove the yeast from (the beer).—**Syn.** 1. *Clean*, *Cleanse*. See *clean*.

II.† *intrans.* To become clean.

The cloudes wax clere, *cleneit* the ayre.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1055.

Drinking also of that muddie vnsauourie water: and thus returne they, *cleansing* from all their sinnes.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

**cleanser** (klen'zėr), *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

Honey of roses, taken internally, is a good *cleanser*.
*Arbuthnot.*

**clean-shaped** (klēn'shāpt), *a.* Symmetrical in shape; well-proportioned.

**cleansible**, *a.* See *cleansable*.

**cleansing** (klen'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cleanse*, *v.*] Adapted to cleanse and purify; designed for or devoted to purifying.—**Cleansing days**, Ash Wednesday and the three days following.—**Cleansing week**. Same as *Chaste week* (which see, under *chaste*).

**cleansing-vat** (klen'zing-vat), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat in which the fermentation of the beer is completed. The yeast passes out of a bung-hole, and the supply is kept up from a store-vat.

**clean-timbered**† (klēn'tim'bėrd), *a.* Well-proportioned. [Rare.]

I think Hector was not so *clean-timbered*.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

**clean-up** (klēn'up), *n.* 1. A general cleaning. [Colloq.]—2. In *gold-mining*: (*a*) The operation of separating and saving the gold and amalgam after the auriferous rock or gravel has been for a certain length of time through the sluices or under the stamps. (*b*) The gold obtained at a given time by the above process. [Cordilleran mining region.]

This specimen—but a small trifle—. . .
Was his last week's *clean up* and his all.
*Bret Harte*, His Answer to Her Letter.

**clear** (klēr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *clere*, *cler*, < OF. *cler*, *clair*, F. *clair* = Pr. *clar* = Sp. Pg. *claro* = It. *chiaro* = MD. *klaer*, D. *klaar* = Icel. *kldrr* = Sw. Dan. G. *klar*, < L. *clarus*, clear, bright, brilliant, famous, glorious. From the same source are *claret*, *clarify*, *clarity*, *declare*, *chiaroscuro*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Free from darkness or opacity; bright; brilliant; luminous; unclouded; not obscured.

I will darken the earth in the *clear* day. Amos viii. 9.
It is almost *clear* dawn. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

2†. Bright-colored; gay; showy; magnificent.

Him that is clothed with *clear* clothing.
*Wyclif*, Jas. ii. 3.

3. Free from anything that would impair transparency or purity of color; pellucid; transparent: as, *clear* water; a *clear* complexion.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear*.
*Denham*, Cooper's Hill.

As *clear* as glass
The water ran in ripples o'er that strand.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 222.

Soft, gentle, loving eyes that gleam
*Clear* as a starlit mountain stream.
*O. W. Holmes*, At the Pantomime.

Specifically—4. In *glass-working*, free from etching, depolish, or anything which could dull the surface. Objects partially depolished are said to be *half-clear*.—5. Not confused or dull; quick and exact in action, as the mind or its faculties; acute, as the senses: as, a *clear* mind; a *clear* head.

So rounds he to a separate mind
From whence *clear* memory may begin.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xlv.

Thine eyes,
Were they but *clear*, would see a fiery host
Above thee. *Bryant*, Constellations.

6. Manifest to the mind; comprehensible; well defined or apprehended. In philosophy, as a technical term, *clear* is opposed to *obscure*, and does not imply that the idea to which it is applied is so perfectly apprehended as would be implied by the adjective *distinct* (opposed to *indistinct* or *confused*). These words were first used technically as applied to vision by writers on optics. *Clear* vision occurs where there is sufficient light; *distinct* vision, where the parts of the object seen can be recognised. Descartes extended the terms to the mental apprehension of truth, which he considered analogous to vision. Leibnitz gave more technically logical definitions, especially of the term *distinct* (which see), and added the term *adequate*.

Simple ideas are *clear* when they are such as the objects themselves from whence they were taken did or might, in a well-ordered sensation or perception, present them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 2.

A concept is said to be *clear* when the degree of consciousness is such as enables us to distinguish it as a whole from others. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, ix. ¶ 28.

It was *clear* that, of whatever sins the King of Prussia might have been guilty, he was now the injured party.
*Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

7. Obvious to the senses; distinctly and easily perceptible.

As both theyr trauth & penance well deserude
All in fine gold to haue theyr image kerude,
For *cleere* recorde of theyr most woorthy fames.
*Puttenham*, Partheniades, ii.

8. Free from anything that perturbs; undisturbed by care or passion; unruffled; serene; calm.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect and *clear*,
Made answer. *Milton*, P. L., v. 733.

Till ev'n the *clear* face of the guileless King . . .
Became her bane. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

9. Free from guilt or blame; morally unblemished; irreproachable; pure.

I write to you this second epistle, in which I stir your *clear* soul by monishing. *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. iii. 1.

Duncan . . . hath been
So *clear* in his great office. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

In honour *clear*. *Pope*, Epistle to Addison, l. 68.

10. Free from something objectionable, especially from entanglement or embarrassment; free from accusation or imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: absolute or followed by *of* or *from*.

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear*. *Gay.*

No one could have started with a more resolute determination to stand *clear* of party politics than Prince Albert. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, viii.

A house may be kept almost *clear* of fleas by frequent washing and sweeping.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 190.

11. Free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed: as, a *clear* view.

And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4.

My companion . . . left the way *clear* to him. *Addison.*

A *clear* field and no favor. *Proverbial saying.*

12. Sounding distinctly; plainly audible; canorous: as, his voice was loud and *clear*.

The robin warbled forth his full *clear* note
For hours, and wearied not.
*Bryant*, Old Man's Counsel.

For like the *clear* voice when a trumpet shrills, . . .
So rang the *clear* voice of Ækakidês.
*Tennyson*, Achilles over the Trench.

13. Without diminution or deduction; absolute; net: as, *clear* profit or gain.

He through, what ere it cost,
So much *cleare* gaine, or so much coine cleare lost.
*T. Heywood*, If you Know not Me, ii.

I often wished that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*

14. Without admixture, adulteration, or dilution: as, a fabric of *clear* silk; *clear* brandy; *clear* tea. [U. S.]—15. Free from defect or blemish: as, *clear* lumber.—16. Free from doubt; mentally certain; clearly convinced; sure: as, I am perfectly *clear* on that point.

I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book—I am *clear* it has been a rental of back-ganging tenants.
*Scott*, Redgauntlet, Letter xi.

17†. Sole; unaided; unaccompanied.

It was that worthi william that wiges [men] so louen,
& that brouȝt ȝou out of bale with his *cler* strengthe.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2037.

**Clear days** (preceded by some numeral, as three, five, nine, etc.), whole days, exclusive of that on which some proceeding is commenced or completed: as, he was allowed *three clear days* in which to pay up.—**To boil clear**. See *boil*[2].—**Syn.** *Plain*, *Obvious*, etc. See *manifest*, *a.*

II. *n.* 1. In *carp.*, *arch.*, etc., unobstructed space; space between two bodies in which no third body intervenes; unbroken or uninterrupted surface: used only in the phrase *in the clear*: as, it measures fifty feet *in the clear*.—2. That which is clarified; clarified liquor or other matter.—3†. Light; clearness.

In the north, distinguishing the hours,
The loadstar of our course dispers'd his *clear*.
*Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

**clear** (klēr), *adv.* [< ME. *clere*, < *clere*, a., clear. In 2d sense, cf. *clean*, *adv.*] 1. Clearly; plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.

Now *clear* I understand. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 376.

Sh' hath eyes (like Faith), but yet (alas!) those eyes
See *cleer* by night, by day are blinde as Bats.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, l. 19.

2. Quite; entirely; wholly; clean: as, to cut a piece *clear* off; he climbed *clear* to the top.

He put this mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The ambition of Alexander did not only destroy a great part of the world, but made it put on a *clear* other face than it had before. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 258.

Came
A bitter wind, *clear* from the North.
*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**clear** (klēr), *v.* [< ME. *cleren* = D. *klaren* = LG. *kleren*, *klaren* = MHG. *klæren*, G. *klären*, *klären* = Dan. *klare* = Sw. *klara*, clear, from the adj.; cf. Sp. *clarar* (obs.), *clarear* = Pg. *clarear* = It. *chiarare*, *chiarire*, < L. *clarare*, clear, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] I. *trans.* 1. To remove whatever diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color from: as, to *clear* liquors; to *clear* a mirror; to *clear* the sky.—2. To make clear to the mind; free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; explain; solve; prove: now generally followed by *up*, or by *from* or *of* before the thing removed: as, to *clear up* a case; to *clear* a theory *from* doubt; to *clear* a statement *of* confusing details.

Let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

Having fully *cleared* their ungratefulnesse and impudency, and being assured of the choice of a successor that was to be expected within fiue or six weekes, hee was desirous to take the opportunity of this Barke, and to visit the Colony in Virginia.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 164.

To be sure, that matter was never rightly *cleared up*.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

3. To free from obstructions; free from any impediment or encumbrance, or from anything useless, noxious, or injurious: as, to *clear* the way; to *clear* the table; to *clear* the sea of pirates; to *clear* land of trees; to *clear* the voice.

Addressing themselves to the work of *clearing* the land.
*Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4. To free from foreign or extraneous matter; remove anything from that impairs purity or homogeneity. Specifically—(*a*) In *galvanizing sheet-iron*, to remove oxid from (the surface of the plates under treatment) by immersion in muriatic acid. (*b*) In *calico-printing*, to remove superfluous dye from (cloth). See *clearing*, 1 (*c*).

5. To remove (something that has ceased to be wanted, or is of the nature of an encumbrance, impediment, or obstruction): with *off*, *away*, etc.: as, to *clear off* debts; to *clear away* the débris.

If, however, we cannot lay the foundation, it is something to *clear away* the rubbish; if we cannot set up truth, it is something to pull down error.
*Macaulay*, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To empty.

I am confident not a Man among us all did *clear* his Dish, for it rained so fast and such great drops into our Callabashes, that after we had sup'd off as much Chocolate and Rain-Water together as suffised us, our Callabashes were still above half full.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 96.

7. To free; liberate or disengage; rid: absolutely or with *of* or *from*: as, to *clear* one's self *from* debt or obligation.

Twice in one houre & a halfe the Britaine boarded her, yet they *cleared* themselves.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 6.

Being thus tired with one another's company, . . . we used all the means we could to *clear* ourselves *of* one another. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385).

8. To justify or vindicate; prove or declare to be innocent; acquit.

That will by no means *clear* the guilty. Ex. xxxiv. 7.

This earth, how false it is! What means is left for me
To *clear* myself? It lies in your belief.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 5.

*Ford.* Antonio, sir, has many amiable qualities.
*Jerome.* But he is poor; can you *clear* him of that, I say?
*Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

9. To make gain or profit to the amount of, beyond all expenses and charges; net.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year.
*Addison.*

10. To leap clean over, or pass by without touching; get over or past: as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch; to *clear* a rock at sea by a few yards.

Ten feet of ground
He *clear'd*, in his start, at the very first bound!
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 62.

They had scarcely *cleared* the churchyard when a voice . . . called out to them to stop.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 101.

11. *Naut.* and *com.*, to free from legal detention, as imported goods or a ship, by paying duties or dues and procuring and giving the requisite documents: as, to *clear* a cargo; to *clear* a ship at the custom-house.—**To clear a ship for action**, or **to clear for action**, to remove all encumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.—**To clear the decks**. See *deck*.—**To clear the land** (*naut.*), to make such a distance from shore as to have open sea-room and

be out of danger of getting aground.—**To clear the way**, to open the way; make a free passage.

The Scottish champion *clears the way*,
Which was a glorious thing.
*Seven Champions of Christendom* (Child's Ballads, I. 90).

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To become free from whatever diminishes brightness or transparency, as the sky from clouds or fog; become fair: absolutely or with *up* or *off*.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up*.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.

His excellency observed my countenance to *clear up*.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 4.

Flowerets around me blow,
And *clearing* skies shine bright and fair.
*R. H. D. Barham*, Memoir of R. H. Barham, I. 33.

Hence—2. To pass away or disappear, as from the sky: followed by *off* or *away*: as, the mist *clears off* or *away*.—3†. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; become free or disengaged. *Bacon*.—4. To exchange checks and bills, and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses. See *clearing-house*. —5. *Naut.*, to leave a port: often followed by *out* or *outward*: as, several vessels *cleared* yesterday; the ship will *clear out* or *outward* tomorrow.—6. To make room; go away. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To clear out.** (*a*) To take one's self off; remove; depart. [Colloq.]

Colonel Colden and the Dickenses came one night, . . . and *cleared out* the next day.
*Ticknor*, in Life and Letters, II. 207.

(*b*) In *bookbinding*, to remove the waste paper and pare down the superfluous leather on the inside of a book-cover, preparatory to pasting in the end papers. (*c*) See def. 5, above.—**To clear up.** (*a*) To become clear to the eye or to the mind. (*b*) See def. 1, above. (*c*†) To cheer up.

Come, no more sorrow: I have heard your fortune,
And I myself have tried the like: *clear up*, man;
I will not have you take it thus.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

**clearage** (klēr'āj), *n.* [< *clear*, *v.*, + *-age*.] The act of removing anything; clearance. [Rare.]

**clearance** (klēr'ans), *n.* [< *clear*, *v.*, + *-ance*.] 1. The act of clearing; riddance; removal of encumbrance or obstruction: as, the *clearance* of land from trees; the *clearance* of an estate from unprofitable tenantry.

They [French philosophers] effected a *clearance*, and opened a vista beyond which new ideals might arise before men's eyes. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 333.

2. Clear or net profit. *Trollope*.—3. A certificate that a vessel has complied with the law and is authorized to leave port. It contains the name of the master, of the vessel, and of the port to which it is going, a description of the cargo, and other particulars. The manner in which a clearance shall be made is prescribed by law.

4. In steam-engines, the distance between the piston and the cylinder-cover, when the former is at the end of its stroke; similarly, free play for the parts of any other machine; clearing. —**Clearance angle.** See *angle*[3].

**clear-cole**, *n.* See *claire-cole*.

**clear-cut** (klēr'kut), *a.* Formed with clear, sharp, or delicately defined outlines, as if by cutting, as opposed to molding.

A cold and *clear-cut* face. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

Quite an American face, I should fancy, it was so *clear-cut* and dark. *The Century*, XXVII. 211.

**clearedness** (klēr'd'nes), *n.* The state of being cleared. *Fuller*. [Rare.]

**clearer** (klēr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clears or renders clear.

Oxygen is the mighty scavenger in the vital economy, the general purifier and *clearer*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 570.

2. *Naut.*, a tool on which hemp is prepared for making lines and twines for sail-makers, etc.

**clear-eyed** (klēr'īd), *a.* Having clear, bright eyes; clear-sighted; possessing acute and penetrating vision; hence, mentally acute or discerning.

She looks through one, . . . like a *clear-eyed* awful goddess. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

**clear-headed** (klēr'hed'ed), *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; sagacious.

This *clear-headed*, . . . kind-hearted man.
*Disraeli*, Coningsby.

*Clear-headed* friend, whose joyful scorn,
Edged with sharp laughter, cuts atwain
The knots that tangle human creeds.
*Tennyson*, To ——.

**clearing** (klēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clear*, *v.*] 1. The act of making clear. (*a*) The act of freeing from anything: as, the *clearing* of land. (*b*) The act of defending or vindicating.

For behold this selfsame thing, that ye sorrowed after a godly sort, what carefulness it wrought in you, yea, what *clearing* of yourselves. 2 Cor. vii. 11.

(*c*) In *calico-printing*, the operation of removing superfluous dye from the cloth, by washing, treating with bran and soap, and grass-bleaching. (*d*) In *glass-manuf.*, the keeping of molten glass in a thinly fluid condition, to permit impurities and all uncombined substances to separate and settle to the bottom, leaving the glass clear. This is assisted by agitation, first by the escape of the gases disengaged, and, when this ceases, by stirring with iron ladles or poles, and finally by introducing some substance containing water, which is pushed to the bottom, and there evolves steam, which works upward through the mass. (*e*) In *galvanizing sheet-iron*, the operation of removing oxid from the surface of the plates under treatment by immersing them in muriatic acid. (*f*) In *banking*, the mutual exchange between banks of checks and drafts, and the settlement of the differences. The place where this is effected is called a *clearing-house* (which see). (*g*) In English railway management, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways. The necessary calculations are made in the railway clearing-house in London.

2. That which is cleared, or is cleared away; specifically, in the plural, the total of the claims to be settled at a clearing-house.—3. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.

Pleasantly lay the *clearings* in the mellow summer morn.
*Whittier*, Parson Avery.

4. The amount of free play or space between the cogs of two geared wheels when fitted together.

**clearing-battery** (klēr'ing-bat'ėr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

**clearing-beck** (klēr'ing-bek), *n.* See *beck*[5].

**clearing-house** (klēr'ing-hous), *n.* A place or institution where the settlement of mutual claims, especially of banks, is effected by the payment of differences called *balances*. Clerks from each bank attend the clearing-house with checks and drafts, usually called *exchanges*, on the other banks belonging to the clearing-house. Those exchanges are distributed by messengers among the clerks of the banks that must pay them. Each bank in turn receives from all the other banks the exchanges they have received drawn on it and which it must pay. The exchanges which a bank takes to the clearing-house are called *creditor exchanges*; the exchanges which it receives from the other banks represented there are called *debtor exchanges*. If the creditor exchanges of a bank exceed its debtor exchanges, it is a "creditor bank," and must be paid the balance; if the reverse is the case, it is a "debtor bank," and must pay the balance. The balances are paid by the debtor banks to the clearing-house for the creditor banks. The details of clearing, especially as regards the mode of paying the balances, differ somewhat in different clearing-houses. The system originated in London, and has been adopted in many cities. In London there is also a railway clearing-house. See *clearing*, 1 (*g*).—**Clearing-house certificate**, a certificate of deposit issued by a clearing-house. Such certificates are negotiable only between banks which are members of the clearing-house association. Under special circumstances similar certificates have been issued by the clearing-house on the deposit of securities instead of specie.

**clearing-nut** (klēr'ing-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum*, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water. A seed is rubbed around the inside of a vessel of water, which is then left to settle, all the impurities soon falling to the bottom.

**clearing-pan** (klēr'ing-pan), *n.* A small, wide, low vessel used in glass-manufacture for clearing molten glass or freeing it from impurities; a clarifier.

**clearing-plow** (klēr'ing-plou), *n.* A heavy plow used for breaking up new lands.

**clearing-ring** (klēr'ing-ring), *n.* In *angling*, a heavy ring of metal run down a fishing-line to clear it of obstructions.

**clearing-sale** (klēr'ing-sāl), *n.* A sale for the disposal of one's whole stock of goods, furniture, etc.

**clearing-screw** (klēr'ing-skrō), *n.* In some firearms, a screw placed at right angles to the nipple, as a means of communication with the bore or chamber in case of obstruction in the vent.

**clearing-stone** (klēr'ing-stōn), *n.* A fine stone on which curriers' knives are whetted to remove the scratches made by the rub-stone. It is a soft variety of hone-slate, cut in a circular form.

**clearly** (klēr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clerelī*, *clerliche*, < *clere* + *-li*: see *clear*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a clear manner. (*a*) Without obstruction; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Plainly; evidently; so as to leave no doubt.

That, by the old constitution, no military authority was lodged in the Parliament, Mr. Hallam has *clearly* shown. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*c*) With distinct mental discernment: as, to know a thing *clearly*.

You do not understand yourself so *clearly*,
As it behoves my daughter, and your honour.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

(*d*) Distinctly; plainly; with or so as to permit clear perception or understanding.

She [the Queen] braid and cride lowde, so that Gawein and his compenye it herde *clierly*, and turned thider her wey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 590.

A horseman riding along the giddy way showed so *clearly* against the sky that it seemed as if a puff of wind would blow horse and man into the ravine beneath.
*R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 170.

Once more; speak *clearly*, if you speak at all:
Carve every word before you let it fall.
*O. W. Holmes*, A Rhymed Lesson.

(*e*†) Without entanglement, confusion, or embarrassment.

He that doth not divide, will never enter well into business; and he that divideth too much will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon*, Dispatch.

(*f*†) Plainly; honestly; candidly.

Do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest, but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves. *Tillotson.*

(*g*†) Without impediment, restriction, or reserve.

And for he shuld his charge wele susteyn,
The kyng hym gaue *clerly* an Erlys lande,
The whiche but late was com in to his hand.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1063.

By a certain day they should *clearly* relinquish unto the king all their lands and possessions.
*Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

=**Syn.** *Distinctly*, *Clearly*. See *distinctly*.

**clearmatin**†, *n.* [ME. *clerematyn*, < *clere*, clear, + (appar.) *matin*, morning, perhaps in ref. to breakfast (cf. OF. *matinel*, breakfast): see *clear*, *a.*, and *matin*.] A kind of fine white bread.

Ne no begger ete bred that benes inne were,
But of coket or *clerematyn* or elles of clene whete.
*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 306.

**clear-melting** (klēr'mel'ting), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the process of keeping the glass in a molten condition for a time sufficient to permit impurities or uncombined substances to settle. See *clearing*, 1 (*d*).

**clearness** (klēr'nes), *n.* [< ME. *clernesse*, < *clere* + *-nesse*: see *clear*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being clear. (*a*†) Clarity; brightness; glory.

My townge is not suffycient
Thy *clerenes* to comprehende,
Yf every membre a tunge myght extende.
*Political Poems*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

There was under his feet as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven in his *clearness*. Ex. xxiv. 10.

(*b*) Freedom from anything that diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color: as, the *clearness* of water or other liquid; *clearness* of skin. (*c*) Distinctness to the senses; the character of being readily and exactly perceived: as, *clearness* to the view. (*d*) Freedom from obstruction or encumbrance: as, the *clearness* of the ground. (*e*) Distinctness to the mind; perspicuity; intelligibility.

He does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison*, Spectator.

(*f*) Acuteness of thought; absence of mental confusion; perspicacity.

In the qualities in which the French writers surpass those of all other nations—neatness, *clearness*, precision, condensation, he [Mirabeau] surpassed all French writers. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

(*g*) Acuteness of a sense: as, *clearness* of sight.

The critic *clearness* of an eye
That saw thro' all the Muses' walk.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cix.

(*h*†) Plainness or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor.

When . . . the case required dissimulation, if they then used it, . . . the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible. *Bacon*, Simulation.

(*i*) Freedom from imputation or suspicion of ill.

For 't [murder] must be done to-night,
And something from the palace; always [be it] thought
That I require a *clearness*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

(*j*) In *painting*, that peculiar quality in a picture which is realized by a skilful arrangement and interdependence of colors, tints, and tones, in accordance with the principles of chiaroscuro.—**Esthetic clearness**, that clearness of comprehension which is brought about by the use of examples.—**Syn.** *Lucidity*, *Plainness*, etc. See *perspicuity*.

**clear-seeing** (klēr'sē'ing), *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding. *Coleridge*.

**clear-seer** (klēr'sē'ėr), *n.* A clairvoyant. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

**clear-sighted** (klēr'sī'ted), *a.* 1. Having clear or acute vision; hence, having acuteness of mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious; judicious: as, *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.

Judgment sits *clear-sighted* and surveys
The chain of reason with unerring gaze.
*Thomson*, Happy Man.

Not a few, indeed, of the most *clear-sighted* men of science have been well aware of the real source of our dynamic conceptions. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 165.

2. Specifically, clairvoyant.

**clear-sightedness** (klēr'sī'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being clear-sighted; clear vision; acute discernment of the senses or thought.

When beset on every side with snares and death, he [Shaftesbury] seemed to be smitten with a blindness as strange as his former *clear-sightedness*.
*Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

2. Specifically, clairvoyance.

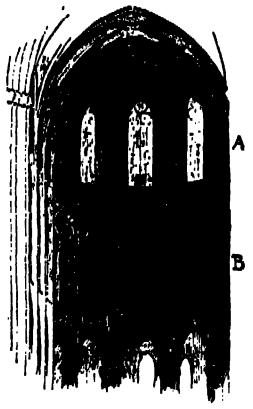
**clearstarch** (klēr'stärch), *v. t.* To stiffen and dress with clear or pure starch: as, to *clearstarch* muslin.

He took his lodgings at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who washes and can *clear-starch* his bands. *Addison.*

**clearstarcher** (klēr'stär'chėr), *n.* One who clearstarches.

Clean linen come home from the *clear-starcher's*. *Dickens.*

**clearstory, clerestory** (klēr'stō'ri), *n.*; pl. *clearstories, clerestories* (-riz). [The spelling *clerestory* is archaic, *clearstory*, which occurs in early mod. E., being also the proper present spelling; < *clear* + *story*[2]; so called because furnished with windows. Cf. *blind-story*.] 1. The upper story of a church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal source of light for the central portions of the building. It is immediately over the triforium, where a triforium is present. Where there is no triforium it rests immediately on the arches of the aisles; or, in cases where such arches are not present, it occupies the corresponding position in the upper part of the walls.



Clearstory.—Apse of Bayeux Cathedral, Normandy. *A*, clearstory; *B*, blind-story, or triforium.

A meruelous howse was hylded at Gynes, . . . so grete in quantyte, so statly, and all with *clere story* lyghtys, lyk a lantorne. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. li.

Hence—2. The raised part of the roof of a railroad-car, which contains the ventilating windows.

**clearweed** (klēr'wēd), *n.* The *Pilea pumila*, a low nettle-like plant of the United States, with a smooth, shining, and pellucid stem, growing in moist shaded places. Also called *richweed*.

**clearwing** (klēr'wing), *n.* A sphinx-moth in which the wings are transparent in the middle: as, the thysbe *clearwing*, *Hemaris thysbe*.

**cleat**[1] (klēt), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *clete*, var. of **clite*, < AS. *clite*: see *clite*[1].] 1†. The burdock. —2. Butter-bur. [Prov. Eng.]

**cleat**[2] (klēt), *n.* [Formorly spelled *cleet, clete*; same as E. dial. *clute*, a wedge; ME. *clete, clyte*, also *clote*, a wedge (< AS. **clōt* (?), not found), = MD. *klōt, kloet*, D. *kloot*, a ball, globe, = OHG. *chlōz*, a ball, a bowl, MHG. also a knob, wedge, G. *klosz*, a clod, dumpling, = Icel. *klōt*, knob, = Norw. *klot, klaate* = Sw. *klot* = Dan. *klode*, a bowl, ball, globe. The forms and senses are not easily separated from those of the related *clot*[1] and *clut*[1].] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood or iron consisting of a bar with arms, to which ropes are belayed. (*b*) A piece of wood nailed down to secure something from slipping. —2. A piece of iron fastened under a shoe to preserve the sole.—3. A piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position or of strengthening it. Hence —4. A strip nailed or otherwise secured across a board, post, etc., for any purpose, as for supporting the end of a shelf.—5. A trunnion-bracket on a gun-carriage. *E. H. Knight.*

Cleats, one of which is lashed to a stay.

**cleat**[2] (klēt), *v. t.* [< *cleat*[2], *n.*] To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

**cleat**[3] (klēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, the principal set of cleavage-planes by which the coal is divided. Bituminous coal is more or less distinctly stratified—that is, divided by planes parallel to the bedding of the rocks above and beneath it. It is also almost always divided into thin layers by two sets of joint-planes nearly at right angles to each other and to the bedding. Of these two sets one is usually more distinct, and this is called the *cleat*. The surfaces exposed in mining on the line of this cleat, which are in reality joint-planes of the coal, are called *faces* and *backs*. Called in England *board*.

**cleavability** (klē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cleavable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of cleavage.

Hardness and *cleavability* of grains. *S. G. Williams*, Applied Geology, p. 67.

**cleavable** (klē'va-bl), *a.* [< *cleave*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being cleft or divided.

**cleavage** (klē'vāj), *n.* [< *cleave*[2] + *-age*.] 1. The act of cleaving or splitting, or the state of being cloven.

There is little to look upon with pleasure amidst this *cleavage* of party ties and rending of old associations. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 3.

2. In *mineral.*, the property possessed by many crystallized minerals of breaking readily in one or more directions, by which means surfaces more or less smooth are obtained. The cleavage shows the direction in which the force of cohesion is least. (Compare *parting*.) It is defined as *perfect* or *eminent, imperfect, interrupted*, etc., according to the ease with which the fracture takes place, and the smoothness of the resulting surface; also *cubic, octahedral, rhombohedral, prismatic, basal*, etc., according to the direction of the fracture.

3. In *geol.*, the property possessed by certain rocks of being easily split or divided into thin layers. It is chiefly the argillaceous rocks in which cleavage is highly developed, and it seems to be the result of metamorphism combined with pressure. The cleavage of roofing-slate is the best illustration of this structure. (See *clay slate*, under *clay*.) Some rocks split into thin layers as a result of stratification, but this is not what is properly understood by cleavage. Tyndall has shown that wax may have planes of cleavage developed in it by pressure; but the only rocks in which cleavage-planes exist in perfection are those which have also undergone some metamorphism. See *metamorphism*.

4. In *embryol.*, segmentation, specifically of the vitellus: distinctively called *egg-cleavage* or *yolk-cleavage*. See *segmentation*.—**Cleavage-cavity**, in *embryol.*, the cavum segmentarium or hollow of a segmented vitellus or yolk which has become a vesicular morula; the interior of a blastula; the cavity of a blastosphere; a blastocœle or blastocœloma.—**Cleavage-globule, cleavage-cell**, a blastomere (which see).—**Cleavage-mass**, in *embryol.*, any cell resulting from the segmentation of the vitellus or yolk of a germinating ovum-cell; a morula-cell.

The first step in the development of the embryo is the division of the vitelline substance into *cleavage-masses*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 10.

**cleave**[1] (klēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. prop. *cleaved*, pret. also occasionally *clave*, by confusion with pret. of *cleave*[2], ppr. *cleaving*. [< ME. *cleven, clevien, cleovien, clivien, cliven* (weak verb, pret. *clevede*, pp. *cleved*), < AS. *cleofian, clifian* (weak verb, pret. *clifode*, pp. *clifod*) = OS. *klibhon* = MD. D. *kleven* = MLG. *kleven*, LG. *kliven* = OHG. *chlebēn*, MHG. G. *kleben* (= Sw. refl. *klibba*) = Dan. *klæbe* (not in Goth.), cleave, stick, adhere; a secondary verb, with orig. strong verb AS. **clifan*, etc.: see *clive*[1]. Cf. *climb*.] 1. To stick; adhere; be attached; cling: often used figuratively.

If any blot hath *cleaved* to mine hands. Job xxxi. 7.

Let my tongue *cleave* to the roof of my mouth. Ps. cxxxvii. 6.

Orpah kissed her mother in law; but Ruth *clave* unto her. Ruth i. 14.

For I *cleaved* to a cause that I felt to be pure and true. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 3.

2. To fit closely. [Rare.]

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

**cleave**[2] (klēv), *v.*; pret. *cleft, clove*, or *clave* (the last now archaic), pp. *cleft, cloven*, or *cleaved*, ppr. *cleaving*. [< ME. *cleven, cleoven* (prop. strong verb, pret. *claf, clæf, clef, cleef*, pl. *cloven*, pp. *cloven, clove*; also, as trans., weak, pret. *cleved*, pp. *cleft*), < AS. *cleofan* (strong verb, pret. *cleaf*, pl. *clufon*, pp. *clofen*) = OS. *kliobhan* = D. *kloven* = MLG. *kloven, kliven*, LG. *klöben* = OHG. *chlioban*, MHG. G. *klieben* = Icel. *klȳfa* = Sw. *klyfva* = Dan. *klöve* (not in Goth.), split, divide, prob. = L. *glubere*, peel, = Gr. γλύφειν, hollow out, engrave (see *glyph, glyptic*). Not related to *cleave*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To part or divide by force; rend apart; split or rive; separate or sunder into parts, or (figuratively) seem to do so: as, to *cleave* wood; to *cleave* a rock.

Daniel seyde, "sire kynge, thi dremeles bitokneth,
That vnkouth knygtes ahul come thi kyngdom to *cleue*."
*Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 155.

The crescent moon *clove* with its glittering prow
The clouds. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 3.

His heart was *cleft* with pain and rage,
His cheeks they quivered, his eyes were wild.
*Coleridge.*

When Abraham offered up his son,
He *clave* the wood wherewith it might be done,
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

Like a spire of land that stands apart
*Cleft* from the main. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

And the mountain's granite ledge
*Cleaves* the water like a wedge.
*Whittier*, Grave by the Lake.

2. To produce or effect by cleavage or clearance; make a way for by force; hew out: as, to *cleave* a path through a wilderness.

The crowd dividing *clove*
An advent to the throne. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3†. To part or open naturally.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. Deut. xiv. 6.

=Syn. 1. *Split, Rive*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* To come apart; divide; split; open; especially, to split with a smooth plane fracture, or in layers, as certain minerals and rocks. See *cleavage*, 2 and 3.

The Roche *cleef* in two, and in that clevynge was oure Lord hidd. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men
Should solder up the rift. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.

In a greenstone-dike in the Magdalen Channel, the feldspar *cleaved* with the angle of albite. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 13, note.

**cleavelandite** (klēv'lan-dīt), *n.* [After the American mineralogist Parker *Cleaveland* (1780–1858).] A lamellar variety of the feldspar albite, from Chesterfield in Massachusetts.

**cleaver**[1] (klē'vėr), *n.* [< *cleave*[1] + *-er*[1]. See *cleavers*.] 1. That which cleaves or sticks. Specifically, a boys' toy, consisting of a piece of soaked leather with a string attached, by which, when the leather is pressed close to a stone, the stone may be lifted; a sucker.

2. See *cleavers*, 1.

**cleaver**[2] (klē'vėr), *n.* [< *cleave*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which cleaves or splits. Specifically—2. A heavy knife or long-bladed hatchet used by butchers for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

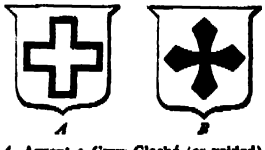
We had processions in carts of the pope and the devil, and the butchers rang their *cleavers*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

3. A cutting-tool with a sharp edge, used in place of a wedge for splitting timber.—**Butcher's cleaver**. See *Charles's Wain*, under *wain*.

**cleavers, clivers** (klē'vėrz, kliv'ėrz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *cleaver*[1] (*cliver* being a dial. form resting on the orig. form of *cleave*[1], namely AS. *clifian*, ME. *clivien*, etc.: see *cleave*[1] and *clive*[1], and cf. *cliver*[1], and, for the form, *cliver*[3]). The plants are so called from their cleaving together or to clothes, etc.; cf. *clive*[3], burdock, of like origin.] 1. A plant, *Galium Aparine*, also called *goose-grass*, used to some extent in medicine as a diuretic and sudorific. It has a square jointed stem, with short reflexed prickles on the angles, and eight narrow leaves at each joint. Also rarely in singular, *cleaver, cliver*. 2. Tufts of grass. [Prov. Eng.]—3. [In form *clivers*.] The refuse of wheat. [Prov. Eng.]

**cleaving-knife** (klē'ving-nīf), *n.* A coopers' tool for riving juggles, or blocks of timber, into staves. Also called *frow*.

**cleché, clechée** (klesh'ā), *a.* [F. *clêché*, fem. *clêchée*, < L. as if **clavicatus*, < *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Voided or pierced throughout, and so much perforated that the chief substance is taken from it, leaving nothing visible but a narrow edge or border: said of an ordinary or bearing, as a cross so represented. (*b*) Having arms which spread or grow broader toward the extremities, and are usually obtusely pointed: said of a cross.


*A*. Argent a Cross Cleché (or voided), vert. *B*. Argent a Cross Cleché, vert.

**cleck**[1] (klek), *v. t.* or *i.* [E. dial. and Sc., < ME. *cleken*, < Icel. *klekja* = Sw. *kläcka* = Dan. *klække*, hatch. Cf. Goth. *klahs* in comp. *niu-klahs*, newborn.] To hatch; litter.

**cleck**[2] (klek), *n.* [Cf. *clock*[1], *cluck*.] The noise made by a brooding hen when provoked; a cluck. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

**clecker** (klek'ėr), *n.* [< *cleck*[1] + *-er*[1].] A hen sitting, or desirous of sitting, on her eggs. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

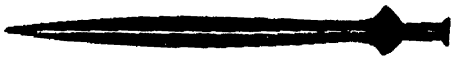
**clecking, cleckin** (klek'ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cleck*[1], *v.*] A brood; a litter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**clecking-time, cleckin-time** (klek'ing-, klek'-in-tim), *n.* The time of hatching or littering; the time of birth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

*Cleckin-time's* aye canty time. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

**cled†, cledded†.** Variants of *clad*, preterit of *clothe*. *Chaucer.*

**cleddyo** (kled'yō), *n.* [Repr. W. *cleddeu* or *cleddyf*, pl. *cleddyfau*, = L. *gladius*, a sword: see *claymore*.] In *Celtic antiq.*, a sword, usually of bronze, and having the form which is described as leaf-shaped (see *sword*), the tongue being in one piece with the blade, and the barrel of the hilt being formed by riveting a plate of wood, bone, or horn upon each side of the tongue.



Cleddyo, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

**cledgy** (klej'i), *a.* [Var. of *cladgy*, assibilated form of *claggy*: see *clag*[1], *claggy*.] Stubborn; tenacious; mixed with clay: applied to soil. [Eng.]

**cleek** (klē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *claw*.

> Gootes *cleen* [goat's-claws], or rootes
> Of lilie brente, or galbane all this botu is.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.
>
> To save her from the seize
> Of vulture Death, and those relentless *cleis*.
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, cii.

**cleed**, *v. t.* See *cload*.

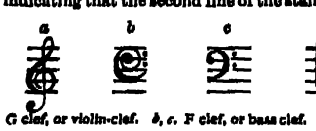
**cleeding**, *n.* See *cleading*.

**cleek**, *v.* and *n.* See *cleik*.

**cleet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[1], *cleat*[2].

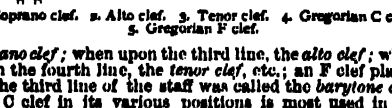
**cleeves**†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *cliff*[1].

**clef** (klef), *n.* [< F. *clef*, OF. *cle*, *clef* = Sp. *clave*, now *llave* = Pg. *chave*, a key, *clave*, a clef, = It. *chiave*, < L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] In *music*, a character placed upon a staff to indicate the name and pitch of one of its degrees, so that the names of the others may be known. Three clefs are in common use: (1) The G clef, or violin-clef, indicating that the second line of the staff corresponds



*a*. G clef, or violin-clef. *b*, *c*. F clef, or bass clef. *d*. C clef.

to the G next above middle C; (2) the F clef, or bass clef, indicating that the fourth line of the staff corresponds to the F next below middle C; and (3) the C clef, indicating that the degree on which it stands corresponds to middle C. When the C clef stands on the first line, it is called the



1. Soprano clef. 2. Alto clef. 3. Tenor clef. 4. Gregorian C clef. 5. Gregorian F clef.

*soprano clef*; when upon the third line, the *alto clef*; when upon the fourth line, the *tenor clef*, etc.; an F clef placed on the third line of the staff was called the *barytone clef*. The C clef in its various positions is most used in old music and in full scores of large vocal works. In Gregorian music a peculiar form of the C clef appears, and also of the F clef. The form of all these characters has resulted from gradual changes of the Gothic letters G, F, and C. See *staff*.

**cleft**[1] (kleft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clift*, < ME. *clift*, *clyft*, and erroneously *clif* (perhaps < AS. **clyft*, not found; otherwise Scand.), = D. *kluft* = OHG. *chluft*, G. *kluft* = Icel. *kluft* = Norw. *kluft*, *klyft* = Sw. *kluft*, *klyfta* = Dan. *klöft*, a cleft, crack, etc.; from the verb: AS. *cleófan* = D. *kloven*, etc., cleave, split: see *cleave*[3], and cf. *clove*[3] = *clough*[1].] 1. A space or opening made by cleavage; a crevice; a fissure; a furrow; a rift; a chink.

> Therby also . . . ya a sciasur or *clyfte* in the Stone Rooke so myche that a man may almost lye therine.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.
>
> He will smite the great house with breaches, and the little house with *clefts*. Amos vi. 11.
>
> The great *cleft* of Wady Mousa was hidden from view.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 14.

2†. The point where the legs are joined to the body; the crotch. *Chaucer*.—3†. That which is cloven; a cloven hoof. [Rare.]

> Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the *cleft* into two claws. Deut. xiv. 6.

4. A disease of horses characterized by a crack on the bend of the pastern.—5. A piece made by splitting: as, a *cleft* of wood.—**Branchial cleft.** See *branchial*.—**Primitive cerebral cleft**, in *embryol.*, a deep furrow separating cerebral vesicles or brain-bladders.—**Visceral cleft**, in *embryol.*, a fissure between visceral arches of the neck of a vertebrate embryo, placed transversely across the front or sides of the neck; a primitive gill-slit. See cut under *amnion*.

**cleft**[2] (kleft). Preterit and past participle of *cleave*[2].

**cleft**[2] (kleft), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cleave*[2], *v.*] 1. Split; divided; cloven.

> I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream. *Dryden*.

2. In *bot.*, divided half-way down or somewhat further, with narrow or acute sinuses between the lobes: applied to a lobed leaf, calyx, etc.—**Cleft hoof.** See *hoof*.—**Cleft palate.** See *palate*.—**In a cleft stick**, in a scrape; in a fix, dilemma, or awkward predicament. [Colloq.]

> I never saw his equal to put a fellow *in a cleft-stick*.
> *Lever*.

**cleft-graft** (kleft'gräft), *v. t.* To ingraft (a plant) by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

**cleft-grafting** (kleft'gräf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

**cleg**[1] (kleg), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clegged*, ppr. *clegging*. [Cf. *clag*[1], *clog*, *clay*.] To cling; adhere. [Prov. Eng.]

**cleg**[2] (kleg), *n.* [Sc. and North. E. also *gleg*; < Icel. *kleggi* = Norw. *klegg* = Dan. *klæg*, a horse-fly, prob. from root of *clog*, *clag*[1], *clay*, etc., as that which 'sticks'; cf. *cleg*[1].] A name of various insects which are troublesome to horses and cattle from their blood-sucking habits, as the great horse-fly or breeze, *Tabanus bovinus*, also called the gadfly; the *Chrysops cæcutiens* (see *Chrysops*); and, in Scotland, the *Hæmatopota pluvialis*, a smaller grayish-colored fly.

> Hornets, *cleges*, and clocks. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

**cleg**[3] (kleg), *n.* [Var. of *gleg*[1], q. v.] A clever person. [Prov. Eng.]

**cleido-**. See *clido-*.

**cleik**, **cleek** (klēk), *v.* [Sc., < ME. *cleken*; northern (unassibilated) form of *cleach*, *cletch*, *clutch*: see *clutch*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To clutch; snatch; seize; catch, as by a hook.

> Why, vnconand knaves, an I *cleke* yowe
> I schall felle yow, be my faith, for all youre false frawdes.
> *York Plays*, p. 280.
>
> He *cleikit* up ane crukit club.
> *Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

2. To steal.

II. *intrans.* To take one's arm; link together. *Burns*.

**cleik**, **cleek** (klēk), *n.* [< *cleik*, *cleek*, *v.* Cf. *clutch*[1], *n.*] 1. An iron hook.—2. The arm.—3. A club with an iron head used in playing golf. [Scotch in all senses.]

**cleisto-**. See *clisto-*.

**cleithral**, *a.* See *clithral*.

**clem**[1] (klem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clemmed*, ppr. *clemming*. [< ME. **clemmen*, < AS. **clemman* (only in comp. *be-clemman*, fasten, confine) = OS. **klemmian* (in comp. *bi-klemmian*, fasten, confine, *ant-klemmian*, press upon, urge) = MD. D. *klemmen*, pinch, clench, oppress, = MLG. LG. *klemmen*, pinch, compress, = OHG. **chlemman* (in comp. *bi-chlemman*), MHG. G. *klemmen*, pinch, cramp, squeeze, jam, = Dan. *klemme*, pinch, squeeze, jam, = Norw. *klemma*, *klæma*, *klemba* (also *klæmra*, *klembra* = Icel. *klembra*, squeeze, clamp) = Sw. *klämma*, pinch, squeeze. In later use taken as equiv. to *clam*[1], *v.*, as a denominative of *clam*[1], *n.*, but prop. a factitive verb, with reg. vowel-change, from the pret. **klam* of an assumed verb, Teut. (Goth.) **kliman*, AS. **climman*, press or adhere together, stick; mixed with *clam*[2], and also with *clem*[2] = *cleam*: see *clam*[1], *clam*[2], *clem*[2] = *cleam*.] I. *trans.* 1. To pinch; compress; stop up by pressure; clog.—2. To pinch with hunger; starve.

> My entrails
> Were *clemm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast.
> *Massinger*, The Roman Actor, ii. 1.
>
> What! will he *clem* me and my followers?
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To die of hunger; starve.

> Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their armes or *clem*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 6.

[In all senses prov. Eng.]

**clem**[2] (klem), *v. t.* A variant of *cleam*.

**clem**[3] (klem), *a.* [Var. of *clam*[2], *a.*, q. v.] Same as *clam*[2]. [Scotch.]

**clematine** (klem'a-tin), *n.* [< *Clematis* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid found in *Clematis Vitalba*.

**Clematis** (klem'a-tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. κληματίς, clematis (so called from its long, lithe branches), dim. of κλῆμα(τ-), a vine, branch, twig, < κλάν, break, lop, prune.] 1. A genus of plants, mostly herbaceous climbers, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. There are many species, natives of temperate climates. The flowers are without petals, but the sepals are petaloid and often large and brightly colored. The fruit is a head of many achenia, with long bearded styles. *C. Vitalba* is a common species of Europe, known as *traveler's-joy*, *virgin's-bower*, or *old-man's-beard*, which runs over hedges, loading them first with its copious clusters of white blossoms, and afterward with its plumose-tailed, silky heads. The virgin's-bower of the United States, *C. Virginiana*, is a similar species. There are many forms in cultivation, with large flowers of various colors, mostly varieties or hybrids that have been obtained from *C. Viticella* of Europe, *C. lanuginosa* of China, and the Japanese species *C. florida*, *C. azurea*, and *C. Fortunei*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Clematis*.

**clemet**, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *cleam*.

**clemency** (klem'en-si), *n.* [Formerly *clemence*, q. v.; = Sp. Pg. *clemencia* = It. *clemenza*, *clemensia*, < L. *clementia*, < *clemen(t-)s*, mild: see *clement*.] 1. The quality of being clement; mildness of temper, as shown by a superior to an inferior, or by an aggrieved person to the offender; disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency; forbearance.

> I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clemency* a few words. Acts xxiv. 4.
>
> The only protection which the conquered could find was in the moderation, the *clemency*, and the enlarged policy of the conquerors. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.
>
> *Clemency*, he [Seneca] says, is an habitual disposition to gentleness in the application of punishments.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 199.

2. Softness or mildness, as of the elements: as, the *clemency* of the weather.

> These and other things fable they of the Hyperborei, to which Solinus addeth many other, of the *clemencie* of the ayre, etc. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

=**Syn.** 1. Mercifulness, indulgence, forgiveness, compassion, tenderness, gentleness.

**clement** (klem'ent), *a.* [< F. *clement*, now *clément* = Sp. Pg. It. *clemente*, < L. *clemen(t-)s*, mild, calm, soft, gentle, placid, orig. of the weather, fig. of disposition, mild, gentle, tranquil, merciful; of uncertain origin; according to one view orig. 'languid,' 'weary,' ppr. of √**clem* = Skt. √ *gram*, be weary.] Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; forbearing; lenient; merciful; compassionate; tender.

> I know you [the gods] are more *clement* than vile men,
> Who of their broken debtors take a third.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

=**Syn.** Forbearing, indulgent, forgiving.

**Clementine** (klem'en-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Clementinus*, < *Clemen(t-)s*, Clement.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several ecclesiastics named Clement, especially—(1) St. Clement, bishop of Rome in the first century; (2) Pope Clement V. (1305–1314); (3) Clement VII. (1378–1394), the first of the antipopes of Avignon.—**Clementine liturgy**, a very early, probably ante-Nicene, Greek liturgy, so called because it has come down to us incorporated in the eighth book of the work known as the "Apostolical Constitutions," which is ascribed in its Greek title to St. Clement of Rome. It is, however, not Roman, but Oriental in type, and has been assigned by some authorities to the patriarchate of Antioch.

II. *n.* 1. One of a series of compilations attributed to St. Clement.—2. *pl.* That part of the body of canon law which contains the collections made by Pope Clement V. of the acts of the Council of Vienne, A. D. 1311–12, with the addition of some of his decretals.—3. A follower of, or a believer in the authority of, the antipope Clement VII.

**clemently** (klem'ent-li), *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

> Most *clemently* reconcile this company unto Christ.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, ii. 9.

**clemmyid** (klem'i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Clemmyidæ*.

**Clemmyidæ** (kle-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clemmys* + *-idæ*.] A family of turtles, typified by the genus *Clemmys*: generally, but not properly, known as *Emydidæ*.

**clemmyoid** (klem'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clemmys* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clemmyidæ*.

II. *n.* A clemmyid or emydid.

**Clemmys** (klem'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλέμμυς, a turtle.] A genus of turtles, typical of the family *Clemmyidæ*.

**clench**, **clinch** (klench, klinch), *v.* [The form *clinch* (early mod. E. *clynche*, Sc. unassibilated *clink*) is later than *clench*, which is the normal form; < ME. *clenchen*, also **clenken* (spelled *cleynken*) (pret. *clenchede*, pp. *cleynt*, *clent*), clench, rivet, < AS. **clencan* (in comp. *be-clencan*, Bosworth, ed. Toller, Supp.), = OHG. *chlankhan*, *chlenken*, *klenkan*, MHG. *klenken*, fasten, knit, bind, tie, = D. *klinken* = Dan. *klinke* = Sw. Norw. *klinka*, clench, rivet; appar. the factitive of *clank*, and so prop. applied to fastening with nail or rivet and hammer, and so in later use (E. *clinch*, Sc. *clink*) merged with the closely related *clink*: see *clink*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To nail or fasten.

> His Bodi was Book; the Cros was brede [board],
> Whon Crist for vs ther-on was *cleynt*.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.
>
> It [the ark] sall be *cleynkked* euer-lika dele,
> With nayles that are both noble and newe.
> *York Plays*, p. 42.

2. To secure or fasten, as a nail, staple, or other metallic fastening, by beating down the point after it has been driven through something; rivet.—3. To bring together and set firmly, as the teeth; double up tightly, as the hands.

The tops I could just reach with my fists *clinched*. *Swift.*

*Clench'd* her fingers till they bit the palm. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

I know you, said Eve, *clenching* her teeth and her little fist. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, Love me Long.

**4.** To grasp or seize firmly or convulsively; gripe.

He sette him on the benche
His harpe for to *clenche*.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1476.

His heart *clenched* the idea as a diver grasps a gem. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vii. 7.

**5.** Figuratively, to fix or secure by a finishing touch or blow; confirm, as an argument or an action, in some unanswerable or irresistible way; establish firmly.

But the Council of Trent goes much further, and *clincheth* the business as effectually as possible. *South.*

Aubrey not only refused to marry his cousin, but *clenched* his refusal by marrying some one else. *Warren*, Ten Thousand a Year.

A taunt that *clench'd* his purpose like a blow! *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**6.** *Naut.*, to calk slightly with oakum, in anticipation of foul weather.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To gripe.—**2.** To seize or gripe another, or one another, with a firm grasp or hold, as in wrestling: as, the men *clenched*. —**3†.** To pun.

In his time [Sir Philip Sidney's], I believe, it [clenching] ascended first into the pulpit, where, if you will give me leave to *clench* too, it yet finds the benefit of its clergy. *Dryden*, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

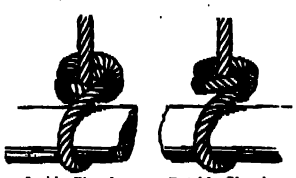
**clench, clinch** (klench, klinch), *n.* [< *clench, clinch, v.*] **1.** A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch.

He grasped his stole
With convulsed *clenches*. *Keats.*

**2.** That which holds fast or clenches; a clencher (or clincher); a holdfast.

I believe in you, but that's not enough:
Give my conviction a *clinch*.
*Browning*, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

**3.** *Naut.*, a mode of fastening large ropes, consisting of a half-hitch with the end stopped back to its part by seizings. The outer end of a hawser is bent by a clench to the ring of the anchor. *E. H. Knight.*—**4†.** A pun or play on words.



Inside Clench. Outside Clench.

The ladies smile, and with their fans delight
To whisk a *clinch* aside, then all goes right.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Epil. to Wit at Several Weapons.

Nay, he [Ben Jonson] was not free from the lowest and most groveling kind of wit, which we call *clenches*, of which "Every Man in his Humour" is infinitely full, and, which is worse, the wittiest persons in the drama speak them. *Dryden*, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

**5.** A mode of securing a nail, staple, or the like, by turning over the point and hammering back into the wood the portion bent over.

**clench-bolt** (klench'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with one end designed to be bent over to prevent withdrawal.

**clencher, clincher** (klen'-, klin'chėr), *n.* **1.** One who clenches, or that which is used for clenching, as a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten anything.—**2.** A tool used for clenching or bending over the point of a nail, to prevent its withdrawal.—**3.** A retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; an unanswerable argument: as, the bishop's letter is a *clincher*.

**clench-nail** (klench'nāl), *n.* A nail made of such material that it can be clenched.—**Rove clench-nail**, a clench-nail with a square end: so named from the mode of using such nails in boat-building, where they are clenched by hammering down the end, or by placing over it a little diamond-shaped piece of metal called a *rove*, and riveting the end of the clench-nail down upon it, thus drawing the planks firmly together.

**clench-ring** (klench'ring), *n.* A lap-ring, or open ring in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other. *E. H. Knight.*

**clene†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *clean*.

**clengt**, *v.* An obsolete form of *cling*.

**clenk** (klenk), *v.* A dialectal form of *clink*.

**clent†**, *a.* [ME. Cf. *clint*[2], *clinty*.] Steep; high; rocky.

The ship ay shot furth o the shire waghes,
As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a *clent* hille,—
Eft dump in the depe as all drowne wolde.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1995.

**Cleodora** (klē-ō-dō'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεοδώρα*, name of a Danaid and of a nymph.] **1.** A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, of the family *Hyalæidæ* (or *Cavolinidæ*), having a straight triangular shell, sharp-pointed behind, with a triangular oral aperture in front. *C. pyramidata* is an example. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1810.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant.* (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1834. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

*Cleodora pyramidata.*

**Cleodoridæ** (klē-ō-dor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleodora*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of pteropods, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Cleodora*.

**Cleomachean** (klē-ō-mā'kē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cleomachus, a Greek tragic poet of the fifth century B. C.: as, the *Cleomachean* verse or meter. See II.

**II.** *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of Ionics a majore in dimeters, with contraction in the last foot of each dimeter, and admitting of anaclasis, so that its scheme is

$$\text{⏑ – ⏑ ⏑} \mid \text{⏑ – ⏑ –}$$
$$\text{⏑ ⏑ – ⏑} \mid \text{⏑ – ⏑ –}.$$

**Cleome** (klē-ō'mē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < LL. *cleome*, an unidentified plant; origin uncertain. The NL. term is referred by some to Gr. *κλειειν*, shut (see *close*[1], *v.*), in reference to the parts of the flower.] A large genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants, natural order *Capparidaceæ*, natives principally of tropical America, Egypt, and Arabia. Many of the species have showy flowers, and a few are cultivated for ornament, as *C. spinosa*, *C. rosea*, etc.

*Cleome spinosa.*

**Cleonidæ†** (klē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Cleonus*. *Kirby*, 1837.

**Cleonus** (klē-ō'nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826); also *Cleonis* (Megerle, 1821).] A large genus of *Curculionidæ* or weevils, characterized by an elongate and convex body, a short and thick rostrum, and apical antennæ with their second joint longer than the third. The genus is represented by 12 species in the United States, and there are upward of 165 in all. Several feed upon the pine and the larch.

**clepe** (klēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleped, clept, yeleped, yclept*, ppr. *cleping*. [E. dial. *clip*; < ME. *clepen, clepien, cleopien, clupien, clipien*, < AS. *cleopian, clypian, clipian* = ONorth. *cliopia, clioppta*, call, cry out. Connections unknown.] **I.** *intrans.* To give a call; cry out; appeal.

He ryches hym to ryse, & rapes hym sone,
*Clepes* to his chamberlayn, chuses his wede.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

*Clepe* at his dore, or knokke with a stoon. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 246.

*Cleping* for vengeance of this treachery. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 447.

To the gods *I clepe*
For true record of this my faithful speech. *Norton and Sackville*, Gorboduc.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To call; call upon; cry out to.

In tribulacioun thou inwardli *clepidist* me. *Wyclif*, Ps. lxxx. 8.

**2.** To call to one's self; invite; summon.

He *clepede* to him his chaumberlayne. *Floriz and Blauncheflur*, l. 607.

Hee *cliped* hym his clerkes. *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

Than he leet *clepe* in alle the Lordes, that he made voyden first out of his Chambre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 133.

**3.** To call by the name of; name.

The sterre transmontane, that is *clept* the sterre of the see. *Mandeville*, Travels (ed. Halliwell), p. 180.

They *clepe* us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our addition. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

Judas I am, *ycleped* Machabæus. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven *ycleped* Euphrosyne. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 12.

[The word is now used only archaically, chiefly in the past participle.]

**clepet†**, *n.* [< *clepe, v.*] A cry; an appeal; a call.

With *clepes* and cries. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

**clepps** (kleps), *n.* [E. dial., prob. var. of *clip*[1], *n.* Cf. *clamp*[1], *clam*[1], *n.*] A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**clepsammia** (klep-sam'i-ą), *n.*; pl. *clepsammiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κλέπτειν* (*κλεψ-*), steal, + *ἄμμος*, sand.] An instrument, as an hour-glass, for measuring time by the dropping or flowing of sand.

**Clepsine** (klep-si'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεψία*, theft, < *κλέπτειν*, steal.] A genus of the order *Hirudinea*, including some of the lower forms of leeches, in which the sinus and other vessels form a continuous system of cavities containing blood, and in which the segmental organs open into the sinuses by ciliated apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Clepsinidæ*. *C. bioculata* is an example. *Savigny*, 1817.

**Clepsinea** (klep-sin'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-ea*.] A tribe of leeches, containing the family *Clepsinidæ* or *Glossoporidæ*, characterized by the development of a protrusile proboscis to the mouth.

**Clepsinidæ** (klep-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-idæ*.] A family of suctorial annelids, or leeches, of the order *Hirudinea*, typified by the genus *Clepsine*: by some called *Glossoporidæ*.

**clepsydra** (klep'si-drą), *n.*; pl. *clepsydras* (-drąz) or *clepsydræ* (-drē). [< L. *clepsydra*, < Gr. *κλεψύδρα*, < *κλέπτειν* (*κλεψ-*), steal, hide, + *ὑδωρ*, water: see *water*.] **1.** A device for measuring time by the amount of water discharged from a vessel through a small aperture, the quantity discharged in a given unit of time, as an hour, being first determined. In the older clepsydras the hours were measured by the sinking of the surface of the water in the vessel containing it. In others the water ran from one vessel into another, there being in the lower a piece of cork or light wood, which as the vessel filled rose and thus indicated the hour. In later clepsydras the hours have been indicated by a dial. In fig. 2, the float, *A*, is attached to the end of a chain, which is wound around the spindle, *B*, and has at its other extremity the counterweight, *C*. When water is admitted from the cistern, *D*, the float rises, and the counterweight descends and turns the spindle, on the end of which is a hand which marks the hours on a dial as in a clock. In modern times a mercurial clepsydra has been employed for the exact measurement of very short intervals, the amount of mercury flowing out being determined by a balance.

1. Clepsydra from an antique seal. 2. A mediæval Clepsydra.

**2.** A chemical vessel. *Johnson.*—**3†.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks; the watering-pot shells: now called *Aspergillum*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

**clept†**, Preterit and past participle of *clepe*.

**Clepticinæ** (klep-ti-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepticus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Clepticus*. The eyes are in the hinder part of the head, and the jaws are very protractile.

**Clepticus** (klep'ti-kus), *n.* [NL.] **1.** In *ichth.*, a genus of labroid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Clepticinæ* or *Cleptici formes*. *Cuvier*, 1829. —**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

**cleptomania, kleptomania** (klep-tō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλέπτειν*, steal, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for pilfering; a supposed species of

moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned *cleptomania*. *D. Jerrold*, St. James and St. Giles.

**cleptomaniac, kleptomaniac** (klep-tō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *cleptomania*, after *maniac*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by cleptomania.

II. *n.* One who is affected with cleptomania.

**clere**[1]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *clear*.

**clere**[2]†, *n.* A sort of kerchief.

With kerchiefes or *cleres* of fyne cypres.
*Hall*, in Wright.

**clerestorial**† (klēr'stō'ri-al), *a.* [< *clerestory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a clearstory. Quoted in *Oxford Glossary*.

**clerestory**, *n.* See *clearstory*.

**clergesse**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *clergesse*, fem. of *clerc*, a learned person, a clerk: see *clerk*.] A learned woman.

She was a noble *clergesse*, and of Astronomye cowde she I-nough, for Merlin hadde hir taught.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 508.

**clergiable**, *a.* See *clergyable*.

**clergial**† (klėr'ji-al), *a.* [ME. *clergeal*, < *clergie*, clergy, + *-al*. Cf. Pr. *clerial* and E. *clerical*.] Pertaining to the clergy; learned; clerkly; clerical. Also *clergical*.

We seme wonder wyse,
Oure termes ben so *clergial* and queynte.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

**clergially**† (klėr'ji-al-i), *adv.* [ME. *clergyally*, *clergialliche*; < *clergial* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Like a clerk; in a learned or clerkly manner.

Ac ich can nouht construe Catoun [Cato] ne *clergialliche* reden. *Piers Plowman* (C), viii. 34.

2. Skilfully.

Thanc clarett and Creette, *clergyally* remnone [caused to run],
With condothes fulle curious alle of clene silvyre.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 200.

**clergiant**†, *n.* See *clergion*.

**clergical**† (klėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *clergy* + *-c-* + *-al*, after *clerical*. Cf. *clergial*.] Same as *clergial*: as, "*clergical* faults." *Milton*.

**clergify**† (klėr'ji-fī), *v. t.* [< *clergy* + *-fy*.] To convert into a clergyman; bring over to clerical principles.

Let it fit (quoth she)
To such as lust for love; sir Clarke,
You *clergyfie* not me.
*Warner*, Albion's England, vi. 31.

**clergion**† (klėr'ji-ọn), *n.* [Also *clergian*; < ME. *clergeon*, *-oun*, *-ioun*, < OF. *clergeon*, *clerjon* (> ML. *clergonus*), also *clercon*, *clerzun* = Pr. *clerson* = Sp. *clerizon*, dim. (like ML. *clericulus*, of same sense), < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk*, *clergy*.] A young chorister or choir-boy.

She called [to ken] me a *clerioun* that hygte
Omnia-probate, a pore thing with-alle.
*Piers Plowman* (A), xii. 49.

A litel *clergion*, seven yeer of age.
*Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 51.

Among churchmen, from the archbishop downwards to the lowliest *clergion*, each one was arrayed in the vestments belonging to his grade in the hierarchy.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 486.

**clergy** (klėr'ji), *n.* [< ME. *clergie*, *clergye*, *clergi*, *clerge* (cf. MLG. *klerikie*, *klerkie*), < OF. *clergie* = Pr. *clercia* = Sp. *clerecía* = Pg. *clerezia* = It. *chericia*, *chericia*, clerkship (cf. E. *clerisy*), < ML. as if **clericia* (F. *clergé*, < OF. *clergie*, but as if < LL. *clericatus*), the dignity or office of a clergyman, < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk*.] 1. A body of men set apart and consecrated by due ordination to the duties of public ministration in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.

The *clergi* on the seterday,
That kepers were of cristen lay.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

The whole body of the Church being divided into laity and *clergy*, the *clergy* are either presbyters or deacons.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2†. The privilege or benefit of clergy. See below.

Petit treason, and very many other acts of felony, are ousted of *clergy* by particular Acts of Parliament.
*Blackstone*, Commentaries, IV. xxviii.

3. Persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders.

I found the *clergy* in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes. *Burke*, Rev. in France, p. 118.

4†. Learning; erudition.

Fromont was a good creature,
An huge gret clerke ful of *clergy*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2882.

The deuel had ne neuere mercy crauie,
And he can [knows] more *clergie* than al thi kynne.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of *clergy*.
*Old proverb*.

**Benefit of clergy**, in *old Eng. law*, the exemption of the persons of ecclesiastics from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk, or person in orders, claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony. This anomalous privilege (which never extended to all crimes), first assumed to give immunity to priestly persons, was in the sequel extended, for many offenses, to all laymen who could read (originally few in number). It was first legally recognized by stat. 3 Edw. I., A. D. 1274; was modified in 1513, under Henry VIII.; and was wholly repealed by 7 and 8 George IV., 1827.—**Black clergy**, in Russia, the regular or monastic clergy.—**Divine right of the clergy**. See *divine*.—**White clergy**, in Russia, the secular or parochial clergy.

**clergyable, clergiable** (klėr'ji-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *clergy*, 2, + *-able*.] Entitled to or admitting of the benefit of clergy: as, a *clergyable* felony.

The court in all *clergyable* felonies may impose a fine.
*Blackstone*, Commentaries, IV. xxviii.

**clergyman** (klėr'ji-man), *n.*; pl. *clergymen* (-men). [Not in ME.; < *clergy* + *man*.] A member of the clergy; a man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer ordinances according to the rules of any particular denomination of Christians. In England the term is commonly restricted to ministers of the established church.

I wish to make a note of the change taking place in the meaning of the word *clergyman*. It used to signify "one in holy orders," but is now applied indiscriminately to all preachers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 227.

He will even speak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is unnatural in a beneficed *clergyman*.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 6.

**Clergyman's sore throat**, chronic pharyngitis: so called from the fact that it is often induced by frequent public speaking.=Syn. *Priest*, *Divine*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

**clergywoman** (klėr'ji-wụm'ạn), *n.*; pl. *clergywomen* (-wim'en). A woman connected with the clerical profession, or belonging to a clergyman's family. [Rare.]

From the *clergywomen* of Windham down to the charwomen the question was discussed.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Agnes, I.

**cleric** (kler'ik), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *clericus*, a clergyman: see *clerk*.] I. *n.* A clerk; a clergyman or scholar.

The *cleric*, . . . addicted to a life of study and devotion.
*Horsley*, Sermon for Sons of the Clergy.

Religious persons were wont to come by proxy, representing themselves as secular *clerics*, and thus to intrude themselves into the benefices of the Church.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Of the new style of *cleric*, . . . there is none who knows how to versify. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 175.

II. *a.* Same as *clerical*, 1.

**clerical** (kler'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *clérical* = Sp. Pg. *clerical* = It. *chericale*, < LL. *clericalis*, < *clericus*, a clerk, clergyman: see *cleric*, *clerk*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to the clergy: as, *clerical* tonsure; *clerical* robes; *clerical* duties.

A separate letter was addressed to the two archbishops at the calling of each parliament, urging them to compel the attendance of the *clerical* estate.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 388.

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist: as, *clerical* errors.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the clergy.—2. A supporter, especially a political supporter, of clerical power or influence.

**clericalism** (kler'i-kal-izm), *n.* [< *clerical* + *-ism*.] Clerical power or influence; especially, the undue influence of the clergy, or support of such influence; sacerdotalism.

*Clericalism* is well nigh fatal to Christianity.
*Macmillan's Mag.*

**clericality** (kler-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *clerical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being clerical; clericalism.

**clericism** (kler'i-sizm), *n.* [< *cleric* + *-ism*.] Clericalism.

The English universities have suffered deeply . . . from *clericism*, celibacy, and sinecurism.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 224.

**clericity** (klē-ris'i-ti), *n.* [< *cleric* + *-ity*.] The state of being a clergyman. *J. J. G. Wilkinson*. [Rare.]

**clerid** (kler'id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cleridæ*.

**Clerids** (kler'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the tarsi 5-jointed, the first ventral segment not elongated, the hind coxæ flat and not sulcate, the prosternum not prolonged behind, and the tarsi with membranous lobes. The larvæ are found under bark, and are mostly predatory, feeding on other insects. *Kirby*, 1837.

**clerigie**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clergy*.

**clerisy** (kler'i-si), *n.* [= D. *klerezij* (= MLG. *klerkesie*) = G. *klerisei* = Dan. Sw. *kleresi*, < ML.**clericia*, clergy: see *clergy*.] 1. The clergy, as distinguished from the laity.

There is an evident inclination on the part of the medical profession to get itself organized after the fashion of the *clerisy*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 409.

2. A body of clerks or learned men; the literati.

The *clerisy* of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, philosophers, or scholars.
*Coleridge*, Table-Talk, p. 41.

The artist, the scholar, and, in general, the *clerisy*, wins its way up into these places.
*Emerson*, Essays, 2d ser., p. 142.

[Rare in both senses.]

**clerk** (klėrk; in England commonly klärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written (as now pron. in Eng.) *clark*, < ME. *clerc*, *clærk*, *clarc*, also *clerek*, *clericˇ*, < AS. *clerc*, also *cleric*, *clercˇ* = OFries. *klerk*, *klirk* = D. *klerk* = MLG. *klerk* = Dan. Sw. *klerk* = Icel. *klerkr* = OF. and F. *clerc* = Pr. *clerc* = Sp. *clérigo* = Pg. *clerigo* = It. *chericoˇ*, *chiericoˇ*, < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, cleric, ML., etc., also generally a learned man, clerk, < Gr. κληρικός, belonging to the clergy, clerical, a clergyman, < κλῆρος, the clergy, what is allotted, a lot.] 1. A clergyman; a priest; an ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders. [Archaic.]

All persons were stiled *clerks* that served in the Church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons.
*Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The reuerend Patriarks,
Whose praise is penned by the sacred *Clarks*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. A learned man; a man of letters; a scholar; a writer or author; originally, a man who could read, an attainment at one time confined chiefly to ecclesiastics. [Archaic.]

Thei scide ther myght noon knowe the cause why, but it were notable *clerkes*; "ffor thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we ne can no skyle on."
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

The grettest *clerkes* ben not wisest men.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 134.

3. The layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Church of England. Also called *parish clerk*.

God save the king!—Will no man say, Amen?
Am I both priest and *clerk*? well then, Amen.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

4. An officer of a court, legislature, municipal corporation, or other body, whose duty generally is to keep the records of the body to which he is attached, and perform the routine business: as, *clerk* of court; town *clerk*; *clerk* to a school-board, etc. See *secretary*.

The Gild had usually its head officer or Alderman (Graceman); its Stewards (Wardens), into whose hands the property or funds were entrusted for administration; its Dean or Beadle; and its *Clerk*.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

On *clerks*, to wryten the nessessaryis of the gild.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

5. One who is employed in an office, public or private, or in a shop or warehouse, to keep records or accounts; one who is employed by another as a writer or amanuensis.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; . . . and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begged mine.
*Shak.*, M. of V. v. 1.

6. In the United States, an assistant in business, whether or not a keeper of accounts; especially, a retail salesman.—**Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life**. See *brother*.—**Clerk comptroller of the king's household**, a former officer of the English court charged with supervision of many of the inferior officers, and with scrutiny of accounts and charges.—**Clerk in orders**, in the *Church of England*, a licensed clergyman.—**Clerk of enrolments**, an officer who has custody of bills passed by both houses of Parliament for the purpose of obtaining the royal assent. *Sir E. May*.—**Clerk of Justiciary**, the clerk of the Scottish Court of Justiciary. There are a principal and a depute-clerk and an assistant; it is their duty to attend the sittings of the Justiciary Court in Edinburgh, to keep the books of adjournal, and to write out the interlocutors and sentences of the court.—**Clerk of the assize**, in England, the person who records what is judicially done by the justices of assize in their circuits.—**Clerk of the chamber**, a clerk in each of several municipal corporations in England charged with the duty of keeping accounts, particularly of fees, and in London with matters relating to admissions to the freedom of the city, apprenticeship deeds, and the plate, jewels, etc., belonging to the city.—**Clerk of the check**. See *check*[1].—**Clerk of the crown**, in England, an officer of the crown in attendance upon both houses of Parliament and upon the great seal. In the House of Lords he makes out and issues all writs of summons to peers, writs for the attendance of the judges, commissions to summon and prorogue Parliament, and to pass bills, and performs various other duties. In connection with the Commons he makes out and issues all writs

for the election of members in Great Britain, etc.—**Clerk of the essoins**, a former clerk in the English Court of Common Pleas having charge of the essoins, or excuses of defendants not appearing pursuant to writ, and of the Essoin Rolls, or alphabetic indexes of judgments. The office was abolished by 1 Vict., c. 30.—**Clerk of the estreats**. See *estreat*.—**Clerk of the Hanaper**, formerly, a clerk in the English Chancery and in the Exchequer respectively, charged with collecting some of the revenues of the crown, such as fees for patents, commissions, etc., and in Chancery with payment of various salaries of officers of that court.—**Clerk of the House of Commons**, an officer appointed by the crown to make entries, remembrances, and journals of the things done and passed in the House of Commons.—**Clerk of the House of Representatives**, an officer whose duties are similar to those of the clerk of the House of Commons, elected by the House of Representatives immediately after the choice of a Speaker. At the beginning of each Congress the House is called to order by the clerk of the last House, who has previously made a list of representatives regularly elected, and who presides until a Speaker is chosen. State legislatures elect similar officers.—**Clerk of the irons**, a former officer of the English mint who was charged with procuring and safely keeping the dies used in making coins, and medals struck by authority. He had supervision of the die-press room, was required to be present when the great die-press was used, and was held responsible that no pieces should be struck without authority.—**Clerk of the king's silver**, formerly, a clerk in the English Court of Exchequer charged with the recording of fines and their payment.—**Clerk of the market, or of the market and shambles**, or **of the shambles market**, a clerk in each of several English municipal corporations, in the University of Oxford, and in several boroughs, mostly Welsh, charged with the inspection of markets, weights, measures, etc.—**Clerk of the nichels** or **nihils**, formerly, in England, a clerk charged with recording debts of record which had been returned by the sheriff as nihil, or nothing worth.—**Clerk of the outlawries**, formerly, a clerk in the King's (or Queen's) Remembrancer Department of the English Court of Exchequer, charged with recording outhawries and seizures thereon.—**Clerk of the Parliaments**, in England, the chief officer of the House of Lords.—**Clerk of the peace**, in England, an officer belonging to the sessions of the peace, whose business it is to read indictments and record the proceedings, and to perform special duties in connection with county affairs.—**Clerk of the Pell**, a former clerk in the English Exchequer, charged with the enrolment of letters patent, etc.—**Clerk of the petty bag**, a clerk in the English Chancery, charged with various duties, among which was enrolling the admission of solicitors and other officers of court. Formerly there were three such clerks.—**Clerk of the Pipe**, a former officer of the English Exchequer who had charge of those accounts which were entered upon the Great Roll or Pipe Roll, and who also issued summons for the collection of debts due to the king.—**Clerk of the privy seal**, formerly, in England, before the office was abolished in 14 and 15 Vict., a clerk (there were four in all) in attendance on the Lord Privy Seal, whose duties were the preparing of documents for authentication by the privy seal.—**Clerk of the Session**, the title given to the clerks of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Clerk of the signet**. See *signet*.—**Clerk of the warrants**, formerly, a clerk having charge of enrolments and estreats in the English Common Pleas.—**Clerk of the weather**. (*a*) A humorous personification of the influences controlling the weather: as, it depends on what the *clerk of the weather* may send us. (*b*) In the United States, a popular name for the head of the meteorological department of the Signal Service.—**County clerk**, in *American law*, the clerk of a county; an administrative officer (commonly elective) charged with making and keeping various public records, and often ex officio clerk of court in the county.—**Holy-water clerk**. See *holy*.—**St. Nicholas' clerk**†, a thief; a highwayman.

> Sirrah, if they meet not with *Saint Nicholas' clerks*, I'll give thee this neck. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

**Town clerk**, the recording officer of a town. In the United States he is usually elected by the people of the town with other local officials, and his duties include keeping minutes of town meetings, giving notice of such meetings and elections, and keeping the files or records of various classes of instruments, such as chattel mortgages. In England the town clerk is an officer in each municipal corporation and borough; he keeps the corporate records, and is clerk of the courts held before the mayor, etc., and of the works required to be executed under the powers of the corporation, and takes charge of the voting-papers in the election of councilors. In Scotland he is also the adviser of the magistrates and council of his town.

**clerk** (klėrk), *v.* [< *clerk*, *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To write; compose.

> Twa lines o' Davie Lindsay wad ding a' he ever *clerkit*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

**II.** *intrans.* To serve as a clerk; act as accountant or salesman: frequently used in the phrase *to clerk it*. [Colloq., U. S.]

> I was struck with the original mode in which the young gentleman who was *clerking it* managed his spelling. *A Stray Yankee in Texas*, p. 197.

**clerk-ale**†, **clerk's-ale**† (klėrk'-, klėrks'āl), *n.* In England, a feast for the benefit of a parish clerk.

> An order was made . . . for suppressing all revels, Church-ales, *Clerk-ales*, which had been used upon that day. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, iv. 256.

**clerking** (klėr'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clerk*, *v.*] The calling or work of a clerk.

> Teaching, *clerking*, law, etc., are so very precarious, except to men of established reputation and business, that it is next to madness for a youth to come here relying upon them. *New York Tribune*, April 19, 1849.

> Do not put your sons to *clerking*; apprentice them to handicrafts. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 540.

**clerkless** (klėrk'les), *a.* [< *clerk* + *-less*.] 1. Ignorant; unlearned. [Rare.]

> Janisaries and bashaws . . . in their *clerkless* and cruel way. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 40.

2. Without a clerk.

**clerkliness** (klėrk'li-nes), *n.* [< *clerkly* + *-ness*.] Clerkly skill; scholarliness. [Rare.]

> In this sermon of Jonah is no great curiousness, no great *clerkliness*, no great affectation of words, nor painted eloquence. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

**clerkly** (klėrk'li), *a.* [< *clerk* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Clerk-like; scholarly.

> Thou art *clerkly*, thou art *clerkly*, Sir John. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5.

2. Pertaining to a clerk or secretary, with especial reference to penmanship.

> At first in heart it liked me ill
> When the king praised his *clerkly* skill.
> Thanks to St. Bothan! son of mine,
> Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 15.

**clerkly** (klėrk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clerkely*; < *clerk* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a clerk or scholar; skilfully.

> The great Princes, and Popes, and Sultans would one salute and greet an other sometime in frendship and sport, . . . & nothing seemed *clerkly* done, but must be done in ryme. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 8.

> Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here,
> With ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> They [the poets] did *clerkly*, in figures, set before us sundry tales. *Gascoigne*, Delicate Diet for Dronkardes.

**clerk's-ale**†, *n.* See *clerk-ale*.

**clerkship** (klėrk'ship), *n.* [< ME. *clerc-, clærc-scipe*; < *clerk* + *-ship*.] 1†. The state of being in holy orders.—2. Scholarship; erudition.

> He was not averse to display his *clerkship* and scholastic information. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxvii.

3. The office or business of a clerk or accountant.

**Clerodendron** (klē-rō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλῆρος*, lot, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A verbenaceous genus of trees and shrubs, of about 70 species, of warm regions, chiefly of the old world. The flowers are often showy, and several species have been cultivated in hothouses.

**cleromancy** (klē'rō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cléromancie* = Sp. *cleromancia*, < Gr. *κλῆρος*, lot, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by throwing dice or lots, and interpreting according to certain rules the points or marks turned up.

**cleronomy** (klē-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cléronomie*, < Gr. *κληρονομία*, an inheritance, < *κληρονόμος*, an heir, < *κλῆρος*, lot, + *νέμεσθαι*, have as one's share, mid. of *νέμειν*, distribute: see *nomo*.] That which is given to any one as his lot; inheritance; heritage or patrimony.

**clerstory**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clearstory*.

**clertet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *clarity*.

**cleruch** (klē'rūk), *n.* [< Gr. *κληροῦχος*, one who holds an allotment of land, < *κλῆρος*, a lot, + *ἔχειν*, have, hold.] In ancient Athens, a citizen to whom land was allotted in conquered territory under the system of colonization called *cleruchy*. 1. A system of colonization of conquered territory practised by the ancient Athenians from 506 B. C. The land was distributed equally among the ten Athenian tribes, and parcels were assigned by lot to a certain number of poor citizens from each tribe. The cleruchs retained their Athenian citizenship, and transmitted it to their children under the condition of presenting themselves at Athens at the age of eighteen and having their names entered on the register of their proper deme. The cleruchs were exempted from certain charges to the Athenian state, but remained subject to military service. The natives of the conquered territory often retained some portion of the land, and became Athenian metics.
2. A colony constituted under this system.

**clerum** (klē'rum), *n.* [Short for L. (ML. NL.) *sermo ad clerum*, a sermon addressed to the clergy: L. *sermo*(*n*-), a speech, LL. a sermon; *ad*, to; *clerum*, acc. of LL. *clerus*, the clergy, *clericus*, a clergyman: see *sermon*, *ad-*, and *clergy*.] A sermon preached at certain times and places, in the University of Cambridge, England; especially, one delivered on January 12th by the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity or some one appointed by him.

**Clerus** (klē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *κλῆρος*, a lot.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Cleridæ*. The basal tarsal joint is scarcely visible, the labial palps end in a large hatchet-shaped joint, and the terminal antennal joint is acutely produced. The larvæ are red. There are about 20 species of this important genus in the United States. The European *C. alvearius* infests the nests of mason-bees.

**cletch** (klech), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *clutch*[1].

**cletet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[1], *cleat*[2].

**Clethra** (kleth'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλήθρα*, alder (which these plants resemble in foliage).] A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceæ*, natives of North and South America and Madeira. They are shrubs or trees, with alternate serrate leaves and many white flowers in terminal racemes. The corolla consists of five free petals. The white alder or sweet pepper-bush, *C. alnifolia*, a species of the Atlantic States, a handsome shrub with very fragrant flowers, is sometimes cultivated.

**cleugh**, **cleuch** (klūch), *n.* [Sc., = *clough*[1], q. v.] A cleft or gorge in a hill; a ravine; also, a cliff or the side of a ravine.

> Since old Buccleuch the name did gain
> When in the *cleuch* the buck was ta'en.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 8.

> At length they lost sight of Martin and the cows; and they began to run up a little *cleuch* which we call Corrinan-shian, where there is a wee bit stripe of a burn. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 3.

**cleve**[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cleave*[1].

**cleve**[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cleave*[2].

**cleve**[3]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *cleofa, cliðfa, cledfa, clifa, clifa*, a cell, chamber, lair, den, appar. < *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, separate, divide: see *cleave*[2].] A chamber.

> He caste him on his bac
> Ant bar him hom to hise *cleus*.
> *Havelok*, l. 556.

> Wickednes thoght he, night and dai
> In his *cleve* thar he lai.
> Ps. xxxv. 5 (ME. version).

**cleve**[4] (klēv), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *cleve*, also *clefe*, rare sing. from pl. *cleves* of *cliff*: see *cliff*[1].] An obsolete or dialectal form of *cliff*[1].

> Light and shadow, step by step, wandered over the furry *cleves*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xix.

**cleve**[5]†, *n.* [ME., also *clive* (spelled *clyve*); prob. associated with *cleve*[4]; only in the work quoted, translating L. *clivus*, a declivity, slope, hill: see *clivus*, *clivous*.] A hill; a hillside.

> Make hem lough [low] in *cleves* that declyne,
> In plaine or rouke haude hier [higher] may thai be,
> But bondes hardie in vyne is not to se.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

> That bere anoon in places temperate,
> And forth thai come in *cleves* and in planya.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

**cleveite** (klē'vīt), *n.* [< *Cleve*, the name of a Swedish chemist, + *-ite*[2].] A mineral closely allied to uraninite, but containing some yttrium, erbium, and other rare substances, found in Norway.

**clever**[1] (klev'ėr), *a.* [Not found earlier than the 17th century, and appar. of provincial origin, being found in dial. use; cf. Dan. dial. *klöver*, *klever*, with same senses (Wedgwood) as E. *clever*[1], in most of the senses given below. The word can hardly be, as commonly supposed, a corruption of ME. *deliver*, which partly coincides in sense (see *deliver*, *a.*).] 1. Possessing skill or address; having special ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; adroit. It now commonly implies the possession of ability which, though noteworthy, does not amount to genius, nor even to a high degree of talent.

> The *cleverest* men stood in the van.
> *Battle of Pentland Hills* (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

> The Highland men, they're *clever* men
> At handling sword and shield.
> *Bonny John Seton* (Child's Ballads, VII. 233).

> Though there were many *clever* men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. *Macaulay*.

> There is no harm in being stupid, so long as a man does not think himself *clever*; no good in being *clever*, if a man thinks himself so, for that is a short way to the worst stupidity. *Geo. MacDonald*, Mary Marston, v.

2. Indicative of or exhibiting cleverness: as, a *clever* speech; a *clever* trick.

> That *clever* mist of words with which an experienced writer hides the fact that he can find nothing to say on a certain subject. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Sheridan, p. 61.

3. Well shaped; active-looking; handsome. [Prov. Eng.]

> The girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot*.

4. Good-natured; obliging; complaisant; possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. [Colloq., U. S.]

> If we pull together, you will find me a *clever* fellow; if we don't, you will find me a bloody rascal. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 4.

Lord John was a large, hearty man, who lived generously, [and] was *clever* to the Indians and squaws.
*The Century*, XXXI. 232.

**5.** Agreeable; pleasant; comfortable; nice: as, "these *clever* apartments," *Cowper*, Works, V. 290. [Obsolete or provincial.]

We could not have been in so *clever* a place as this is, circumstanced as we are, this summer.
*Miss Talbot*, in Miss Carter's Letters, III. 191.

I wonder if you are going to stay long? All summer? Well, that's *clever*. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 17.

=Syn. 1. *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); ready, quick, ingenious, neat-handed, knowing, sharp, bright.

**clever**[2] (klev'ėr), *v. i.* A variant of *claver*[2].

**cleverality** (klev-ę-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *clever*[1] + *-ality*.] Cleverness; smartness. [A jocular term.]

Sheridan was clever; scamps often are; but Johnson had not a spark of *cleverality* in him. *Charlotte Brontë*.

**cleverism** (klev'ėr-izm), *n.* [< *clever*[1] + *-ism*.] A clever saying. [Rare.]

Mr. Smith naturally and inevitably saw chiefly the busy, pushing talkers of the big towns, full of the last new *cleverisms*, just sharp enough to repeat the parrot cries of European mischief-makers, and to be ingeniously wrong on most subjects. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 11.

**cleverly** (klev'ėr-li), *adv.* **1.** Dexterously; skilfully; ably; effectively.

These would inveigle rats with th' scent,
And sometimes catch them with a snap,
As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, ii. 1.

**2.** Pleasantly; nicely; comfortably: as, to be *cleverly* lodged. [Obsolete or provincial.]—**3.** Fairly; actually. [Colloq.]

We had let our sails go by the run, before it [the hurricane] *cleverly* took us. *Poe*, Tales, I. 160.

The landlord comes to me as soon as I was *cleverly* up in the morning. *Haliburton*, Sam Slick in Eng., viii.

**cleverness** (klev'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *clever*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The quality of being clever; quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; adroitness; skill; ingenuity; intelligence.

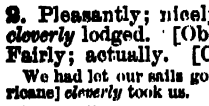
*Cleverness* is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand. In literature, *cleverness* is more frequently accompanied by wit . . . than by humour.
*Coleridge*, The Friend (ed. Moxon), II. 133.

Shallow is a fool. But his animal spirits supply, to a certain degree, the place of *cleverness*.
*Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Circles in whose . . . precise vocabulary *cleverness* implies mere aptitude for doing and knowing, apart from character. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 95.

**2.** Mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature. [Colloq., U. S.]
=Syn. 1. *Faculty, Ingenuity*, etc. (see *genius*), aptness, readiness, quickness, expertness.

**clevis, clevy** (klev'is, klev'i), *n.*; pl. *clevises* (-i-sez), *clevies* (-iz). [Appar. ult. < *cleave*[2], split; cf. Icel. *klofi*, a forked stick, < *kljūfa* = E. *cleave*[2], q. v.] An iron bent in the form of a stirrup, horseshoe, or the letter U, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used to connect a draft-chain or whippletree to a cart or plow.


Clevis.

**clevis-bolt** (klev'is-bōlt), *n.* Same as *lewis-bolt*.

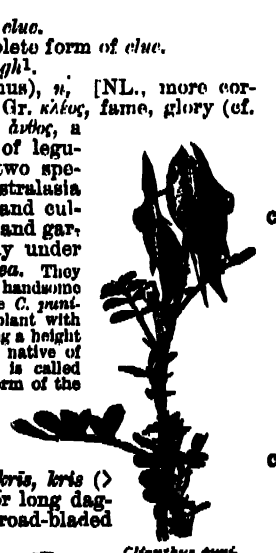
**clevy**, *n.* See *clevis*.

**clew**, *n.* and *v.* See *clue*.

**clewe**[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *clue*.

**clewe**[2], *n.* See *clough*[1].

**Clianthus** (klī-an'thus), *n.* [NL., more correctly **Cleanthus*, < Gr. *κλέος*, fame, glory (cf. Κλειώ, L. *Clio*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of two species, found in Australasia and New Zealand, and cultivated as hothouse- and garden-plants, generally under the name of *glory-pea*. They are shrubs, with large handsome flowers in racemes. The *C. puniceus* is a very elegant plant with crimson flowers, attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. It is a native of New Zealand, where it is called *parrot's-bill*, from the form of the keeled petal.


*Clianthus puniceus.*

**clich** (klich), *n.* [Turk. *kilij*, < Hind. *kirich*, *kirch*, Beng. *kirich*, Malay *kiris*, *kris*, *krис* (> E. *creese*), a sword or long dagger: see *creese*.] A broad-bladed Turkish saber.

**cliché** (klē-shā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *clicher*, stereotype, < OF. *cliquer*, clap (see *click*[1]). Cf. G. *abklatschen*, stereotype, < *ab*, = E. *off*, + *klatschen*, clap (cf. E. *clash*).] An electrotype or stereotype plate.—**Cliché casting**, that kind of casting effected by forcing the mold or the matrix suddenly on the melted metal.

**Clichy white.** See *white*.

**click**[1] (klik), *v.* [Not found in ME.; = D. *klikken* (redupl. *klikklakken*) = LG. *klikken* (> G. *klicken* and OF. *cliquer*, click, clack, clap: see *clicket* and *cliché*), click, clack, clash, = Dan. *klikke* = Sw. *klicka*, miss fire: an imitative variant of *clack*, expressing a slighter sound.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of weak sharp sounds, as by a gentle blow; tick.

The solemn death-watch *clicked*.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 101.

If He have called you to ply the instruments of the artisan, let your shop be musical the livelong day with the *clicking* of your tools. *Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 207.

**II.** *trans.* To move with a clicking sound.

When merry milkmaids *click* the latch.
*Tennyson*, The Owl, i.

She *clicked* back the bolt which held the window-sash.
*Thackeray*.

Sometimes spelled *klick*.

**click**[1] (klik), *n.* [= MD. *klick* = LG. *klik* (> G. *klick*) = Norw. *klikk*, *klik*, a click, = Dan. *klik*, a miss-fire; from the verb.] **1.** A small sharp sound: as, the *click* of a latch; the *click* of a pistol.

To the billiard room I hastened; the *click* of balls and the hum of voices resounded thence.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

**2.** A cluck-like sound, used in the alphabets of certain languages, especially the Hottentot and neighboring tongues in South Africa. It is made by pressing the tip or edge of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and withdrawing it by a sucking action. There are different clicks, according as different parts of the tongue are used; and guttural sounds are combined in utterance with them. Also called *cluck*.

"Suction-stops" are formed . . . by placing the tongue or lips in the position for a stop, and then sucking out the air between the organs which form the stop; they are thus pressed strongly together by the pressure of the air in the mouth, so that when separated a distinct smack is heard. These sounds are common in interjectional speech. . . . In many of the South African languages these suctions are those essential elements of speech known as *clicks*. (This name is somewhat inappropriate; "cluck" would describe the sounds better.)
*H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 55.

**3.** In *mach.*, a small bar which moves backward and forward, and at every forward stroke enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or rack, which it pushes forward, leaving it at rest during the backward stroke. Also called *clicker*.—**4.** The latch of a door. [Local.]

**click**[2] (klik), *v. t.* [North. E., = *clock*, *cloach*, var. of *clutch*: see *cleik*, *clutch*[1].] To snatch; clutch: as, he *clicked* it out o' my hands. [Prov. Eng.]

"I take 'em to prevent abuses,"
Cants he, and then the Crucifix
And Chalice from the Altar *clicks*.
*T. Ward*, England's Reformation, p. 397.

**click-beetle** (klik'bē'tl), *n.* A name given to beetles of the family *Elateridæ*, on account of the ability possessed by most species, when placed on the back, of springing into the air with an audible click. This singular power depends upon the loose articulation between the prothorax and the mesothorax, and on the presence of a long prosternal spine, which fits into an excavation of the mesothorax. The species are very numerous, and in the imago state feed on vegetables. Most of their larvæ have the same feeding habit, but it has been proved that a few are carnivorous. See *Elateridæ*.

Click-beetle, natural size.

**clicker** (klik'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *click*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** Same as *click*[1], 3.—**2.** A person employed by a shopkeeper to stand at the door and solicit custom. [Vulgar, Eng.]—**3.** In *shoemaking*, one who cuts out leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes.—**4.** In *printing*, as formerly and still sometimes conducted, the compositor who receives the copy of a work and distributes it among the other compositors, makes up the pages, and sets up head-lines, etc.; the leader of a companionship of typesetters.

**clicket** (klik'et), *n.* [Also formerly *cliquet*; < ME. *cliket*, *clyket*, a door-knocker, a key, < OF. *cliquet*, a latch, < *cliquer*, click, clap: see *click*[1], *v.* Cf. MD. *klinket*, D. *klinket*, a wicket, wicket-door, Dan. *klinke*, a latch: see *clink*, *n.*] **1.** Anything that makes a rattling noise; especially, a contrivance used in knocking or calling for admission, as a pin with a ratchet, or a knocker. *Chaucer*.

He smyteth on the Gardyn gate with a *Clyket* of Syluer, that he holdethe in his hond.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 210.

Specifically—**2.** An instrument making a clapping noise, used by beggars to attract attention. See *clack-dish*.—**3.** *pl.* Flat rattling bones for boys to play with. *Coles*, 1717.—**4.** A latch-key. *B. Jonson*.—**5.** The latch or lock of a door.

He hath the keye *of* the *cliket* thaug the kyng slepe.
*Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 94.

[Obsolete or local in all senses.]

**clicket**, *v. t.* [ME. *cliketen*; < *clicket*, *n.*] To lock with a clicket.

The dore closed,
Kayed and *cliketed* to kepe the with-outen.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 623.

**click-pulley** (klik'pūl'i), *n.* In *mach.*, a sheave having teeth in its rim engaged by a click or ratchet.

**click-wheel** (klik'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel having the cogs inclined on one face and radial on the other, so disposed that they present the inclined faces to a click, pawl, ratchet, or detent, in the direction in which the wheel moves, while the radial faces on the opposite side engage the detent and keep the wheel from moving backward. Also called *ratchet-wheel*.

**clicky** (klik'i), *a.* [< *click*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of clicks or cluck-like sounds. [Rare.]

All sorts of words in their strange *clicky* language.
*The Century*, XXV. 195.

**Clidastes** (kli-das'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **κλειδάζειν* (cf. *κλειδοῦν*), lock up, < Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key.] A remarkable genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Pythonomorpha*, from the Cretaceous deposits of North America, having each ramus of the lower jaw provided with a peculiar articulation behind the middle of its length and between the splenial and angular bones, whence the name. About a dozen species have been described, varying in length from 12 to 40 feet. Also *Cloidastes*.

**clide**[1], *n.* A variant of *clithe*. See *clithe*, and quotation under *clive*[3].

**clido-.** [Also written, less prop., *cleido-*, repr. Gr. *κλειδο-*, combining form of *κλείς*, = L. *clavis*, a key, the clavicle: see *clavis*, *clavicle*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'key' or (in anatomy) 'clavicle.'

**clidomancy** (klī'dō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a key, especially by means of a key fastened into a Bible or other book, the object being to ascertain who is to be one's lover or sweetheart. When the right name is mentioned or the initial letter uttered, the book and key are expected to move in the hands of the person who holds them. Formerly this method was used to detect those guilty of theft. Also *cleidomancy*.

**clidomastoid** (klī-dō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clidomastoideus*, < Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + NL. *mastoideus*: see *mastoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle and to the mastoid process of the temporal bone; connecting these parts, as a muscle.

**II.** *n.* A clidomastoid muscle; the clavicular portion of the sternoclidomastoid muscle.

Also *cleidomastoid* and *clavomastoid*.

**clidomastoideus** (klī'dō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clidomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *clidomastoid*.] The clavicular part of the sternoclidomastoideus muscle, sometimes distinct from the sternomastoideus. Also *cleidomastoideus* and *clavomastoideus*.

**Clidosterna** (klī-dō-stėr'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] A group or suborder of *Testudinata*, having a sutural union of the plastron with the carapace strengthened by ascending axillary and inguinal buttresses. It includes the recent *Emydidæ* or *Clemmydidæ*, *Testudinidæ*, and *Cinosternidæ*, and extinct *Pleurosternidæ*, *Baënidæ*, and *Adocidæ*. Also *Cleidosterna*.

**clidosternal**[1] (klī-dō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + *στέρνον*, sternum, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the clavicle and the sternum, or the collar-bone and breast-bone. Also *cleidosternal*. More frequently *sternoclavicular*.

**clidosternal**[2] (klī-dō-stėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clidosterna* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Clidosterna*.

**II.** *n.* A tortoise of the group *Clidosterna*.

Also *cleidosternal*.

**cliency** (klī'en-si), *n.* [< *client* + *-cy*. Cf. ML. *clientia*, protection.] The state or condition of being a client.

**client** (klī'ent), *n.* [< ME. *client* = D. *klient* = G. *client* = Dan. Sw. *klient*, < OF. *client*, F.

*client* = Sp. Pg. It. *cliente*, < L. *clien(t-)s*, older *cluen(t-)s*, a client, follower, lit. 'hearer,' prop. ppr. of *cluere* = Gr. *κλύειν* = Skt. √ *gru*, hear, whence also (pp.) Skt. *śruta*, heard, = Gr. *κλυτός* = L. *in-clitus*, heard of, famous, = AS. *hlūd*, E. *loud*: see *loud*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a person who was under the guardianship and protection of another of superior rank and influence, called his patron. The relation of client and patron between a plebeian and a patrician, although at first strictly voluntary, was hereditary, the former bearing the family name of the latter, and performing various services for him and his family both in peace and war, in return for advice and support in respect to private rights and interests. Foreigners in Rome, and even allied or subject states and cities, were often clients of Roman patricians selected by them as patrons. The number of a patrician's clients, as of a baron's vassals in the middle ages, was a gage of his greatness.

The institution by which every plebeian was allowed to choose any patrician for his patron . . . made the patricians emulate each other in acts of civility and humanity to their *clients*, and contributed to preserve the peace and harmony of Rome. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 543.

2. In a general sense, one who lives under the patronage of, or whose interests are represented by, another.

The prince being at Brussels, humbly besought his majesty to pity the misery of his poor subjects; who by his suit gat of the emperor, for his *clients*, words without hope. *Ascham*, Works, p. 21.

We are very curious to observe the behaviour of great men and their *clients*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

*Wood.* Your daughters are not yet
Dispos'd of?
*Golds.* No, but we have *clients* daily,
That visit their affections.
*Shirley*, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

3. In the middle ages, any follower of a noble or knight; an inferior soldier, mounted or on foot; a vassal.—4. One who puts a particular interest into the care and management of another; specifically, one who applies to a lawyer for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause or his legal interests in general to a lawyer's management.

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

**clientage** (klī'en-tāj), *n.* [< *client* + *-age*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the state or condition of being a client under the patronage of another.

That wretched and degrading *clientage* of the early empire; . . . gatherings of miserable idlers, sycophants, and spendthrifts, at the levees and public appearances of those whom, in their fawning servility, they addressed as lords and masters, but whom they abused behind their backs as close-fisted upstarts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 413.

Below this class is the populace, between which and the patrician order a relation something like Roman *clientage* existed. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

2. The condition of being the client of a lawyer or other representative of one's interests. —3. A body of clients, in any sense of the word.

The general interest of the profession and of the *clientage* and the aim of the judges are to bring each cause to as early an end as may be. *The Century*, XXX. 380.

Recommending such legislation as shall enable libraries to send books to their outside *clientage* as second-class matter at one cent per pound. *Science*, VIII. 71.

**cliental** (klī'en-tal), *a.* [< *client* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a client or clients.

I sat down in the *cliental* chair, placed over against Mr. Jaggers's chair. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xx.

2. Of the nature of clientage.

A dependent and *cliental* relation.
*Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 51.

[Rare in both uses.]

**clienting** (klī'en-ted), *a.* [< *client* + *-ed*².] Having clients. [Rare.]

The least *clienting* pettifoggers.
*R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 4.

**clientelage** (klī-en'te-lāj), *n.* [< *clientele* + *-age*. The suffix is unnecessary.] A body of clients, dependants, retainers, or supporters; clientele.

Because her *clientelage* was orthodox from 1634 down, and so deeply tinct with wisdom, she [Miss Grant] wielded a scepter more imperious than ever.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 333.

**clientelary** (klī-en'te-lā-ri), *a.* [< *clientele* + *-ary*¹.] Pertaining to clients or clientage: as, "*clientelary* right," *Prynne*, Power of Parliaments, App., p. 167.

**clientele, clientèle** (klī'en-tēl; F. pron. klē-on-tāl'), *n.* [F. *clientèle*, < L. *clientela*, clientship, clients collectively, < *clien(t-)s*, a client: see *client*.] 1†. The condition or relation of a client.

*Len.* Here's Varguntelus holds good quarter with him.
*Cat.* And under the pretext of *clientele*
And visitation, with the morning hail,
Will be admitted. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii, 3.

2. Clients collectively.

The machinery of corruption was well in order. The great nobles commanded the votes of their *clientèle*.
*Froude*, Cæsar, p. 184.

3. Interests of a client; patronage. [Rare.]

Our laws . . . against those whose *clientele* you undertake have been disputed both by Churchmen and Statesmen. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 218.

**clientship** (klī'ent-ship), *n.* [< *client* + *-ship*.] The condition of being a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. *Dryden.*

**cliff**¹ (klif), *n.* [Early mod. E. *clife* (pl. *cleeves*, *cloves*), < ME. *clif*, *clef* (dat. *clife*, *cleffe*, *clive*, *cleve*, pl. *clives*, *cleves*, *clevis*, etc.), < AS. *clif* (pl. *clifu*, *cleofu*) (= OS. *klif* = D. *klif* = LG. *klif*, a cliff, a rock, = Icel. *klif* = OHG. *klib*), a cliff, prob. orig. a place climbed or to be climbed, < **clīfan* (pp. **clifen*), in comp. *ōthclīfan*, adhere, = Icel. *klīfa*, climb: see *clive*¹ and *cleave*¹. The MD. *klippe*, *kleppe*, D. *klip* = LG. *klippe* (> G. *klippe*) = Dan. *klippe* = Sw. *klippa*, a cliff, crag, are appar. of other origin; cf. *clip*¹.] The steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep rock or headland; a precipice.

And romynge on the *clyves* by the sea.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1470.

Here es a knyghte in theis *klevys*, enclesaide with hilles.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2396.

England's shore, whose promontory *cleeves*
Shew Albion is another little world.
*Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

The rest was craggy *cliff*, that overhung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 547.

**cliff**² (klif), *n.* A variant of *clef*.

**cliff-brake** (klif'brāk), *n.* See *brake*⁵.

**cliff-dweller** (klif'dwel-ėr), *n.* A member of one of the aboriginal tribes in the southwestern United States who built their dwellings in natural recesses in cliffs.

**cliff-limestone** (klif'līm'stōn), *n.* A name once extensively used by geologists for certain rocks in the Mississippi valley, partly of Silurian and partly of Devonian age, forming cliffs or bluffs along that stream. The name has been dropped since the completion of more accurate surveys.

**cliff-swallow** (klif'swol'ō), *n.* A bird of the family *Hirundinidæ* and genus *Petrochelidon*: so called from affixing its bottle-nosed nests of mud to cliffs. There are several species; the best-known is *P. lunifrons*, abundantly but irregularly distributed in North America, and in populous districts usually building its nests under eaves, whence it is often called *eaves-swallow*. It is 5½ inches long and about 12 in extent of wings; the upper parts and a spot on the breast are dark, lustrous steel-blue; the under parts are rusty-gray; the rump is rufous; the chin, throat, and sides of the head are chestnut; and the forehead is marked with a white or light crescent. The tail is scarcely forked. Also called *mud-swallow*, *crescent-swallow*, and *republican swallow*.

**cliffy** (klif'i), *a.* [ME. not found; < AS. *clifig*, < *clif* + *-ig*: see *cliff*¹ and *-y*¹.] Having cliffs; broken; craggy. *John Dyer.*

**clift**¹† (klift), *n.* A variant of *cleft*¹.

**clift**¹† (klift), *v. t.* [< *clift*¹, *n.*] To split.

Through *clifted* stones. *Congreve*, Mourning Bride, i. 3.

**clift**² (klift), *n.* [A form of *cliff*¹, due appar. to confusion with *clift*¹ = *cleft*¹.] A cliff.

I view the coast old Ennius once admir'd;
Where *clifts* on either side their points display.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 17.

**cliftonite** (klif'ton-īt), *n.* [Named after R. B. *Clifton*, a professor of physics at Oxford.] A form of graphitic carbon occurring in cubic or cubo-octahedral crystals in the meteoric iron of Youngdegin in West Australia.

**clifty** (klif'ti), *a.* [< *clift*², = *cliff*¹, + *-y*¹.] Cliffy. [Rare.]

The rocks below widen . . . and their *clifty* sides are fringed with weed. *Pennant.*

The vagrant winds were abroad, rioting among the *clifty* heights where they held their tryst.
*C. E. Craddock* (Miss Murfree), Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 56.

**clīid** (klī'id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Clīidæ*.

**Clīidæ** (klī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clio*, 2 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Clionidæ*¹.

**cliket**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *clicket*.

**clima** (klī'mä), *n.* [L., appar. a particular use of *clima*, a region: see *climo*², *climate*.] An ancient Roman measure of land, a square of 60 Roman feet on the side.

**climacter**† (klī-mak'tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*, a step of a staircase or ladder, a dangerous period of life, < *κλίμαξ*, a ladder, climax: see *climax*.] A climacteric.

**climacter**† (klī-mak'tėr), *v. t.* [< *climacter*, *n.*] To bring to a climacteric, especially to the grand climacteric. *Drayton.* [Rare.]

**climacterian** (klī-mak-tē'ri-an), *n.* [< *climactery* + *-an*.] An author or a speaker who is given to or skilled in the use of the rhetorical figure called *climax*. [Rare.]

Observe the author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many occasions a great *climacterian*.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 23.

**climacteric** (klī-mak-ter'ik or klī-mak'te-rik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *climatérique*, etc., < L. *climactericus*, < Gr. *κλιμακτηρικός*, pertaining to a climacter, < *κλιμακτήρ*: see *climacter*.] I, *a.* Pertaining to a critical period, crisis, or climax.

At that *climacteric* time [the close of the civil war] the Pleiad of our elder poets was complete and shining—not a star was lost. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 95.

**Climacteric teething**, the production of teeth at a very late period of life, generally between the sixty-third and eighty-first years.—**Climacteric years**. See II.

II. *n.* A critical period in life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; especially, the so-called change of life or menopause. The climacteric years or critical periods have been supposed to be the years ending the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth period of seven years, to which some add the eighty-first year. The sixty-third year was called the *grand* or *great climacteric*. It has been believed that each of these periods is attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune.

Washington Allston died in the month of July, 1843, aged sixty-three, having reached the grand *climacteric*, that special mile-stone on the road of life.
*Sumner*, Orations, I. 163.

**climacterical** (klī-mak-ter'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *climacteric*.

Mahomet . . . made that [Mecca] the place of his residence, where he dyed in the great *climacterical* yeer of his age. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 42.

Being my birth-day, and I now entering my great *climacterical* of 63. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 30, 1652.

**Climacteris** (klī-mak'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*: see *climacter*.] A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidæ*, related to the wall-creepers, and by some placed in the same subfamily, *Tichodromina*, with them. There are several species, peculiar to the Australian and Papuan regions and the Philippine Islands. They have a short soft tail, short bill and toes, large claws, and brownish or spotted plumage. *C. scandens* is an example. *Temminck*, 1820.

**climactery**† (klī-mak'te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*, a round of a ladder, a climacteric, with direct reference to *climax*, q. v.] In *rhet.*, the construction and use of climax. [Rare.]

He wrought upon the approaches to Oates's plot with notable disposition and *climactery*, often calling before he came at it. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 238.

He is an artist at disposition and *climactery* for the setting off his positions. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 467.

**climat** (F. pron. klē'mä), *n.* [F.: see *climate*.] Among the vineyards of Burgundy, a small district of ground known as producing wine of a certain quality. A climat may belong to one or to several proprietors. The Clos-Vougeot is a large climat which has generally belonged to one proprietor; but others, as the climat of Chambertin and that of Musigny, have been divided into several holdings.

**climatal** (klī'mā-tal), *a.* [< *climate* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to climate. [Rare.]

The general rule is, that *climatal* and geological changes go on slowly. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 67.

**climatarchic**† (klī-mā-tär'kik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίμα*(*τ*-), a region (in mod. sense of *climate*), + *ἀρχειν*, rule. Cf. *κλιμάταρχος* (of same formation), a governor of a province.] Presiding over climates. *Craig.*

**climate** (klī'māt), *n.* [In def. 2 modern; < ME. *climat*, < OF. *climat*, mod. F. *climat* = Sp. Pg. *clima* = It. *clima*, also *climato*, *climato*, = D. *klimaat* = G. Dan. *klima* = Sw. *klimat*, < L. *clima* (> also E. *clime*², q. v.), < Gr. *κλίμα*(*τ*-), a region, zone, or belt of the earth, the supposed slope of the earth from the equator to the pole, prop. a slope, inclination, < *κλίνειν*, slope, = E. *lean*¹. Cf. *climax*, etc.] 1†. In *old geog.*: (*a*) A zone measured on the earth's surface by lines parallel to the equator. There were thirty of these zones between the equator and the pole.

The Climes or *Climates*, which are the spaces of two Parallels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

A *climate* is the space or difference upon the face of the earth included between two parallells, wherein the day is sensibly lengthened or shortened half an hower.
*J. Davis*, Seaman's Secrets (1594), ii.

(*b*) One of seven divisions of the earth corresponding to the seven planets.

The superficialtee of the erthe is departed into 7 parties, for the 7 planetes, and tho [these] parties ben clept *climates*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 136.

Hence—2. A region or country; any distinct portion of the earth's surface.

O, forfend it, God,
That, in a Christian *climate*, souls refin'd
Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed!
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

Our ships are laden with the harvest of every *climate*.
*Addison*, The Royal Exchange.

**3.** The characteristic condition of a country or region in respect to amount or variations of heat and cold, moisture and dryness, wind and calm, etc.; especially, the combined result of all the meteorological phenomena of any region, as affecting its vegetable and animal productions, the health, comfort, pursuits, and intellectual development of mankind, etc.

The *climate's* delicate; the air most sweet.
*Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

[As used by the Greeks, the word κλίμα denoted properly a slope or an incline, and was applied to mountain-slopes (κλίματα ὀρῶν), but especially to the apparent slope or inclination of the earth toward the pole. Hence the word came gradually to be used as nearly the equivalent of *zone* (but not of the divisions of the earth's surface now so named). A change of "climate" took place, in going north, on arriving at a place where the day was half an hour longer or shorter, according to the season, than at the point from which the start was made. The same was the meaning of the word *climate* as used by the early English navigators (see def. 1). Gradually the change of temperature consequent on moving north or south came to be considered of more importance than the length of the day. Hence the word *climate* came finally to have the meaning now attached to it.] — **Continental climate.** See *continental*.

**climate**† (klī'māt), *v. i.* [< *climate*, *n.*] To dwell; reside in a particular region. [Rare.]

The blessed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here! *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

**climatic** (klī-mat'ik), *a.* [< *climate* + *-ic.*] Relating to or connected with climate: as, "a *climatic* division," *Tennent.*

The important *climatic* factors are temperature, moisture, cloudiness, wind, atmospheric pressure, evaporation, and the chemical composition of the air. *Science*, III. 163.

**climatical** (klī-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *climatic*. [Rare.]

**climatically** (klī-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards or with reference to climate.

Its *climatically* insulated position gives it an evenness of temperature. *The Century*, XXVI. 803.

**climaticity** (klī-mā-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *climatic* + *-ity.*] The capability of being acclimatized; the conditions under which acclimatization can be successfully carried out.

**climation** (klī-mā'shon), *n.* [< *climate:* see *-ation.* Cf. *acclimation.*] The act of inuring to a climate; acclimation. [Rare.]

**climatize** (klī'mā-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climatized*, ppr. *climatizing*. [< *climate* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant; acclimatize.

**II.** *intrans.* To become acclimated or acclimatized.

Also spelled *climatise*.

**climatographical** (klī'mā-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *climatography* + *-ical.*] Belonging to climatography.

**climatography** (klī-mā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description of climates, or a study of their distribution and variations.

**climatological** (klī'mā-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *climatology* + *-ical.*] Relating to or connected with climatology.

**climatologically** (klī'mā-tō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards climate; with reference to climatology.

The larger part of the land-masses of the globe remained *climatologically* unaffected. *The American*, V. 123.

**climatologist** (klī-mā-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *climatology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in, or who makes a special study of, climatology.

The *climatologist*, in treating the causes of climate, necessarily makes use of the laws which the meteorologist in his broader study of atmospheric phenomena has deduced, and, in turn, furnishes the latter with facts which he must account for by the meteorological principles he has established. *Science*, III. 162.

**climatology** (klī-mā-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *climatologie*, etc., < Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of climate; the study of the climatic conditions of different parts of the earth's surface, or of particular regions: nearly equivalent to *meteorology*, which is more commonly used.

**climatometer** (klī-mā-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + μέτρον, measure: see *meter.*] An instrument used to detect fluctuations in the conditions of sensible temperature.

**climature**† (klī'mā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *climature*, < *climat* + *-ure:* see *climate* and *-ure.*] A climate.

Demonstrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

**climax** (klī'maks), *n.* [= F. *climax*, etc.; < LL. *climax*, a climax, < Gr. κλῖμαξ, a ladder, a staircase, a climax in rhetoric, < κλίνειν, slope: see *cline.* Cf. *climacter* and *climate.* The E. word *ladder* is from the same ult. root.] **1.** In *rhet.*, originally, such an arrangement of successive clauses that the last important word of one is repeated as the first important word of the next; accumulated epanastrophe; hence (since this arrangement is generally adopted for the sake of graduated increase in force or emphasis), a figure by which a series of clauses or phrases is so arranged that each in turn surpasses the preceding one in intensity of expression or importance of meaning. See *anticlimax.* An example of climax in both its earlier and its established meaning is found in the following passage: "We glory in *tribulations* also: knowing that *tribulation* worketh *patience;* and *patience, experience;* and *experience, hope;* and *hope* maketh not ashamed." Rom. v. 3, 4.

It may as well be called the clyming figure, for *Clymax* is as much to say as a ladder.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 173.

**2.** In *logic:* (*a*) A sorites, or chain of reasoning. (*b*) The sophism called *sorites* (which see). — **3.** The highest point of intensity, development, etc.; the culmination; acme: as, he was then at the *climax* of his fortunes.

We must look higher for the *climax* of earthly good.
*Jer. Taylor.*

"From the court,"
She answer'd, "then ye know the Prince?" and he:
"The *climax* of his age!" *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Sometimes the *climax* of a character is reached only in old age, when storms have wreaked their fury for a lifetime on a soul. *C. J. Bellamy*, Breton Mills, p. 43.

**To cap the climax.** See *cap*[1].

**climax** (klī'maks), *v. i.* [< *climax*, *n.*] To reach the highest point or climax; culminate. [Rare.]

The excitement in his blood . . . *climaxed* suddenly in her presence. *The Century*, XXV. 111.

**climb** (klīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climbed* or *clomb* (the latter obsolete except in poetry), ppr. *climbing.* [Early mod. E. also *clime, clyme;* < ME. *climben, climen, clemen* (pret. *clam, clamb, clomb*, pl. *clambon, clomben, clomben, climben, clomme*, pp. *clomben, clumben*), < AS. *climban* (pret. **clamb*, **clomm* (in comp. *oferclomm*), pl. **clumbon, clumben*, pp. **clumben*) = MD. D. *klimmen* = OHG. *chlimban*, MHG. *chlimben, klimben, klimmen*, G. *klimmen*, climb; cf. MG. *klimmen*, pinch, hold fast, MHG. *verklimmen*, in pp. *verklommen*, benumbed with cold (see *clumsy*); from the orig. verb, Teut. **kliman* (AS. **climman*), stick to, adhere, whence also the series *clam*[1], *clam*[2], *clem*[2], *clamp*[1], etc.: see these words. Cf. also obs. *clive*[1], climb, and *cling.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To mount or ascend; especially, ascend by means of both the hands and the feet.

Chyld, *clem* thou not ouer hows ne walle
For no frute, brydes, ne balle.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

He up arose, as halfe in great disdaine,
And *clombe* unto his steed.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 61.

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet. 1 Sam. xiv. 13.

Zacchæus . . . *climbed* up into a sycamore tree.
Luke xix. 4.

Hence — **2.** Figuratively, to rise slowly as if by climbing; ascend; rise.

Some [men] *climb* to Good, some from good Fortune fall.
*Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, vi. 2.

Till *clomb* above the eastern bar
The horned moon.
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

We may *climb* into the thin and cold realm of pure geometry and lifeless science, or sink into that of sensation.
*Emerson*, Experience.

**3.** Specifically, of plants, to ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers, or by twining the stem or leaf-stalk round a support, as ivy and honeysuckle.

Blend
Thee with us or us with thee
As *climbing* plant or propping tree.
*Browning*, Dramatic Lyrics, xv.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To go up on or surmount, especially by the use of both the hands and feet.

They shall *climb* the wall like men of war. Joel ii. 7.

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to *climb*
The steep where Fame's proud temple stands afar?
*Beattie*, The Minstrel, i. 1.

Hence — **2.** Figuratively, to ascend or mount as if by climbing.

With how sad steps, O Moon, thou *climb'st* the skies!
*Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella, st. 31.

**3**†. To attain as if by climbing; achieve slowly or with effort.

Bowing his head against the steepy mount
To *climb* his happiness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

**climb** (klīm), *n.* [< *climb*, *v.*] A climbing; an ascent by climbing.

You have not forgotten . . . our *climb* to the Cleft Station. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 155.

**climbable** (klī'ma-bl), *a.* [< *climb* + *-able.*] Capable of being climbed or ascended.

I . . . climbed everything *climbable*, and eat everything eatable. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, ii. 8.

**climber**[1] (klī'mėr), *n.* [< *climb* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which climbs, mounts, or rises; one who ascends by labor or effort. — **2.** In *bot.*, a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support; specifically, in England, the virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba.* Climbing plants are distinguished as *stem-climbers*, which, like the hop, wind upward around an upright support, and as *tendril-climbers*, which, like the grape-vine, cling to adjacent objects by slender coiling tendrils. Other plants climb also by means of retrorse bristles or spines, or by means of rootlets.

Twiners are distinguished from proper *climbers* by the absence of any special organs . . . for grasping supports; *climbers* being provided with some sort of tendrils or other help. *G. L. Goodale*, Physiological Botany, p. 405.

**3.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, the birds of the old order *Scansores*, as the parrots, cockatoos, woodpeckers, etc.: so called from their climbing habits. They have two toes before and two behind. — **4.** A locomotive with driving-wheels fitted to a cog-rail, for ascending steep grades. — **5.** *pl.* Same as *climbing-irons.*

**climber**[2]†, *v. i.* [A variation of *clamber*, in imitation of *climb.*] To climb; mount with effort; clamber.

Beware how you *climber* for breaking your neck.
*Tusser*, March's Husbandry, xxxvii. 22.

**climbing-boy** (klī'ming-boi), *n.* A young chimney-sweep who climbed chimneys from the inside. Chimney-sweeping by climbing-boys is now prohibited. [Eng.]

**climbing-fern** (klī'ming-fėrn'), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Lygodium*, of which there are several native to Japan, Australia, and tropical America. A single species, *L. palmatum*, is found in the United States, a delicate climbing plant, with palmately lobed fronds, and the fertile fronds several times forked, forming a terminal panicle.

Climbing-fern (*Lygodium palmatum*). (From "The Garden.")

**climbing-fish** (klī'ming-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidæ*, *Anabas scandens.* The gill-covers are the principal means by which the fish climbs. Also called *climbing-perch.* See *Anabas.*

**climbing-irons** (klī'ming-ī'ėrns), *n. pl.* Iron frames to which spikes are affixed, which are fastened to the feet or to the legs below the knee, and used in climbing trees, telegraph-poles, etc. Also called *climbers* and *creepers.*

Fitting new straps to his *climbing-irons*.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby.

**climbing-perch** (klī'ming-pėrch), *n.* Same as *climbing-fish.*

**climbing-staff tree.** The *Celastrus scandens.*

**clime**[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *climb.*

**clime**[2] (klīm), *n.* [< L. *clima*, a clime, region: see *climate.*] A tract or region of the earth.

Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms.
*Milton*, Sonnets, iii.

*Clime* of the unforgotten brave. *Byron*, The Giaour.

To England, over vale and mountain,
My fancy flew from *climes* more fair.
*N. P. Willis.*

**climp**[1] (klimp), *v. t.* [Sc., prob. for **clemp* as a secondary form of *clamp*[1], *v.*, though in form like the orig. verb (= MHG. *klimpfen*), to which *clamp*[1] is ult. referred: see *clamp*[1].] To hook; snatch; take hold of suddenly.

**climp**[2] (klimp), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. *clamp*[4], *clump*[2].] To limp; halt.

**clinandrium** (klī-nan'dri-um), *n.*; pl. *clinandria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. κλίνη, a bed (< κλίνειν, slope: see *cline*), + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a man.] In *bot.*, a cavity at the apex of the column in orchids, in which the anthers rest. Sometimes called *androclinium.*

**clinant** (kli'nant), *a.* [< L. **clinan(t-)s*, ppr. (cf. *clinatus*, pp.) of **clinare*, lean, incline: see *cline*.] In *math.*, relating to angles considered as differences or remainders.

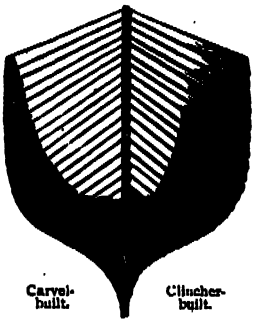
**clinanthium** (kli-nan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *clinanthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed (< *κλίνειν*, slope: see *cline*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, the receptacle of a composite plant. Also called *cœnanthium*.

**clinch**, *v.* and *n.* See *clench*.

**clinch-built** (klinch'bilt), *a.* Same as *clincher-built*.

**clincher**, *n.* See *clencher*.

**clincher-built, clinker-built** (klin'chėr-, kling'kėr-bilt), *a.* [The form *clinker-*, as also in *clinker-work*, after D., G., or Dan.; cf. Dan. *klinkbygget*, or *bygget paa klink*, clincher-built (*bygget*, pp. of *bygge*, build: see *big*[2]).] Made of pieces, as boards or plates of metal, which overlap one another: as, *clincher-built* boats. In woodwork the upper edge of each strake or plank is overlapped by the lower edge of the one above, and these are secured to one another by nails driven through the laps or bands. In metal-work plates of metal are lapped in the same manner and riveted. Also *clinch-built*.



(Paasch's "From Keel to Truck.")

**clincher-plating, clinker-plating** (klin'chėr-, kling'kėr-plā'ting), *n.* Plates of metal used in clincher-built structures.

**clincher-work, clinker-work** (klin'chėr-, kling'kėr-wėrk), *n.* [Cf. D. *klinkwerk* = G. *klinkerwerk* (= Sw. *klink*), clincher-work.] In *shipbuilding, boiler-making*, etc., work which is clincher-built: opposed to *carvel-work*. See *clincher-built*. Also called *lap-jointed work*.

**clinet**, *v. i.* [ME. *clinen, clynen*, < OF. *cliner* = Pr. *clinar* = Olt. *clinare* (usually in comp.: It. *inclinare* = OF. *enclinor*, > ME. *enclinen* (of which *clinen* is rather a clipped form), mod. E. *encline, incline*, q. v.), < L. **clinare*, lean, incline (in pp. *clinatus* and in comp. *inclinare*, etc.), = Gr. *κλίνειν*, lean, slope, bend, incline, recline, decline, = AS. *hlinian*, E. *lean*: see *lean*[1]. Hence ult. (from L.) *declino, enclino, incline, recline, clivous, acclivous, acclivity, declivity, proclivity*, etc., (from Gr.) *clinic, enclitic, proclitic*, etc.] To incline; bend or bow down.

With alle mekenes I *clyne* to this acorde,
Bowynge down my face.
*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 114.

*Clynyn* or doclynen, declino. *Clyne* or bowe down, declino, inclino. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 82.

**cling** (kling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clung*, ppr. *clinging*. [< (1) ME. *clingen* (pret. *clang*, pl. **clungen, clonge*, pp. *clungen, clongen*), adhere closely, also shrink, shrivel, < AS. *clingan* (pret. *clang*, pl. **clungon*, pp. *go-clungen*), shrink, shrivel, in comp. *be-clingan*, hold in, surround; (2) mixed with ME. *clengen* (pret. *clenged*), prop. factitive of preceding, = G. *klingen*, climb, = Dan. *klynge*, cluster, crowd (*klynge*, a cluster, *klynge op*, hang up, *klynge sig op*, clamber up), = Sw. *klänga*, climb (*klänge*, a tendril); associated in sense, and perhaps ult. in origin (ult. √ **kli* ?), with *climb, clamber, clam*[1], *clam*[2], etc., *clive*[1], *cleave*[1], etc.: see these words.] I. *intrans.* 1. To adhere closely; be attached; stick: as, a wet garment *clings* to the limbs.

Forly [wondrous] fayre-watz the folde [earth], for the forst [frost] *clenged*.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1694.

All night long a cloud *clings* to the hills.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To hold fast, especially by the hands or by coiling round or embracing, or, figuratively, by refusing to abandon or give up.

As two spent swimmers, that do *cling* together.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 2.

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 158.

Ida station'd there
Unshaken, *clinging* to her purpose, firm.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3. To rush with violence. [Prov. Eng.]

Sir Clegis *clynges* in, and clekes [clutches] another.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1865.

4†. To wither; shrivel.

In could clay now schal y *clinge*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Out of this erthe into the erthe,
There to *clinge* as a clot of clay.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to adhere closely; apply firmly and closely. [Rare.]

I *clung* my legs as close to his sides as I could. *Swift.*

2. To consume; waste to leanness; shrivel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

He . . . kept
The birds and beasts and famish'd men at bay,
Till hunger *clung* them. *Byron*, Darkness.

**cling** (kling), *n.* [< *cling*, *v.*] 1. Adherence; attachment; the act of holding fast; embrace. [Rare.]

Fast clasped by th' arched sodiack of her arms,
Those closer *clings* of love. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 254.

It is the anchored *cling* to solid principles of duty and action, which knows how to swing with the tide, but is never carried away by it — that we demand in public men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

2†. A bunch; a cluster; an aggregation of several things that cling together.

The *cling* of big-swoln grapes.
*P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, i.

**clingstone** (kling'stōn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having the pulp adhering firmly to the stone: said of a class of peaches. *Clingstone* peaches are distinguished from *freestone* peaches, the pulp of which separates readily and cleanly from the stone.

II. *n.* A peach of this class.

**clingy** (kling'i), *a.* [< *cling* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *sticky*.] Apt to cling; adhesive. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

**clinic** (klin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *clinique* = Sp. *clínico* = Pg. It. *clinico*, < LL. *clinicus*, a bedridden person, one baptized on a sick-bed, L. a physician, < Gr. *κλινικός*, pertaining to a bed (*ὁ κλινικός*, a physician, *ἡ κλινική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), the medical art), < *κλίνη*, a bed, couch, < *κλίνειν*, lean, recline: see *cline*.] I. *a.* Same as *clinical*.

II. *n.* 1. One confined to bed by sickness. [Rare.]

Bring to us a *clinick*, . . . and we will instantly restore him sound, and in health. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 131.

2. *Eccles.*, formerly, one who received baptism on a sick-bed.

Suppose the *clinic*, or death-bed penitent, to be . . . forward in these employments.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

3. In *med.*, an examination of a patient by an instructor in the presence of his students, accompanied by remarks on the nature and treatment of the case. Also written *clinique*.

**clinical** (klin'i-kal), *a.* [< *clinic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a sick-bed; pertaining to a clinic.— **Clinic** or **clinical baptism**. See *baptism*.— **Clinical convert**, one converted on his death-bed.— **Clinical lecture**, a discourse delivered by an instructor to students of medicine or surgery, at the bedside or in the presence of patients suffering from the diseases or injuries described, with a view to practical instruction and demonstration.— **Clinical surgery** or **medicine**, that form of surgical or medical instruction which is imparted to the student at the bedside or in the presence of the patient.

**clinically** (klin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

**clinician** (kli-nish'an), *n.* [< *clinic* + *-ian*; after *physician, mathematician*.] One who makes a practical study of disease in the persons of those afflicted by it.

**clinicist** (klin'i-sist), *n.* [< *clinic* + *-ist*.] One who studies diseases at the bedside, and is skilled in the recognition and treatment of them; a clinician.

**Clinidæ** (klin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Clinus*. They have a moderately long or oblong body with regular scales, a projecting head, the dorsal fin divided into a long spinous and a short soft portion, and the ventral fins jugular in position and having a spine and two or three rays. The species mainly inhabit tropical and subtropical seas, though several reach the coast of the United States.

**clinidium** (kli-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *clinidia* (-ä). [NL., < (?) Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline; cf. Gr. *κλινίδιον*, dim. of *κλίνη*, a bed: see *clinic*. Cf. *clinode*.] In *lichenology*, one of the short filaments which, inclosed in a clinosporangium, produce at their summits spore-like bodies called *clinospores*.

**clinique** (kli-nēk'), *n.* [F., < LL. *clinicus*: see *clinic*.] Same as *clinic*, 3.

**clink** (klingk), *v.* [< ME. *clinken* (not in AS.) = MD. D. *klinken*, clink, tinkle, = (with *ng* instead of *nk*) MD. LG. *klingen* = OHG. *chlingan*, MHG. G. *klingen* = Dan. *klinge*, freq. *klingre*, = Sw. *klinga* = Icel. *klingja*, ring, tinkle, etc.; cf. AS. *clynian* (once), ring, as a shield when struck, = OFries. *klinna*, ring, as a coin. An imitative word, which may be regarded (in E.) as a weakened form of *clank*: see *clank* and *clang*. In the sense of 'clench, clinch,' etc. (see II., 2), *clink* is but a var. of *clinch, clench*, with which *clink* in its orig. sense (def. 1) is closely related: see *clench, clinch*. Compare *click*[1], *clink*, with *clack, clank*. As to the imitation, cf. *chink*[2], *tink, tinkle, ring*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To ring or jingle; chink; give forth a sharp metallic sound, or a succession of such sounds, as small metallic or other sonorous bodies in collision.

Many a jewelled sword
*Clinked* at the side of knight or lord.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 106.

2. To cause a clinking sound by striking two objects, as glasses, together.

So fill up thy can, and *clink* with me.
*R. H. Stoddard*, In Alsatia.

3. To make a jingle; chime.

And yet I must except the Rhine,
Because it *clinks* with Caroline. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to produce a sharp, ringing sound: as, to *clink* glasses in drinking healths.

And I shall *clinken* yow so mery a belle,
That I shal waken al this compayne.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 24.

But, while they [the passengers] are at the tables, one may be seen going round among the cars with a lantern and a hammer, intent upon a graver business. He is *clinking* the wheels to try if they are sound.
*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, pp. 260, 261.

2. To clench; weld; clasp; seize quickly. [Scotch.]

**clink** (klingk), *n.* [= MD. *klincke*, a blow, also a latch, D. *klink*, a blow, also a latch, rivet, also a clock, = MLG. *klinke, klenke*, a latch, bolt, = MHG. G. *klinke*, a latch (*klinkbolzen*, a bolt, rivet), = Dan. *klinke*, a latch, rivet, clinker, = Sw. *klinka*, a latch, *klink*, clincher-work; all variously from the verb. In the senses of 'latch,' 'key,' cf. *clicket*, < *click*[1].] 1. A sharp, ringing sound made by the collision of sonorous (especially metallic) bodies.

The *clynke* & the clamour clateryt in the aire.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5858.

The *clink* and fall of swords. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

There is no rustle of silks, no waving of plumes, no *clink* of golden spurs. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.

2. A smart stroke. [Scotch.]

Ane got a *clink* on the head. *Old Ballad.*

3. Money; chink: as, "needfu' *clink*," *Burns*. [Scotch.] — 4†. A latch.

Tho, creeping close behind the Wicket *clink*,
Prevelie he peeped out through a chinck.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

5†. A key. *Coles*, 1717. — 6. *pl.* Long iron nails. [Prov. Eng.]

**clinkant**†, *a.* See *clinquant*.

**clinker** (kling'kėr), *n.* [< *clink* + *-er*[1]. In the sense of 'vitrified brick,' etc., also spelled *klinker*, being = G. *klinker*, < D. *klinker*, a vitrified brick, also a sounder, a vowel, MD. *klinckaerd* (> Sw. *klinkert*), a vitrified brick, also (= MLG. *klinkart, klinkert*) a certain gold coin; cf. Dan. *klinke*, a clinker: see *clink*, *n.*] 1. That which clinks. Specifically — 2. A metal-heeled shoe used in dancing jigs. — 3. The partly melted and agglutinated residuum of the combustion of coal which has a fusible ash. — 4. A partially vitrified brick or mass of bricks. — 5. A kind of hard Dutch or Flemish brick, used for paving yards and stables. — 6. Vitrified or burnt matter thrown up by a volcano. — 7. A scale of black oxid of iron, formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air. — 8. A deep impression of a horse's or cow's foot; a small puddle so formed. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**clinker** (kling'kėr), *v. i.* [< *clinker*, *n.*] To form clinker; become incrusted with clinker.

They [boiler-grates] will not *clinker* up.
*Fibre and Fabric*, V. 17.

**clinker-bar** (kling'kėr-bär), *n.* In steam-boilers, a bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars.

**clinker-built, clinker-plating**, etc. See *clincher-built*, etc.

**clinking** (kling'king), *n.* [< *clink* + *-ing*[1].] Crackling: a term used by file-makers.

**clink-shell** (klingk'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Anomia* or family *Anomiidæ*: so called because when strung or shuffled together they make a clinking sound.

**clinkstone** (klingk'stōn), *n.* [< *clink* + *stone*; from its sonorousness.] Same as *phonolite*.

**clinkumbell** (kling'kum-bel), *n.* [Sc., < *clink* + *-um*, an unmeaning syllable, + *bell*[1].] One who rings a bell; a bellman.

Now *Clinkumbell*, wi' rattlin' tow [rope]
Begins to jow and croon. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

**clinkum-clankum** (kling'kum-klang'kum), *n.* and *a.* [A varied redupl. of *clink.*] **I.** *n.* Repeated ringing strokes.

> Wi' *clinkum clankum* o'er their crowns,
> The lads began to fa' then.
> *Battle of Killiecrankie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 154).

**II.** *a.* Clinking; having a meaningless jingle or sound.

> He ance tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' rattling rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly *clinkum-clankum* things that he ca's verse. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

**clino-axis** (klī'nō-ak'sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline (see *cline*), + *axis.*] Same as *clinodiagonal.*

**clinochlore** (klī'nō-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *χλωρός*, yellowish-green.] Same as *ripidolite.*

**clinoclase** (klī'nō-klās), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *κλᾶσις*, a breaking, < *κλᾶν*, break.] A hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in dark-green monoclinic crystals, and also massive, with radiated fibrous structure.

**clinoclasite** (klī-nō-klā'sīt), *n.* [< *clinoclase* + *-ite*2.] Same as *clinoclase.*

**clinode** (klī'nōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνη*, bed (see *clinic*), + *εἶδος*, form; cf. *clinoid.* Cf. *torus.*] In *mycology*, an organ analogous to the hymenium, springing from the inner wall of a conceptacle, or from the surface of the receptacle, and terminating in simple or branched filaments, each bearing a single spore at its extremity. *Le Maout and Decaisne.*

**clinodiagonal** (klī'nō-dī-ag'ō-nal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *diagonal.*] **I.** *n.* In *crystal.*, that diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals which forms an oblique angle with the vertical axis. Also called *clino-axis.*

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the clinodiagonal.

**clinodomatic** (klī'nō-dō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *clinodome* + *-at-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a clinodome.

**clinodome** (klī'nō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *δῶμα*, house: see *dome.*] In *crystal.*, a name given to planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the inclined lateral axis, and meet the other two axes. See *dome.*

**clinographic** (klī-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *γράφειν*, write: see *graphic.*] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

**clinohumite** (klī-nō-hū'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *humite.*] A fluosilicate of magnesium occurring in small yellow monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius. It is a subspecies under the general head of humite. See *humite.*

**clinoid** (klī'noid), *a.* [= F. *clinoïde*, < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed (see *clinic*), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bed. — **Clinoid plate**, a portion of the basisphenoid bone bounding the pituitary fossa posteriorly. The posterior clinoid processes project from the upper corners of this plate. — **Clinoid processes**, in *anat.*, the four processes (an anterior and a posterior pair) surrounding the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone: so called from their resemblance to the posts of a bedstead.

**Clinoidæ** (klī-noi'dē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Clinidæ.*

**clinologic** (klī-nō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *clinology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to clinology; characterized by decline; belonging to the first period of senility. In the clinologic stage of the life of any animal there is a retrogression of the reproductive functions, and a sensible decrease in the prominence, decoration, strength, etc., of the parts of the adult.

**clinology** (klī-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίνειν*, decline (see *cline*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the decline or retrogression in form and function of an animal organism after maturity; especially, the doctrine of the correlation between the characteristics of the clinologic stages of one animal and the perfect adult stages of degraded forms of animals belonging to the same group.

**clinometer** (klī-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *clinomètre*, < Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument used to determine the dip of rock-strata. A simple form consists of a small pendulum moving on a graduated arc; it is inclosed in a square case with straight sides, one of which is to be placed parallel to the dip of the inclined strata; a compass-needle is ordinarily added.

2. A carpenters' tool for comparing slopes and levels.

Also *klinometer.*

**clinometer-level** (klī-nom'e-tėr-lev'el), *n.* A hand-level with an arc on which angles of elevation and divisions for slopes are shown.

**clinometric, clinometrical** (klī-nō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *clinometer* + *-ic, -ical.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a clinometer; ascertained or determined by a clinometer. — 2. Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes: as, *clinometric* crystals.

**clinometry** (klī-nom'e-tri), *n.* [< *clinometer* + *-y.*] In *geol.*, the method or art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

**clinopinacoid** (klī-nō-pin'a-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *pinacoid.*] In *crystal.*, either of the two planes of a monoclinic crystal which are parallel to the vertical and inclined lateral axes. See *pinacoid.* Also *klinopinacoid.*

**clinopinacoidal** (klī-nō-pin-a-koi'dal), *a.* [< *clinopinacoid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a clinopinacoid.

> The *clinopinacoidal* cleavage. *Nature*, XXX. 91.

**clinoprism** (klī'nō-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *πρίσμα*, a prism.] A prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the clinopinacoid.

**clinopyramid** (klī-nō-pir'a-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *πυραμίς*, a pyramid.] A pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the clinodomes.

**clinorhombic** (klī-nō-rom'bik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *ῥόμβος*, a rhomb, + *-ic.*] In *crystal.*, same as *monoclinic.* See *crystallography* and *monoclinic.* Also *klinorhombic.*

**clinosporangium** (klī'nō-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *clinosporangia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed (cf. *torus*), + *sporangium.*] In *lichenology*, a minute conceptacle resembling a spermogone, clothed within with short filaments called *clinidia*, occurring chiefly in the lower forms belonging to the tribes *Graphidacei* and *Verrucariacei.* Also called *pycnidium.* *Tuckerman.*

**clinospore** (klī'nō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνη*, a bed, + *σπόρος*, seed (spore).] A spore produced at the summit of a clinidium in a clinosporangium.

**clinostat** (klī'nō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν*, incline, + *στατός*, verbal n. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static.*] An apparatus for equalizing or regulating the exposure of growing plants to sunlight, consisting essentially of a revolving disk moved by clockwork.

**clinquant** (kling'kant; F. pron. klaṅ-koṅ'), *n.* and *a.* [F., ppr. adj. as noun, < D. *klinken* = E. *clink*, q. v. Cf. G. *rauschgold*, tinsel, < *rauschen*, rustle (see *rush*2), + *gold* = E. *gold.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Yellow copper; Dutch gold; a showy, cheap alloy. — 2†. Tinsel; false glitter.

**II.**† *a.* Decked with garish finery; glittering; flashy. Also *clinkant.*

> Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright,
> With *clinquant* Rales their Body's clothed light.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.
>
> A *clinquant* petticoat of some rich stuff,
> To catch the eye.
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

**clint**1† (klint), *v. t.* [Var. of *clink, clinch, clench.*] 1. To clench.

> The statute of præmunire was made, which *clinted* the nails which now was driven in. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 23.

2. To finish; complete.

**clint**2 (klint), *n.* [< ME. *klynt* (cf. *clent*, steep or rocky), < Icel. *klettr* (for **klentr*), a rock, cliff, = Sw. *klint*, the top of a mountain, = Dan. *klint*, a cliff.] 1†. A cliff; a rocky shore.

> So on rookes and *klyntes* thay runne and dryve,
> That all brekes in pecles and sodenly doith ryve.
> *MS. Lansdowne*, 208, fol. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A hard or flinty rock; any large hard stone; a large coarse stone used in the game of curling. [Scotch.] — 3. *pl.* Crevices among bare limestone rocks. [North. Eng.] — 4. *pl.* The shelving sides of a river. [Scotch.]

**clinting** (klin'ting), *n.* [Var. of *clinking*, verbal n. of *clink*, *v.*: see *clint*1 and *-ing*1.] A clinking sound. [Rare.]

> Mountains stretch'd around,
> Gloomy was their tinting,
> And the horse's hoofs
> Made a dismal *clinting.*
> *Thackeray*, Peg of Limavaddy.

**Clinton bridge case.** See *case*1.

**Clinton group, ore,** etc. See the nouns.

**Clintonia** (klin-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after De Witt *Clinton* (1769–1828), a prominent statesman of New York.] A liliaceous genus of plants, consisting of 6 species, divided equally among the Atlantic States, the Pacific coast of North America, and eastern Asia. They are stemless perennials of mountain woods, with rather large, lily-shaped, white or rose-colored flowers, solitary or umbellate on a short peduncle. The species of the Alleghanies and northward are *C. borealis* and *C. umbellata.*

**clintonite** (klin'tọn-īt), *n.* and *a.* [After De Witt *Clinton*: see *Clintonia.*] **I.** *n.* A micaceous mineral of a reddish-brown to copper-red color, occurring in brittle foliated masses at Amity in New York. Also called *seybertite.*

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Clinton group (which see, under *group*).

**clinty** (klin'ti), *a.* [Sc., < *clint*2 + *-y*1.] Rocky; stony.

**Clinus** (klī'nus), *n.* [NL., < (?) Gr. *κλίνειν*, bend, slope: see *cline.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Clinidæ.* It is a Cuvierian genus of blennioids.

**Clio** (klī'ō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κλειώ, < *κλείειν*, *κλέειν*, tell of, celebrate, > *κλέος*, fame, glory.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the muse who sings of glorious

Clio.—Statue in the Vatican, Rome.

actions; specifically, the Muse of History. She is usually represented with a scroll in her hand, and a scrinium, or case for manuscripts, by her side, and sometimes with the trumpet of fame in her hand.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name for pteropods, variously used: (*a*) A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, now generally called *Cleodora* (which see). *Brown*, 1756; *Linnæus*, 1767; *Pelseneer*, 1887. (*b*) A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, founded by O. F. Müller in 1776, now generally called *Clione*, and typical of the family *Cliidæ* (or *Clionidæ*).

**Cliona** (klī'ō-nä), *n.* [NL., < *Clio.* Cf. *Clio*, 2.] The typical genus of boring sponges, of the family *Clionidæ* and suborder *Monactinellinæ.* *Grant.*

**Clione** (klī'ō-nē), *n.* [NL. (Pallas, 1774), < *Clio*, myth. name.] A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, typical of the family *Clionidæ.* *C. borealis* swarms in northern seas, constituting a great part of the food of whales, and hence known as *whale's-food* or *brit.* There are other species, as *C. papilionacea*, which occasionally occurs on the eastern coast of the United States. Originally called *Clio.* See *Clio*, 2 (*b*).

*Clione borealis.*

**clionid**1 (klī'ō-nid), *n.* [< *Clionidæ*1.] A pteropod of the family *Clionidæ.*

**clionid**2 (klī'ō-nid), *n.* [< *Clionidæ*2.] A sponge of the family *Clionidæ.*

**Clionidæ**1 (klī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Clione* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Clione*, to which different limits have been assigned. By the earlier writers some incongruous forms were associated with it. By recent zoölogists it is restricted to species without gills, with a short proboscis, and no jaw, but with 2 or 3 pairs of conical buccal appendages. Few species are certainly known; the most common is *Clione borealis.* Also *Cliidæ.*

**Clionidæ**2 (klī-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cliona* + *-idæ.*] A remarkable group of the *Porifera* or *Spongida*, the boring sponges, having no fibrous skeleton, but provided with peculiar silicious spicula, by means of which they can burrow into the shells of the mollusks upon which they are parasitic. They existed in the Silurian epoch.

**clip**1 (klip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping.* [< ME. *clippen*, *clyppen*, *cluppen*, < AS. *clyppan*, embrace. Connection with *clip*2 is uncertain. Cf. *climp*1, *clamp*1.] 1. To embrace; infold; hug; clasp; grasp; grip. [Archaic.]

> Whan Arthur felte the Geaunte that so hym halde he . . . *clippid* his horse in bothe his armes a-boute the nekke.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 346.
>
> O! let me *clip* you
> In arms as sound as when I woo'd.
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6.

Let's *clippe* our hands; He thus observe my vowe.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

Like a fountain falling round me,
Which with silver waters thin
*Clips* a little water Naiad sitting smilingly within.
*Mrs. Browning*, Lost Bower.

2. To hold together by pressure, as with a spring, screw, or bandage.

**clip**[1] (klip), *n.* [< *clip*[1], *v.* Senses 3–6 may possibly belong to *clip*[2], *n.*] 1†. An embrace.

Not used to frozen *clips*.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella.

2. A grasp; clasp; grip, as of a machine.—3. A device for closing a vent in a machine.

The *clip* is opened and the steam allowed to escape for ten minutes, when the *clip* is closed and the tube pushed down again to the bottom of the apparatus [Foll's sterilizer]. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 766.

4. In *farriery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of a horseshoe, which partially embraces the wall of the hoof.—5. A metal clasp or confining piece used to connect the parts of a carriage-gear, or to hold the hook of a whippletree.—6. A clasp or spring-holder for letters, papers, etc.

*a*, Clip of a horseshoe. *b*, Clip of a whippletree.

The four candles are placed in a corresponding number of *clips* or candle-holders.
*G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 487.

**clip**[2] (klip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping*. [< ME. *clippen*, < Icel. *klippa* = Sw. *klippa* = Dan. *klippe*, clip, shear, cut. Connection with *clip*[1] is uncertain.] I. *trans.* 1. To cut off or sever with a sharp instrument, as shears or scissors; trim or make shorter by cutting: as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* a bird's wings.

*Clipping* papers or darning his stockings. *Swift*.

Her neat small room, adorn'd with maiden-taste,
A *clipp'd* French puppy, first of favourites, graced.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 111.

Arbours *clipt* and cut. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. To diminish by cutting or paring: as, to *clip* coin; "*clipped* silver," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

England's fate,
Like a *clipp'd* guinea, trembles in the scale.
*Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

3. To shorten; curtail; cut short; impair by lessening.

For, if my husband take you, and take you thus
A counterfeit, one that would *clip* his credit,
Out of his honour he must kill you presently.
*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

To *clip* the divine prerogative. *South*, Sermons, V. v.

Hence—4. To pronounce (words) in a shortened form, or with abbreviation.

They *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.
*Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English.
*Addison*, Spectator.

Voltaire says very wittily of the English that they "gain two hours a day by *clipping* words." He refers to the habit of saying can't for can not, don't for do not, and other like abbreviations.
*J. S. Hart*, Composition and Rhetoric, Hyperbole.

**To clip the wings**, literally, to cut a bird's wings short so as to deprive it of the power of flight; figuratively, to put a check on one's ambition; render one less able to execute his schemes or realize his aspirations.

But love had *clipped* his *wings* and cut him short.
*Dryden*, Fables.

Philosophy will *clip* an Angel's *wings*,
Conquer all mysteries by rule and line.
*Keats*, Lamia, ii.

II. *intrans.* To cut hair.

Wel koude he leten blood, and *clippe* and shave.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 140.

**clip**[2] (klip), *n.* [< *clip*[2], *v.*] 1. The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a season's shearing.

In 1881, the *clip* of wool in Oregon was above 8,000,000 pounds, and it is said to be ranking with the best fleeces that reach the Eastern factories.
*W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 345.

2. A blow or stroke with the hand. [Colloq.]

It's jest a kick here, and a cuff there, and a twitch by the ear in t'other place; one a shovin' on 'em this way, and another hittin' on 'em a *clip*.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 84.

3. *pl.* Shears, especially sheep-shears.

**clip**[3] (klip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping*. [Usually associated with *clip*[2], cut (cf. *cut*, *v. i.*, in a similar sense), but prob. in part of other origin; cf. LG. (> G. dial.) *kleppen*, run fast, as a horse, a secondary form of *klappen* = E. *clap*[1]: see *clap*[1], which also connotes quick motion. See *clipper*[2].] To move swiftly, as a falcon, a horse, or a yacht: often with an indefinite *it*.

Had my dull soul but wings as well as they,
How would I spring from earth, and *clip* away
As wise Astræa did, and scorn this ball of clay!
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 13.

*Clipe it* down the wind. *Dryden*.

**clip**[4] (klip), *v.* A dialectal form of *clepe*.

**clip-candlestick** (klip'kan'dl-stik), *n.* An old form of candlestick, fitted with a pair of forceps or nippers instead of, or in addition to, a socket. The object of the forceps was to hold a rushlight, which was too slender and irregular in shape to stand steadily in a socket.

**clip-chair** (klip'chār), *n.* A kind of chair used on some English railways to secure a rail to a metallic sleeper.

**clipeus** (klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *clipei* (-I). See *clypeus*.

**clip-hook** (klip'hůk), *n.* Same as *sister-hook*.

**clipper**[1] (klip'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clipper*, *clippere* (= Icel. *klippari* = Sw. *klippare* = Dan. *klipper*); < *clip*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which clips; especially, one who reduces the size, value, or importance of anything by clipping it.

And if they be such *clippers* of regal power and shavers of the Laws, how they stand affected to the law giving Parliament, yourselves, worthy Peers and Commons, can best testifie. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

The value is pared off from it into the *clipper's* pocket. *Locke*, Further Considerations concerning Value of Money.

2. A cutting-tool of the nature of shears; specifically, a tool with rotating or reciprocating knives used for cutting hair, and especially for clipping horses. See *clipping-shears*.

**clipper**[2] (klip'ėr), *n.* [Usually associated with *clipper*[1] (cf. *cutter*, a vessel, in a similar sense), but cf. D. and LG. *klepper* (> G. and Dan. *klepper*), a fast horse, a nag, < *kleppen*, run fast; see *clip*[3]. The Dan. *klipper*, a vessel, is prob. from E.] 1. A sailing vessel built with very sharp lines, more or less raking masts, and great spread of canvas, with a view to speed: a development of a model for the mercantile marine first built at Baltimore, U. S., and called the *Baltimore clipper*. The clippers, becoming famous for quick runs, and occasionally making better time than the steamers, were especially employed in the South American fruit-trade, in the China trade for cargoes of tea and opium, and in the early California traffic by the Cape Horn route (1849–50). Also called *clipper-ship*.

The knife-edged *clipper* with her ruffled spars.
*O. W. Holmes*, The Island Ruin.

2. A person or an animal that runs swiftly, or looks as if capable of running swiftly; a very smart person; something first-rate. [Colloq.]

I never saw your equal, and I've met some *clippers* in my time. *Thackeray*.

3. An Australian bird of the genus *Ephthianura*: as, the wag-tail *clipper*, *E. albifrons*.—4. The larva of species of *Sialis*, a genus of neuropterous insects, used for bait by anglers. Also called, in the United States, *crawler*, *dobson*, and *hellgrammite*.

**clipper-built** (klip'ėr-bilt), *a.* *Naut.*, built after the type of a clipper.

**clipper-ship** (klip'ėr-ship), *n.* Same as *clipper*[2], 1.

**clippfish** (klip'fish), *n.* [= D. *klipvisch* = G. *klippfisch*, < Norw. Dan. *klipfisk* (= Sw. *klippfisk*), < *klippe*, rock (see *cliff*[1]), + *fisk* = E. *fish*.] Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and dried; stock-fish. *Consular Report*.

**clipping**[1] (klip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *clipping*, *clupping*; verbal n. of *clip*[1], *v.*] The act of embracing.

What *clipping* was there!
With kind embraces, and jobbing of faces.
*Robin Hood and Maid Marian* (Child's Ballads, V. 374).

**clipping**[1] (klip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *clip*[1], *v.*] 1. Embracing; encircling.

Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.
*Sir P. Sidney*.

2. In *her.*, clasping, as two hands. See *conjoined*.

**clipping**[2] (klip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *clippinge*; verbal n. of *clip*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of cutting or shearing off.

This design of new coinage is just of the nature of *clipping*. *Locke*.

2. A sheep-shearing. [Scotland and North. Eng.]—3. That which is clipped off or out; a piece separated by clipping: as, tailors' *clippings*; a newspaper *clipping*.

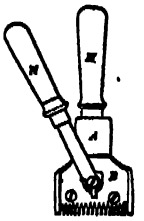
The *clippings* of our beards, and the parings of our nails. *Locke*.

**clipping**[3] (klip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *clip*[3], *v.*] 1. Swift: as, a *clipping* pace. [Colloq.]—2. Smart; showy; first-rate. [Colloq.]

What *clipping* girls there were in that barouche!
*Cornhill Mag.*

**clipping-machine** (klip'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A power-machine used in clipping horses and sheep.

**clipping-shears** (klip'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears for clipping hair, especially that of horses.



Clipping-shears. *A*, serrated plate; *B*, serrated knife; *H*, *H*, handles.

**clipping-time** (klip'ing-tīm), *n.* [ME. *clippingtime*.] 1. The time of sheep-shearing. Hence—2. The nick of time.—**To come in clipping-time**, to come as opportunely as one who visits a sheep-farmer at sheep-shearing time, when mirth and good cheer abound and when his help is welcome. *Scott*.

**clip-plate** (klip'plāt), *n.* A plate resting upon a carriage-spring, and attached to the axle by a clip; the axle-band of a carriage-wheel.

**clip-pulley** (klip'půl'i), *n.* A wheel or pulley having on its face a series of grips or clips that grasp and hold the band or wire rope that passes over the pulley. The clips open automatically, and release the rope when it leaves the wheel.

**clipsi**†, **clipsey**†, **clipsie**†, *n.* [ME., also *clippes*, *clippis*, *clippus*, by aphæresis for *eclips*, *eclipse*: see *eclipse*.] An eclipse.

That is cause of this *clipse* that closeth now the sonne.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 135.

ge wote oure clerkis the *clipsis* thei call
Such sodayne sight,
Both sonne and mone that sesonne schall
Lak of ther light. *York Plays*, p. 401.

**clip-swage** (klip'swāj), *n.* A swage for completing or finishing horseshoe-clips. It is held in the hardy-hole of the anvil.

**clipsyt**, *a.* [ME. *clipsi*; < *clips*, eclipse, + *-y*[1].] Eclipsed; darkened.

Now [love] is faire and now obscure,
Now bright, now *clipsi* of manere.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5382.

**clipt** (klipt). An occasional spelling, formerly the common spelling, of *clipped*, preterit and past participle of *clip*.

**clip-yoke** (klip'yōk), *n.* In *mach.*, a small plate through which pass the ends of a stirrup-shaped clip, and which serves as a washer-plate for the nuts of the clip.

**clique** (klēk), *n.* [= G. *clique*, *clike*, *klicke* = Dan. *klike*, < F. *clique*, a party, set, coterie; of uncertain origin.] A party; a set; a coterie; specifically, a body or group of persons associated informally for some exclusive or intriguing purpose.

Mind, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

**cliquish** (klē'kish), *a.* [< *clique* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to a clique, set, or party; disposed to form cliques; actuated by a petty party spirit. Also *cliqueish*.

**cliquishness** (klē'kish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cliquish; inclination or tendency to form cliques. Also *cliqueishness*.

The *cliquishness* which breaks up both services [Army and Navy] into mutually antagonistic groups.
*The American*, VII. 305.

**cliquism** (klē'kizm), *n.* [< *clique* + *-ism*.] A cliquish spirit or tendency; cliquishness. Also *cliqueism*.

Their system is a sort of worldly-spiritual *cliquism*.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xvii.

The smallness of the groups [of Liberals], their number, and the frequency of election would hinder the fostering of those unpleasant elements of *cliquism* and jealousy which have wrought so much distrust.
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 399.

**cliseometer** (klis-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *clisiomètre*, < Gr. κλίσις, inclination (< κλίνειν, incline), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the female pelvis makes with that of the body.

**clish-clash** (klish'klash), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clash*.] Silly talk; palaver; gossip; scandal. [Scotch.]

**clish-clash** (klish'klash), *adv.* With a clashing noise.

The weapons went *clish-clash*. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 481.

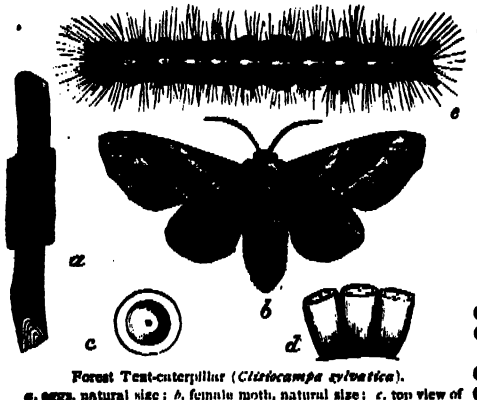
**clishmaclash** (klish'mą-klash), *n.* [A variation of *clish-clash*; cf. *clishmaclaver*.] Clish-clash; clishmaclaver. [Scotch.]

**clishmaclaver** (klish'mą-klā'vėr), *n.* [< *clish-* (see *clish-clash*) + *-ma-*, a meaningless syllable, + *claver*.] Idle discourse; silly talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

So, ye may doucely fill a throne,
For a' their *clish-ma-claver*. *Burns*, A Dream.

**Cliniocampa** (klin'i-ō-kam'pą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλινίον, a shed, + κάμπη, a caterpillar.] A genus

of moths of the family *Bombycidæ*, characterised by their rusty-brown color and by two oblique lines across the fore wings. The eggs are laid in a circular mass around the twigs of the infested food-plant, and the larvæ are gregarious. The larva of *C.*




Forest Tent-caterpillar (*Cliziocampa sylvatica*).

*a*, eggs, natural size; *b*, female moth, natural size; *c*, top view of single egg, and *d*, side view of eggs, enlarged; *e*, caterpillar, natural size.

*americana*, or the American tent-caterpillar, lives in a conspicuous web and is a pest in orchards; that of *C. sylvatica*, known as the forest tent-caterpillar, makes a smaller web and is destructive to oak forests. *Curtis*, 1828.

**Clistenterata** (klis-ten-tẹ-rā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *ἔντερα*, entrails.] An order of *Brachiopoda*, equivalent to *Arthropomata* (which see). Also *Cleistenterata*.

**clistenterate** (klis-ten'tẹ-rāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clistenterata*; arthropomatous. Also *cleistenterate*.

**clisto-**. [Also *cleisto-*, < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed, verbal adj. of *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] A prefix of Greek origin used in modern scientific words, meaning 'closed,' 'closable.'

**clistocarp** (klis'tō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carp*[1].] In *bot.*, an ascogonium in which the asci and spores are formed within a completely closed perithecium, from which the spores escape only by its final rupture, as in *Erysipheæ*. Also *cleistocarp*.

**Clistocarpidæ** (klis-tō-kär'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *clistocarp* + *-idæ*.] A family of lucernarian hydrozoans, represented by such genera as *Craterolophus* and *Manania*, containing those *Lucernaridæ* which are not named *Eleutherocarpidæ*.

**clistocarpous** (klis-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [< *clistocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a closed capsule: applied to mosses in which the capsule is without an operculum, dehiscing irregularly. Also *cleistocarpous*.

**clistogamic** (klis-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *clistogamy* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by clistogamy. Also *cleistogamic, clistogenous*.

**clistogamous** (klis-tog'ạ-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειστός*, that may be closed (see *clisto-*), + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as *clistogamic*.

**clistogamy** (klis-tog'ạ-mi), *n.* [As *clistogamous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, a peculiar dimorphism in the flowers of a plant, when in addition to the ordinary fully developed flowers there are others in which development is arrested in the bud, but which are still fertile and produce an abundance of seed. These latter flowers are inconspicuous, without petals, nectaries, or fragrance, with small anthers containing few pollen-grains, and the pistil much reduced. They are necessarily self-fertilized, but are always fertile, while the more perfect flowers of the same plant are often nearly or quite sterile. Clistogamy is known to occur in about sixty genera belonging to many very different orders, chiefly dicotyledonous. The violet is a familiar instance. Also *cleistogamy, clistogeny*.

**clistogene, clistogenous** (klis'tō-jēn, klis-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειστός* (see *clisto-*) + *-γενης*: see *-gen, -genous*.] Same as *clistogamic*.

**clistogeny** (klis-toj'e-ni), *n.* [< *clistogene* + *-y*[3].] Same as *clistogamy*.

**Clistosaccus** (klis-tō-sak'us), *n.* [NL. (Lilljeborg, 1859), < Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *σάκκος*, sack.] A genus of rhizocephalous or suctorial cirripeds, of the family *Sacculinidæ*. Also *Cleistosaccus*.

**clit** (klit), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clot*[1].] 1. Stiff; heavy; clayey: said of the soil.—2. Heavy; hazy: said of the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]

**clit-bur**† (klit'bėr), *n.* [< *clite*[1] + *bur*; a var. of *clot-bur*, q. v.] Same as *clot-bur*.

**clitch**[1]† (klich), *v. t.* [A var. of *cletch, clutch*[1], q. v.] To clutch; catch.

He hath an earthen pot wherewith to *clitch* up water. *Holland*, tr. of the Cyropædia, p. 4.

**clitch**[2] (klich), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *klissen*, stick, adhere, D. *klissen*, be entangled, < MD. *klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur: see *clite*[1].] To stick; adhere; become thick or glutinous. [Prov. Eng.]

**clite**[1] (klit), *n.* [In comp. *clit-*, in *clit-bur*; also formerly *clithe* (and dial. *clider*, formerly *clitheren*); < ME. **clite* (var. *clide*, and *clete*, mod. E. *cleat*[1], q. v.), < AS. *clite* (**clithe* not found), *f.*, colt's-foot, = MD. *klesse, klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur, = OHG. *chletā, chletā*, *f.*, *chletto*, m., MHG. *klette, klete*, G. *klette*, *f.*, burdock; in series with AS. *clāte*, E. *clote*[1], burdock, and prob. akin to the equiv. AS. *clife*, E. *clive*[3], burdock (see *clive*[3]), appar. (like the then ult. related mod. E. *cleavers, clivers*) connected with AS. *cleofian, clifian*, E. *cleave*[1], adhere.] 1†. Goose-grass. See *cleavers*, 1.—2. The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. [Prov. Eng.]

**clite**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[2].

**clite**[3] (klit), *n.* [E. dial., also *clayte*. Cf. *clit*.] Clay; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

**clitella**, *n.* Plural of *clitellum*.

**clitellar** (kli-tel'ạr), *a.* [< NL. *clitellaris*, < *clitellum*, q. v. See *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the clitellum or clitellus of a worm: as, *clitellar* segments.

**clitelli**, *n.* Plural of *clitellus*.

**Clitellio** (kli-tel'i-ō), *n.* [NL. Cf. *clitellum*.] A genus of tubicolous limicoline annelids, of the family *Tubificidæ*. A species of this genus is commonly found along the New England coast at high-water mark.

**clitellum** (kli-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *clitella* (-ạ). [NL., also *clitellus*, < L. *clitella*, a pack-saddle.] In *zoöl.*, the saddle of an annelid, as the earthworm; a peculiar glandular ring around the body, resulting from the swelling and other modification of certain segments. It is a sexual organ, producing a tough, viscid secretion by which two worms are bound together in a kind of copulation. Also called *cingulum*.

A part of the body into which more or fewer of the segments . . . enter is swollen, of a different color from the rest, provided with abundant cutaneous glands, and receives the name of cingulum or *clitellum*.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 195.

**clitellus** (kli-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *clitelli* (-ī). Same as *clitellum*.

A glandular layer is developed on one portion of the body of the Lumbricidæ, as a *clitellus*.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 141.

**clithe**†, *n.* [See *clite*[1].] Burdock. *Gerard*.

**clitheren**†, *n.* [See *clithe, clite*[1].] Goose-grass. *Gerard*.

**clithral** (klith'rạl), *a.* [< Gr. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar, pl. a gate, door, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *clathrate*.] In *Gr. arch.*, having a roof that forms a complete covering: said of certain temples by those who hold the opinion that some of these monuments, styled by them hypæthral temples, were roofed only in part. Also *cleithral*.

**clithridiate** (klith-rid'i-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *κλειθρίδιον*, dim. of *κλεῖθρα*, a keyhole (cf. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar for closing a door), < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] Shaped like a keyhole: applied to the form of the orifice of the zoœcia of certain polyzoans. *Busk*.

**Clitoria** (kli-tō'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, found throughout the tropics of both hemispheres. The species, which are numerous, are climbing, rarely erect, herbs, with large blue, white, or red flowers. Several are in cultivation. *C. Mariana*, the butterfly-pea, is a native of the United States and Mexico.

**clitoridean** (klī-tō-rid'ē-ạn), *a.* [< *clitoris* (*-rid-*) + *-an*.] Pertaining to the clitoris.

**clitoridectomy** (klī'tō-ri-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κλειτορίς* (*-ριδ-*), clitoris, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, excise, < *ἐξ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the clitoris.

**clitoris** (klī'tō-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλειτορίς*, < *κλείειν*, close, shut: see *close*[1].] An erectile organ of the female of most mammals, including the human species, and of sundry birds, as the ostrich, differing from the penis of the male chiefly in its smaller size and usually imperforate state, being as a rule not perforated or grooved by a urethra, though it is so in some animals, as lemurs. It is usually small and concealed in the normal state of the parts, as in the human female; sometimes large, pendent externally, and difficult to distinguish from a penis, as in spider-monkeys (*Ateles*).

**clitorism** (klī'tō-rizm), *n.* [< NL. *clitorismus*, < *clitoris*, q. v.] The presence of a very large clitoris; hypertrophy of the clitoris.

**clitoritis** (klī-tō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *clitoris* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the clitoris.

**clitter-clatter** (klit'ėr-klat'ėr), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clatter*; cf. *clish-clash, tittle-tattle*, etc.] Palaver; idle talk; a chattering noise.

Such were his writings; but his chatter
Was one continued *clitter-clatter*. *Swift*.

We talked long in the style of philosophic *clitter-clatter*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 124.

**clive**[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *cliven*, < AS. **clīfan*, only in comp. *ōthclīfan*, adhere (= OS. *bi-klībban* = OFries. *bi-klīva*), = OHG. *chlīpan, klīban*, MHG. *klīben*, also in comp. *bi-chlīban*, cleave, adhere, stick (cf. causative OHG. **chleiben, kleiben*, MHG. G. *kleiben*, cause to adhere), = Icel. *klīfa* (pret. *klauf*) = Sw. *klifva* = Dan. *klive*, now *klyve*, climb (whence the ME. sense). Hence the secondary form, AS. *clifian, cleofian*, ME. *clivien, cleovien, clevien, cliven, cleven*, E. *cleave:* see *cleave*[1]. Cf. *cliff* and *climb*.] To climb; ascend.

Ambicion, thet is kuead [wicked] wilninge hege [high] to *cliue*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 22.

Wyth-oute thise uour [four] uirtues non ne may *cliue* into the halle [hill] of perfeccion. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 127.

**clive**[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cleave*[1].

**clive**[3]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *clife*, in earlier form *clibe*, burdock (*seó smæle clife*, the small burdock, cleavers; *foxes clife*, burdock; in comp. *gār-clife* (*gār*, spear), agrimony) (= MD. *kleve, klīve* = MLG. *klive* = OHG. **chliba*, burdock), appar. < *clifian* or **clīfan*, adhere, stick: see *cleave*[1] and *clive*[1], and cf. *clivers, cleavers*.] Burdock or agrimony.

**clive**[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cliff*[1].

**cliver**[1]†, *n.* [ME. *cliver*, < AS. *clifer*, pl. *clifras*, a claw; prob. < *clifian*, adhere, cleave: see *cleave*[1].] A claw.

Ich habbe bile stif and stronge
And gode *clivers* scharp and longe.
*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 209.

**cliver**[2], *n.* See *cleavers*, 1.

**cliver**[3] (kliv'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *cleaver*[2].

**clivers**, *n.* See *cleavers*.

**clives** (klīvz), *n.* [Prob. connected with *cleave*[1], obs. *clive*, stick, fasten. Cf. *cliver*[1].] A hook with a spring-catch to prevent it from unfastening. *E. H. Knight*.

**clivi**, *n.* Plural of *clivus*.

**Clivicola** (kli-vik'ō-lạ), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1817), < L. *clivus*, a slope, declivity, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of swallows, the bank-swallows: synonymous with *Cotile* and of prior date. *Clivicola riparia* is the type.

**clivity** (kliv'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *clivus*, a slope; cf. *declivity*.] A declivity; a gradient. [Rare.]

**clivous**† (kli'vous), *a.* [< L. *clivosus*, steep, hilly, < *clivus*, a slope, a declivity, a hillside, hill: see *clivus*.] Sloping; steep.

**clivus** (klī'vus), *n.*; pl. *clivi* (-vī). [L., a slope, < **clinare* (√ **cli*), slope, incline, lean: see *cline*.] A slope.—**Clivus Blumenbachii, clivus ossis sphenoidis**, or simply **clivus**, in *anat.*, the sloping surface rising from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum to the crest of the dorsum ephippii, formed of the upper surfaces of the basilar process of the occipital bone and of the back part of the body of the sphenoid.

**cloaca** (klō-ā'kạ), *n.*; pl. *cloacas* (-kạs), *cloacæ* (-sē). [= F. *cloaque* = Sp. Pg. It. *clovaca* = G. *kloake* = Dan. *kloak*, < L. *cloaca*, a common sewer, prob. < OL. *cluere*, cleanse.] 1. An underground conduit for drainage; a common sewer: as, the *cloaca* maxima at Rome.—2. A sink; a privy.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In vertebrates, the enlarged termination of the rectum or lower bowel, forming a cavity originally in common with that of the allantois (in those animals which have an allantois) and permanently in common with the termination of the urogenital organs; the common chamber into which the intestine, ureters, sperm-ducts, and oviducts open, in sundry fishes, in reptiles and birds, and in the ornithodelphous mammals. This cavity is the common sewer of the body, receiving the refuse of digestion, the product of conception, the spermatic secretion, and the renal excretion, all to be discharged through the anal orifice. It is more or less incompletely divided into the *cloaca proper*, or the enlarged end of the rectum, and the *urogenital sinus*, a compartment in which terminate the ureters, sperm-ducts, and oviducts, and which contains the penis or clitoris when those organs are developed. There is no cloaca in adult mammals, with the exception of the monotremes, the separation of the urogenital sinus from the digestive tube being complete in all the others. (*b*) In invertebrates, the homologous or analogous and corresponding structure effecting sewerage of the body: as (1) in sponges, the common cavity in which the interstitial canal-systems open; (2) in holothurians, the respiratory tree (which see, under *respiratory*). (*c*) In *entom.*: (1) A cavity found in many insects at the end of the abdomen, between the last dorsal and ventral segments, and receiving the extremity of the rectum. Also called the *recto-*

*genital chamber*. (2) The cæcum, or dilatation of the posterior end of the intestine. (*d*) In ascidians, the common central cavity into which open the atrial chambers of all the ascidiozooids of an ascidiarium.—4. [NL.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) In cases of necrosis, the opening in the sound bone which leads to the inclosed dead bone. (*b*) The union of rectum, bladder, and organs of generation in a common outlet: a malformation resulting from arrest of development.

**cloacal** (klō-ā'kal), *a.* [< L. *cloacalis*, < *cloaca*: see *cloaca*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a cloaca, in any sense.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a cloaca: applied specifically to the monotremes.

The *cloacal* animals, the marsupials, the placentals, stand . . . in an order of succession.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 187.

**cloak** (klōk), *n.* [Until recently also spelled *cloke*, < ME. *cloke*, < OF. *cloke*, *cloque*, *cloche*, a cloak (cf. Dan. *klokke*, an under-petticoat), < ML. *cloca*, a cloak (so called from its shape), lit. a bell: see *clock*[2].] 1. Properly, a loose outer garment without sleeves, worn by either sex as a protection from the weather: now frequently used, though erroneously, for a sleeved outer wrap worn by women. In the sixteenth century the cloak was an article of every-day wear, and was made with large loose armholes, through which the sleeves of the undergarment were passed, as is seen in portraits of Henry VIII. and the nobles of his court. Later it was shortened, and became in common use little more than a cape, though large and long cloaks were still used in traveling. In the latter part of the seventeenth century cloaks were abandoned, except for protection from cold and wet, on account of the changing fashion of the outer coat. Under the name of *Spanish cloak*, this garment was worn from about 1800 to 1840 in Great Britain and America, the shape being a half-circle; it had a broad collar, often of fur or of velvet, which was continued down the edges of the cloak on both sides in breadths of a foot or more. When in use, one of these edges was drawn across the breast and flung over the opposite shoulder with the breadth of fur or velvet turned outward, so as to form a decorative draping, falling from the shoulder behind. The same garment is still worn as the most common winter dress in certain Italian cities.

Was St. Martin of Tours habited in a voluminous horseman's *cloak*, or in a mere light cape that would cover the shoulders, it being winter time?
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 467.

2. Figuratively, that which conceals; a cover; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

Not using your liberty for a *cloke* of maliciousness.
1 Pet. ii. 16.

They make religion mere policy, a *cloak*, a human invention. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

**Drunkard's cloak**†, a barrel with one end open and a hole in the other, put over a drunkard's shoulders as a penalty. *S. Dowell.*

**cloak** (klōk), *v.* [< ME. **cloken* (in adv. *clokedly*), < *cloke*, a cloak: see *cloak*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with a cloak.

He crafty *cloaks* him in a Dragons skin
All bright-bespeut.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

The Shadow *cloak'd* from head to foot,
Who keeps the keys of all the creeds.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxiii.

2. Figuratively, to cover up; hide; conceal.

David, by his wisdom and policy, thought so to have *cloaked* the matter, that it should never have been known.
*Latimer*, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenser*, F. Q.

The unscrupulous greed of conquest *cloaked* by pretences of spreading the blessings of British rule and British religion. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 81.

=Syn. To hide, conceal, mask, cover, veil, screen.

II. *intrans.* To intrigue; hold secret council.

Your symonies, and bribes,
Your *cloaking* with the great for fear to fall.
*Greene*, James IV., v.

**cloakage** (klō'kāj), *n.* [< *cloak* + *-age*.] The act of covering with or as with a cloak. *J. Martineau.* [Rare.]

**cloak-anemone** (klōk'a-nem'ō-nē), *n.* A kind of cancrisocial sea-anemone, *Adamsia palliata*.

**cloak-bag** (klōk'bag), *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

I would not be a serving-man
To carry the *cloak-bag* still.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Ordering his man to produce a *cloak-bag* which he had caused to be brought from Lady Booby's on purpose.
*Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

**cloakedly**† (klō'ked-li), *adv.* [< ME. *clokedly*, < **cloked*, pp. of **cloken*, + *-ly*: see *cloak*, *v.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a cloaked or covert manner; guilefully. [Rare.]

The French Ambassador came to declare, first how the Emperor wronged divers of his Masters Subjects and Vassals; arrested also his Merchants, and did *cloakedly* begin war. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, II. 39.

**cloak-father**† (klōk'fä'ᵺėr), *n.* The ostensible author or doer of anything; a stalking-horse. [Rare.]

The book goes under the name of Cardinal Allan, though the secular priests say he was but the *cloak-father* thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it.
*Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. vii. 24.

**cloaking** (klō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloak*, *v.*] 1. The act of covering with or as with a cloak.

To take heed of their dissemblings and *cloakings*.
*Strype*, Records, No. 36.

2. Cloth for making cloaks.

**cloak-room** (klōk'rōm), *n.* A room connected with a place of general resort, as an assembly-room or an opera-house, where cloaks, etc., are deposited.

They . . . filled the air of *cloak-rooms* at the Capitol and of private apartments with mean insinuations which were worse than lies. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 317.

**cloam, clome** (klōm), *n.* and *a.* [Also *clomb*; < ME. **clom* (not found), < AS. *clām*, clay, > *clāman*, ME. *clamen*, mod. E. dial. *cleam* = *claim*[2], *clem*[2], smear, daub: see *cleam*, *claim*[2], *clem*[2].] I. *n.* 1†. Clay.

Ere Wille myzte a-spie,
Deth delt him a dent and drof him to the erthe,
And is closed vnder *clom*.
*Piers Plowman* (A), xii. 105.

2. Earthenware. *Halliwell; Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Of earthenware.

I making answer that that should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or *clomb*, he turned on his heel, and presently departed from me. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, i.

**cloam, clome** (klōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cloamed*, *clomed*, ppr. *cloaming*, *cloming*. [< *cloam*, *n.* Cf. *cleam*, *clem*[2], *claim*[2], *v.*] To gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]

**cloamen, clomen** (klō'men), *a.* [< *cloam* + *-en*[2].] Of or pertaining to earthenware. [Prov. Eng.]

In your account of the ceremonies now practised in Devon at Christmas regarding the apple-trees, you are wrong in calling it a clayen cup; it should be a clome or *clomen* cup; thus all earthenware shops and china shops are called by the middling class and peasantry clome or *clomen* shops, and the same in markets where earthenware is displayed in Devon are called clome standings.
*Hone*, Every-day Book, II. 1552.

**cloamer**†, **clomer**† (klō'mėr), *n.* [< *cloam* + *-er*[1].] A maker of cloam.

**cloath**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cloth*.

**cloathe**†, **cloathen**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *clothe*.

**cloathing**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clothing*.

**clobbed**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *clubbed*.

**clobber** (klob'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps Celtic: cf. Ir. *clabar*, mud. Cf. *clabber*.] A kind of coarse paste made of ground cinders and flour, used to conceal the breaks in the leather of cobbled shoes. *Dickens.* [Eng.]

**clobber** (klob'ėr), *v. t.* [< *clobber*, *n.*] To conceal defects in, as by the use of clobber in cobbling shoes.—**Clobbered china**, old porcelain the decoration on which has been freshened up, especially by additional painting.

**clobberer** (klob'ėr-ėr), *n.* A cobbler of the lowest class, who patches up old shoes, and conceals their defects by rubbing clobber into the breaks of the leather. [Eng.]

**clochard**†, *n.* Same as *clocher*[1]. *Weever.*

**clochet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clutch*[1].

**clocher**[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *clochier*, *clokerre*, < OF. *clochier*, *clocher*, F. *clocher*, < ML. *clocarium*, *clocarium*, a bell-tower, < *cloca*, *clocca*, > OF. *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*[2], *n.*] A bell-tower; a belfry. *Ayliffe.*

**clocher**[2]†, *n.* See *closer*[2].

**clochette** (klō-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*[2], *n.*] In *decorative art*, any small object resembling a bell.

**clochier**†, *n.* See *clocher*[1].

**clock**[1]† (klok), *v.* [< ME. *clokken*, < AS. *cloccian*, cluck: see *cluck*, which is the usual form.] I. *intrans.* To cluck, as a hen.

That eggs were made before the hardy cock
Began to tread, or brooding hen to *clock*.
*The Silkewormes* (1599).

II. *trans.* To call by clucking.

She nowe behinde, and nowe she goth before,
And *clocketh* hem.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

**clock**[2] (klok), *n.* [< ME. *clock*, *clok*, *clokke*, a clock, = D. *klok*, a clock, = LG. *klok*, a clock, = OHG. *glocka*, MHG. G. *glocke*, a clock, a bell, = Dan. *klokke*, a clock, a bell, = Sw. *klocka*, a clock, a bell, = Icel. *klukka*, a bell (cf. AS. (once) *cluceg*, a bell), < ML. *clocca*, *cloca* (also *glocca*, *glogga*), a bell, > F. *cloche*, a bell (ML. also a cloak, > ult. E. *cloak*, etc., q. v.). The orig. sense is 'bell,' a bell being orig. and still usually a necessary attachment of the clock, and the two words, in many cases, being practically synonymous. Prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *clog*, Gael. also *clag*, a bell, a clock, = W. *cloch* = Corn. *cloch* = Manx *clagg*, a bell; from the verb repr. by Ir. *clog-aim*, older *clag-aim* = Gael. *clog*, *clag*, ring, sound as a bell. Cf. W. *cleca*, clack, etc., with numerous derivatives. If imitative, there is a certain connection with E. *clock*[1] and *cluck*.] 1. A machine designed to measure and indicate time by the motion of its parts. *Clock* was the generic name for all such machines; but instruments of this kind designed to be carried on the person are now called *watches*, and those of special accuracy, used at sea, *chronometers*. A clock usually consists of a frame or case containing a train of wheels moved by weights or springs and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, carrying hands or pointers round the face or dial-plate for marking the hours and minutes. The dial-plate may have minor dials, as for marking seconds, or be divided into several dials, as for showing the time at different places. Clocks are also most commonly made to give notice of the hour, and sometimes of lesser divisions of time, by the stroke of a hammer on a bell or other sonorous object. See *horology*.

Wel sikerer [more certain] was his crowyng in his logge [lodge]
Than is a *clok*, or an abbay orlogge [horologe].
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 34.

The time will seem longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

2†. A stroke of the clock; the sounding of the hour by a clock.

I told the *clocks* and watched the wasting light. *Dryden.*

3†. A watch; specifically, a watch that strikes the hour.

That striking *clock*, which he had long worn in his pocket.
*I. Walton.*

**Astronomical clock.** See *astronomical*.—**Beat of a clock.** See *beat*[1], *n.*—**Electric clock.** (*a*) A clock having a pendulum which by its movement makes or breaks an electric circuit, which in turn controls the movement of a number of other clocks. (*b*) A clock operated by a weight in the usual way, and regulated and controlled by an electric current from another clock, an electric escapement being employed in some cases as the direct means of controlling its motion.—**Flora's clock.** See *horologium*.—**Of the clock** (obsolete or archaic), **o'clock (a clock, a-clock**, obsolete), a phrase preceded by *one*, *two*, or other number, or by *what*, and signifying the time of day as shown by the face of the clock or watch, or, as originally, by the strokes of the bell.

That was the .xvj. daye of Maij, we come to Venyse, aboute .ij. *of the cloke*, at after noone.
*Sir R. Guylfordes*, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

Euery brother and suster of the fraternite forseid schal come to the chirche forseid be viij *of the clok*, that is for to seye be oure ladies bulle.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 448.

'Tis now the sweetest time for sleep; the night's
Scarce spent: Arrigo, *what's o'clock?*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 1.

**Pneumatic clock**, one of a series of clocks governed by pulsations of air, sent at regular intervals to them through tubes by a central clock or regulator. The movement of the central clock compresses the air in the tube and causes a bellows to expand on each dial, thus moving the hands one interval.—**Watchman's clock**, or **telltale clock**, a clock having pins projecting from the dial, one for each quarter of an hour, which can be pushed in, but only at the times marked by them on the dial. When it is used by a watchman, it is his duty to push one pin in every fifteen minutes, thus proving that his watch has been complete.

**clock**[2] (klok), *v. t.* [< *clock*[2], *n.*] In *bell-ringing*, to sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper without moving the bell itself. See *clappering*.

**clock**[3] (klok), *n.* [First instance prob. in Palsgrave (A. D. 1530); origin unknown. Perhaps orig. applied to a bell-shaped ornament or flower: see *clock*[2].] 1†. In the sixteenth century, a decoration applied to hoods.—2†. In the reign of Charles II. of England, a gore, plait, or piece inserted to produce the required shape of a garment.—3. A figured ornament on the side of the ankle of a stocking, either woven in the fabric or embroidered upon it.

Show the red stockings, Trix. They've silver *clocks*, Harry. *Thackeray*, Esmond, vii.

**clock**[4] (klok), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., of obscure origin, perhaps orig. imitative (cf. *click-beetle* and *clock*[1]). Cf. OHG. *chuleich*, glossed *scarabæus*; Sc. *golach*, *goloch*, a beetle.] A popular name of a beetle. Also *clock-beetle*. [Eng.]

The Brize, the black-arm'd *Clock*, the Gnat, the Butterflie. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, i. 41.

**clock**[5]†, *v. i.* [ME. *clokken*, < OF. (Picard) *cloquer*, assibilated *clocher*, *clochier* (cf. E. *closh*[1]), < L. *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame, limping: see *claudicate*, *claudicant*.] To limp; hobble.

I am blinowen
There konnyng clerkes shul *clokke* bihynde.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 34.

**clock-alarm** (klok'a-lärm'), *n.* The alarm of an alarm-clock.

**clock-beetle** (klok'bē'tl), *n.* Same as *clock*[4]: sometimes applied specifically to the *Scarabæus stercorarius*, or dung-beetle. [Eng.]

**clock-case** (klok'kās), *n.* The case or receptacle of the works of a clock.

**clocked** (klokt), *a.* [< *clock*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with clocks or embroidered work: as, *clocked* stockings.

**clock-face** (klok'fās), *n.* 1. The dial or face of a clock, on which the time is shown.—2. The reading of a clock. [This use of the word was introduced by the American mathematician Chauvenet.]

**clock-maker** (klok'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes clocks.

**clock-setter** (klok'set'ėr), *n.* One who regulates clocks.

Old Time the *clock-setter*. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

**clock-star** (klok'stär), *n.* In *astron.*, a time-star, or a star observations of which are convenient for use in regulating timepieces.

**clock-stocking** (klok'stok'ing), *n.* A stocking embroidered with the ornament called clock; a clocked stocking.

**clock-tower** (klok'tou'ėr), *n.* [For the ME. words see *clocher*[1], *belfry*.] A tower containing a clock, usually with a large dial exposed in each of the four walls.

Above and below, on the street side of this quadrangle, are club-rooms and offices, broken by a picturesque *clock-tower*. *The Century*, XXII. 490.

**clock-turret** (klok'tur'et), *n.* A small clock-tower.

**clock-watch** (klok'woch), *n.* A watch which strikes the hours, like a clock.

**clockwise** (klok'wīz), *adv.* [< *clock*[2] + *-wise*.] In the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: as, the direction of the Amperian currents in the south pole of a magnet is *clockwise*.

In fact, if curve B is rotated *clock-wise* through a small angle round its highest point, it will coincide with that of A. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 261.

**clockwork** (klok'wėrk), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The machinery and movements of a clock; any complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity or precision of movement.

I must not omit, that in this assembly of wax there were several pieces that moved by *clock-work*, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators. *Addison*, Religions in Waxwork.

2. Figuratively, any regulated system by which work is performed steadily and without confusion, as if by machinery.

II. *a.* Marked by machine-like regularity of operation: as, a *clockwork* system; *clockwork* movements.

The *clock-work* tintinnabulum of rhyme. *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 529.

**clod**[1] (klod), *n.* [< ME. *clodde*, a modified form of *clotte*, *clot*, perhaps by confusion with *clowl*, *clud*, *clude*, a round mass, > E. *cloud*: see *cloud*[1], *cloud*[2], and *clot*[1]. Cf. Sw. dial. *klodd*, a lump of snow or clay, *kladd*, a lump of dough.] 1†. Any lump or mass; sometimes, a concreted mass; a clot.

*Clods* of blood. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 54.

Two massy *clods* of iron and brass. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 565.

Specifically—2. A lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod* is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*. *Bacon.*

The sluggish *clod*, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and treads upon. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

3. In *coal-mining*, indurated clay: the equivalent of *bind*. [Eng.]—4. A stretch of ground or turf; earth; soil. [Rare.]

Byzantians boast that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

5. Anything earthy, base, and vile; poetically, the body of man in comparison with his soul: as, "this corporeal *clod*," *Milton.*

We leave behind us
These *clods* of flesh, that are too massy burdens. *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

He makes flat warre with God, and doth defie
With his poore *clod* of earth the spacious sky. *G. Herbert*, The Church Porch.

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

I am no *clod* of trade, to lackey pride. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

7. A bait used in fishing for eels, consisting of a bunch of lobworms or earthworms strung on worsted yarn: also called a *bob*. See *clod-fishing*.

**clod**[1] (klod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clodded*, ppr. *clodding*. [< ME. *clodden*, cover with earth, as seeds; from the noun.] 1. To pelt with clods or stones.

"Clodding" is the Belfast word for throwing stones; *clod* the police is to pelt them. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 235.

2. To form into clods. *Holland.*

The leaven
That spreading in this dull and *clodded* earth
Gives it a touch ethereal. *Keats*, Endymion, i. 297.

3†. To cover with earth, as seeds; harrow.

Nowe londe, that medycyne [clover] is fore yfond,
. . . ye must it plowe eftesones,
Eke diligently *clodde* it, pyke out stones. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

4†. To confine in what is earthy and base, as the soul in the body. *G. Fletcher.*—5. To throw with violence. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

**clod**[2], *v.* A dialectal variant of *clothe*.

**clod-breaker** (klod'brā'kėr), *n.* 1. Same as *clod-crusher*.—2. A peasant; a clodhopper; a clodpoll: used in contempt. [Rare.]

In other countries, as France, the people of ordinary condition were called *clod-breakers*. *Brougham.*

**clod-crusher** (klod'krush'ėr), *n.* A roller armed with blunt spikes for dragging over newly plowed land to break the clods and render it fit for seeding.

**cloddert**, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., var. of *clotter*, *clutter*[1]. Cf. *clodder*, *n.*] To coagulate; clot. *Palsgrave.*

**cloddert**, *n.* [< ME. *clodder*, a clot. Cf. *clotter*, *clutter*[1], and *clodder*, *v.*] A clot.

In *cloddres* of blod his her [hair] was clunge. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

**clodditish** (klod'ish), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of the nature of a clod; earthy; hence, earthly; base; low.

The clods of earth, which we so constantly belabored and turned over and over, were never etherealized into thought. Our thoughts, on the contrary, were fast becoming *clodditish*. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 79.

2. Clownish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly.

They [his boots] seemed to him to have a *clodditish* air. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 5.

**clodditishness** (klod'ish-nes), *n.* [< *clodditish* + *-ness*.] Clownishness; boorishness; doltishness; clumsiness; ungainliness.

**cloddy** (klod'i), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

The meagre *cloddy* earth. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

2. Earthy; mean; gross.

**clodet**, *v.* An obsolete variant of *clothe*.

**clod-fishing** (klod'fish'ing), *n.* A method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on worsted. The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and the eel biting it so entangles its teeth in the worsted as to be unable to let go. Also called *bob-fishing*.

**clodhopper** (klod'hop'ėr), *n.* [< *clod*[1] + *hopper*; one who 'hops' over 'clods,' i. e., a plowman.] A clown; a rustic; a boor.

Now I should think it was the *clodhopper* gave the gentleman the day's work. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, i.

**clodhopping** (klod'hop'ing), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *hopping*; cf. *clodhopper*.] Like a clodhopper; loutish; boorish; treading heavily, as one accustomed to walking on plowed land.

What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a *clod-hopping* messenger would never do at this juncture. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

**clodpate** (klod'pāt), *n.* [< *clod*[1] + *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a numskull.

**clodpated** (klod'pā'ted), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *pate* + *-ed*[2].] Stupid; dull; doltish.

My *clod-pated* relations spoiled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

**clodpoll** (klod'pōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *clodpole* and *clotpole*; < *clod*[1] + *poll*[1]. Cf. *clod-pate* and *blockhead*.] I. *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter, being so excellently ignorant, will breed no terror in the youth; he will find it comes from a *clodpole*. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Your parasite
Is a most precious thing, dropt from above,
Not bred 'mongst clods and *clodpoles*, here on earth. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 1.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; ignorant.

What *clod-pole* commissioner is this! *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

**clœochoanite** (klē-ō-kō'ą-nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clœochoanitis*, < Gr. κλοιός, a collar, + χοάνη, a funnel.] I. *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a collar as well as a funnel, as an ammonite; specifically, belonging to the *Clœochoanites*.

II. *n.* An ammonoid cephalopod of the group *Clœochoanites*.

**Clœochoanites** (klē-ō-kō-ą-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *clœochoanitis*: see *clœochoanite*.] A group of ellipochoanoid ammonoid cephalopods which have a collar above as well as a funnel below the septum. Originally *Cloiochoanites*. *Hyatt.*

**cloff** (klof), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *com.*: (*a*) Formerly, an allowance of 2 pounds in every 3 hundredweight on certain goods, after the tare and tret were taken, that the weight might hold out in retailing. (*b*) Now, in England, any deduction or allowance from the gross weight. Also written *clough*.

**clog** (klog), *n.* [< ME. *cloggo*, a lump, block; same as Sc. *clag*, a clog, clot, impediment, encumbrance, > *clag*, clog, impede, obstruct, cover with mud or anything sticky (cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy*), connected (prob. through Dan. *klæg*, loam) with E. *clay*: see *clay*, *clag*[1], *cleg*[1].] 1. A block or mass of anything constituting an encumbrance.

A *clog* of lead was round my feet,
A band of pain across my brow. *Tennyson*, The Letters.

Specifically—(*a*) A block of wood or other material fastened to an animal, as by a rope or chain to its leg, to impede its movements. (*b*) A block of wood fastened to or placed under the wheel of a vehicle to serve as a brake in descending a hill.

Hence—2. Any encumbrance; anything that hinders motion or action, physical or moral, or renders it difficult; a hindrance or impediment.

I am glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Slavery is of all things the greatest *clog* and obstacle to speculation. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

3. Same as *clog-almanac*.—4†. A cone of the pine or other coniferous tree.—5. A kind of shoe with a very thick sole and high heels, worn either alone or as an overshoe. Clogs for the latter purpose were in common use until the introduction of india-rubber overshoes, about 1840. The clogs worn in the middle ages were often excessively high, and, like those of the Japanese, added notably to the wearer's stature. The material was commonly wood. Cheaply made clogs, still in use in the north of England and very common in France and Germany, consist of a wooden sole with a leather upper for the front part of the foot alone, or with sometimes a low leather counter in addition. See *patten* and *chopine*.

*Clogges* or Pattens to keepe them out of the durt thay may not burden themselues with. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

Pattens date their origin to the reign of Anne; *clogs*, as we have already shown, are of considerable antiquity. *Fairholt*, Costume, I. 374.

Hence—6. A similar shoe used in the modern clog-dance.—7. A clog-dance.—8. In *coal-mining*, a short piece of timber placed between a prop and the roof which it helps to support.

**=Syn.** 1. Load, weight, dead weight, burden, obstruction, trammel, check.

**clog** (klog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clogged*, ppr. *clogging*. [< *clog*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To impede the movements of; encumber; hamper; hobble, as by a chain, a rope, a block of wood, or the like: as, to *clog* a bullock to prevent it from leaping fences; to *clog* a wheel.

If . . . you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

The Turks rusht in, and apprehended him, *clogging* him with chains. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 67.

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 130.

2†. To restrain; confine.

The castle all of steel,
The which Acrisius caused to be made,
To keep his daughter Danae *clogg'd* in. *Greene*, Alphonsus, iii.

3. To choke up; obstruct so as to hinder passage through: as, to *clog* a tube; to *clog* a vein.—4. Figuratively, to throw obstacles in the way of; encumber; hinder; burden; trammel; hamper: as, to *clog* commerce with restrictions.

The bill to raise money is *clogged* so as to prevent the governor from giving his consent to it. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 226.

*Clogged* by gross vice, by slaughter stained,
Still know his daring soul to soar. *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 10.

The indulgence vouchsafed to the Presbyterians, who constituted the great body of the Scottish people, was *clogged* by conditions which made it almost worthless. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

**=Syn.** To shackle, fetter, restrain, cumber, embarrass, restrict.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become loaded, encumbered, or choked up with extraneous matter.

In working through the bone the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

2. To coalesce; unite and adhere in a cluster or mass; stick together.

Move it sometimes with a broom that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

**clog-almanac** (klog'al'ma-nak), *n.* An early form of almanac or calendar, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass. "This almanac is usually a square piece of wood, containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expressed by notches, the first day by a notch with a patulous stroke turned up from it, and every seventh by a large-sized notch. Over against many of the notches are placed, on the left hand, several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the several saints issuing from the notches." *Plot.* Also called *clog.*

The runic writing was cut in the wood in the direction of the grain, as may be seen in the case of some of the runic *clog-almanacks* which are still in existence.
*Is. Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 221.

**clog-burnisher** (klog'bėr'nish-ėr), *n.* A burnisher having a handle at one end and a hook and staple at the other, used at Sheffield in England for burnishing parts of knives.

**clog-dance** (klog'dans), *n.* A dance performed with clogs, or with shoes having wooden soles or heels, in which the feet are made to perform a regular and noisy accompaniment to music.

**clog-dancer** (klog'dan'sėr), *n.* One who performs clog-dances.

**clog-dancing** (klog'dan'sing), *n.* The act of dancing with clogs.

**clogginess** (klog'i-nes), *n.* [< *cloggy* + *-ness.*] The state of being cloggy or clogged.

**clogging** (klog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clog*, *v.*] Anything which clogs; obstruction; hindrance; clog.

Truth doth clear, unweave, and simplifie,
Search, sever, pierce, open and disgregate
All ascititious *cloggings.*
*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 25.

**cloggy** (klog'i), *a.* [< *clog* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy.*] Clogging or having power to clog; obstructive; adhesive.

Some grosser and *cloggy* parts. *Boyle*, Works, I. 416.

**cloghead** (klog'hed), *n.* [Accom. from Ir. Gael. *clogachd*, Ir. also *clogas*, *clogchas*, a bell-tower, < *clog*, a bell: see *clock*[2].] One of the slender round towers attached to various Irish churches. *Fosbroke.*

**clog-hornpipe** (klog'hôrn'pīp), *n.* A hornpipe danced with clogs on. *Dickens.*

**clog-pack** (klog'pak), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *chock*[4], 4. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**clogweed** (klog'wēd), *n.* The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Spondylium.*

**cloison** (kloi'son; F. pron. klwo-zôṅ'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *clausio*, < ML. *clausio(n-)*, < L. *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] A partition; a dividing band; specifically, a fillet used in cloisonné work. Also spelled *cloisson.* See *cloisonné.*

Each minute piece is separated from the next by a thin wall or *cloison* of ivory, about as thick as card-board, which thus forms a white outline, and sets off the brilliance of the coloured stones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 350.

**cloisonnage** (kloi'sọ-nāj), *n.* [F., < *cloison* + *-age.*] 1. The process or operation of executing cloisonné work.—2. Cloisonné work.

**cloisonné** (kloi-sọ-nā'), *a.* [F., < *cloison*, a partition: see *cloison.*] Having partitions; partitioned. Applied specifically to a kind of surface-decoration in enamel, in which the outlines of the designs are formed by small bands or fillets of metal bent to shape and fixed to a ground either of metal or of porcelain. The interstices or cells between the metal fillets are filled with enamel paste of appropriate colors, which is vitrified by heat. The surface is generally ground smooth and polished. Beautiful examples of cloisonné enamel were produced by the Byzantines, and in western Europe during the middle ages, and the art is practised with success at the present day in China and Japan.

**cloister** (kloi'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *cloister*, *cloyster*, *cloistre*, < OF. *cloistre*, F. *cloître* = Pr. *claustra* = Sp. *claustra*, now *claustro* = Pg. *claustro* = It. *chiostro*, *chiostra*, *claustro* = AS. *clūstor*, *clūster*, *clauster* (only in L. senses of 'prison, lock, barrier') (> ME. *clauster*, *cluster*, *closter*, parallel with *cloister*) = OS. *klūstar* = OFries. *klāster* = D. *klooster* = MLG. *kloster*, *klvester* = OHG. *chlōster*, MHG. G. *kloster* = Icel. *klaustr* = Sw. Dan. *kloster* = Pol. *klasztor* = Bohem. *klaster*, a cloister, < ML. *claustrum*, *clostrum*, a cloister, in class. L. usually in pl. *claustra*, rarely *clostra*, that which closes or shuts, a lock, bar, bolt, barrier, a place shut in, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, shut, close: see *close*[1] and *close*[2].] 1†. An inclosure.

Withinne the *cloistre* blisful of thy sydes
Took mannes shap the Eternal Love and Pees.
*Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 43.

2. An arched way or a covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings. It usually has a wall on one side, and a series of arcades with piers and columns, or an open colonnade, surrounding an interior court, on

Cloister of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Spain.

the opposite side. The original purpose of cloisters was to afford a place in which the monks could take exercise and recreation.

They [the Capuchins] have a faire garden belonging to their Monastery, neare to which they have a *Cloister.*
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 19.

Hence—3. A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent; a nunnery; a religious house.

We come into a *Cloyster* of grekysshe monke, whose Churche is of the holy Crosse.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

For aye to be in shady *cloister* mew'd,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

Alcuin . . . cannot help recalling those days of his youth and manhood which he had spent in his own England, beneath the still *cloister* built by a Wilfrid.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 281.

4. Any arcade or colonnade round an open court.

And round the cool green courts there ran a row
Of *cloisters*, branch'd like mighty woods.
*Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**Cloister monk.** See *monk.*

**cloister** (kloi'stėr), *v. t.* [< *cloister*, *n.*] 1. To confine in a cloister or convent.

It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up; confine closely within walls; immure; shut up in retirement from the world.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered* up.
*Rymer*, Tragedies.

With the cessation of college-life would cease the abnormal *cloistering* of the young women.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 613.

**cloisteral**† (kloi'stėr-al), *a.* An obsolete form of *cloistral.*

**cloistered** (kloi'stėrd), *a.* [< *cloister* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with cloisters; arranged in the form of a cloister.

The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the *chelle* entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone; the rest is *cloistered* and arch'd on pillasters of rustiq worke. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

A lovely *cloistered* court he found,
A fountain in the midst o'erthrown and dry.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 326.

2. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a convent.—3. Solitary; retired from the world; secret; concealed.

Let those have night, that ally love t' immure
Their *cloister'd* crimes, and sin secure.
*Quarles*, Emblems, i. 14.

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloister'd* flight. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

I cannot praise a fugitive and *cloister'd* vertue, unexercis'd and unbreath'd. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 18.

**cloisterer**† (kloi'stėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cloistrer*; as if < *cloister* + *-er*[1]; but cf. OF. *cloistrier* (= Pr. *claustrier*), < *cloistre*, a cloister.] One belonging to a cloister.

**cloisteress**† (kloi'stėr-es), *n.* Same as *cloistress.*

**cloister-garth** (kloi'stėr-gärth), *n.* In *arch.*, the court inclosed by a cloister.

**cloistral** (kloi'stral), *a.* [Formerly also *cloisteral*, < *cloister* + *-al*, after ML. *claustralis*: see *claustral.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a cloister; of the nature of a cloister; belonging to or dwelling in a cloister.

Many *cloistral* men of great learning and devotion prefer contemplation before action.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 39.

That initiatory branch of Italian art which I will venture to name, from . . . the profession of many of the best masters who practised it, the *cloistral* epoch.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

The Armenian Convent, whose *cloistral* buildings rise from the glassy lagoon, upon the south of the city [Venice], near a mile away. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

2. Secluded; retired.

A stately Fir-grove, whither I was wont
To hasten, for I found, beneath the roof
Of that perennial shade, a *cloistral* place
Of refuge. *Wordsworth*, Naming of Places, vi.

**cloistress**† (kloi'tres), *n.* [< *cloister* + *-ess.* Cf. *cloisterer.*] A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. Also written *cloisteress.* [Rare.]

Like a *cloistress*, she will veiled walk. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 1.

**cloke**† (klōk), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cloak.*

**clokke**[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *clock*[1].

**clokke**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clock*[2].

**clomb**[1] (klōm). Obsolete or poetical preterit of *climb.*

**clomb**[2] (klōm), *n.* and *a.* See *cloam.*

**clombent**†. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb.*

**clome, clomen,** etc. See *cloam, cloamen.*

**clomperton**†, *n.* See *clumperton.*

**clone** (klōn), *n.* [< NL. *clonus*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, the condition of clonus.

Constitutions differ according to degrees of tone and *clone.* *Ashburner*, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 42.

**clonget**, *a.* An obsolete variant of *clung.*

**clonic** (klon'ik), *a.* [< NL. *clonicus*, < *clonus*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting clonus.—**Clonic spasm**, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in somewhat quick succession, as in the latter part of an epileptic attack: used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm.*

**clonicity** (klō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *clonic* + *-ity.*] In *pathol.*, the condition of being clonic.

**clonus** (klō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλόνος, any violent confused motion, turmoil.] In *pathol.*, alternating contractions and relaxations of a muscle following one another in somewhat quick succession. See *clonic spasm* and *ankle-clonus.*

**cloof** (klōf), *n.* [Sc.; also written *clufe*; < Icel. *klauf*, cloven foot, hoof, = Dan. *klov*, a hoof; from root of E. *cleave*[2], q. v. Cf. *clove*[3].] A hoof.

**cloom** (klōm), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *cloam*, *v.*] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.* [Local.]

**cloop** (klūp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Rare.]

The *cloop* of a cork wrenched from a bottle. *Thackeray.*

**cloot** (klōt), *n.* [Sc., also written *clute*, a cloven hoof, the half of a cloven hoof; perhaps, through a form **cluft* (see *cleft*[1]), from root of *cleave*[2], split: see *cleave*[2], and cf. *cloof.*] A divided hoof; a cloven hoof.

The harrying thieves! not a *cloot* left of the hail hirsel!
*Scott*, Monastery, iii.

**cloot-and-cloot**, hoof-and-hoof—that is, every hoof.

**Clootie** (klō'ti), *n.* [Sc., also written *Cluttie*, < *cloot*, *clute*, a cloven hoof: see *cloot.*] The devil; literally, he of the cloven hoofs.

Oh Thou! whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or *Clootie.*
*Burns*, Address to the Deil.

**clort** (klôrt), *n.* Same as *clart.*

**clorty** (klôr'ti), *a.* Same as *clarty.*

**close**[1] (klōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *closed*, ppr. *closing.* [< ME. *closen*, a modification (through the influence of adj. *clos*, *close*) of earlier *clusen* (so also in comp. *bi-clusen*, often *bi-closen*), also later sometimes *clesen*, close, shut in, < AS. **clȳsan* (in verbal n. *clȳsung*, a closing, an inclosure, and comp. *beclȳsan*, close in, shut up), < L. *clusus*, *clausus*, pp. of *cludere*, *claudere* (always *-clusus*, *-cludere* in comp.), shut, close, shut in (> OF. and F. *clore* (pp. *clos*, > ME. adj. *clos*, *close*: see *close*[2], *a.*) = Pr. *claure*, *clure* = Sp. Pg. *-cluir* (in comp.) = It. *chiudere*, close, etc.), orig. prob. **sclaudere* = OFries. *slūta* = OS. **slūta* (cf. *slutil*, a key) = LG. *sluten* = D. *sluiten* (> *slot*, a lock, > E. *slot*[1], q. v.) = OHG. *sliozan*, MHG. *sliezen*, G. *schliessen* = Dan. *slutte* = Sw. *sluta*, shut; Gr. κλείειν (√ **σκλαϝ*?) appears to be a shorter form of the same root. Hence ult. (from L. *claudere*) E. *close*[1], *close*[2], *closet*, *clause*, *cloister*, *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *seclude*, etc., *conclusion*, etc., *sluice*, *clavis*, *clef*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To inclose; shut in; surround; comprise.

The Iewes herynge those wordes set hande on Ioseph and *closed* hym in a house where was no wyndowe.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

The depth *closed* me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

The sun sets on my fortune, red and bloody,
And everlasting night begins to *close* me.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

When I clung to all the present for the promise that it *closed.* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. To make close; bring together the parts of, especially so as to form a complete inclosure, or to prevent ingress or egress; shut; bring to-

gether: as, to *close* one's mouth; to *close* a door or a room; to *close* a book.

The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath *closed* your eyes. Isa. xxix. 10.

*K. Phil.* *Close* your hands.—
*Aust.* And your lips too. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

*Close* the door, the shutters *close*.
*Tennyson*, The Deserted House.

**3.** To stop (up); fill (up); repair a gap, opening, or fracture in; unite; consolidate: often followed by *up*: as, to *close* an aperture or a room; to *close* or *close up* the ranks of troops.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or *close* the wall *up* with our English dead.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1.

**4.** To end; finish; conclude; complete; bring to a period: as, to *close* a bargain or contract; to *close* a lecture.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*

The procession moves very slowly; it is *closed* by a second party of musicians, similar to the first, or by two or three drummers. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 207.

**5†.** To draw near to; approach; close with (which see, under II.).

On our answering in the affirmative, Bellerophon's Signal was made to *close* the Admiral, which we immediately made sail to accomplish.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 261.

**6.** In *shoemaking*, to sew or stitch together (the parts of the upper).—**Closed bundle.** See *bundle*.—**Closed curve**, in *math.*, a curve which returns into itself; an oval.—**Closed gauntlet**, in *medieval armor*, a sort of gauntlet used in tourneys and justs in the sixteenth century. It was of the form of a closed hand, and was opened or closed by means of a hook and staple or a turning-pin; the hand of the wearer, when inserted in it, could not be opened, but could hold firmly a lance or the handle of the sword.—**Closed surface**, in *geom.*, a surface which separates all space into two regions, so that it is impossible to pass from one to the other by a continuous motion without crossing the surface.—**To close a circuit**, in *elect.* See *circuit*, 12, and *electricity*.—**To close an account**, (*a*) In *bookkeeping*, to balance the credit and debit sides of an account-book at some fixed time, as the end of a fiscal year. (*b*) To settle up an account.—**To close out**, to get rid of; dispose of; sell off: as, to *close out* a line of goods.—**To close the books.** See *book*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To come together, either literally or figuratively; fall; draw; gather around, as a curtain or a fog: often followed by *on* or *upon*: as, the shades of night *close upon* us.

They . . . went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed upon* them. Num. xvi. 33.

Pass beneath it [an equestrian statue of King Louis] into the court, and the sixteenth century *closes* round you.
*H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 28.

**2.** To end; terminate or come to a period: as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.—**3.** To engage in close encounter, or in a hand-to-hand fight; grapple; come to close quarters.

If I can *close* with him, I care not for his thrust.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

After so wide a compass as I have wandered, I do now gladly overtake and *close* in with my subject.
*Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

Scarce could they hear or see their foes,
Until at weapon-point they *close*.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 25.

**4.** In the game of sixty-six, to turn down the trump-card before the pack is exhausted, so that no further drawing can be done.—**To close in**, to envelop; settle down upon and around anything.

As the night *closed in*, they reached the chain of little valleys and hamlets, locked up among these rocky heights.
*Irving*, Granada, p. 88.

**To close on** or **upon.** (*a*) To come to a mutual agreement about; agree on or join in.

Jealousy . . . would induce France and Holland to *close upon* some measures . . . to our disadvantage.
*Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*) In *fencing*, to get near enough to touch by making a step forward without deranging the position of the body.—**To close out**, to sell out a business, a special stock of goods, or the like.—**To close with.** (*a*) To accede to; consent or agree to: as, to *close with* the terms proposed.

I applaud your spirit, and joyfully *close with* your proposal. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

It is a very different thing indolently to say, "I would I were a different man," and to *close with* God's offer to make you different, when it is put before you.
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 37.

(*b*) To come to an agreement with: as, to *close with* a person on certain terms.

Pride is so unsociable a vice that there is no *closing with* it. *Jeremy Collier*, Friendship.

(*c*) See II., 3. (*d*) To harmonize; agree.

This pernicious counsel *closed* very well *with* the posture of affairs at that time. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

**To close with the land** (*naut.*), to come near to the land.

**close** (klōz), *n.* [< *close*[1], *v.*] **1†.** The manner of shutting; junction; coming together.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite.
*Chapman.*

**2.** Conclusion; termination; end: as, the *close* of life; the *close* of deliberations.

He's come to Glenlyon's yett [gate]
About the *close* o' day.
*Bonny Baby Livingston* (Child's Ballads, IV. 43).

Death dawning on him, and the *close* of all.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**3.** In *music*, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

They read in savage tones, and sing in tunes that have no affinity with musicke; joyning voices at the severall *closse*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 114.

At every *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 197.

**4.** A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king . . . went of purpose into the north, . . . laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

Their hug is a cunning *close* with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whereof is his fair fall or foil at the least.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 146.

**close**[2] (klōs), *a.* [< ME. *clos*, *close*, *cloos*, < OF. *clos*, pp. of *clore*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] **1.** Completely inclosing; brought together so as to leave no opening; having all openings covered or drawn together; confined; having no vent: as, a *close* box; a *close* vizor.

Now the troyens, with tene [grief], all the toun gatys [gates]
Keppit full *cloyss*, with care at hor hertes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11152.

Spread thy *close* curtain, love-performing night.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

If he be looked in a *close* room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 234.

About 10 a-Clock that Night the King himself came in a *close* Coach with intent to visit the Prince.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 15.

**2.** Narrowly confined; pent up; imprisoned; strictly watched: as, a *close* prisoner.

He may be *close* for treason, perhaps executed.
*Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, v. 2.

It was voted to send him *close* prisoner to Newgate.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 240.

**3.** Retired; secluded; hidden.

He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul the son of Kish.
1 Chron. xii. 1.

She takes special pleasure in a *close* obscure lodging.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

**4.** Kept secret; private; secret.

In some of their *close* writings, which they will not suffer to come into the hands of Christians.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

Germanicus
Lives in their looks, their gait, their form, t' upbraid us
With his *close* death. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

His meaning he himselfe discovers to be full of *close* malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**5.** Having the habit of secrecy or a disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman: and for secrecy,
No lady *closer*; for I will believe
Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Be withal *close* and silent, and thy pains
Shall meet a liberal addition. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

**6.** Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness or reticence.

That *close* aspect of his
Does show the mood of a much-troubled breast.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

**7.** Having little openness, space, or breadth; contracted; narrow; confined: as, a *close* alley.

By a stranger who merely passed through the streets, Cairo would be regarded as a very *close* and crowded city.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

Itself a *close* and confined prison for debtors, it contained within it a much *closer* and more confined jail for smugglers. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 6.

**8.** Stagnant; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: said of the air or weather, and of a room the air in which is in this condition.

Do you not find it dreadfully *close*? not a breath of air?
*Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, ii. 7.

The air is damp, and hush'd, and *close*.
*Tennyson*, Song.

**9.** Near together in space or time; near to; in contact or nearly so; adjoining: as, a *close* row of trees; to follow in *close* succession.

Nor can even the pantheist claim any *closer* indwelling in nature for his mechanical all-pervading essence than the Bible claims for its personal God.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

**10.** Having the parts near each other or separated by only a small interval; condensed: as, the writing is too *close*. (*a*) Compact; dense: as, timber of *close* texture or very *close* in the grain; a *close* texture in cloth. (*b*) Viscous; not volatile. [Rare.]

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance that it may slowly evaporate. *Bp. Wilkins.*

(*c*) In *music*: (1) Having the voice-parts as near one another as possible: especially used in the expression *close harmony*. (2†) In *lute-playing*, smooth; connected; legato: as, *close* playing. (*d*†) Compressed; condensed; concise: applied to style, and opposed to *loose* or *diffuse*.

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

(*e*) In *bot.*, same as *appressed*. (*f*) In *her.*: (1) Having the wings lying close to the body: said of birds. [This use is considered unnecessary, because birds are assumed to have their wings closed, except when specially blasoned otherwise.] (2) Having the vizor down: said of a helmet. (3) Shut up; closed, as a pair of brays.

A Dove Close.

**11.** Near, in a figurative sense. (*a*) Intimate; trusted: as, a *close* friend.

I can never be *close* with her, as he
That brought her hither. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

(*b*) Nearly related; allied: as, *close* groups in zoölogy.

**12.** Resting upon some strong uniting feeling, as love, self-interest, honor, etc.; strong; firm: as, a *close* union of individuals or of nations.

Many such, when they find themselves alone, saving their reputation will compound with other scruples, and come to a *close* treaty with their dearer vices in secret.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

**13.** Undeviating; not wandering. (*a*) Not deviating from the object to which one's mind or thoughts are directed, or from the subject under consideration: as, to give *close* attention; a *close* observer.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject. *Locke.*

(*b*) Not deviating from a model or original: as, a *close* translation or imitation; a *close* copy.

**14.** Strictly logical: as, *close* reasoning.

But when any point of doctrine is handled in a *close* and argumentative manner, it appears flat and unsavoury to them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, IV. v.

**15.** Stingy; niggardly; penurious. — **16.** Scarce; difficult to get: as, money is *close*.—**Close borough.** See *borough*[1].—**Close breeding**, breeding in-and-in. See *breed*, *v. t.*—**Close communion.** See *communion*.—**Close contact.** See *contact*.—**Close corporation**, a corporation which fills its own vacancies. In Great Britain, until recent years, many towns were governed by such corporations.—**Close fertilization**, in *bot.*, the fertilization of the pistil by pollen from the same flower.—**Close harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Close herding.** See *herding*.—**Close matter**, in *printing*, printed matter or written copy with few paragraphs or breaks.—**Close order.** See *order*.—**Close port**, in England, a port situated up a river; in contradistinction to an *outport*, or a harbor which lies on the coast.—**Close reef** (*naut.*), the last reef in a sail.—**Close rolls**, rolls kept for the record of close writs (see below). Also called *clause-rolls*.—**Close string**, in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel.—**Close vowel**, a vowel pronounced with diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.—**Close writs**, grants of the sovereign, sealed with the great seal, directed to particular persons for particular purposes, and closed up and sealed on the outside, as not being designed for public inspection.—**To come to close quarters**, to come into direct conflict, especially with an enemy.—**Syn. 15.** *Miserly*, *Niggardly*, etc. See *penurious*.

**close**[2] (klōs), *adv.* [< ME. *clos*, *close*, *cloos*, adv., < *clos*, *close*, adj.: see *close*[2], *a.*] **1.** Tightly or closely; so as to leave no opening: as, shut the blinds *close*.

Draw the curtains *close*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

**2.** In strict confinement.

Let them be clapp'd up *close*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

**3.** In concealment; in hiding; in secret; secretly.

Speke *close* all thyng as thombe in fiste.
*Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

An onion, . . .
Which, in a napkin being *close* convey'd,
Shall in despite enforce a watery eye.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

Get ye all three into the box-tree: Malvolio's coming down this walk. . . . *Close*, in the name of jesting!
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

Advise Mr. W. to keep *close* by all means, and make haste back. *T. Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 462.

**4.** Near in space or time; in contact, or nearly touching: as, to follow *close* behind one.

There could hardly better News be brought to me, than to understand that you are so great a Student, and that having passed through the Briars of Logic, you fall so *close* to Philosophy. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

Behind her Death,
*Close* following, pace for pace.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 589.

**Close-shooting firearm**, a firearm which delivers a charge of shot compactly, with little scattering.—**Close to the wind**, with the head lying so near to the wind as just to fill the sails without shaking them: said of a ship when close-hauled.

**close**[3] (klōs), *n.* [< ME. *clos*, *close*, *cloos*, an inclosed place, yard, closet, pass, bounds, etc., < OF. *clos*, an inclosed place, etc., prop. pp. of *clore*: see *close*[2], *a.*, and *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *closet*.] **1.** An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence, wall, or hedge.

As two fruitfull Elms that spred
Amidst a *Close* with brooks environed,
Ingender other Elms about their roots.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Many thousand trees, that grew partly in *closes*, and partly in the common fields. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

Pent in a roofless *close* of ragged stones.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. A piece of land held as private property, whether actually inclosed or not: in the common law of pleading, technically used of any interest (whether temporary or permanent, or even only in profits) in the soil, exclusive of other persons, such as entitles him who holds it to maintain an action of trespass against an invader.

It seems I broke a *close* with force and arms.
*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

3. Specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or an abbey; a minster-yard.

*Closes* surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Macaulay.*

To every canon [at the end of the eleventh century] was allotted a dwelling-place apart for himself and his servants, though each one was expected to live within the walled space, called, from that circumstance, the *close*, a good specimen of which is still to be seen at Wells, near the cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 83.

4. A narrow passage or entrance, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading from a street: as, a *close* in Marylebone. [Scotch and local English.]

And so keppit he the *close* of his clene Cité.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12962.

A thre hedet hounde in his honnd coght,
That was koper of the *close* of that curset In.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 301.

**Breach of close.** See *breach*.

**close-banded** (klōs'ban'ded), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

**close-bodied** (klōs'bod'id), *a.* Fitting close to the body.

A *close-bodied* coat. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**close-compacted** (klōs'kom-pak'ted), *a.* In compact order. *Addison.*

**close-couched** (klōs'koucht), *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

**close-couped** (klōs'kōpt), *a.* See *couped*.

**close-curtained** (klōs'kėr'tānd), *a.* Inclosed in curtains.

The drowsy-frighted steeds,
That draw the litter of *close-curtain'd* sleep.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 554.

**close-fights** (klōs'fits), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, bulkheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Also called *close-quarters*.

**close-fisted** (klōs'fis'ted), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.

Is Seville *close-fisted*? Valladolid is open.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

A griping, *close-fisted* fellow.
*Bp. Berkeley*, Maxims concerning Patriots.

**close-fistedness** (klōs'fis'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

**close-handed** (klōs'han'ded), *a.* Close-fisted; penurious; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale.*

Galba was very *close-handed*: I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

**close-hauled** (klōs'hâld), *a.* *Naut.*, sailing as close to the wind as possible.

The weather to-day was fine, though we had occasional squalls of wind and rain. We were *close-hauled*, and the motion of the vessel was violent and disagreeable.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

**close-hug** (klōs'hug), *n.* A name of the scapular arch of a fowl without the furculum or merrythought.

**closely** (klōs'li), *adv.* In a close manner. (*a*) So as completely to inclose; so as to shut out or shut in; so as to leave no opening; tightly. (*b*) Within narrow limits of action; narrowly; strictly.

This day should Clarence *closely* be mew'd up.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

(*c*) Secretly; privately; hiddenly.

Then, *closely* as he might, he cast to leave
The Court, not asking any passe or leave.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

We have *closely* sent for Hamlet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

(*d*) Nearly; with little or no space or time intervening: as, one event follows *closely* upon another.

Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

At some fond thought,
Her bosom to the writing *closelier* press'd.
*D. G. Rossetti*, Sonnets, x.

(*e*) Compactly; with condensation: as, a *closely* woven fabric.

Baskets most curiously made with split branches of trees, so *closely* woven together as to contain water almost as well as a wooden vessel. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 548.

(*f*) Undeviatingly; without wandering or diverging: (1) Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection: as, to look or attend *closely*. (2) With strict adherence to a model or original: as, to translate or copy *closely*. *Dryden.* (*g*) With near affection, attachment, alliance, or interest; intimately: as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty.

My name, once mine, now thine, is *closelier* mine.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**closen** (klō'sn), *v. t.* [< *close*[2], *a.*, + *-en*[1], 4.] To make close or closer. [Rare.]

His friends *closen* the tie by claiming relationship to him. *British Quarterly Rev.*

**closeness** (klōs'nes), *n.* [< *close*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being close. (*a*) The state of being completely inclosed, of being shut, or of having no vent.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 142.

(*b*) Narrowness; straitness, as of a place. (*c*) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness.

Half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift.*

(*d*) Strictness: as, *closeness* of confinement. (*e*) Near approach; proximity; nearness; intimate relation.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another. *South.*

(*f*) Compactness; solidity; density: as, the *closeness* of fiber in wood. *Bentley.* Figuratively applied to style or argument.

His [Burke's] speeches differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or those are spoken dissertations, according as any one is over-studious of method and *closeness* in a book, or of ease and nature in an oration. *Brougham*, Burke.

(*g*) Connection; near union; intimacy, as of affection or interest: as, the *closeness* of friendship or of alliance. (*h*) Secrecy; privacy; caution.

The extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius.
*Bacon*, Simulation.

(*i*) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness.

An affectation of *closeness* and covetousness.
*Addison*, Spectator.

(*j*) Rigid adherence to an original; literalness: as, the *closeness* of a version. (*k*) Logicalness; connectedness: as, the *closeness* of an argument.

**close-pent** (klōs'pent), *a.* Shut close; confined; without vent.

Ambition, madam, is a great man's madness
That is not kept in chains and *close-pent* rooms.
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi.

**close-plane** (klōs'plān), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a torsal plane meeting the surface in a line twice and in a residual curve, and differing from a *pinch-plane* in that the line and curve have an intersection lying on the spinode curve. The close-plane is a spinode plane, and meets the consecutive spinode plane in a line which is not the tangent of the residual curve.

**close-point** (klōs'point), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a point on the cuspidal curve where this curve does not touch the curve of section of the tangent plane.

**close-quarters** (klōs'kwôr'tėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *close-fights*.

**closer**[1] (klō'zėr), *n.* [< *close*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which closes or concludes. Specifically—(*a*) That which puts an end to a controversy, or disposes of an antagonist; a clencher. [Colloq.] (*b*) In *arch.*, the last stone in a horizontal row or course, of a less size than the others, fitted so as to close the row; in brickwork, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick, it is called a *queen closer*; when it is a three-quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching-course, it is called a *king closer*. (*c*) In *elect.*, a circuit-closer. (*d*) *Milit.*, a file-closer. (*e*) In *shoemaking*, a boot-closer.

**closer**[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *closere*, and irreg. *clocher*, < OF. *clovier*, m., *cloviere*, *closere*, f., an inclosure, a garden, < *clos*, pp., closed, close: see *close*[2], *a.*, and *close*[1], *v.*] An inclosure. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4069.

Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd,
Of the cave & the *clocher*, there the kyng lay.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13502.

**close-reef** (klōs'rēf'), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to reef (a sail) closely; take in all the reefs.

**close-sciences**† (klōs'sī'ėn-sez), *n.* A name given by the herbalist Gerard to a double variety of the dame's-violet, *Hesperis matronalis*, otherwise known as *close* (that is, double) *scincy*. The latter term arose from an early specific name, *Damascena*, which was understood as *dame's scena*.

**close-season** (klōs'sē'zn), *n.* Same as *close-time*.

**close-stool** (klōs'stōl), *n.* A seat for the sick or infirm, comprising a tight box with a close-fitting lid to contain a chamber-vessel.

**closet** (kloz'et), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *closet*, < OF. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, a close: see *close*[2], *n.*] I. *n.* 1. A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bedroom; hence, in religious literature, the place or habit of devotional seclusion.

Thenne lyst the lady to loke on the knyght.
Thenne com ho of hir *closet*, with mony cler burdes.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 942.

When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. Mat. vi. 6.

William IV. was buried . . . in the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Queen Adelaide being present in the royal *closet* of the chapel.
*First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 26.

2. A small side room or inclosed recess for storing utensils, clothing, provisions, curiosities, etc.—3†. A bedroom.

Whan that she was in the *closet* layd.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 687.

4†. A secret place; a place for the storing of precious things. [Rare.]

But to her selfe it secretly retayned
Within the *closet* of her covert brest.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 44.

For thro' Earth's *closets* whon his way he tore,
He wisely pilfer'd all her gaudiest store.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 54.

5†. An inclosed or inside part.

Than gedryt [gathered] the grekes . . .
ffrushet in felly at the faire yates . . .
The knightes in the *closet* comyn out swithe.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11922.

6. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, one half of its width:

II. *a.* 1. Restricted, as to a closet; pertaining to or done in privacy or seclusion; suitable to or designed for private consideration or use; private; secluded: as, a *closet* conference or intrigue; *closet* reflections; a *closet* book or picture.—2. Intimate; sharing one's privacy.

I shall not instance an abstruse Author, . . . but one whom wee well know was the *Closet* Companion of these his solitudes, William Shakespeare. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Fitted only for seclusion or the privacy of a scholar; not adapted to the conditions of a practical life; merely theoretical; unpractical: as, a *closet* philosopher or theory.

The simple answer is that we were not *closet* theologians, but men dealing with an extremely difficult problem of practical statesmanship. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 319.

**closet** (kloz'et), *v. t.* [< *closet*, *n.*] 1. To inclose or shut up, as in a closet or close compartment. *Herbert.*—2. To admit into or as into a closet, as for concealment or for private and confidential or clandestine consultation: used chiefly in the past participle.

Already was he [Stuyvesant] *closeted* with his privy council, sitting in grim state, brooding over the fate of his favorite trumpeter. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 449.

Dundas called on Pitt, woke him, and was *closeted* with him many hours. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**closeted** (kloz'et-ed), *a.* [< *closet*, *n.*, 6, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *barruly* or *barruletty*, according to the number of closets represented. See *closet*, *n.*, 6.

**close-time** (klōs'tīm), *n.* A season of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill certain kinds of game and fish. Also *close-season*.

He had shot . . . some young wild ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

**closeting** (kloz'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *closet*, *v.*] The act of conferring secretly; private or clandestine conference.

About this time began the project of *closetting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized by his majesty. *Swift.*

That month he employed assiduously . . . in what was called *closetting*. London was very full; . . . many members of Parliament were in town. The king set himself to canvass them man by man. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

**close-tongued** (klōs'tungd), *a.* Secretive; cautious in speaking.

*Close-tongued* treason. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 770.

**close-work** (klōs'wėrk), *n.* In *Eng. coal-mining*, the drifting or running of a level between two coal-seams.

**closh**[1] (klosh), *n.* [< F. *clocher*, OF. *clochier*, < L. *claudicare*, limp: see *clock*[5] and *claudicate*. The Pr. *clopchar*, limp, has suggested another origin of *clocher*, namely, < ML. **cloppicare*, < *cloppus*, OF. and Pr. *clop*, lame, prob. of LG. origin, but referred without much reason to Gr. *χωλόπους*, lame-footed, < *χωλός*, lame, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A disease in the feet of cattle. Also called *founder*.

**closh**[2]† (klosh), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *klos*, a bowl, bobbin, block (cf. *klosbaan*, a bowling-green), = Dan. *klods* = Sw. *klots*, block, stub: see *clot*[1], *n.*] A game mentioned in old statutes, played with pins and bowls, and supposed to be the equivalent of the modern ninepins.

The game of *cloish*, or *closh*, mentioned frequently in the ancient statutes, seems to have been the same as

kayles, or at least exceedingly like it: *clotsh* was played with pins, which were thrown at with a bowl instead of a truncheon, and probably differed only in name from the nine-pins of the present time.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 365.

**closh-calest**, *n. pl.* Ninepins. *Coles*, 1717.

**closh-hook** (klosh'hůk), *n.* A whalers' implement for lifting blubber to be skinned. *De Colange.*

**closing-machine** (klō'zing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for sewing heavy cloth or leather. It uses two threads, and makes a lock-stitch alike on both sides.—2. In *rope-making*, the machine by which the strands made by a stranding-machine are 'laid' or twisted into rope.

**Closterium** (klos-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of desmids in which the cell constituting the plant is entire, tapering toward each end, and lunately or arcuately curved. *Nitsche*, 1817.

*Closterium Lunula*, magnified. Two individuals conjugating. (Jérain Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

**closure** (klō'zůr), *n.* [< OF. *closure* (Roquefort), afterward irreg. extended (under influence of L. *claustrum*, that which closes: see *cloister*) to *closture* (Cotgrave), > mod. F. *clôture*, closure; < L. *clausura*, a closing, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *clausure* and *close*[1], and cf. *close*[2], *closer*[2].] 1. The act of shutting, or the state of being closed; a closing or shutting up.

O look up: he does, and shows
Death in his broken eyes, which Cæsar's hands
Shall do the honour of eternal *closure*.
*Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 1.

The first warning which the community had of his change of attitude was the conspicuous and even defiant *closure* of his shop. *Howells*, Modern Instance, vi.

2†. That by which anything is closed or shut; a means of closing. *Johnson.*

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope*, To Swift.

3†. Inclosure; also, that which incloses, bounds, covers, or shuts in.

Yf it be full of stonys,
For *closure* of the feld better stuff noon is.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 3.

The bodie withe the *closures* wayed 900 waight.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 121.

4. Conclusion; end.

The poor remainder of Andronici
Will hand in hand all headlong cast us down, . . .
And make a mutual *closure* of our house.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

5. In *legislation*, the closing or stoppage of a debate: in the British House of Commons, the cutting off of debate so as to prevent further discussion or motions by the minority and cause a direct vote to be taken on the question before the House: often used in the French form *clôture*. By the rules of 1887 any member, after obtaining the consent of the chair, may move that "the question be now put," and if this motion is carried, at least 200 voting in the affirmative, or if not that number, at least 100 in the affirmative and less than 40 in the negative, the Speaker ends the debate and puts the question. In the House of Representatives and other legislative bodies in the United States the same object is effected by moving the previous question. See *question*.

**closure** (klō'zůr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *closured*, ppr. *closuring*. [< *closure*, *n.*] In England, to end by closure. See *closure*, *n.*, 5. [Colloq.]

Several hours later the Government *closured* the discussion on the Navy vote.
*Daily News* (London), March 24, 1887.

**Clos Vougeot** (klō vö-zhō'). The most celebrated of the red wines of Burgundy, grown in the commune of Vougeot, in the department of Côte-d'Or. The inclosure (*clos*) forms one of the largest vineyards in the world, containing over 100 acres. The wine produced is variously classified according to quality.

**clot**[1] (klot), *n.* [Also dial. *clat* (see *clat*[1]); early mod. E. also *clott*; < ME. *clot*, *clotte* (also later *cloddc*, > E. *cloď*[1], q. v.), < AS. *clott* (very rare), a round mass, = OD. *klot*, *klotte* (cf. D. *klos*, a bowl, block) = MHG. *kloz*, G. *klotz*, a block, lump, = Dan. *klods* = Sw. *klots*, a block, lump, stump, stub. Prob. akin to *cloat*[2], q. v. The forms and senses of *clot* seem to have been confused in various languages with those of *clote*[1] = *clot*[2] (*clot-bur*), *clout*[1], and *cloud*[1], *cloud*[2]: see these words.] 1. A clod. [Obsolete or rare.]

Than euery man had a mall
Syche as thei betyn *clottys* withall.
*Hunting of the Hareye* (Weber, Metr. Rom., III.), l. 91.

The ground also would now be broken up for a fallow, . . . to the end that the sun might thoroughly parch and concoct the *clots*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

Every heart, when sifted well,
Is a *clot* of warmer dust.
*Tennyson*, Vision of Sin.

2†. A hill.

Sant Iohan hem sy [saw] al in a knot,
On the hyl of Syon that semly *clot*.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 788.

3†. A dull, stupid man; a clodpoll.

The crafty impositions
Of subtile clerks, feats of fine understanding,
To abuse *clots* and clowns with.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. A concrete or coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter: as, a *clot* of blood or of cream.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon.*

As the *clot* is composed of corpuscles and fibrin . . . after coagulation, the actual proportions of the *clot* and serum are about equal. *Flint*, Human Physiology.

5. A clump. [Rare.]

*Clots* of sea-pink blooming on their [rocks'] sides instead of heather. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

**clot**[1] (klot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clotted*, ppr. *clotting*. [< *clot*[1], *n.* Cf. freq. *clotter* = *clutter*[1].] I. *intrans.* To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick inspissated mass; become concrete: as, milk or blood *clots*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To form into clots.

[He] breaketh it in furrows, and sometime ridgeth it up again; and at another time harroweth it and *clotteth* it. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

2. To cause to coagulate; make or form into clots.

The *clotted* blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, i. 2.

3. To cover with clots; mat together by clots, as of blood.

The light and lustrous curls . . . *clotted* into points.
*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**Clotted cream**, cream produced in the form of clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed, and served as a table delicacy. Also *clouted cream*.

**clot**[2] (klot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *clote*[1]. Compare *clot-bur*.

**clot-bur**†, **clote-bur**† (klot'-, klōt'bėr), *n.* [< *clot*[2], *clote*[1], + *bur*[1].] 1. A name of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.—2. A name of species of *Xanthium*.

Also called *clit-bur*.

**clote**[1]† (klōt), *n.* [Also E. dial. *clot*, *clut*; < ME. *clote*, *cloote*, < AS. *clāte*, burdock, akin to *clite* (glossed *tussilago*, colt's-foot), ME. **clīte*, *cleto*, burdock, mod. E. *clite*, *cleat*: see *clite*[1], *cleat*[1].] 1. The burdock: same as *clot-bur*, 1.

*Cloote* and breere shal stye on the autors of hem.
*Wyclif*, Hos. x. 8.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*.

This is the *clote*, bearing a yellow flower;
And this, black horehound.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

**clote**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cloat*[2].

**clote-bur**†, *n.* See *clot-bur*.

**clote-leaf**†, *n.* [ME. *clote-lefe*.] The leaf of the burdock. *Chaucer.*

**cloter**†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *clotter*, *clutter*[1].

**cloth** (klôth), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *cloath* (pl. *clothes*, *cloaths*, *cloathes*); < ME. *cloth*, earlier *clath* (pl. *clothes*, *clothis*, and by contraction *close* (cf. Sc. *claes*): see *clothes*), < AS. *clāth* = OFries. *klāth*, *klād*, Fries. *klaed* = LG. D. *kleed* = MHG. *kleit*, G. *kleid*, a dress, garment, = Icel. *klæthi* = Sw. *klädе* = Dan. *klæde*, cloth; origin uncertain. See *clothes*. Hence *clothe*, *clad*.] I. *n.* Pl. *cloths* (klôᵺz), in a particular sense *clothes* (see *clothes*). 1. A fabric or texture of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; specifically, in the trade, a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to one made of other material.

*Cloth* that cometh fro the weuyng is nouȝt comly to were,
Tyl it is fulled vnder fote, or in fullyng stokkes,
Waashen wel with water, and with taseles cracched,
Ytouked, and ytented, and vnder tailloures hande.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 444.

2. A piece of cloth used for a particular purpose, generally as a covering, or as the canvas for a painting: as, a table-*cloth*; an altar-*cloth*; to spread the *cloth* (that is, the table-cloth).

In that same *Cloths* so y-wrapped, the Aungeles beren hire Body to the Mount Synay, and there thei buryed hire with it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

3†. Dress; raiment; clothing; clothes. See *clothes*.

Thi *cloth* [" raiment," A. V.] bi which thou were hilid [covered] fallide not for eldnesse. *Wyclif*, Deut. viii. 4.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles.*

4. The customary garb of a trade or profession; a livery; specifically, the professional dress of a clergyman.

That the worthy men of the seid *cloth* graunt no yefte of the comyns good, but of hur owne, wiout the advise of the xlviij. comyners. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 386.

Hence—5. The clerical office or profession; with the definite article (*the cloth*), the clergy collectively; clergymen as a class.

*The cloth*, the clergy, are constituted for administering and for giving the best possible effect to . . . every axiom. *Jer. Taylor.*

Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth*? *Macaulay.*

6†. Texture; quality. [Rare.]

I also did buy some apples and pork, by the same token the butcher commended it as the best in England for *cloath* and colour. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 1.

**Albert cloth**, a material the two sides of which are of different colors, each side finished, so that no lining is required: used chiefly for overcoats.—**American cloth**, a name given in Great Britain to a cotton cloth prepared with a glazed or varnished surface to imitate morocco leather: known in the United States as *enameled cloth*.—**Board of Green Cloth**, a court held by the lord steward and subordinate officers in the English royal court (so called from the color of the cloth on the table), having jurisdiction of the peace of the verge—that is, within the precincts of the palace of the royal residence to about 200 yards beyond the outer gate—and without whose warrant a servant of the palace cannot be arrested for debt.—**Bookbinders' cloth**, a stiffly sized and glazed variety of cotton cloth, usually colored, and often decoratively embossed, much used for the case-binding of books.—**Broad cloth**. See *broadcloth*.—**Camel's-hair cloth**. See *camel*.—**Cashgar cloth**. Same as *putto*.—**Chenille cloth**. See *chenille*.—**Cloth appliqué**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are cut into patterns and sewed upon a cloth foundation, the edges being worked with silk, gold thread, etc.—**Cloth of aces**. Same as *aces*.—**Cloth of Arras**. See *arras*[1].—**Cloth of baudekin**. See *baudekin*.—**Cloth of Bruges**, a general term for silks and satins brocaded and wrought with gold, used in the later middle ages in England for ecclesiastical vestments. The pomegranate pattern (which see, under *pomegranate*) was perhaps first introduced in the Bruges stuffs, and was copied all over Europe; later, Bruges produced velvets equal to those of Venice or Genoa.—**Cloth of estate** or **state**, a rich cloth arranged above and behind a throne or chair of state, so as to form a canopy or baldachin, and also a background against which the throne and its occupant may be seen to advantage.—**Cloth of gold**, cloth of which gold thread or fine gold wire forms either the pattern alone or both that and the ground. It is often richly brocaded with flowers, etc. Japanese brocades often contain a great deal of gold in the form of gilded paper in very narrow stripe, the effect of which is extremely brilliant, since the gilded surface has its full metallic luster.

He sente to alle Londes, in manere as thei weren Marchauntes of precyous Stones, of *Clothes of Gold* and of othere thinges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 188.

She did lie
In her pavilion (*cloth of gold*, of tissue).
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

**Cloth of laket**, a kind of fine linen, mentioned by Chaucer as used for undergarments.—**Cloth of pail**. See *pall*[1].—**Cloth of silver**, a cloth woven wholly or in part of silver thread, often richly brocaded with patterns of flowers, etc. Such cloth woven with both gold and silver thread was also commonly known as *cloth of tissue*. Compare *cloth of gold*.—**Cloth of state**. Same as *cloth of estate*.—**Cloth of Tarst**. See *tartarine*.—**Cloth of tissue**†, a rich stuff used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, replacing the baudekin of an earlier epoch. It was apparently a cloth of gold in which the metallic luster was kept as high as possible, as it is contrasted with "cloth of gold" as being more brilliant.

John Tice attained [in 1573] to the perfection of making all sorts of tufted taffaties, *cloth of tinsues*.
*A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 24.

**Composition cloth**. See *composition*.—**Empress cloth**. See *empress*.—**Enameled cloth**. See *American cloth*, above.—**Housling-cloth**. See *housling*.—**Long cloth**, a peculiar kind of fine cotton cloth, made milled or plain. *E. H. Knight*.—**Milled cloth**. See *milled*.—**Narrow cloths**, in *woolens*, fabrics from 27 to 29 inches wide, all cloths exceeding the latter width being termed *broadcloth*.—**Painted cloth**, canvas or other similar material painted in partial imitation of tapestry, and used by those for whom tapestry was too expensive, especially during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mayster Thomas More, in hys youth, devysed in hys father's house in London a goodly hangyng of fyne *painted clothe*, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of those pageauntes.
*W. Rastell* (?), Sir T. More's English Works.

Slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the *painted cloth*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

**Paper cloth**, a fabric of cloth faced with paper.—**Wire cloth**, a texture of wire intermediate between wire gauze and wire netting, used for meat-safes, strainers, etc.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of cloth, specifically of woolen cloth: as, a *cloth* coat or cap; *cloth* coverings.—**Cloth embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are sewed together edge to edge, producing an elaborate patchwork. The surface is usually embroidered with floss silk.

**cloth**† (klôth), *v. t.* [< *cloth*, *n.* Cf. *clothe*.] To make into cloth.

It were the greatest madnesse in the world for vs to vent out woull not *clothed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 164.

**cloth-breech†, cloth-breeches†,** *n.* A countryman, or a man of the lower classes, as distinguished from the people of the court.

Yet country's *cloth-breech* and court velvet-hose
Puff both alike tobacco through the nose.
*Wits' Recreations*, 1654. (*Nares.*)

**clothe** (klōᵺ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clothed* or *clad*, ppr. *clothing*. [Formerly also *cloath*, *cloathe*, dial. also *clad* and *clod*; < ME. *clothen*, *cloden*, *clathen* (also *clethen*, > E. dial. and Sc. *cleed*, *cleed*, q. v.) (pret. *clothede*, *clothed*, *cladde*, *cledde*, *clade*, *clud*, pp. *clothed*, *clad*, *cled*), < AS. *clāthian* (= D. LG. *kleeden* = MHG. G. *kleiden* = Icel. *klætha* = Sw. *kläda* = Dan. *klæde*), clothe, < *clāth*, a cloth, a garment: see *cloth*, *n.*, and cf. *cloth*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put garments on; invest with raiment; dress; attire.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and *clothed* them. Gen. iii. 21.

He [Ahijah] had *clad* himself with a new garment.
1 Ki. xi. 29.

In the Temple is the Image of Apollo *cloathed*, with a beard. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

Hence—2. To cover as if with clothing; overspread or surround with any covering, literally or figuratively; invest.

I will also *clothe* her priests with salvation. Ps. cxxxii. 16.

And the poor wretched papers he employed
To *clothe* tobacco, or some cheaper drug.
*B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

Satan's *cloathing* himself with Terror when he prepares for the Combat is truly sublime.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 321.

On either side the river lie
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That *clothe* the wold and meet the sky.
*Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott.

3. To furnish with raiment; provide with clothing: as, to feed and *clothe* a child or an apprentice.

Whanne I was clothles ȝe me *cledde*,
ȝe wolde no sorowe vppon me see.
*York Plays*, p. 508.

=Syn. To attire, array, apparel.

**II.** *intrans.* To wear clothes. [Rare.]

Care no more to *clothe*, and eat.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

**clothed** (klōᵺd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clothe*, *v.*] 1. Covered with garments; invested with or as if with clothing.

Thou art *clothed* with honour and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.
The pastures are *clothed* with flocks. Ps. lxv. 13.
Then she rode back, *clothed* on with chastity.
*Tennyson*, Godiva.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, said of a mast when the sail is so long as to reach down to the deck-gratings. [Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *vested*.

**clothes** (klōᵺz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *clothes*, earlier *clathes* (occasionally contr. *close*, *cloysse*; cf. the common mod. careless pron. klōz, and see Sc. *claes*), < AS. *clāthas*, pl. of *clāth*, a garment: see *cloth*.] 1. Cloths: the older plural of *cloth*, now used only in composition, and including usually senses 2 and 3, as in *clothes-basket*, *clothes-horse*, *clothes-line*, etc.—2. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; raiment; vesture.

And as it is the custom and maner,
Anone they were arrayed in *clothis* blake.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 242.

If I may touch but his *clothes*, I shall be whole.
Mark v. 28.

3. Materials for covering a bed; bedclothes.

'A bade me lay more *clothes* on his feet.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

She turned each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*.
*Prior*, The Dove.

**Long clothes**, clothes for a young infant, made much longer than the body.

**clothes-basket** (klōᵺz'bȧs'ket), *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes or household linen for washing.

**clothes-brush** (klōᵺz'brush), *n.* A brush adapted for brushing clothes.

**clothes-dryer** (klōᵺz'drī'ėr), *n.* Any device for drying wet clothes.

**clothes-horse** (klōᵺz'hôrs), *n.* A frame to hang clothes or household linen on, especially for drying.

**clothes-line** (klōᵺz'lin), *n.* A rope on which clothes are hung to dry after being washed.

**clothes-moth** (klōᵺz'môth), *n.* A name common to several moths of the genus *Tinea*, whose larvæ are destructive to woolen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., upon which they feed, using the material also for the construction of the cases in which they assume the chrysalis state. See cut in next column.

**clothes-pin** (klōᵺz'pin), *n.* A forked piece of wood or a small spring-clip for fastening clothes on a clothes-line.

**clothes-press** (klōᵺz'pres), *n.* 1. A wardrobe, closet, or cupboard in which clothes are placed; an armoire.—2. A press in which clothing is creased and smoothed. *E. H. Knight.*

Clothes-moth (*Tinea pellionella*), with piece of cloth attacked by larva. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

**clothes-sprinkler** (klōᵺz'spring'klėr), *n.* A perforated vessel by means of which a fine shower of water is sprinkled upon clothes to dampen them for ironing.

**clothes-wringer** (klōᵺz'ring'ėr), *n.* A mechanical device for wringing the water from wet clothes. It is commonly a frame containing two elastic rollers in contact and turned by a crank, between which the clothes are passed to squeeze out the water.

**cloth-hall** (klôth'hâl), *n.* A hall or local institution forming a center of the trade in woolen cloth, as at Leeds, Bruges, etc.; a market for the sale of woolen cloths. The cloth-halls were formerly of great importance in the trade.

The importance of these *cloth-halls* may be seen from the fact that the merchants of Novgorod, after having several times received defective pieces of cloth from other places, determined that no cloth but that from the hall at Bruges should be allowed entrance into the Baltic ports and the Eastern markets. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cvi.

**clothier** (klōᵺ'yėr), *n.* [< *clothe* + *-i-er*, as in *brazier*[1], *grazier*, *sawyer*, etc.] 1. A maker or seller of cloth or of clothes; specifically, a dealer in ready-made clothing.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. A fuller. *Pickering.* [U. S.]

**clothing**[1] (klō'ᵺing), *n.* [< ME. *clothing*, *clathing* (also *clething*, > E. dial. and Sc. *cleading*, *cleeding*) (= D. *kleeding* = G. *kleidung* = Dan. *klædning*), verbal n. of *clothe*, *v.*: see *clothe*.] 1. Garments in general; covering for the person; clothes; dress; raiment; apparel.

Looke, suche *clothyng* as thou shall weere
Keepe hem as cleuly as thou can;
And all the Remenant of thy geere;
For *clothyng* ofte maketh man.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 110.

My *clothing* was sackcloth. Ps. xxxv. 13.

2†. Livery; corporation.

That ther be ordeyned a stronge comyn cofur wt vj. keyes, to kepe yn ther tresour, oon keye therof to be delyuered to the high Baillye, and another to oon of the Aldermen, and the iijde to the chamberleyn chosyn by the grete *clothynge*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

3. In steam-engines, same as *cleading*, 2 (*a*).—4. Sheets of leather studded with wire, used to form the cards of a carding-machine. Also called *card-clothing*.

**clothing**[2]† (klōᵺ'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloth*, *v.*] The making or manufacture of cloth.

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. *Ray.*

**cloth-lapper** (klôth'lap'ėr), *n.* A person who laps or folds cloth, generally with the aid of some mechanical contrivance.

**clothless†**, *a.* [ME. *clothles* (= Icel. *klæthlauss*); < *cloth* + *-less*.] Without clothing. See extract under *clothe*, I., 3.

Seint Paul . . . in famyne, and in thurst, and colde, and *clothles*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale, p. 280.

**cloth-mark†** (klôth'märk), *n.* A seal, usually of lead, appended to a roll or piece of cloth by a duly appointed officer (see *alnager*) as evidence of its quality or length.

**cloth-measure** (klôth'mezh'ūr), *n.* A measure of length and surface, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails: formerly employed in measuring cloth sold by the yard, but now practically out of use, the yard being divided into halves, quarters, sixteenths, etc.

**Clotho** (klō'thō), *n.* [NL., < L. *Clotho*, < Gr. Κλωθώ, one of the three Fates, lit. 'the spinster' (the three being also called Κλῶθες, 'the spinsters'), < κλώθειν, spin.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. *Faujas de Saint-Fond*, 1808. (*b*) A genus of tubitelarian spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ*: a synonym of *Urocteа*. *Walckenaer*, 1809. [Not in use.] (*c*) A genus of venomous African serpents, of the family *Viperidæ*. *C. arietans* is the puff-adder of the Cape of Good Hope, the largest and most poisonous South African species. *C. nasicornis* is another African species known as the river-jack. *J. E. Gray*, 1840. (*d*) A genus of humming-birds. *Mulsant*, 1876.

**cloth-paper** (klôth'pā'pėr), *n.* Coarse glazed paper used for pressing and finishing woolen cloth.

**cloth-plate** (klôth'plāt), *n.* In a sewing-machine, the metal plate on which the work rests and through which the needle passes.

**cloth-press** (klôth'pres), *n.* A hydrostatic press in which woolen cloths are subjected to pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

**cloth-prover** (klôth'prō'vėr), *n.* A form of magnifying glass used in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth.

**clothred†**, *pp.* A Middle English variant of *clottered*. *Chaucer.*

**cloth-shearer** (klôth'shēr'ėr), *n.* One who shears cloth to free it from superfluous nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *cloth-shearer*. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 436.

**cloth-shop** (klôth'shop), *n.* A bookbindery devoted to case-work or binding in cloth.

**cloth-stitch** (klôth'stich), *n.* A close stitch used in the decorative patterns of pillow-laces, in which the threads are woven together like those of a piece of cloth. It is not strictly speaking a stitch, but is woven with bobbins.

**cloth-stretcher** (klôth'strech'ėr), *n.* One who or that which stretches cloth; specifically, a machine having a series of rolls and bars over which cloth is drawn to stretch it.

**cloth-tester** (klôth'tes'tėr), *n.* A machine for testing the strength of cloth by a direct pull.

**cloth-walk†**, *v. t.* [ME.: see *cloth* and *walk*.] To full cloth.

Wher they be persones ynogh and people to the same, to dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or *cloth-walke*, withyn the seid cyte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

**cloth-wheel** (klôth'hwēl), *n.* 1. A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stone, rotten-stone, chalk, putty-powder, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In a sewing-machine, a feed-movement in the form of a toothed or serrated wheel which projects upward through the cloth-plate and has an intermittent motion.

**cloth-worker** (klôth'wėr'kėr), *n.* A maker of cloth.

He got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with *cloth-workers*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

No *clothworker* was allowed to bring his wares for sale in these halls, unless he had served a seven years' apprenticeship. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxi.

**Cloth-workers' Company**, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

**clothy** (klôth'i), *a.* [< *cloth* + *-y*[1].] Resembling cloth; having the texture of cloth. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 5. [Rare.]

**cloth-yard** (klôth'yärd), *n.* An old measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard. See *yard*.—**Cloth-yard shaft** or **arrow**, an arrow having the length of a yard, cloth-measure: the longest shaft ever used in European archery. The length of the shaft used depended upon the length and flexibility of the bow, because it was always considered necessary that the arrow should be drawn nearly to its head. A long arrow was, however, more easy to aim truly; hence the long and flexible bow with a long shaft was a more effective weapon than a shorter bow.

He had a bow bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree;
An *arrow* of a *cloth-yard* long
Up to the head drew hee.
*Chevy-Chase* (Percy's Reliques, p. 143).

God keep the kindly Scot from the *cloth-yard shaft*, and he will keep himself from the handy stroke.
*Scott*, Monastery, iii.

**clotpate** (klot'pāt), *n.* Same as *clotpoll*.

**clotpoll, clotpole†** (klot'pōl), *n.* [Var. of *clodpoll*.] 1. A clodpoll; a blockhead. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.—2. A head: used contemptuously.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

**clott†** (klot), *n.* An early modern English form of *clot*[1].

**clotter†**, *v. t.* [< ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *clothren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*[1], *v.* See *clutter*[1].] To clot; coagulate: the earlier form of *clutter*[1].

The *clothred* [var. *clotered*, *clotred*] blood, for any lechecraft,
Corrumpeth, and is in his bouk ilaft [left].
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1867.

Slidd'ring through *clottered* blood and holy mire.
*Dryden*, Æneid, ii.

**clotty** (klot'i), *a.* [< *clot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of clots or small hard masses; full of concretions or clods.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, *clotty*, bluish streaks. *Harvey*, Consumption.

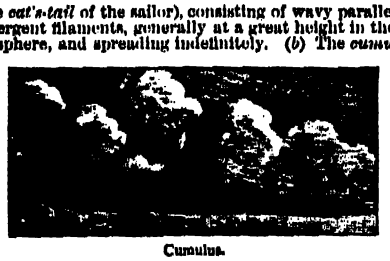
**clôture** (klō'tūr), *n.* [F.] Same as *closure*, 5.

**clouch**† (klouch), *n.* A variant of *clutch*[1].

**cloud**[1] (kloud), *n.* [< ME. *cloud*, *cloude* (with rare irreg. variants *clod*, *cloyd*), a cloud, prob. a new use of ME. *cloud*, earlier *clude*, *clud*, a mass of rock, a hill (in ME. partly confused with *clot*[1], *clod*[1], q. v.), < AS. *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill (the AS. word for 'cloud' was *wolcen*, > E. *welkin*, q. v.). Cf. *clout*[2].] 1. A collection of visible vapor or watery particles suspended in the air at a considerable altitude. A like collection of vapors upon the earth is called *fog*. The average height of the clouds is estimated at between two and three miles, but it varies at different times of the year. The forms of clouds are indefinitely variable; they are commonly classified roughly as follows: (*a*) The *cirrus*, a cloud somewhat resembling a lock or locks of hair

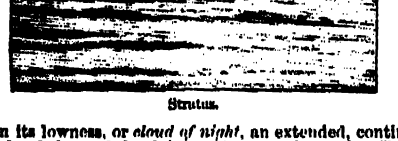
Cirrus.

(the *cat's-tail* of the sailor), consisting of wavy parallel or divergent filaments, generally at a great height in the atmosphere, and spreading indefinitely. (*b*) The *cumulus*,



Cumulus.

a cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a horizontal base. Also called *day* or *summer cloud*. (*c*) The *stratus*, also called *fall-cloud*



Stratus.

from its lowness, or *cloud of night*, an extended, continuous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms denominated as follows: (*d*) *Cirro-cumulus*, a connected system of small roundish clouds placed in close order and separated by intervals of sky, often occurring in warm dry weather. Also called *mackerel-sky*. (*e*) *Cirro-stratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward or undulated. (*f*) *Cumulo-stratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus, the cumulus at the top and overhanging a flattish stratum or base. (*g*) *Nimbus*, *cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or

Nimbus.

*rain-cloud*, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus and passing beneath into a shower. (*h*) *Globo-cumulus*, a term applied by Millot to slightly elongated, hemispherical, grayish pockets appearing in the mass of rain-clouds.

2. A semblance of a cloud, or something spread out like or having some effect of a cloud: commonly followed by a specification: as, a *cloud* of dust; a ship under a *cloud* of canvas (that is, a large spread of sails).

The archers on both sides bent their bows,
And the *clouds* of arrows flew.
*Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight* (Child's Ballads, [V. 391).

A pitchy *cloud*
Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 340.

3. A clouded appearance; a dark area of color over a lighter material, or the reverse, as bloom upon a varnished surface.—4. In *soöl.*, an ill-defined, obscure, or indistinct spot or mark, often a spot produced by the internal structure seen through a semi-transparent surface.

Larva . . . beneath with opaque white *clouds*. *Say.*

5. Anything that obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like.

He has a *cloud* in's face. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2.

6. A multitude; a collection; a throng. [Now rare.]

So great a *cloud* of witnesses. Heb. xii. 1.

The bishop of London did cut down a noble *cloud* of trees at Fulham. *Aubrey*, Lord Bacon's Apophthegms.

7. A woman's head-wrap made of loosely knit wool.—**Cloud on a title.** See *title*.—**In cloud**†, secretly; covertly.

These, sir, are businesses ask to be carried
With caution, and *in cloud*.
*B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

**In the clouds.** (*a*) Above the earth and practical things; high-flown; unreal; unsubstantial; illusory. (*b*) Absorbed in day-dreams; visionary; absent-minded; abstracted. (*c*) Out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill-govern'd, *in the clouds* is lost.
*Waller*, On Roscommon's tr. of Horace.

**Magellanic clouds.** See *Magellanic*.—**Under a cloud**, in difficulties or misfortune; in an uncertain or unfortunate condition; especially, under suspicion or in disgrace.

I will say that for the English, if they were dolts, that they are a cecvelcesed people to gentlemen that are *under a cloud*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, II. xiii.

They had attached themselves to Isabella in the early part of her life, when her fortunes were still *under a cloud*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

**Under cloud**†, under heaven; under the sun.

Was neuer kyng *vnder cloude* his knightes more louet,
Ne gretter of giftes to his goode men.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3873.

**=Syn. 1.** *Haze*, *Fog*, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

**cloud**[1] (kloud), *v.* [< *cloud*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To overspread with a cloud or clouds: as, the sky is *clouded*. Hence—2. To cover as if with clouds: in various figurative applications, as to obscure, darken, render gloomy or sullen, etc.: said of aspect or mood.

To *cloud* and darken the clearest truths.
*Decay of Christian Piety.*

His fair demeanour,
Lovely behaviour, unappalled spirit,
Spoke him not base in blood, however *clouded*.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

3. To variegate with spots or waves of a darker color appearing as if laid on over a lighter, or the reverse: as, to *cloud* a panel; a *clouded* sky in a picture.—4. To place under a cloud, as of misfortune, disgrace, etc.; sully; tarnish: as, his character was *clouded* with suspicion.

I would not be a stander-by, to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so.
*Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

**Clouded cane.** See *cane*[1].—**To cloud a title.** See *cloud on a title*, under *title*.

This disputation concerning these lands has *clouded the title* for a quarter of a century.
*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.* (1886), p. 250.

**II.** *intrans.* To grow cloudy; become obscured with clouds: sometimes with *up*.

Worthies, away; the scene begins to *cloud*.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

It *clouded up* before eight o'clock. *Bryant.*

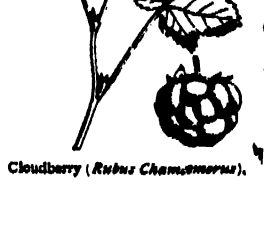
**cloud**[2]†, *n.* [ME., earlier *clude*, *clud*, < AS. *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill. Cf. *cloud*[1], and *clod*[1], *clot*[1].] A rock; a hill.

Wormes woweth under *cloudes*.
*Spec. of Lyric Poetry* (ed. Wright).

The *cludes* to the se shal rin
ffor to hid them tharin.
*Antichrist* (ed. Morris), l. 708.

**cloudage** (klou'dāj), *n.* [< *cloud*[1] + *-age*.] A mass of clouds; cloudiness: as, "a scudding *cloudage* of shapes," *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

**cloudberry** (kloud'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cloudberries* (-iz). [< *cloud*[1] (appar. in earlier sense of 'a round mass,' in ref. to the berries; cf. the other name *knotberry*) + *berry*[1].] A species of dwarf raspberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, with a creeping root-stock and simple stem, from 4 to 8 inches high. It is found in arctic and subarctic regions of the northern hemisphere, on the mountains of Great Britain and central Europe, and in some localities in Canada and New England. The flowers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in color, and consist of a few large drupes. Also called *knotberry* and *mountain bramble*.



Cloudberry (*Rubus Chamæmorus*).

**cloud-born** (kloud'bôrn), *a.* [Tr. of L. *nubigena*, an epithet of the centaurs.] Born of a cloud.

*Cloud-born* centaurs. *Dryden*, Æneid.

**cloud-built** (kloud'bilt), *a.* 1. Built up of clouds.

The sun went down
Behind the *cloud-built* columns of the west.
*Cowper*, Odyssey.

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical; fantastic: applied to day-dreams or castles in the air.

And so vanished my *cloud-built* palace.
*Goldsmith*, Essays.

**cloud-burst** (kloud'bėrst), *n.* A violent downpour of rain in large quantity and over a very limited area.

The most destructive *cloud-burst* ever known in Grant county . . . extended over twelve miles in length. Rocks weighing tons were washed loose on the hills, and came down like an avalanche, sweeping away fences, houses, and groves; dry gulches were filled and overflowing; the smallest rivulets became roaring torrents.
*Amer. Meteor. Jour.*, II. 556.

**cloud-capped, cloud-capt** (kloud'kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The *cloud-capp'd* towers, the gorgeous palaces.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

**cloud-compeller** (kloud'kom-pel'ėr), *n.* [A tr. of Gr. *νεφεληγερέτα*, lit. 'cloud-gatherer,' a Homeric epithet of Zeus (Jupiter), < *νεφέλη*, cloud (see *nebula*), + *ἀγείρειν*, gather: see *agora*.] He who collects or drives together the clouds: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter.

**cloud-compelling** (kloud'kom-pel'ing), *a.* Collecting or driving together the clouds: applied classically to Jupiter.

Bacchus, the seed of *cloud-compelling* Jove.
*Waller*, On the Danger His Majesty Escaped.

Abyssinia's *cloud-compelling* cliffs.
*Thomson*, Autumn, l. 901.

**cloud-drift** (kloud'drift), *n.* Irregular, drifting clouds; cloud-rack.

Far off, above the frigid western hills, lay violet-fringed *cloud-drifts*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**cloudful**†, *a.* [ME. *cloudeful*; < *cloud*[1] + *-ful*, 1.] Dark; blind; ignorant.

To washe away oure *cloudeful* offence.
*Chaucer*, Orison to the Virgin, l. 109.

**cloudily** (klou'di-li), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely; not perspicuously.

Plato . . . talks too metaphysically and *cloudily* about it [the highest good]. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 205.

**cloudiness** (klou'di-nes), *n.* The state of being cloudy or clouded.

**clouding** (klou'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloud*[1], *v.*] The appearance of cloudiness; unequal blending or distribution of light and shade or of colors; specifically, a clouded appearance given to silks, ribbons, and yarns in the process of dyeing.

The *cloudings* of the tortoise-shell of Hermes.
*Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, p. 166.

**cloud-kissing** (kloud'kis'ing), *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty.

*Cloud-kissing* Ilion. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1370.

**cloud-land** (kloud'land), *n.* The region of the clouds; a place above the earth or away from the practical things of life; dream-land; the realm of fancy.

**cloudless** (kloud'les), *a.* [< *cloud*[1] + *-less*.] Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright: as, *cloudless* skies.

**cloudlessly** (kloud'les-li), *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.

**cloudlet** (kloud'let), *n.* [< *cloud*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A small cloud.

Eve's first star through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping.
*Coleridge.*

**cloud-rack** (kloud'rak), *n.* An assemblage of irregular, drifting clouds; floating cloudy vapor; cloud-drift.

If there is no soul in man higher than all that, did it reach to sailing on the *cloud-rack* and spinning sea-sand; then I say man is but an animal. *Carlyle.*

**cloud-ring** (kloud'ring), *n.* A ring of clouds; specifically, a cloudy belt or region north and south of the equator.

**cloud-topped, cloud-topt** (kloud'topt), *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

**cloudy** (klou'di), *a.* [< ME. *cloudy*, *cloudi* (cf. AS. *clūdig*, rocky, hilly); < *cloud*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Overcast with clouds; obscured by clouds: as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky.

And bring in *cloudy* night immediately.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; of the nature of a cloud.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended and stood at the door of the tabernacle.
Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood.

The Historian, affirming many things, can in the *cloudy* knowledge of mankinde hardly escape from many lyes.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

*Cloudy* and confused notions.
*Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill nature; not open or cheerful.

When *cloudy* looks are cleared. *Spenser*, Sonnets, xl.

5. Marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues, or by clouding or a blending of light and shade or of colors. —6. Wanting in luster, brightness, transparency, or clearness; dimmed: as, a *cloudy* diamond.

Before the wine grows *cloudy*.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.

**Cloudy swelling**, a degenerative change of cell-substance, sometimes seen in muscular and glandular tissue. It is marked by swelling and a cloudy granular appearance. The granules dissolve in acetic acid or in alkalis. It is often followed by fatty degeneration. Also called *parenchymatous degeneration* or *inflammation*, *granular degeneration*, and *albuminous infiltration*. =Syn. 1. Murky, hazy, lowering, dim, dismal.

**cloué** (klö-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *clouer*, fix or stud with nails, < *clou*, a nail: see *clove*⁴, and cf. *clout*³.] In *her.*, studded with nails. See *trelis*.

**clough**¹ (kluf or klou), *n.* [= Sc. *clough*, *cleuch*, < ME. *clough*, *clow*, pl. *cloughes*, **clowes*, *cloes*, *clowes*, prob. (with guttural *gh* (> *w*) for orig. *f* (> *v*)), as reversely *f* for *gh* in the mod. pron., and in *dwarf*, *duff* for *dough*, etc.) < Icel. *klofi*, a cleft or rift in a hill, a ravine (cf. Dan. *klov*, a clamp, vise, tongs, = Sw. *klofva*, a vise) (= D. *kloof*, a slit, crevice, chink, > E. (Amer.) *clove*, a ravine: see *clove*³), < *klúfa* = AS. *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*², and cf. *cleft*¹, *cliff*¹. The ME. pl. *clowes* touches *cloves*, pl. of *clif*, mod. E. *cliff*: see *clove*⁴, *cliff*¹. Cf. *clove*³.] 1. A narrow valley; a cleft in a hillside; a ravine, glen, or gorge.

Into a grisly *clough*
That and that maiden yode.
*Sir Tristrem*, ii. 59.

Als lange as we haue herde-men bene,
And kepis this catell in this *cloghe*,
So selcouth a sight was neuere non sene.
*York Plays*, p. 120.

Those caitif Jewes dud not so now,
Sende him to seche in clif and *clow*.
*Cursor Mundi*. (*Halliwell*.)

What pictures are presented by these misty crags and deep water-worn *cloughs*! *All about Derbyshire*, 1884.

2†. A cliff; a rocky precipice.

Here is the close of Clyme with *clowes* so hye.
*Morte Arthure*, l. 1639.

3. The cleft or fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A wood. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A sluice; especially, a sluice for letting off water gently, as in the agricultural operation of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water. Also *clow*.

This [washing] is performed by stirring up the wool in a tank of water with a strong pole, the water being let off through a *clow* or sluittle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.
*W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 84.

6. A large vessel of coarse earthenware. —**Floating clough**, a barge with scrapers attached, which, driven by the tide or current, rakes up the silt and sand over which it passes, that it may be removed by the current.

**clough**², *n.* See *cloff*.

**clough-arch** (kluf'ärch), *n.* Same as *paddle-hole*.

**clour**¹ (klör), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *clowre*, a field.] A field.

He scythe a pulter [poulterer] that sellythe a fatte swanne
For a gosselyng, that grasethe on bareyne *clowrys*.
*Boke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 81.

**clour**² (klör), *v. t.* [Sc. Cf. Icel. *klóra* = Norw. *klore*, scratch, scrawl.] 1. To inflict a blow on. —2. To make a dent or bump on.

**clour**² (klör), *n.* [Sc., < *clour*², *v.* Cf. Icel. *klór*, a scratching.] 1. A blow.

Free words and aiths to *clours* and nicks.
*Burns*, To William Simpson.

2. An indentation produced by a blow, or a raised lump resulting from a blow on the person.

**clout**¹ (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clut*, a patch, shred, < AS. *clūt*, a patch, a plate (of metal) (> Icel. *klútr*, a kerchief, = Sw. *klut* = Dan. *klud*, a rag, clout), < W. *clwt* = Ir. Gael. *clud* = Manx *clooid*, a clout, patch.] 1. A patch; a piece of cloth, leather, etc., used to mend something. —2. Any piece of cloth, especially a worthless piece, or one designed for a mean use; a rag.

A *clout* about that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

They look
Like empty scabbards all, no mettle in 'em;
Like men of *clouts*, set to keep crows from orchards.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, ii. 3.

3†. Any small piece; a fragment; a tatter; a bit.

And whan she of this bille hath taken hede,
She rente it al to *cloutes* atte laste.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 709.

4. In *archery*: (*a*) The mark fixed in the center of the butts at which archers are shooting. [The mark is said to have been originally a piece of white cloth, though Nares supposes that it may have been a small nail (French *clouet*. See *clout*³).]

Indeed, a' must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

Kings are *clouts* that every man shoots at,
Our crown the pin that thousands seek to cleave.
*Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 4.

(*b*) A small white target placed near the ground. *Encyc. Brit.* (*c*) An arrow that has hit the target.

Within 30 years they [the Royal Archers at Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called the *Clout*; and an arrow striking the target is still called a *clout*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cliii.

5. An iron plate fastened upon an axletree to keep it from wearing.

**clout**¹ (klout), *v. t.* [< ME. *clouten*, *clutien*, < AS. **clūtian* (in pp. *ge-clūtod*, patched), < *clūt*, a patch: see the noun.] 1. To patch; mend by sewing on a clout or patch; cobble; hence, to join clumsily.

And when thei were passed thourgh thei ouertoke a carl, that hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to *cloute* hem with.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together.
*Ascham*.

Paul, yea, and Peter too, had more skill . . . in *clouting* an old tent. *Latimer*.

2. To cover with a piece of cloth or with rags; bandage.

A noisy impudent beggar . . . showed a leg *clouted* up.
*Tatler*, No. 68.

3. To rub with an old piece of cloth, felt, or the like.

**clout**² (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clowte*, a blow; origin unknown.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

He gaf hys fadur soche a *clowte*
That hors and man felle downe.
*Rom. of Syr Tryamour* (ed. Halliwell), l. 781.

Dryve out doggo and catte, or els geue them a *clout*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

**clout**² (klout), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *clut*; < ME. *clouten*, *clowten*, strike, beat: see *clout*², *n.*] To strike with the hand; cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

If I here [her] chyde, she woldo *clowte* my cote, hiere myn ey. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 98.

Pay him over the pate, *clout* him for all his courtesies.
*Fletcher*, Women Pleased.

**clout**³ (klout), *n.* [Appar. short for *clout-nail*, where *clout* is either < F. *clouet* (Cotgrave), a little nail (dim. of *clou*, a nail: see *clove*⁴), > *clouter*, stud with nails, or < *clout*¹, *v.*, patch, cobble, esp. of shoes, in the patching of which clout-nails would be used. See quot. from Piers Plowman, under *clout*³, *v.*] Same as *clout-nail*.

**clout**³ (klout), *v. t.* [< *clout*³, *n.* Cf. F. *clouter*, stud.] To stud or fasten with nails.

With his knopped shon [buckled shoes] *clouted* full thykke.
*Piers Plowman's Crede*, l. 424.

**clouted**¹ (klou'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*¹, *v.*] 1. Patched; mended with clouts; mended or put together clumsily; cobbled: as, *clouted* shoes.

A *clouted* cloak about him was,
That held him frae the cold.
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

2. Clothed or covered with clouts or patched garments; ragged: as, a *clouted* beggar.

**clouted**² (klou'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*³, *v.*] Studded, strengthened, or fastened with clout-nails.

I thought he slept; and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 635.

[Some regard the word *clouted* in the above passages as *clouted*¹, patched or mended.]

**clouted**³ (klou'ted), *p. a.* A variant of *clotted*. [Prov. Eng.]

One that 'nounts his nose with *clouted* cream and pomatum.
*Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 2.

**clouter**†, *n.* [< ME. *clouter*, *clowter*, a cobbler, < *clouten*, patch, cobble: see *clout*¹, *v.*] A cobbler; a patcher.

**clouterly** (klou'tėr-li), *a.* [< *clouter* + *-ly*¹.] Clumsy; awkward. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**clouting** (klou'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clout*², *v.*] 1. The act of striking.—2. [Appar. a particular use of preceding.] See extract.

A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for bagging or *clouting*—an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 574.

**clout-nail** (klout'nāl), *n.* [< *clout*³ + *nail*.] 1. A short large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes.—2. A nail for securing clouts or small patches of iron, as to the axletree of a carriage. It has a round flat head, round shank, and sharp point.

Also called *clout*.

**clove**¹ (klōv). Preterit, and formerly sometimes (for *cloven*, to which the *o* in pret. *clove* is due) past participle, of *cleave*².

**clove**² (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *clove* (written *cloue*, also *clowe*; cf. *clove*⁴), < AS. *clufe*, pl. (sing. not found) (= LG. *klöve*), clove, esp. of garlic, also in comp. *cluf-thung*, crowfoot, and *cluf-wyrt*, buttercup, also spelled *clof-thung*, *clof-wyrt*; = OHG. **chlobo*, **chlofo*, in comp. *chlobolouh*, *chlofolouh*, *chlovolouh*, MHG. *klobelouch*, dissimilated *knobelouch* (cf. *clue*), G. *knoblauch* = MLG. *kloflōk*, *knuflock*, LG. *knuflōk* = MD. *knofloec*, D. *knoflook*, garlic, lit. 'clove-leek.' The orig. sense appears in OHG. **chlobo*, MHG. *klobe*, G. *klobe*, *klöben*, a split stick, = D. *kloof*, a cleft (> *clove*³, q. v.), = E. *clough*¹, q. v.; thus ult. from AS. *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*², *clove*³, *clough*¹.] One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic.

*Clowe* [var. *clowe*] of garlykke [var. garlek or other lyke], costula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

**clove**³ (klōv), *n.* [< D. *kloof*, now *kloof*, a cleft, ravine, = E. *clough*¹, q. v. See also *clove*².] A ravine or rocky fissure; a gorge: as, the Kaaterskill *clove* in the Catskill mountains. [Used principally along the Hudson river in New York, where several Dutch words still remain current.]

**clove**⁴ (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *clowe*, *clawe*, pl. *clowes*, *cloues*, short for earlier ME. *clowe gilofre* (cf. *clove-gillyflower*), in the Ancren Riwle as OF., *clou de gilofre*, F. *clou de girofle*, also simply *girofle*, clove, = Sp. *clavo girofiado*, also *clavo aromático*, *clavo de especia* (see *spice*), or simply *clavo*, = It. *chiovo*, *chiodo di garofano*, or simply *garofano*, *gherofano*, clove: so called from the shape of the clove, lit. 'nail of the gillyflower,' the term *gillyflower*, ME. *gilofre*, etc., being ult. a corrupted form of Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, lit. 'nut-leaf,' applied to the clove-tree, and subsequently to various aromatic plants: see *Caryophyllus*, *gillyflower*. F. *clou*, Sp. *clavo*, etc., is lit. 'nail,' < L. *clavus*, a nail (prob. akin to *clavis*, a key), < *claudere*, close: see *clavis*, *clef*, *close*¹, *v.*] 1. A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, of the natural

Branch of the Clove-tree (*Eugenia caryophyllata*), with unopened bud.

order *Myrtaceæ*, originally of the Moluccas, but now cultivated in Zanzibar, the West Indies, Brazil, and other tropical regions. The tree is a handsome evergreen, from 15 to 30 feet high, with large, elliptic, smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Every part of the plant abounds in the

volatile oil for which the flower-buds are prized. Cloves are very largely used as a spice, and in medicine for their stimulant and aromatic properties.

*Biron.* A lemon.
*Long.* Stuck with *cloves.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

2. The tree which bears cloves.—3. [F. *clou*, a nail; see etym.] A long spike-nail.—**Mother cloves**, the dried fruit of the clove tree, resembling cloves somewhat in appearance, but larger and less aromatic.—**Oil of cloves**, an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove-tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of eugenic acid and a neutral oil. It is colorless or has a faint yellow tinge, a strong characteristic odor, and a burning taste. **Royal clove**, an abnormal state of the clove, in which it has an unusual number of sepals and large bracts at the base: once held in high repute from its rarity and supposed virtues.—**Wild clove**, a small tree of the West Indies and Venezuela, *Pimenta acris*, which yields the oil of myrcia, the basis of bay-rum.

**clove**[5] (klōv), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In England, a weight of cheese, etc. A statute of 1430 makes the clove equal to 7 pounds. The word is still used in Suffolk and Essex for a weight of 8 pounds of cheese or wool, as a division of the wey.

**clove-bark, clove-cinnamon** (klōv'bärk, -sin'ạ-mọn), *n.* Same as *clove-cassia* (which see, under *cassia*).

**clove-gillyflower** (klōv'jil'i-flou-ėr), *n.* [ME. *clowe gilofre*, etc., clove; in mod. sense a new comp. of *clove*[4] + *gillyflower*: see *clove*[4] and *gillyflower*.] 1†. Same as *clove*[4], 1.

In that countree growen many trees that beren *clowe-gilofres* and notemuges. *Mandeville*, Travels.

2. One of the popular names of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, given especially to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-colored varieties.

**clove-hitch** (klōv'hich), *n.* See *hitch*, 6.

**clove-hook** (klōv'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *sister-hook*.

**clovel** (klō'vel), *n.* [E. dial.] Same as *back-bar*.

**cloven** (klō'vn), *p. a.* [< ME. *cloven*, < AS. *clofen*, pp. of *cleófan*, cleave: see *cleave*[2].] 1. Divided; parted; split; riven.

She did confine thee . . .
Into a *cloven* pine. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

2. In *her.* See *sarcelled*.—**Cloven hoof.** See *hoof*.—**To show the cloven hoof**, to show that one has designs of an evil or diabolic character, the devil being commonly represented with cloven hoofs.

**cloven-berry** (klō'vn-ber'i), *n.* A shrub of the West Indies, *Samyda serrulata*, which bears a dehiscent fleshy fruit.

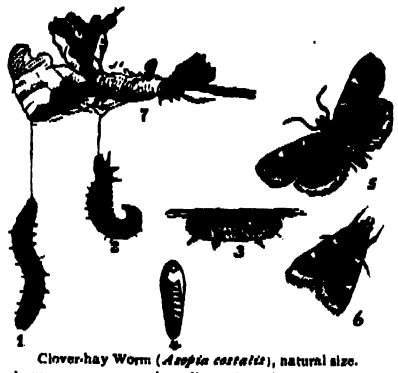
**cloven-footed** (klō'vn-fůt'ed), *a.* [ME. *clovefote*; < *cloven* + *foot* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having the foot divided into parts; cloven-hoofed; fissiped.—2. In *ornith.*, having the webs of a palmate foot deeply incised, so that the foot is almost semipalmate, as in a tern of the genus *Hydrochelidon*, the *Larus fissipes* or cloven-footed gull of early authors.

**cloven-hoofed** (klō'vn-hůft), *a.* Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

**clove-pink** (klōv'pingk), *n.* A variety of pink the flowers of which smell like cloves.

**clover** (klō'vėr), *n.* [E. dial. *clavar*, *clarver*, Sc. *clavor*, *claiver*; < ME. *clover*, earlier *claver*, < AS. *clāfre*, usually *clǣfre* = D. *klaver* = MLG. *klever*, *klaveren*, LG. *klōver*, *klēwer* = Dan. *klöver* = Sw. *klöfver* = (in shorter form) OHG. *chlēo*, *chlē* (*chlēw-*), MHG. *klē* (*klēw-*), G. *klee*, clover. Root unknown.] 1. A name of various common species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. They are low herbs, chiefly found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. There are about 200 species, of which about 50 are natives of the United States, chiefly west of the Rocky Mountains. Many are valuable forage-plants. The red, purple, or meadow clover, *T. pratense*, is extensively cultivated for fodder and as a fertilizer. The white or Dutch clover, *T. repens*, is common in pastures. The Alsike clover, *T. hybridum*, and the Italian, carnation, or crimson clover, *T. incarnatum*, are sometimes cultivated. Other species, mostly weeds of little value, are the yellow or hop clover, *T. agrarium*; the stone, hare's-foot, or rabbit-foot clover, *T. arvense*; the strawberry clover, *T. fragiferum*; the buffalo clover, *T. reflexum*; the zigzag clover, *T. medium*, etc. The above are all natives of Europe, though several are widely naturalized.

2. One of several plants of other genera belonging to the same order. Species of *Melilotus* are known as sweet clover and Bokhara or tree clover. Bur- or heart-clover is *Medicago maculata*; Calvary clover, the spiny-fruited *Medicago Echinus*; bush-clover, species of *Lespedeza*; bird's-foot clover, *Lotus corniculatus* and *Tripodella ornithopodioides*; prairie clover, species of *Petalostemon*, etc.—**Clover-hay worm**, the larva of the pyralid moth, *Asopia costalis* (Fabricius). It occurs all over the United States and Canada, and was probably brought from Europe; it feeds exclusively upon stored clover, matting it together with silk filled with excremental pellets, and utterly spoiling it as food for stock. It makes its cocoon either at the borders of the hay-mow or stack, or entirely away from it, under a board or other shelter. There are two or three annual generations, and the insect hibernates as a larva. See cut in next column.—**Clover-root borer**, See *borer*.—**To be or live in clover**, to be like a cow in a clover-field—that is, in most comfortable or enjoyable circumstances; live luxuriously or in abundance.



Clover-hay Worm (*Asopia costalis*), natural size.
1, 2, larvæ; 3, cocoon; 4, chrysalis; 5, 6, moth, with wings expanded and closed; 7, worm covered with silken web.

**clovered** (klō'vėrd), *a.* [< *clover* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling through the *clover'd* vale.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 1335.

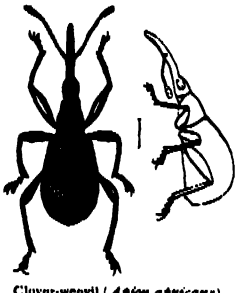
**clover-grass** (klō'vėr-grȧs), *n.* Same as *clover*.

**clover-huller** (klō'vėr-hul'ėr), *n.* A machine for separating clover-seeds from their hulls.

**clover-leaf** (klō'vėr-lēf), *n.* The leaf of clover; a trefoil.

**clover-sick** (klō'vėr-sik), *a.* In bad condition from being too long used for raising clover: said of land.

**clover-weevil** (klō'vėr-wē'vil), *n.* A kind of weevil of the genus *Apion*, different species of which feed on the seeds of the clover, as also on tares and other leguminous plants. *A. apricans*, especially, is frequently very destructive to fields of red clover, laying its eggs among the flowers, from which the grubs eat their way into the pods. It is of a bluish-black color and little more than a line in length.


Clover-weevil (*Apion apricans*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

**clovery** (klō'vėr-i), *a.* [< *clover* + *-y*[1].] Full of clover; abounding in clover: as, *clovery* grass.

They [peasant women] bring a sense of the country's *clovery* pasturage, in the milk just drawn from the great cream-colored cows. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

**clovewort** (klōv'wėrt), *n.* [< *clove*[4] + *wort*[1].] A name given to plants belonging to the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*.

**clow**[1] (klou), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *clough*[1], 5.

**clow**[2] (klō), *v. i.* [A var. of *claw*.] To pull together rudely; labor irregularly in a tumultuous manner. [North. Eng.]

**clowe-gilofret**, *n.* [ME.: see *clove-gillyflower* and *clove*[4].] A clove.

**clown** (kloun), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cloune* (Levins, 1570, perhaps the earliest instance cited), < Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow (= North Fries. *klönne*, a clown, bumpkin—Wedgwood); cf. Sw. dial. *kluns*, a hard knob, a clumsy fellow, *klunn*, a log, Dan. *klunt*, a log, a block, = D. *klont*, a clod, lump; cf. also Dan. Sw. *klump*, a lump (see *club*[1] and *clump*[1]); for the sense, cf. *blockhead*, *clodpoll*. The notion that the word *clown* is derived from L. *colonus*, a husbandman (see *colony*), though phonetically possible (cf. *crown*, ult. < L. *corona*), is erroneous; but it has perhaps affected the use of *clown*.] 1. A man of rustic or coarse manners; a person without refinement; a lout; a boor; a churl.

By my soul, a swain! a most simple *clown!*
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

As the husband is, the wife is: thou art mated with a *clown*,
And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic.

When Little John came, to gambols they went,
Both gentlemen, yeomen, and *clowns*.
*Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 346).

The *clown*, the child of nature without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 623.

3. A professional or habitual jester; a merryman or buffoon, as in a pantomime, circus, or other place of entertainment, and formerly in the households of the great.

The roynish *clown*, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 2.

=Syn. See *jester* and *zany*.

**clown** (kloun), *v. i.* [< *clown*, *n.*] To act or behave as a clown; play the clown.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

**clownage**† (klou'nāj), *n.* [< *clown* + *-age*.] The manners of a clown.

And he to serve me thus! ingratitude
Beyond the coarseness yet of any *clownage*.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

Rural *clownage* or urbanity. *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

**clownery** (klou'nėr-i), *n.* [< *clown* + *-ery*.] 1. The condition or character of a clown; ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners.

Honesty is but a defect of wit;
Respect but mere rusticity and *clownery*.
*Chapman*, All Fools, ii. 1.

'Twere as good
I were reduc'd to *clownery*.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. Clownish buffoonery, as in a pantomime.

The trivial and the bombastic, the drivelling, squinting, sprawling *clowneries* of nature, with her worn out stage-properties and rag-fair emblazonments.
*Sterling*, quoted in Whipple's Lit. and Life, p. 113.

**clown-heal** (kloun'hēl), *n.* A common labiate plant, *Stachys palustris*: first so called by the herbalist Gerard because a countryman who had cut himself to the bone with a scythe was said to have healed the wound with this plant. Also called *clown's allheal* and *clown's woundwort*.

**clownish** (klou'nish), *a.* [< *clown* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of clowns or rustics; like a clown; rude; coarse; awkward; ungainly.

A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest, . . .
But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth off. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 23.

What if we essay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court?
*Shak.*, As you like it, i. 3.

He [Leicester] mimicked with ready accent the manners of the affected or the *clownish*, and made his own graceful tone and manner seem doubly such when he resumed it.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. Abounding in clowns; dull; stupid; uncultured; unrefined: as, "a *clownish* neighbourhood," *Dryden*.—**Syn.** *Churlish*, *Loutish*, etc. See *boorish*.

**clownishly** (klou'nish-li), *adv.* In a clownish manner; coarsely; rudely.

**clownishness** (klou'nish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clownish; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior or language; incivility; awkwardness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness*. *Dryden*.

**clownist** (klou'nist), *n.* [< *clown* + *-ist*.] One who acts the clown; a clown.

We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, *clownists*, satirists.
*Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

**clown's-treacle** (klounz'trē'kl), *n.* A name of the garlic, *Allium sativum*.

**clowring** (klour'ing), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *clour*, a lump.] In *stone-cutting*, the process of splitting off superfluous stone with a wedge-shaped chisel, or with a pick, thus reducing the faces of the stone to nearly plane surfaces. In this condition it is said to be *wasted off*.

**cloy**[1] (kloi), *v. t.* [< OF. **cloyer*, var. of *cloer*, F. *clouer*, nail, fasten or join with nails (in comp. *encloyer* (see *accloy*), cloy, choke or stop up, var. of *enclouer*, nail, drive in a nail), < *clo*, *clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*[4] and *clout*[3].] 1†. To pierce; gore.

Which with his cruell tuske him deadly *cloyd*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 48.

2†. In *farriery*, to prick (a horse) in shoeing.

He never shod a horse but he *cloyed* him.
*Bacon*, Apophthegms.

3†. To stop up; obstruct; clog.

The duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones.
*Speed*, Henry VI., IX. xvi. § 30.

4. To spike; drive a spike into the vent of: as, to *cloy* a gun.

Did Jove look on us, I would laugh, and swear
That his artillery is *cloy'd* by me.
*Fletcher* (*and Massinger*?), False One, v. 4.

5. To satiate; gratify to repletion or so as to cause loathing; surfeit; sate.

Who can . . .
. . . *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast?
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

Let smooth-chinn'd amourists be *cloy'd* in play,
And surfeit on the bane of hateful leisure.
*Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

=Syn. 5. *Sate*, etc. (see *satisfy*), pall, glut, gorge.

**cloy**[2]† (kloi), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *claw*, *v.*, by confusion with *cloy*[1].] To stroke with a claw.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

**cloyer**† (kloi'ėr), *n.* [< *cloy*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who intrudes on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. [Thieves' slang.]

Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs any new brother in that trade and snaps — will have half in any booty.
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl.

**cloyless** (kloi'les), *a.* [< *cloy*[1] + *-less*.] Not causing satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

**cloyment**† (kloi'ment), *n.* [< *cloy*[1] + *-ment*.] Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite.

Alas, their love may be call'd appetite . . .
That suffer surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt.
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

**club**[1] (klub), *n.* [< ME. *club*, *clubb*, *clubbe*, also *clob*, etc., < Icel. *klubba* = Sw. *klubba* = Dan. *klub*, prob. an assimilated form (*bb* < *mb*, *mp*) of Icel. *klumba*, a club, = Sw. Dan. *klump*, clump, lump; cf. Sw. *klubb*, a clump, block; Dan. *klumpfodet*, clubfooted: see *clump*[1] and *clown*. As the name of a suit of cards, *club* is a translation of Sp. *basto*, the suit of clubs, pl. of *basto*, a club, a cudgel (see *basto*, *baston*). The figure on these cards is now a trefoil or clover-leaf; cf. Dan. *klöver* = D. *klaver*, a club at cards, lit. 'clover': see *clover*.] 1. A stick or piece of wood suitable for being wielded in the hand as a weapon; a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel.

But make you ready your stiff bats and *clubs*.
*Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroak of a *club*. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. In the games of golf and shinty, a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball. See *golf-club*, 1.—3. A round solid mass; a clump; a knot.

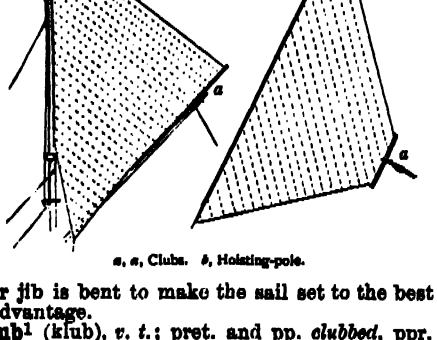
The hair carried into a *club*, according to the fashion.
*Bulwer.*

4. A playing-card that is marked with trefoils in the plural, the suit so marked.

Ensanguined hearts, *clubs* typical of strife,
And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.
*Cowper*, Task, iv. 213.

The suit of *clubs* upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoils as with us, but positively clubs, or cudgels, of which we retain the name, though we have lost the figures; the original name is bastos. The spades are swords, called in Spain espadas; in this instance we retain the name and some faint resemblance of the figure.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 424.

5. In *entom.*, a suddenly broadened outer portion of an antenna, formed by two, three, or more enlarged terminal joints, as in most weevils. See cut under *clavate*[1].—6. In fungi of the family *Clavarici*, the claviform receptacle or one of its branches. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 335.—7. A small spar to which the foot of a gaff-topsail or the clue of a staysail




*a*, *a*, Clubs. *b*, Hoisting-pole.

or jib is bent to make the sail set to the best advantage.

**club**[1] (klub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [< *club*[1], *n.* See *clubbed*.] 1. To beat with a club.—2. To convert into a club; use as a club: as, to *club* a musket (by taking hold of the barrel and striking with the butt).

Here occurred a short, sharp, and obstinate hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and *clubbed* muskets.
*The Century*, XXXI. 455.

3. To unite, as the hair, in a solid mass or knot resembling a club.

He had a few gray hairs plaited and *clubbed* behind.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 17.

4. *Milit.*, to demoralise or confuse by a blunder in tactical manœuvers: as, to *club* a battalion. [Slang.]

**club**[2] (klub), *n.* [Appears first in the middle of the 17th century, written *club* or *clubbe*, and applied to convivial societies originating and meeting in coffee-houses and taverns; prob. a particular application of *club*[1] in the sense of a 'clump' or 'knot,' i. e., of men (see *club*[1], 3); cf. Sw. *klubb*, a clump, etc. (see *club*[1]), dial. a crowd; G. *klump*, a lump, mass, crowd: see *clump*[1].] 1. A company of persons organized to meet for social intercourse, or for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, etc. Admission to the membership of clubs is commonly by ballot. Clubs are now an important feature of social life in all large cities, many of them occupying large buildings containing meeting-rooms, libraries, restaurants, etc.

We now use the word *clubbe* for a sodality in a tavern.
*Aubrey* (1688).

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government? *Dryden*, Ded. of The Medal.

The end of our *club* is to advance conversation and friendship. *Swift*, Letters.

2. A club-house.—3. The united expenses of a company; joint charge; mess account.

We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the *club*. *Pepys*, Diary.

4. The contribution of an individual to a joint charge.

The fine fellows are always inviting him to the tavern, and make him pay his *club*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, vi.

**club**[2] (klub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [< *club*[2], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To combine or join together, as a number of individuals, for a common purpose; form a club: as, to *club* together to form a library.—2. Specifically, to contribute to a common fund; combine to raise money for a certain purpose.

We were resolved to *club* for a coach. *Tatler*, No. 137.

The owl, the raven, and the bat
*Clubbed* for a feather to his hat. *Swift.*

3. To be united in producing a certain effect; combine into a whole.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream.
*Dryden.*

II. *trans.* 1. To unite; add together by contribution; combine.

By thus *clubbing* our books in a common library, we should each of us have the advantage of using the books of all the other members. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 119.

The two brothers who *clubbed* their means to buy an elephant. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, III. i.

2. To divide into an average amount for each individual concerned: as, to *club* the expense of an entertainment.

**club**[3] (klub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [Cf. *club*[1].] *Naut.*, to drift down a current with an anchor dragging on the bottom.

**clubability, clubbability** (klub-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *clubable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being clubable or social.

**clubable, clubbable** (klub'a-bl), *a.* [< *club*[2] + *-able*.] Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a social club; companionable; sociable.

John Gibson Lockhart was not a social or *clubbable* man.
*Carruthers.*

A very small body of citizens entitled to be classed as *clubable* men. *The Century*, XXV. 311.

**club-ball**† (klub'bâl), *n.* A game. See extract.

*Club-ball* is a pastime clearly distinguished from cambuc or goff. . . . The difference seems to have consisted in the one being played with a curved bat and the other with a straight one. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

**clubbed** (klubd), *a.* [< ME. *clubbed*, *clobbed*, club-shaped, also rude; < *club*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a club; thickened at the end.

Grete *clobbed* staves. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 10.

The finger-ends are swollen, and a *clubbed* appearance is present. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, V. 98.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Clavate; dilated toward the apex: as, *clubbed* antennæ or tibiæ. See cut under *clavate*[1]. (*b*) Forming a club: as, *clubbed* terminal joints of the antennæ.

**clubber**[1] (klub'ėr), *n.* [< *club*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who clubs; one who strikes with a club.

**clubber**[2] (klub'ėr), *n.* [< *club*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who belongs to a club; a clubbist; a club-man.

**clubbing** (klub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *club*[1], *v.*, regarded as intransitive.] 1. The state of being or becoming clubbed or club-shaped, as the hands or feet.—2. Same as *clubfoot*. See *club-foot*, 3.—3. The act of beating with a club: as, the police resorted to *clubbing*.

**clubbing-drink**† (klub'ing-dringk), *n.* A beverage drunk at a club, tavern, or coffee-house.

He hath a drink called cauphe [coffee], which is made of a brown berry, and it may be called their *clubbing-drink* between meals. *Howell*, Letters (1650).

**clubbish**[1] (klub'ish), *a.* [< *club*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Rude; clownish; rustic.

Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clowne.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 281.

**clubbish**[2] (klub'ish), *a.* [< *club*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to associate or club together; clubable.

**clubbist** (klub'ist), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *-ist*.] One who belongs to a party, club, or association; a supporter of clubs. [Rare.]

The crowd shouted out, with rage, at sight of this latter the name of a Jacobin townsman and *clubbist*; and shook itself to seize him. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 3.

Literary clubs and *clubbists*.
*Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 99.

**clubby** (klub'i), *a.* [< *club*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of a clubable or social disposition. *Sala.*

**club-compasses** (klub'kum'pas-ez), *n. pl.* A form of compasses having a bullet or cone at the extremity of one leg, which is inserted in a hole.

**club-fist**† (klub'fist), *n.* A large heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. *Mir. for Mags.*

**club-fisted** (klub'fis'ted), *a.* Having a burly fist.

**club-foot** (klub'fût), *n.* [< *club*[1] + *foot*. Cf. G. *klumpfuss* = D. *klompvoet* = Icel. *klumbufôtr* = Dan. *klumpfod* (= Sw. *klumpfot*), a club-foot: see *club*[1].] 1. A deformed or distorted foot; a foot which is set awry from the ankle, and is generally also imperfect in shape or undersized.—2. A similar twisted condition of the feet which is normal in some animals, as sloths.—3. [Without the hyphen.] Congenital distortion of the foot; the state of having a club-foot or club-feet; talipes (which see): as, to be afflicted with *clubfoot*; the surgical treatment of *clubfoot*. Also called *clubbing*.—**Club-foot moss.** Same as *club-moss*.

**clubfooted** (klub'fût'ed), *a.* [< *club-foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having a club-foot or club-feet; affected with clubfoot; talipod.

**clubfootedness** (klub'fût'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being clubfooted or taliped.

**club-grass** (klub'gras), *n.* A kind of grass constituting the small genus *Corynephorus*, native to southern Europe. It has a jointed beard, which is club-shaped at the apex.

**clubhaul** (klub'hâl), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to tack (a ship) when in danger of missing stays and drifting ashore, by letting go the lee anchor as soon as the ship's head comes into the wind, and then causing the vessel to pay off in the right direction by hauling on a hawser previously attached to the anchor and led in on the lee quarter. The hawser is then cut, and the sails being trimmed, the ship stands off on the new tack.

**club-headed** (klub'hed'ed), *a.* [< *club*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *clodpoll*, *blockhead*, etc.] Having a thick head: as, "*club-headed* antennæ," *Derham.*

**club-house** (klub'hous), *n.* A house occupied by a club, or in which a club assembles. It is a place of meeting and entertainment, always open to those who are members of the club. To the original coffee-room and news-room the typical modern club-house adds library and reading-room, and usually card-, billiard-, and smoking-rooms, baths, etc., and often bedrooms. The cuisine and domestic departments are also complete.

**club-law** (klub'lâ), *n.* 1. Government by clubs or violence; the use of arms or force in place of law.—2. In the game of loo, a rule that when clubs are trumps no player may pass or give up his hand.

**clubman**[1] (klub'man), *n.*; pl. *clubmen* (-men). [< *club*[1] + *man*.] One who carries a club; one who fights with a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
The only *clubman* of his time.
*Soliman and Perseda*, 1599.

**club-man**[2] (klub'man), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *man*.] A member of a club; one who prefers the life of clubs.

Hawthorne does not . . . covet the applause of the clever *club-man*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 490.

**club-master** (klub'mas'tėr), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *master*.] The manager of or purveyor for a club.

**club-moss** (klub'môs), *n.* The common name of plants of the order *Lycopodiaceæ*, more particularly of the genus *Lycopodium*. Also called *clubfoot moss*.

The *club-moss* (Selago) was a fetish of another kind. The man who carried the divine object was secure against all misfortune: and blindness could be cured by the

fumes of a few of its leaves, which were dried and thrown into the fire. It had to be gathered with a curious magical ceremony. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 260.

**club-room** (klub'rōm), *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

**clubroot** (klub'rōt), *n.* A disease of the roots of cabbage, consisting of large swellings, caused by the myxomycetous fungus *Plasmodiophora Brassicæ*.

**club-rush** (klub'rush), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Scirpus*.—2. The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia*.

**club-shaped** (klub'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a club; clavate.

**club-skate** (klub'skāt), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *skate*. The first skate of the kind made with heel-button and clamp for the sole was named the "New York Club skate," after an organization then existing (1860).] A skate the framework of which is made of light iron or steel, with clamps, springs, or screws, to fasten it securely to the shoe.

**clubster** (klub'stėr), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *-ster*.] A frequenter of clubs; a boon companion.

He was no *clubster* listed among good fellows. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

**club-topsail** (klub'top'sāl, -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a large gaff-topsail, used in yachts, having a small spar called a club bent to its foot so as to extend it beyond the end of the gaff. The head of the sail is also extended above the masthead by a light spar called a *hoisting-pole*. See *club*[1], *n.*, 7.

**cluck** (kluk), *v.* [Also dial. *clutch*; earlier usually *clock* (see *clock*[1]); < ME. *clokken*, < AS. *cloccian* = MD. *klocken*, D. *klokken* = MLG. *klucken*, LG. *klukken* = MHG. *klucken*, also *glucken*, G. *glucken* = Dan. *klukke* = Sw. *klucka* = W. *clwcian*, *clocian* = L. *glocire*, later **glociare* (cf. *glocidare* and *gluttire*, cited from Festus) (> It. *chiocciare*, *crocciare* = Sp. *clocar*, *cloquear*, *coclear* = Pr. *cloquier* = OF. *cloucer*, *glouser*, later *glosser*, *glousser*, F. *glousser*), cluck as a hen (cf. It. *chioccia* = Sp. *clueca* = MLG. *klucke* = MHG. *klucke*, G. *klucke*, *glucke*, a brooding hen; E. dial. *cleck*[1], hatch, *cleck*[2], cluck), = Gr. κλώσσειν, cluck as a hen; cf. Gr. κλώζειν, croak as a jackdaw, groan in disapprobation; Hind. *kurkurānā*, cluck, cackle, murmur: all imitative words, more or less varied, which may be compared, as to form, with *chuck*[1], *click*[1], *clack*, *crake*, *croak*, *cock*[1].] I. *intrans.* To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen or a hen with young chicks.

The lines were only a part of the sound of his wife's tongue, distracting him no more than the *clucking* of the maternal hens about the house. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 50.

II. *trans.* To call or incite by clucking, as a hen her chicks.

When she (poor hen!), fond of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the wars. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

**cluck** (kluk), *n.* [< *cluck*, *v.* In second sense, cf. *click*[1], *n.*] 1. A sound uttered by a hen when broody, or in calling her chicks.—2. Same as *click*[1], 2.

**clucking-hen** (kluk'ing-hen), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the crying-bird, carau, or limpkin, *Aramus pictus*.

**cludiform** (klō'di-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. **cludus* (a reflex of OF. *clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*[4] and *clavus*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Nail-shaped; cuneiform: specifically applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Babylonia, Assyria, and Persia. See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform*. [Rare.]

**clue, clew** (klō), *n.* [< ME. *clewe*, *clowe*, *clue*, < AS. *cliwen*, *clywen*, *cleowen* (once *clywe*) = D. *kluwen*, formerly also *klauwe*, *klouwe*, = LG. *kluwe*, *klouwen* = OHG. *chliuwa*, *chliwa*, MHG. *kliuwe*, with dim. OHG. *chliuwelīn*, MHG. *kliuwelīn*, and *kliuwel*, dissimilated *knüulin*, *kniuwel*, G. *knäuel* (> Dan. *nögle*, neut., clue), a ball, a ball of thread; cf. L. *gluere*, draw together, Skt. *gōlas*, a ball; perhaps akin to L. *glōmus*, a clue, a ball of thread (see *glomerate*), and *glōbus*, a ball (see *globe*). The naut. senses are prob. of D. origin.] 1. A ball or skein of thread or yarn.

Steal out, all alone, to the kiln, and, darkling, throw into the pot a *clue* of blue yarn. *Burns*, Hallowe'en, Notes.

2. The thread or yarn that is wound into the form of a ball; thread in general.

He [Theseus] formed that ingenious device of his *clue*, which led directly through all the windings of the labyrinth. *Bacon*, Political Fables, x.

It is decreed
That I must die with her; our *clue* of life
Was spun together. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 3.

Hence—3. Anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case; a guide or key to the solution of a puzzle or problem, or the unraveling of a plot or mystery; in allusion to the mythological story that Theseus was guided by a clue of thread through the Cretan labyrinth.

They are only to be understood and traced by the *clue* of experience. *Bacon*, Political Fables, x., Expl.

This *clue* will unravel what otherwise would seem very inconsistent in my father's domestic character. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

4. A measure of yarn or hemp, 4,800 yards.—5. *Naut.*, a lower corner of a square sail or the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail.—**Clues of a hammock**, the combination of small lines by which it is suspended.—**From clue to earing** (*naut.*), from the bottom to the top; *from one end to the other*; throughout; entirely.

**clue, clew** (klō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clued*, *clewed*, ppr. *cluing*, *clewing*. [< *clue*, *clew*, *n.*] 1. *Naut.*, to haul up to the yard (the lower corners of a topsail, topgallantsail, or royal) by means of the clue-lines: used with *up*.

"Here comes Cape Horn!" said the chief mate; and we had hardly time to haul down and *clew up* before it was upon us. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 28.

2. To direct, as by a clue or thread. *Beau. and Fl.*

**clue-garnet** (klō'gär'net), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase, consisting of two single blocks and a fall, by which the lower corner of a square mainsail or foresail is hauled up to the yard.

**clue-iron** (klō'ī'ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a shackle-shaped iron at the clues of large sails. The leech-rope and foot-rope of the sails are spliced into eyes in the clue-iron, and the tacks and sheets secured to it.

**clue-jigger** (klō'jig'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small purchase for tricing up the corners of topsails and courses forward of the yards, so that the sails may be easily furled.

**clue-line** (klō'lin; colloq. klō'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase or single rope for hauling up to the yards the clues of topsails, topgallantsails, and royals.

**clum**[1]† (klum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *clumme*, < ME. *clum*, *clom*, silence; cf. AS. *clumian* (once), mutter. Imitative; cf. *mum*.] I. *n.* Silence: also used as an exclamation to command silence.

Yef [if] ye me wylleth yhere [hear], habbeth amang you *clom* and reste. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 266.

Now, pater noster, "*clum*," quod Nicolay,
And "*clum*," quod Jon, and "*clum*," quod Alisoun.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 452.

II. *a.* Silent; glum.

He is . . . *clumme*, and is more surly to be spoken with than ever he was before. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

**clum**[2] (klum). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *climb*.

**clum**[3] (klum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clummed*, ppr. *clumming*. [Cf. *clumse*.] 1. To handle roughly.—2. To clutch. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

Some in their gripyng tallants *clum* a ball of brasse. *A Herring's Tayle*, 1598.

**clumbent**†. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb*.

**clumber** (klum'bėr), *n.* A kind of spaniel valued as a retriever.

**clump**[1] (klump), *n.* [< ME. **clump* (AS. only in longer form *clympre* (var. *clymppe*), a lump (of metal); cf. *clumper*[1]) = D. *klomp* = LG. *klump* (> G. *klump*, *klumpe*, *klumpen*) = Dan. Sw. *klump*, a clump, lump, etc. (prob. = Icel. *klumba*, assimilated *klubba*, a club, > E. *club*[1]); cf. Dan. *klimp*, a clod, = Sw. *klimp*, a clod, lump, dumpling, Sw. *klamp*, a clump. The resemblance of *clump* to *lump* is accidental, and its connection with *clamp*[1], *clam*[1], *clumse*, etc., remote and uncertain.] 1. A thick, short, unformed piece of wood or other solid substance; a shapeless mass.—2. A clustor; a small, closely gathered group: used especially of trees or shrubs, but sometimes of other things and of persons.

He could number the fields in every direction, and could tell how many trees there were in the most distant *clump*. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 134.

I observed many times daily for more than a fortnight some large *clumps* of heartsease growing in my garden, before I saw a single humble-bee at work. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 124.

3. A thick sole secured to an ordinary boot-sole by springs or by cement.—4. A small spiral curl of hair pressed flat between the disk-shaped ends of a pair of crimping-tongs, so as to lie close to the head.—5. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Lutraria elliptica*. It has a broad flattish shell about 5 inches long and 3 inches high. It lives chiefly in muddy estuaries, buried a foot or two deep.

**clump**[2] (klump), *v. i.* [Prob. < *clump*[1], *n.*; cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog, a var. form of the noun. Cf. *clamp*[4].] To walk heavily and clumsily.

**clump-block** (klump'blok), *n.* In *mech.*, a strongly made block with a thick sheave and a large opening. See cut under *block*.

**clump-boot** (klump'bōt), *n.* [< *clump*[1] + *boot*[2]. Cf. D. *klomp*, a clump, also a wooden shoe.] A heavy boot for rough wear.

**clumper**[1] (klum'pėr), *n.* [< ME. **clumpre* (?), < AS. *clympre*, a lump: see *clump*[1].] A large piece; a lump; in *coal-mining*, a large mass of fallen rock. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

**clumper**[1]† (klum'pėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of verb **clump*[1], or ult. < *clumper*[1], *n.*; cf. Dan. *klumpe*, Sw. *klimpa*, clot, coagulate; from the noun: see *clump*[1].] To form into clumps or masses.

Vapours . . .
*Clumper'd* in balls of clouds. *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.

**clumper**[2] (klum'pėr), *n.* [< *clump*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog: see *clump*[2].] A thick, heavy shoe: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

**clumperton**†, *n.* [Also *clomperton*; appar. < *clumper*[1] + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*. Cf. *clumpse* = *clumse*.] A clown. *Minsheu*, 1617; *Coles*, 1717.

Fallinge . . . to altercation with a stronge stubberne *clomperton*, he was shrowdlie beaten of him. *Polydorus Vergilius* (trans.).

**clumping** (klum'ping), *n.* [< *clump*[1], 4, + *-ing*[1].] The process of curling the hair in clumps.

**clumps**[1]†, **clumpset** (klumps), *a.* and *n.* Variant forms of *clumse*.

**clumps**[2] (klumps), *n.* [Appar. orig. pl. of *clump*[1], *n.*] A game of questions and answers. The players are divided into two parties; two players, one from each side, select an object which the others try to discover by questioning them, the answers being "yes" or "no," and each party questioning that one of the two who belongs to the opposite side. The side that guesses the object first takes one player from the other side, and this continues until all the players of one party but one are taken by the other, when that one is beaten or "clumps."

**clumpy** (klum'pi), *a.* [< *clump*[1] + *-y*[1]; = Sw. *klumpig*, clumsy.] Consisting of clumps; massive; lumpy.

**clumse** (klums), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clumsed*, ppr. *clumsing*. [< ME. *clumsen*, *clomsen*, *cloumsen*, < Norw. *klumsa*, make speechless, palsy, prevent from speaking, silence, muzzle (an animal), also *klumra*, *kluma*, *klumme*, and in comp. *for-klumsa*, with same sense, whence *klumsad*, pp., also *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, by a spasm or by fear, or (as sometimes thought) by witchery, = Sw. dial. (with strong pp. suffix) *klummsen*, *klumsun*, *klomsen*, benumbed with cold; with formative *-s* (or, in the form *kluma*, directly; cf. D. *kleumen*, and in comp. *ver-kleumen*, *ver-klomen* (= LG. *ver-klamen* = G. *ver-klommen*), be numb with cold—a secondary form, with pp. as adj., *verkleumd* = LG. *verklamt*, equiv. to G. *ver-klommen* (with strong suffix), benumbed with cold) from an assumed pp. (**klumen*) of a verb (**kliman*) from the pret. of which (**klam*) is derived E. *clam*[1] with its cognates, the orig. sense being 'to stick, adhere': the word *clumse*, with its more familiar deriv. *clumsy*, being thus in relation with *clam*[1], *clam*[2], *clem*[2], etc.: see these words.] I.† *trans.* To numb, benumb, stiffen, or paralyze with cold or fear.

That clowde *cloumsed* vs clene
That come schynand so clere,
Such syght was never sene
To seke all sydis seers. *York Plays*, p. 191.

Fadres biheelden not sones with *clumsid* hindis. *Wyclif*, Jer. xlvii. 3 (Purv.).

He that will noght thynk of this . . .
He is outher *clomsed* [L. *hebes*] or wode [crazy].
*Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 1651.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be numbed, benumbed, stiffened, or paralyzed with cold or fear.

"Haue, Haukyn!" quod Pacience, "and ete this whan the hungreth,
Or whan thow *clomsest* for colde or clyngest for drye."
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 50.

2. To die of thirst. [Shetland.]

[Now only prov.]

**clumse** (klums), *a.* and *n.* [Also *clumpse*, *clumps*; < Norw. *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, benumbed; or short for *clumsed*, pp. of *clumse*: see *clumse*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Benumbed, as with cold. [Now only prov. Eng.]

*Entombi* [F.], stonied, benummed, *clumpse*, asleep. *Cotgrave.*

*Pote* [F.], *clumpse*, benummed, or swollen with cold. *Cotgrave.*

2. Idle; lazy; loutish. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Plain-dealing; honest. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* A stupid fellow; a numskull. *Bailey.*

**clumsily** (klum'zi-li), *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without expertness, tact, dexterity, or grace.

He dared not deceive them grossly, *clumsily*, openly, impudently. *Lord Brougham*, John Wilkes.

**clumsiness** (klum'zi-nes), *n.* [< *clumsy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being clumsy; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

**clumsy** (klum'zi), *a.* [A variation of *clumse*, *a.*, or *clumsed*, *pp.*, with suffix *-y*[1].] 1†. Stiffened with cold; benumbed.

The Carthaginians . . . returned to the camp so *clumsy* and frozen as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 425.

2. Acting as if benumbed; awkward; ungainly; unhandy; uncouth; without expertness, dexterity, tact, or grace: as, a *clumsy* workman; a *clumsy* wooer.

This precious piece of verse, I really judge
Is meant to copy my own character,
A *clumsy* mimic.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 316.

3. Manifesting awkwardness; ill-contrived or ill-managed; awkwardly combined, arranged, or used: as, a *clumsy* movement; *clumsy* sentences.

You will not have far to go, seeing that He is now even among us hearing my *clumsy* words. *Kingsley.*

4. So made as to be unwieldy in certain or in all uses; heavily built; large and heavy; not manageable, light, or graceful.

Dire artillery's *clumsy* car. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 27.

5. Awkward in appearance or use; unfamiliar; anomalous; outré.

See what a lovely shell. . . .
What is it? a learned man
Could give it a *clumsy* name.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv. 2.

**Clumsy tea**, a tea with something substantial to eat. *Macmillan's Mag.* —**Syn.** 2. *Ungainly*, *Uncouth*, etc. (see *awkward*), heavy, lumbering.

**clumsy-boots** (klum'zi-bōts), *n.* See *boot*[2].

**clumsy-cleat** (klum'zi-klēt), *n.* In a whaleboat, a stout thwart with a rounded notch on the after side. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 224.

**clunch**[1] (klunch), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. related to *clump*[1], as *bunch*, *dunch*, *hunch*, *lunch* to *bump*[2], *dump*, *hump*, *lump*, respectively.] One of the names current in England for a coarse, impure variety of clay, especially for that commonly occurring in the coal-measures. The Oxford clay, a member of the Middle Oölite of the English geologists, was originally designated by W. Smith as the "clunch clay." In Cambridgeshire some of the beds of the Chalk are sufficiently indurated to furnish an inferior building-stone, and this is known in that vicinity as *clunch*.

The external walls of the College [Christ's] were originally built of blocks of *clunch* in courses, alternating with red brick, and consequently, from the perishable nature of that material, had become so sordid and decayed as to make repair imperative.
*Willis*, Arch. Hist. Univ. of Cambridge, II. 222.

**clunch**[2] (klunch), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clunch*[1], *clump*[1], and *clumse*, *a.*] 1. Close-grained, as stone or wood.—2. Stumpy; squat.

She is fat, and *clunch*, and heavy.
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, IV. 272.

**clunchy** (klun'chi), *a.* [< *clunch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Characterized by or containing clunch.

**clung** (klung). Preterit and past participle of *cling*.

**clung** (klung), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cling*, *v. t.*, 2.] 1. Shrunken; emaciated; wasted to leanness; shrunk.

But whenne thair [almonds'] fruyte is ripe, as take it ynne, And that is when thaire huske is drie and *clonge*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

2. [Cf. *strong* as related to *string*.] Strong. [Prov. Eng.]

**clung** (klung), *v. i.* [Var. of *cling*, due to the pp. form.] 1†. To cling.

Heavy *clunging* mists.
*Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.

2. To shrink; waste. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Cluniac** (klō'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks (the order of Cluny), which originated in the celebrated abbey of Cluny in Saône-et-Loire, France, founded about 910, and was very numerous in France for several centuries.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Benedictine monks of the order of Cluny.

**clunk** (klungk), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *cloop*.] To emit a sudden hollow, gurgling sound, such as is made when a cork is quickly pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Scotch.]

And made the bottle *clunk*
To their health that night.
*Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

**clunk** (klungk), *n.* A sound such as is expressed by the imitative verb *clunk*; the gurgling sound made by liquor when poured from a bottle. [Scotch.]

**Cluny lace, guipure**, etc. See the nouns.

**Clupea** (klō'pē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *clupea*, a small river-fish, not identified.] A genus of fishes, of which the common herring is the most familiar example, typical of the family *Clupeidæ*. See cut under *herring*.

**Clupeæ** (klō'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Clupea*.] In Cuvier's system, the fifth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*: same as *Clupeidæ*, (*a*). Also *Clupeoidei*.

**clupeid** (klō'pē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clupeidæ*. Also *clupeoid*.

**Clupeidæ** (klō-pē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Clupea*, containing the common herring. Very different limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. (*a*) In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose fin, and with the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, which have no pedicles, in the middle, and by the maxillaries on the sides; the body is nearly always covered with numerous scales, and in most cases a swim-bladder and numerous cæca are present. Also *Clupeæ* and *Clupeoideæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomatous fishes, with the body covered with scales; the head naked; the abdomen frequently compressed into a serrated edge; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, and the maxillaries composed of three (sometimes movable) pieces; the opercular apparatus complete; the dorsal fin not elongated; the stomach a blind sac; the pyloric appendages numerous; and the gill-apparatus highly developed, the gill-openings being generally very wide. (*c*) In later systems, a family containing *Clupeoidea* with the body compressed, deciduous scales, no distinct lateral line, a terminal mouth, supramaxillaries of three pieces, and a compressed and trenchant abdomen. Also *Clupeina*.

**clupeiform** (klō'pē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Clupea*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a herring, in a broad sense.

**Clupeina** (klō-pē-ī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the third group of *Clupeidæ*, with the upper jaw not overlapping the under, and the abdomen serrated: same as the family *Clupeidæ*, (*c*).

**Clupeini** (klō-pē-ī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeina*. *Bonaparte*, 1831.

**clupeoid** (klō'pē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clupea* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clupeidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *clupeid*. *L. Agassiz*; *Sir J. Richardson*.

**Clupeoidea** (klō-pē-oi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + Gr. *εἶδος*, shape.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes containing the families *Clupeidæ*, *Dussumieridæ*, *Dorosomidæ*, *Stolephoridæ*, *Chanoidæ*, *Alepocephalidæ*, *Albulidæ*, and *Elopidæ*.

**Clupeoidei** (klō-pē-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeidæ*, (*a*). *Sir J. Richardson*, 1836.

**Clupeoidei** (klō-pē-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

**Clupesoces** (klō-pes'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esox*, pl. *Esoces*.] A group of physostomatous or malacopterygian fishes, supposed to be intermediate between *Clupeidæ* and *Esocidæ*, and made to contain the genera *Chirocentrus*, *Notopterus*, *Osteoglossum*, *Heterotis*, and *Arapaima*, which in modern systems mostly belong to different families.

**Clupesocidæ** (klō-pe-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esocidæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Clupesoces*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

**Clusia** (klū'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., after *Clusius*, Latinized name of C. de *L'Escluse*, a French botanist.] A tropical American genus of shrubs or trees, natural order *Guttiferæ*. Many of the species are parasites, and all secrete more or less of a milk-like resinous juice. *C. rosea* yields a resin used in veterinary medicine and also as a substitute for pitch in boats. *C. insignis* is the wax-flower of Demerara, British Guiana.

**cluster** (klus'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *cluster*, *clustre*, *closter*, < AS. *cluster*, usually *clyster*, = LG. *kluster*, a cluster; prob. akin to Icel. *klasi* = Sw. Dan. *klase*, a cluster. Other connections uncertain.] 1. A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch, particularly of grapes or other fruit growing similarly.

Great *clusters* of ripe grapes. *Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 600.

And they gave him . . . two *clusters* of raisins.
1 Sam. xxx. 12.

2. A number of persons or things of any kind collected or gathered into a close body; a nearly conjoined group or collection: as, a *cluster* of islands.

As bees . . .
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 771.

In the centre of the *cluster* of Creole beauties which everywhere gathered about her . . . she was always queen lily. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 274.

**Clusters of Bruch.** Same as *aggregate glands of Bruch*. See *gland*.

**cluster** (klus'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *clusteren* = LG. *klustern*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To form or constitute a cluster or clusters; grow or be placed in clusters or groups; gather in a group or groups.

Suddenly made him from my side to start
Into the *clust'ring* battle [army] of the French.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

After a little conference, two or three thousand men, women, and children came *clustring* about us.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 175.

A trailing palm in the Malay Archipelago climbs the loftiest trees by the aid of exquisitely-constructed hooks *clustered* around the ends of the branches.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 192.

There at her feet lay the city in its beauty, the towers and spires springing from amidst the *clustering* masses of the college elms. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, i.

II. *trans.* 1. To collect into a cluster or group.

The venerable man beckoned to the various groups that were *clustered*, ghost-like, in the mist that enveloped the ship. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 166.

Everybody knows those large and handsome tropical lilies, the yuccas, with their tall, *clustered* heads of big white blossoms. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 186.

2. To produce in a cluster or clusters.

Not less the bee would range her cells,
The furzy prickle fire the dells,
The foxglove *cluster* dappled bells.
*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

3. To cover with clusters.

His kyngdom was clene *clustrit* with hilles.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5476.

**Clustered arch, column, window**, etc. See the nouns.

**cluster-cups** (klus'tėr-kups), *n. pl.* A common name of the æcidium stage of fungi belonging to the family *Uredineæ*, and especially to the genera *Puccinia* and *Uromyces* so called because spores are produced in small cups, which are commonly clustered. See cut at *Puccinia*.

**cluster-fist**†, *n.* A niggard; a close-fisted person.

I saw no other cakes on the table but my owne cakes, and of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a *cluster-fist* was he.
*Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

**clusteringly** (klus'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In clusters.

**cluster-spring** (klus'tėr-spring), *n.* A spiral car-spring composed of several separate springs so joined as to act as one. When two, three, or more springs are connected, they are termed *double* or *two-group springs*, *three-group springs*, etc.

**clustery** (klus'tėr-i), *a.* [< *cluster* + *-y*[1].] Exhibiting or full of clusters; growing in clusters.

**clutch**[1] (kluch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch*; < ME. *cluchen*, *cluchen* (**cluken*, corresponding to Sc. *cleuk*, *cluke*, *cluik*), clutch, seize; connected with *cloche*, *clouche* (also *cloke*, > Sc. *cleuk*, *cluke*, *cluik*, *clook*), a claw, talon. The older and more common form of the ME. verb is *clechen* (> E. dial. *cletch*, *clitch*[1], *cleach*) or *cleken* (> E. dial. *cleak*, *cleek*, *cleik*, *click*[2]) (pret. *cleyght*, *cliht*, etc.), with noun *cleche*, a claw. Origin doubtful; AS. *ge-læccan* (see *latch*, *v.*) corresponds in meaning, but not, initially, in form.] I. *trans.* 1. To grasp tightly or firmly; seize, clasp, or grip strongly: as, to *clutch* a dagger.

The stronge strok of the stonde strayned his loyntes,
His cnes [knees] cachche to close & *cluchchas* his hommes,
& he with plattyng his paumes displayes his lers.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1541.

They foot and *clutch* their prey. *G. Herbert.*

The Sword he resolves to *clutch* as fast as if God with his own hand had put it into his.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

2†. To close tightly; clench.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

3†. To fasten.

Cros whon Crist on the was *cliht*,
Whi noldestou not of mournyng minne?
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

4†. To get; gain.

If thay in clannes [cleanness] be clos thay *cleche* gret mede.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 12.

Specifically—5. To seize (a clutch of eggs); take from the clutch.

Another tells how a mocking-bird appeared in southern New England and was hunted down by himself and friend, its eggs *clutched*, and the bird killed.
*The Century*, XXXI. 272.

II. *intrans.* To snatch, or endeavor to snatch; try to grasp or seize: with *at*.

*Clutching* with desperate hand
*At* the gay feathers of the shaft that lay
Deep in his heart.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 6.

Hurrying to him, he grasped his arm as a drowning man might *clutch at* sudden help.
*L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 28.

**clutch**[1] (kluch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch*; < *clutch*[1], *v.*, directly, or in the senses of 'paw, talon, hand,' through ME. *cloche*, etc., a claw, talon, hand; see *clutch*[1], *v.*] 1. A grasp or hold; specifically, a strong grip upon anything.

Olive trees, centuries old, hold on to the rocks with a *clutch* as hard and bony as the hand of Death.
*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 55.

2. In *mach.*: (*a*) A movable coupling or locking and unlocking contrivance, used for transmitting motion, or for disconnecting moving parts of machinery. See *bayonet-clutch*, *friction-clutch*, etc. (*b*) The cross-head of a piston-rod.— 3. The paw, talon, or claw of a rapacious animal.

Syche buffetes he [the bear] hym reches with hys brode *klukes*,
Hys brest and hys brathelle was blodye alle over!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 792.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

4. Figuratively, the hand, as representing power; hence, power of disposal or control; mastery: chiefly in the plural: as, to fall into the *clutches* of an enemy.

But all in vaine: his woman was too wise
Ever to come into his *clouch* againe.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 20.

I must have . . . little care of myself if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant. *Stillingfleet.*

5. A hatch of eggs; the number of eggs incubated at any one time; in the case of the domestic hen, specifically, thirteen eggs.

Many birds rear two or three broods annually, though one *clutch* of eggs is the rule.
*Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 223.

**clutch**[2] (kluch), *v.* A dialectal variant of *cluck*.

**clutch-drill** (kluch'dril), *n.* A drill turned by a lever the head of which clutches the drill-spindle or chuck only when moving in a particular direction. A rotation of the drill in one direction only is thus secured.

**clutch-lamp** (kluch'lamp), *n.* See *electric light*, under *electric*.

**clutchtail** (kluch'tāl), *n.* [< *clutch* + *tail*[1]; a tr. of Haeckel's NL. term *Labidocerca*, q. v.] One of the American monkeys with prehensile tail, as a spider-monkey (*Cebus*); any member of the *Labidocerca*.

**cluther** (kluᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *clutter*[2].

**clutter**[1]† (klut'ėr), *v.* [Formerly *clotter*, < ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *cloderen*, *clothren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*[1], *v.*, q. v.] I. *trans.* To clot; coagulate.

It killeth them . . . by . . . *cluttering* their blood.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To become clotted or coagulated.

**clutter**[2] (klut'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *cluther*; perhaps < W. *cludair*, a heap, pile, *cludeirio*, pile up, < *cludo*, heap. Cf. *clutter*[1] and *clutter*[3].] A heap or collection of things lying in confusion; confusion; litter; disorder.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge . . . pots, pans, and spits. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**clutter**[2] (klut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *clutter*[2], *n.*] To crowd together in disorder; fill with things in confusion: often with *up*: as, to *clutter* the things all together; to *clutter up* the house.

If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history which *clutters* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them throughout the whole narration.
*Bacon*, To James I., Sir T. Matthew's Letters, p. 32.

*Cluttered* together like so many pebbles in a tide.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 607.

**clutter**[3] (klut'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *clatter*, *v.*, perhaps by confusion with *clutter*[2].] To make a bustle or disturbance.

All that they
Bluster'd and *clutter'd* for, you play.
*Lovelace*, Lucasta (1659).

**clutter**[3] (klut'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *clatter*, *n.* See *clutter*[3], *v.*] Confused noise; bustle; clatter; turmoil.

The manner of thir fight was from a kind of Chariots; wherin riding about, and throwing Darts with the *clutter* of thir Horse, and of thir Wheels, they oft-times broke the rank of thir Enemies. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
Why ever in these raging fits? *Swift.*

**clutterment** (klut'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *clutter*[3] + *-ment.*] Noise; bustle; turmoil. *Urquhart.*

**cly**[1] (klī), *n.* [A var. of *clithe*, q. v.] Goose-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

**cly**[2] (klī), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] A pocket. *Tuft*, Glossary of Thieves' Jargon, 1798.

**clyfaking** (klī'fā-king), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] Pocket-picking. *H. Kingsley.*

**Clymenia** (klī-mē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1839, also *Clymene*, Oken, 1815, and *Clymenea*), < L. *Clymene*, < Gr. *Κλυμένη*, in myth. the name of a nymph, etc., fem. of *κλύμενος*, lit. 'famous,' orig. ppr. pass. (equiv. to *κλυτός*, verbal adj., = L. *inclutus*, famous, = E. *loud*, q. v.) of *κλύειν*, hear: see *cleut*.] 1. A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate or tentaculiferous cephalopods, of the family *Nautilidæ*, or made typical of the *Clymeniidæ*, having an internal siphuncle and a discoidal shell with simple or slightly lobed septa. There are many species, ranging from the Silurian to the Chalk.—2. A genus of porpoises, of the family *Delphinidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.

*Clymenia striata.*

**Clymeniidæ** (klī-me-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clymenia*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Clymenia*.

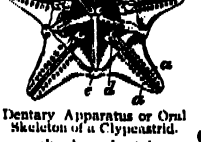
**clypeal** (klip'ē-ąl), *a.* [< *clypeus*, 2, + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the clypeus.—**Clypeal** or **frontal suture**, in *entom.*, an impressed line running transversely between or in front of the antennæ, and separating the clypeus from the front. It is seen especially in *Hymenoptera* and in many *Coleoptera*. Also called *clypeo-frontal suture*.—**Clypeal region**. See extract, and cut under *epilabrum*.

Of the clypeus of Hexapoda there is apparently no true homologue in Myriopoda; in the Lysiopetalid Chilognatha there is, however, an interantennal *clypeal region* slightly differentiated from the epicranium and forming the front of the head.
*A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 197.

**Clypeaster** (klip-ē-as'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *clypeus*, a shield (see *clypeus*), + LL. *aster*, < Gr. *ἀστήρ* = E. *star*.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Clypeastridæ*.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1829.

**Clypeasteridæ** (klip'ē-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clypeastridæ*.

**clypeastrid** (klip-ē-as'trid), *n.* One of the *Clypeastridæ*. Also called *clypeastroid*.


Dentary Apparatus or Oral Skeleton of a Clypeastrid.
*a*, *a*, alveolus; *d*, rotula; *e*, tooth.

**Clypeastridæ** (klip-ē-as'-tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of irregular sea-urchins, flattened into a discoidal or shield-like shape, with the mouth central and furnished with a masticatory apparatus; the shield-urchins. They have broad petalostichous ambulacra; a 5-leafed ambulacral rosette about the apical pole; 5 genital pores in the region of the madreporic body; very small tube-feet; the anus not central; and the edge of the disk not indented. *Clypeaster* is the typical genus.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of petalostichous *Echinoida*, represented by the genus *Clypeaster* and its relatives, as distinguished from the spatangoid sea-urchins.

Also *Clypeasteridæ*, *Clypeastroidea*.

**Clypeastrides** (klip'ē-as-trid'ē-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-ides*.] The clypeastrids raised to the rank of an order, and including such forms as *Mellita*, *Scutella*, etc.

**clypeastroid** (klip-ē-as'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Clypeastridæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *clypeastrid*.

**Clypeastroidea** (klip'ē-as-troi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oidea*.] Same as *Clypeastridæ*.

**clypeate** (klip'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *clypeatus*, *clipeatus*, pp. of *clypeare*, *clipeare*, furnish with a shield, < *clypeus*, *clipeus*, a shield: see *clypeus*.] 1. Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped; scutate; scutellate. Also *clypeiform*.—2. In *entom.*, provided with a clypeus: said especially of the head of a hemipterous insect when the crown is produced in front, forming a clypeus over the anterior part or face.—**Clypeate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia greatly expanded on the inner side, in a broad, shield-like piece, as in certain *Crabronidæ*.

**clypei**, *n.* Plural of *clypeus*.

**clypeiform** (klip'ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *clypeus*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *clypeate*: applied to the large prothorax of certain beetles, the carapace of some crustaceans, etc.

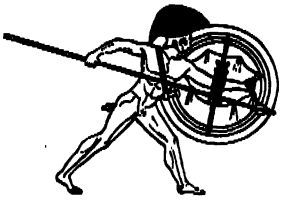
**clypeofrontal** (klip'ē-ō-fron'tal), *a.* [< L. (NL.) *clypeus* (see *clypeus*) + *frons* (*front-*), forehead, + *-al*. See *frontal*.] In *entom.*, common to the clypeus and front.—**Clypeofrontal suture**, the clypeal or frontal suture (which see, under *clypeal*).

Clypeola of *Reutera*, with sporangia, *s*, attached (enlarged). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

**clypeolate** (klī-pē'ō-lāt), *a.* [< *clypeola* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with or pertaining to clypeolas.

**clypeole** (klip'ē-ōl), *n.* [< *clypeola*.] Same as *clypeola*.

**clypeus** (klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *clypei* (-ī). [L., also written *clupeus*, prop. *clipeus*, a shield; prob. akin to *clepere*, steal, orig. hide.] 1. In *archæol.*: (*a*) A large circular shield, with a convex outer and concave inner surface. (*b*) An ornamental disk, of marble or other substance, in the shape of a shield, often sculptured in relief, hung in the intercolumniations of the atria of Roman dwellings, etc. Examples have been found at Pompeii and elsewhere.—2. [NL.] In *entom.*, properly, that part of the upper surface of an insect's head which lies before the front or forehead, and behind the labrum when the latter is present; a fixed sclerite immediately in front of the epicranium, and to which the labrum is attached. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.


Clypeus.—Figure of Achilles, from a Greek red-figured vase.

By Huxley and other anatomists the front is included in this term, being distinguished as the *clypeus superior*, or *supraclypeus*. Some of the older entomologists, notably Fabricius and Illiger, applied the term *clypeus* to the labrum. In *Diptera* it is probably represented by the part called the hypostoma or face; but in that order the name is applied to a more or less horny fold on the upper part of the membrane connecting the proboscis with the border of the mouth, properly answering to the labrum. In the *Heteroptera* the clypeus is a process of the upper part of the head or crown, which in some species extends over the face. Often called the *epistoma*, especially when it is small or softer than the surrounding parts; also *nasus* and *prælabrum*.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil echinoderms. *C. sinuatus* is an example.

**clysmian** (kliz'mi-ąn), *a.* [< Gr. *κλύσμα*, a drench, + *-ian*. Cf. *clysmic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cataclysm: as, *clysmian* changes. [Rare.]

**clysmic** (kliz'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλύσμα*, a liquid used for washing out, a drench (< *κλύζειν*, wash, cleanse), + *-ic*.] Washing; cleansing. *Craig.* [Rare.]

**clyster** (klis'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *clister*, and *glyster*, *glister*; = D. *klisteer* = MHG. *clister*, G. *klystier* = Dan. *klyster* = Sw. *klistir*, < OF. *clistere*, F. *clystère* = Sp. *clister*, *clistel* = Pg. *clistel*, *clyster* = It. *clistere*, < L. *clyster*, LL. also *cluster*, a clyster, a clyster-pipe (LL. *clysterium*, < Gr. *κλυστήρων*, a clyster), < Gr. *κλυστήρ*, a clyster, prop. the clyster-pipe, < *κλύζειν*, wash, cleanse; cf. L. *eluere*, purge, Goth. *klutrs*, pure.] An enema; an injection.

**clysterize** (klis'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clysterized*, ppr. *clysterizing*. [< LL. *clysterizare*, < L. *clyster*, a clyster.] To administer an enema to.

**clyster-pipe** (klis'tėr-pīp), *n.* [Formerly also *clisterpipe*.] The anal tube of an enema-syringe.

**Clythra, Clytra** (klith'rą, klit'rą), *n.* [NL. (in form *Clytra*—Laicharting, 1781; Germar, 1824); a word of no meaning.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Cryptocephalidæ*, formerly referred to *Chrysomelidæ*, now made the type of a distinct family. *C. quadrisignata* is an example.

**Clythridæ** (klith'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Clythra* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Clythra*, and characterized by serrate antennæ and confluent anterior coxal cavities.

**Clytra**, *n.* See *Clythra*.

**Clytus** (klī'tus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801).] A notable genus of cerambycine beetles, containing active species generally banded with yellow, white, or black. They have long legs, finely granulated eyes partly surrounding the base of the antennæ, rounded or broadly triangular scutellum, smooth prothorax, acute intercoxal processes, and ocarinate tibiæ with large spurs.

**clyvet**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cleave*[1]. *Chaucer.*

**clyvest**, *n.* A Middle English plural of *cliff*[1].

**cm.** A contraction of *centimeter*.

**C. M.** An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Chirurgiæ Magister*, Master in Surgery.

**cn-.** [(1) ME. *cn-*, later as in mod. E. regularly *kn-*, < AS. *cn-* (= OS. *kn-* = OHG. *cn-*, *chn-*, MHG. G. *kn-*, etc.): see *kn-*. (2) L., etc., *cn-*, < Gr. κν-, a common initial combination.] An initial combination not now admitted in actual English speech (the *c* being silent), though retained in the spelling of some words from the Greek. (*a*) In native English words, regularly in the earliest speech, but not now used except in a few instances, as *cnag*, *cnop*, *cnoutberry*, where *kn-* is preferred. See *kn-*. (*b*) In words of Greek origin, as *cnemial*, *cnemis*, etc.

**cnag**, *n.* See *knag*.

**cnemapophysis** (nē-ma-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *cnemapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an apophysis.] The large cnemial apophysis or process of the tibia of some birds, as loons and grebes, which extends far above the knee-joint and serves for the attachment of extensor muscles. It is an extension of the cnemial crest or tuberosity, and corresponds to the olecranon of the ulna.

**cnemial** (nē'mi-al), *a.* [< *cnemis* + *-al*.] Of or relating to the cnemis or tibia: as, a *cnemial* process; the *cnemial* ridge. See cut under *tibiotarsus*.

The proximal end of the tibia is produced forward and outward into an enormous *cnemial* crest, in all walking and swimming birds. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 230.

**cnemides**, *n.* Plural of *cnemis*.

**cnemidium** (nē-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cnemidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg, + *-ίδιον*. Cf. *cnemis*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the lower part of the crus; the part of the leg just above the suffrago or heel, which is without feathers in most wading or grallatorial birds.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) A genus of polyps. *Goldfuss*, 1826. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Perty*, 1830.

**Cnemidophorus** (nē-mi-dof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *κνημιδοφόρος*, wearing greaves, < *κνημίς*, pl. *κνημῖδες*, greaves (see *cnemis*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of lizards, of the family *Teiidæ* (or *Ameividæ*), related to *Ameiva*, but having the tongue free at the base. There are numerous species in the United States, the best-known being *C. sexlineatus*, the common striped lizard, which is about 10 inches long and extremely active.

**Cnemidospora** (nē-mi-dos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς* (*κνημιδ-*), greave (see *cnemis*), + *σπορά*, seed.] A notable genus of gregarines, found in one of the diplopod myriapods, peculiar in the characters of its protomerite, whose contents form two distinguishable masses, the lower finely granular, the upper highly refractive, apparently fatty, and of a greenish color. The species is *C. lutea*.

**Cnemiornis** (nē-mi-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς*, a greave, legging (see *cnemis*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of subfossil gigantic flightless geese with very large legs, remains of which occur with those of the moa in the Quaternary of New Zealand. The species is *C. calcitrans*, related to the existing *Cereopsis* of Australia. *Owen*, 1865.

**Cnemiornithidæ** (nē'mi-ôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cnemiornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anserine birds formed for the reception of the genus *Cnemiornis*, having a desmognathous palate, rudimentary sternal keel, and ilia and ischia united behind.

**cnemis** (nē'mis), *n.*; pl. *cnemides* (-mi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς*, greave, legging, < *κνήμη*, the lower part of the leg.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the crus; the leg between the knee and the ankle; especially, the tibia or shin-bone.

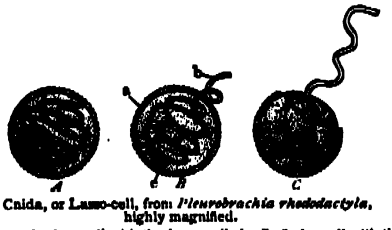
**cnicin** (nī'sin), *n.* [< *Cnicus* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline principle found in the blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus*, and various other plants. It is neutral and bitter, and analogous to salicin in composition. It is said to be useful as a medicine in intermittent fevers.

**cnicnode** (nik'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cnicus* (see *Cnicus*) + *nodus*, a knot, node.] In *math.*, an ordinary node of a surface, or point where the tangents form a cone of the second order and class, having no double nor stationary generatrices or tangent planes.

**cnictrope** (nik'trōp), *n.* In *math.*, a singularity of a surface consisting of a tangent plane whose inount is replaced by a conic.

**Cnicus** (nī'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cnicus*, prop. *cnecus*, < Gr. *κνῆκος*, a plant of the thistle kind, *Carthamus tinctorius*.] A large genus of composite plants, popularly known as *thistles*. They are natives of the northern hemisphere, stout perennials or biennials, with prickly leaves and involucres, large heads, and a long, soft, plumose pappus. Some species are troublesome weeds, and a few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. There are nearly 200 species, of which about 35 are indigenous in the United States. See *thistle*.

**cnida** (nī'dä), *n.*; pl. *cnidæ* (-dē). [NL., < L. *cnide*, < Gr. *κνίδη*, a nettle, < *κνίζειν*, scrape, grate, tickle, irritate, nettle.] One of the urticating cells, thread-cells, lasso-cells, or nematocysts of the *Cœlentera*, from which the jellyfishes, etc., obtain their power of stinging.



A Cnida, or Lasso-cell, from *Pleurobrachia rhododactyla*, highly magnified.

*A*, the unbroken cell with the lasso coiled; *B*, *C*, the cell with the lasso partly and fully thrown out. *a*, granular cell-wall; *b*, the cnidocil or lasso, attached at *c*. After Agassiz.

Under pressure or irritation the *cnida* suddenly breaks, its fluid escapes, and the delicate thread (cnidocil) is projected, still remaining attached to its sheath. The *cnidæ* are said to be analogous to the tactile organs of the Arthropoda. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 16.

**Cnidaria** (nī-dā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cnida*, q. v., + *-aria*.] Those *Cœlentera* which have thread-cells or cnidæ; the *Cœlenterata*, with the exception of the sponges. See *Cœlentera*.

**cnidoblast** (nī'dō-blast), *n.* [< NL. *cnida*, q. v., + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] In *zoöl.*, the bud of a thread-cell; a budding thread-cell, from the contents of which a nematocyst is developed.

Very frequently the *cnidoblasts* are found thickly grouped together at certain places, and form wart-like swellings or batteries. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 223.

**cnidocell** (nī'dō-sel), *n.* [< NL. *cnida*, q. v., + L. (NL.) *cella*, cell.] In *zoöl.*, a thread-cell or lasso-cell; a nematocyst or cnida. See *cnida*.

This peculiar paralyzing or stupefying effect [of Hydra] is caused by the action of certain stinging or *cnidocells* (also called lasso-cells), which are most abundant in the tentacles, but are also found in other parts of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 74.

**cnidocil** (nī'dō-sil), *n.* [NL., < *cnida*, q. v., + *cilium*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, the thread of a thread-cell or nematocyst; the coiled filament which springs out of a cnida or nematophore. See cut under *cnida*.

Each cnidoblast . . . possesses a fine superficial plasmatic process (*cnidocil*), which is probably very sensitive to mechanical stimuli, and occasions the bursting of the capsule. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 223.

**cnop**, *n.* See *knop*.

**Cnossian** (nos'i-an), *a.* [< L. *Cnossius*, *Gnosius*, etc., < *Cnossus*, *Gnosus*, *Gnosos*, also *Gnossus*, *Gnosus*, < Gr. Κνωσσός, Κνωσός: see def.] Of or relating to Cnossus or Gnossus, the ancient capital of Crete, famous in mythology for the labyrinth fabled to have been built there for King Minos by Dædalus in order to hold the Minotaur.

The *Cnossian* labyrinth has a totally Oriental appearance, and reminds us of that celebrated garden of Mylitta in Babylon which Herodotus describes. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 182.

**cnoutberry**, *n.* See *knoutberry*.

**co-**[1]. [L. *co-*: see def., and *com-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the usual form, before a vowel or *h*, of *com-* (the *m* in Latin being weak), meaning 'together' or 'with.' See *com-*. It is now freely used in English in composition with words of any origin, being preferred to *com-* or *con-* in combination with words of non-Latin origin, or with words of Latin origin in common use, words in *co-* being thus sometimes parallel to words in *com-* (*con-*, *cor-*, etc.) of the same ultimate elements, but the prefix, in the latter case, being attached in Latin, as in *co-act*[2], *co-active*[2] (different from *coact*[1], *coactive*[1]), *co-agent*, *co-exist*, *co-laborer*, *co-respondent* (distinct from *cor-respondent*), etc., or, with words of purely English origin, as in *co-mate*, *co-worker*, etc.

**co-**[2]. [Abbr. of NL. *complementi*, of the complement.] In *geom.*, a prefix, as in *co-sine*, *co-secant*, *co-tangent*, etc., meaning sine, secant, tangent, etc., of the complement.

**Co.** 1. An abbreviation (*a*) of *company*: as, Smith, Brown & *Co.*; (*b*) of *county*: as, Orange *Co.*, New York.—2. The chemical symbol for *cobalt*.

**c. o.** An abbreviation of *care of*, common in addressing letters, etc. Often written *c/o*.

**coacervate** (kō-as-sér'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coacervated*, ppr. *coacervating*. [< L. *coacervatus*, pp. of *coacervare*, < *co-*, together, + *acervare*, heap up, < *acervus*, a heap.] To heap up; pile. [Rare.]

A huge Magazine of your Favours you have been pleased to do me, present and absent, safely stored up and *coacervated*, to preserve them from mouldering away in Oblivion. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 33.

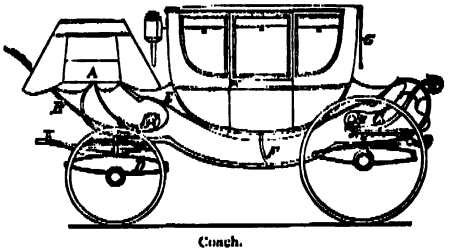
**coacervate** (kō-as-sér'vāt), *a.* [< L. *coacervatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Heaped; piled up; collected into a crowd. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

**coacervation** (kō-as-ėr-vā'shon), *n.* [< L. *coacervatio(n-)*, < *coacervare*: see *coacervate*, *v.*] 1. The act of heaping, or the state of being heaped together or piled up. [Rare.]

*Coacervation* of the innumerable atoms of dust. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 58.

2. In *logic*, a chain-syllogism; sorites.

**coach** (kōch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coch*, *coche*, < F. *coche* = Sp. Pg. *coche* = It. *cocchio* = Wall. *cocie*; cf. D. *koets* = G. *kutsche*, a coach (Sw. Dan. *kusk*, a coachman); Sloven. Bulg. *kochija* = Serv. *kochije*, pl., = Bohem. *kocz* = Pol. *kocz* = Little Russ. *kochyja* = Albanian *kochí*; all prob. < Hung. *kocsi* (pron. *ko-chi*), a coach: so called from *Kócsi*, *Kotsi*, now *Kitsee*, a village in Hungary. Vehicles are often named from the place of their invention or first use; cf. *berlin*, *landau*, *sedan*. Less prob., F. *coche*, It. *cocchio*, and the forms which may be connected with them, depend on F. *coque* = It. *cocca*, a boat (see *cock*[4]), < L. *concha*, a shell. But the G. and Slavic forms can hardly be referred to the same source. The sense of 'private tutor' is figurative, like the use of 'pony' for a translation, both enabling the student to 'get on' fast.] 1. A four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; originally, a finely built covered carriage



Coach.

*A*, hammercloth; *B*, front standard; *C*, back standard; *D*, dumpy-spring; *E*, body-loop; *F*, check-strap; *G*, footman's holder.

for private use; now, any large inclosed vehicle with the body hung on easy springs, especially one for public conveyance of passengers: as, a stage-*coach*. See *mail-coach*, *tally-ho*.

To White Hall, where I saw the Duke de Soissons go from his audience with a very great deal of state: his own *coach* all red velvet covered with gold lace, and drawn by six barbus, and attended by twenty pages, very rich in clothes. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 116.

She was the first that did invent
In *coaches* brave to ride.
*Queen Eleanor's Fall* (Child's Ballads, VII. 293).

He kept his *coach*, which was rare in those days [in Elizabeth's reign]; they then vulgarly called it a *quitch*. *Aubrey*.

2. A passenger-car on a railroad. See *railroad-car*.—3†. An apartment in a large ship of war, near the stern and beneath the poop-deck, usually occupied by the captain.

The commanders came on board and the council sat in the *coach*. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 64.

4. (*a*) A private tutor, especially one employed in preparing for a particular examination.

A *coach* or crammer from the Circumlocution Office. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, I. x.

Warham was studying for India, with a Wanchester *coach*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vi.

The English paterfamilias can hire a good *coach* to get his boy ready to compete for a clerkship. *The American*, VI. 278.

(*b*) A person employed to train a boat's crew or other athletes for a contest.—5. The bone of the upper jaw of the sperm-whale. Also called *sleigh*. *C. M. Scammon.*—**To ride in the marrow-bone coach.** See *marrow-bone*.

**coach** (kōch), *v. t.* [< *coach*, *n.*] 1†. To put in a coach; convey in a coach.

Your lady Bird is *coach'd* and she hath took Sir Gervase with her. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iii. 1.

2†. To run over with a coach. [Rare.]

Like the vile straw that's blown about the streets, . . .
*Coach'd*, carted, trod upon. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 291.

**3.** To tutor; give private instruction to; especially, to instruct or train for a special examination or a contest: as, to *coach* a student for a college examination; to *coach* a boat's crew; to *coach* a new hand in his duties.

Spenser has *coached* more poets and more eminent ones than any other writer of English verse.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 198.

**coachbell** (kōch'bel), *n.* A Scotch name of the earwig, *Forficula auricularia*.

**coach-bit** (kōch'bit), *n.* A horse's bit with large stationary cheeks on the mouthpiece. The reins are attached to loops in the cheeks, placed at various distances from the mouthpiece.

**coach-box** (kōch'boks), *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Fly Cranion, her charioteer,
Upon the *coach-box* getting.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

**coach-colors** (kōch'kul"ǫrz), *n. pl.* Same as *japan colors* (which see, under *color*).

**coach-currier** (kōch'kur"i-ėr), *n.* One who sells or makes the leather parts of coaches.

**coach-dog** (kōch'dog), *n.* Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).

**coachee** (kō'chē), *n.* [< *coach* + dim. *-ee*[1]. Cf. *cabby*.] A coach-driver; especially, a driver of a public coach. [Colloq.]

They are out again and up: *coachee* the last, gathering the reins into his hands. *Trollope*.

**coacher** (kō'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cocher*, < F. *cocher*, a coachman, < *coche*, coach: see *coach*, *n.*] **1.** A coachman.—**2.** A coach-horse.

**coach-fellow** (kōch'fel'ō), *n.* **1.** One of a pair of coach-horses; a yoke-fellow.

Their chariot horse, as they *coachfellows* were,
Fed by them. *Chapman*, Iliad, x.

**2.** A person intimately associated with another; a close companion; a comrade.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your *coach-fellow*, Nym.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

**coach-founder** (kōch'foun'dėr), *n.* One who makes the framework or ironwork of carriages.

**coachful** (kōch'fūl), *n.* [< *coach* + *-ful*, 2.] As many as a coach will hold.

**coach-horse** (kōch'hôrs), *n.* A horse used or adapted for use in drawing a coach.—**Devil's coach-horse.** See *devil*.

**coaching** (kō'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coach*, *v.*] **1.** The use of coaches as a means of public conveyance; now, especially, driving as an amusement in large coaches drawn by four or six horses.

The glories of the old *coaching* days, the badness of the roads, the signs of the inns. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 30.

**2.** The act or practice of giving special instruction or training, as for a college examination or an athletic contest.

**coach-leaves**† (kōch'lēvz), *n. pl.* Blinds; something to cover the windows of a coach and conceal the interior.

Drive in again, with the *coach-leaves* put down,
At the back gate. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

**coachlet** (kōch'let), *n.* [< *coach* + dim. *-let*.] A small coach.

In my light little *coachlet* I could breathe freer.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 8.

**coachmaker** (kōch'mā"kėr), *n.* A man who carries on the business of making coaches, or who is employed in making them; a carriage-builder.

**coachman** (kōch'man), *n.*; pl. *coachmen* (-men). **1.** A man who drives a coach.

Be thou my *Coach-man*, and now Cheek and Ioule
With Phœbus Chariot let my Chariot roule.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

**2.** In *ichth.*, a serranoid fish, *Dules auriga*: same as *charioteer*, 3.

**coachmanship** (kōch'man-ship), *n.* [< *coachman* + *-ship*.] Skill in driving coaches.

**coach-master** (kōch'mas'tėr), *n.* One who owns or lets carriages.

**coach-office** (kōch'of'is), *n.* In England, a booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

**coach-screw** (kōch'skrō), *n.* A screw with a V-shaped thread and a square head, like that of a machine-bolt, used in coach-building.

**coach-stand** (kōch'stand), *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

**coach-trimmer** (kōch'trim'ėr), *n.* A workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

**coach-whip** (kōch'hwip), *n.* **1.** A whip intended to be used in driving a coach.—**2.** *Naut.*, the long pennant hoisted at the royalmast-head of a man-of-war.—**3.** [Without the hyphen.] In *herpet.*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the genus *Masticophis* (which see): so called from its long slender form. There are several species, as *M. flagelliformis*, inhabiting southerly portions of the United States.

A *coachwhip*, a snake much like the common black snake in form, but in color a very dark brown some two thirds of its length, the other third to the tip of the tail being a light brown, in appearance, from the peculiar markings, much like the lash of a whip.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 7.

**coachwood** (kōch'wůd), *n.* The *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, a large saxifragaceous tree of New South Wales, furnishing a soft, close-grained, fragrant wood valued for cabinet-work.

**coact** (kō-akt'), *v. t.* [< L. *coactare*, constrain, force, freq. of *cōgere*, pp. *coactus*, constrain: see *cogent*. The L. *coactare* is the ult. source of E. *squat* and *squash*[1], q. v.] To compel; force.

Speak to him, fellow, speak to him! I'll have none of this *coacted*, unnatural dumbness in my house.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

The inhabitants were *coacted* to render the city.
*Sir M. Hale*.

**co-act** (kō-akt'), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *act*.] To act together.

If I tell how these two did *co-act*,
Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

**coaction** (kō-ak'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *coactio(n-)*, < *cogere*, constrain: see *coact*.] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or in impelling.

All outward *co-action* is contrary to the nature of liberty. *Bp. Burnet*, Thirty-nine Articles, xvii.

**coactive** (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **coactivus*, < *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, constrain: see *coact* and *-ive*.] Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.

The establishing a *coactive* or coercive jurisdiction over the clergy and whole diocess.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 172.

The clergy have no *coactive* power, even over heretics.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity, xii. 7.

The *coactive* force of this motive [Duty] is altogether independent of surrounding circumstances, and of all forms of belief. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 189.

**co-active** (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *active*.] Acting in concurrence.

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

**coactively** (kō-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

**co-activity** (kō-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *co-active* + *-ity*. Cf. *activity*.] Unity of or union in action. *Dr. H. More*.

**co-actor** (kō-ak'tǫr), *n.* [< *co-act* + *-or*. Cf. *actor*.] One who acts jointly with another or others.

**coadaptation** (kō-ad-ap-tā'shǫn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adaptation*.] Mutual or reciprocal adaptation: as, the *coadaptation* of the parts of the hip-joint. *Owen*.

**coadapted** (kō-ą-dap'ted), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *adapted*, pp. of *adapt*, *v.*] Mutually or reciprocally adapted: as, "*coadapted* pulp and tooth," *Owen*.

**coadjacence** (kō-ą-jā'sens), *n.* [< *coadjacent*: see *-ence*, and cf. *adjacence*.] Adjacence or nearness of several things to one another; the state of being coadjacent; contiguity.

The result of his [Aristotle's] examination is that there are four modes of association: namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by *coadjacence* in space; or three, if proximity in time and *coadjacence* in space be taken under one head. *Pop. Encyc.*

**coadjacent** (kō-ą-jā'sent), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjacent*.] Mutually adjacent; near each other; contiguous in space and time.

The *coadjacent* is of some difficulty; for I do not now think it probable that Aristotle by this meant to denote mere vicinity in space. It is manifest that Aristotle, under this head, intended to include whatever stands as part and part of the same whole. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, Note D.

**coadjument** (kō-aj'ų-mėnt), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjument*.] Mutual assistance. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

**coadjust** (kō-ą-just'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjust*.] To adjust mutually or reciprocally; fit to each other. *Owen*.

**coadjustment** (kō-ą-just'mėnt), *n.* [< *coadjust* + *-ment*. Cf. *adjustment*.] Mutual or reciprocal adjustment.

**coadjutant** (kō-aj'ų-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjutant*.] **I.** *a.* Helping; mutually assisting or operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the war
Of fierce Eurocydon. *J. Philips*.

**II.** *n.* A coadjutor; a colleague.

Oates or some of his *coadjutants* being touched, not in conscience, but with the disappointment of their work.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 198.

**coadjutator**† (kō-aj'ų-tā-tǫr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjutator*.] A coadjutor.

I do purpose . . . to act as a *coadjutator* to the law.
*Smollett*, Launcelot Greaves, ii.

**coadjute** (kō-ą-jōt'), *v. t.* [Inferred from *coadjutor*; or < *co-*[1] + *adjute*.] To help or assist mutually or reciprocally; coöperate.

Whereas those higher hills to view fair Tone that stand,
Her *coadjuting* Springs with much content behold.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 421.

**coadjutive** (kō-a-jō'tiv), *a.* [< *coadjute* + *-ive*.] Mutually assisting; coadjutant; coöperating. [Rare.]

A *coadjutive* cause. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 66.

**coadjutor** (kō-a-jō'tǫr), *n.* [< L. *coadjutor*, < *co-*, together, + *adjutor*, a helper: see *co-*[1] and *adjutor*.] **1.** One who aids another; an assistant; a helper; an associate in occupation.—**2.** One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson*. Specifically—**3.** The assistant of a bishop or other prelate. A permanent coadjutor may or may not be appointed, with right of succession.

**=Syn. 1.** *Associate, Friend, Companion*, etc. (see *associate*), fellow-worker, auxiliary, coöperator.—**3.** *Coadjutor, Suffragan.* Each of these is an assistant to a bishop, but the *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and often as successor to an old and infirm bishop, to relieve him from work; the *suffragan* is assistant to a bishop whose see is too large, and has charge of a specific portion of it, the bishop principal remaining in charge of the central portion.

**coadjutorship** (kō-a-jō'tǫr-ship), *n.* [< *coadjutor* + *-ship*.] **1.** Assistance; coöperation. *Pope*.—**2.** The office or employment of a coadjutor.

**coadjutress** (kō-a-jō'tres), *n.* [< *coadjutor* + *-ess*.] A female assistant or helper.

The ministresses and *coadjutresses* of justice.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1063.

**coadjutrix** (kō-a-jō'triks), *n.* [As if L., fem. of *coadjutor*.] Same as *coadjutress*.

Bolingbroke and his *coadjutrix*.
*Smollett*, Hist. Eng., I. ii. § 40 (Ord MS.).

**coadjuvancy** (kō-aj'ų-van-si), *n.* [< *coadjuvant*, in lit. adj. sense 'helping in union with': see *-ancy*.] Assistance; coöperation; concurrent help. *Sir T. Browne*. [Rare.]

**coadjuvant** (kō-aj'ų-vant), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjuvant*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting; coöperating with.

**II.** *n.* An assistant; a promoting agent; specifically, in *med.*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to increase the effect of another ingredient.

**coadjuvate**†, *n.* A coadjutor.

**coadnate** (kō-ad'nāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *adnate*.] Same as *adnate*.

**coadunate, coadunated** (kō-ad'ų-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *coadunatus*, pp. of *coadunare*, unite together, < L. *co-*, together, + LL. *adunare*, make one (lit. 'at-one'; cf. *atone*), < L. *ad*, = E. *at*, + *unus* = E. *one*.] United or joined.

If the metre is characteristically Homeric, as say these infidels, then is the present text (so inextricably *coadunated* with the metre), upon their own showing, the good old Homeric text—and no mistake.
*De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, united without perceptible articulation; connate. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.

**coadunation** (kō-ad-ų-nā'shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *coadunatio(n-)*, < *coadunare*: see *coadunate*.] The union of different substances or parts in one mass. [Rare.]

In the *coadunation* and conjunction of parts, the title is firm, but not at all in distinction and separation.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 190.

**coadunition** (kō-ad-ų-nish'ǫn), *n.* [Var. of *coadunation*, after *unite*.] Same as *coadunation*.

**coadventure** (kō-ad-ven'tūr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coadventured*, ppr. *coadventuring*. [< *co-*[1] + *adventure*, *v.*] To share with one or more in an adventure or a speculation. *Howell*.

**coadventure** (kō-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adventure*, *n.*] An adventure in which two or more are sharers.

**coadventurer** (kō-ad-ven'tūr-ėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adventurer*.] A fellow-adventurer. *Howell*.

**coætaneous, coætaneously.** See *coetaneous, coetaneously*.

**coafforest** (kō-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *afforest*.] To convert into a forest, or add to a forest. See *afforest*.

Henry Fitz-Empresse . . . did *coafforest* much land, which continued all his reign, though much complained of. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 16.

**coagency** (kō-ā'jen-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *agency*.] Joint agency; coöperating power. *Coleridge*.

Those fascinations of solitude which, when acting as a *co-agency* with unresisted grief, end in the paradoxical result of making out of grief itself a luxury.
*De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, p. 22.

**coagent** (kō-ā'jent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *agent.*] An assistant or associate in an act; an accomplice.

> Your doom is then
> To marry this *coagent* of your mischiefs.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta.

**coagitate** (kō-aj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coagitated*, ppr. *coagitating.* [< LL. *coagitatus*, pp. of *coagitare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *agitare*, agitate: see *agitate.*] To move or agitate together. *Blount.* [Rare.]

**coagment**† (kō-ag-ment'), *v. t.* [< L. *coagmentare*, join, connect, cement, < *coagmentum*, a joining, < **co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together: see *cogent*, and cf. *coagulum*, *coact.*] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville.*

**coagmentation**† (kō-ag-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *coagmentatio(n-)*, < *coagmentare*, pp. *coagmentatus*, join, connect: see *coagment.*] Collection into a mass; union; conjunction.

> Whersoever there is a *coagmentation* of many, the lowest [shall] be knit to the highest by that which being interjacent may cause each to cleave unto other, and so all to continue one. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.
>
> *Coagmentation* of words. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**coagula**, *n.* Plural of *coagulum.*

**coagulability** (kō-ag'ū-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *coagulable*: see *-bility.*] The capacity of being coagulated.

**coagulable** (kō-ag'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *coagul(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of becoming coagulated; capable of changing from a liquid to an inspissated state: as, *coagulable* lymph.

> The production of any *coagulable* exudation. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 456.

**coagulant** (kō-ag'ū-lant), *n.* [< L. *coagulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coagulare*: see *coagulate*, *v.*] A substance that produces coagulation.

**coagulate** (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coagulated*, ppr. *coagulating.* [< L. *coagulatus*, pp. of *coagulare*, curdle, < *coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie: see *coagulum.*] I. *trans.* 1. To curdle; congeal; clot; change from a fluid into a curd-like or thickened mass: as, to *coagulate* blood; rennet *coagulates* milk.

> The cheese-wife knoweth it as well as the philosopher, that sour runnet doth *coagulate* her milk into a curd. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 40.
>
> Spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2†. To crystallize. =Syn. To thicken, clot, concrete.

II. *intrans.* 1. To curdle or become clotted; congeal or become congealed.

> Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.
>
> About the third part of the oil olive . . . did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like buttor. *Boyle.*

2†. To become crystallized.

**coagulate**† (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *coagulat*, < L. *coagulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Coagulated; curdled; clotted.

> Combust materes and *coagulat*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.
>
> O'er-sized with *coagulate* gore. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

**coagulation** (kō-ag-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *coagulatio(n-)*, < *coagulare*: see *coagulate*, *v.*] 1. The act of changing from a fluid to a thickened curd-like state, well exemplified by the clotting of blood; the state of being coagulated.—2†. The change from a fluid to a solid state, as in crystallization.—3. A mass or quantity of coagulated matter; a curd; a clot.—**Coagulation-necrosis**, in *pathol.*, a form of necrosis which occurs when a small portion of tissue is cut off from the circulation, but remains surrounded by, or at least continuous with, tissue in which the blood continues to circulate. The cells of the tissue become smaller, distorted, shining, and the nuclei disappear.—**Coagulation of the blood**, the production of filaments of fibrin in the blood, running in every direction, thus forming a spongy mass in which the blood-corpuscles are caught; this mass then contracts, squeezing out the serum.

**coagulative** (kō-ag'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *coagulativus*, < L. *coagulatus*: see *coagulate*, *v.*, and *-ive.*] Causing coagulation: as, "*coagulative* power," *Boyle*, Works, I. 423.

**coagulator** (kō-ag'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *coagulate* + *-or.*] Anything that causes coagulation.

> Globulin, added under proper conditions, to serous effusion, is a *coagulator* of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 86.

**coagulatory** (kō-ag'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *coagulate* + *-ory.*] Tending to coagulate.

**coagulum** (kō-ag'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coagula* (-lā). [NL., < L. *coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie, < **co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together, gather, collect, compel: see *cogent*, and cf. *coact*, *coagment.*] 1. A coagulated mass, as curd, etc.; specifically, in *med.*, a blood-clot.—2†. A substance that causes coagulation, as rennet; a coagulant. *Crabb.*

**co-aid** (kō-ād'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *aid*[1].] 1. A fellow-helper.—2. Conjunctive assistance. *Pope.*

**coaita** (kō-ī'tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American monkey, *Ateles paniscus*, about 18 inches in length. See *Ateles*, and cut under *spider-monkey.*

**coaiti**, *n.* Same as *coati.*

**coak**[1] (kōk), *n.* and *v.* See *coke*[1].

**coak**[2] (kōk), *n.* [Also written *cog* and *cogg*, and perhaps the same as *cog*[2] (of a wheel); cf. W. *cocas*, a cog of a wheel.] 1. In *ship-carp.*, a projection from the end of a piece of wood or timber fitting into a hole in another piece to join them, or a cylinder or pin let into the ends of both pieces.

> The *coaks* . . . are intended to support the bolts. *Fincham*, Ship-building, ii. 8.

2. *Naut.*, a square metallic bushing in the central pole of the sheave of a block, through which the pin passes.

**coak**[3] (kōk), *v. t.* [< *coak*[2], *n.*] In *ship-carp.*, to unite together, as the ends of two pieces of wood, by means of coaks.

**coaken** (kō'kn), *v. i.* [E. dial. Cf. *choke*[1].] To strain in vomiting.

**coaks** (kōks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *coak*[1].] Cinders. [Prov. Eng.]

**coakum** (kō'a-kum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the garget or poke, *Phytolacca decandra.*

**coal** (kōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cole*, < ME. *cole*, *col*, < AS. *col*, neut., = OFries. *kole*, NFries. *koal*, *f.*, = MD. *kole*, D. *kool*, *f.*, = MLG. *kole*, *kale*, LG. *kōle*, also *kol*, *kal*, *f.*, = OHG. *chol*, MHG. *kol*, neut., OHG. *cholo*, *kolo*, MHG. *kole*, *kol*, m., G. *kohle*, *f.*, = Icel. Norw. Sw. *kol* = Dan. *kul*, neut., coal (in both senses), orig. a burning coal; perhaps connected with Ir. Gael. *gual*, coal, and ult. with Skt. √*jval*, burn bright, flame. The Goth. word for a burning coal was *hauri*, perhaps akin to AS. *heorth*, E. *hearth.* Cf. F. *houille*, Walloon *hoie*, ML. *hullæ*, mineral coal; Gr. ἀνθρᾰξ, a burning coal, also mineral coal (see *anthracite*), L. *carbo(n-)*, a burning coal, charcoal, in mod. use mineral coal (see *carbon*).] 1. A piece of wood or other combustible substance, either ignited or burning (a "live coal" or "glowing coal"), or burned out or charred (a "dead coal," charcoal, cinder).

> A quic *col* berninde ope ane hyeape of dyeade *coles* [A live coal burning upon a heap of dead coals]. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 205.
>
> To cold *coles* sche schal be brent. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4367.
>
> As *coals* are to burning *coals*, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife. Prov. xxvi. 21.
>
> If he could burn us all into one *coal*,
> We have deserv'd it. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

2. A solid and more or less distinctly stratified mineral, varying in color from dark-brown to black, brittle, combustible, and used as a fuel, not fusible without decomposition, and very insoluble. It is the result of the transformation of organic matter, and is distinguished by its fossil origin from charcoal (def. 1), which is obtained by the direct carbonization of wood. (See *coal-plant.*) Coal always contains more or less earthy matter, which is left behind in the form of ash after combustion. The quantity of the ash varies considerably, but in good coal does not usually exceed from 5 to 10 per cent. in weight. Coal can, however, be used for fuel, in default of a better material, when the amount of ash is much larger than this. Coal consists essentially of carbon, together with hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen; and sulphur is rarely if ever absent. The most general subdivision of coal is into *hard* and *soft.* The former is that coal which consists almost entirely of carbon; the latter is that in which there is a considerable percentage of hydrogen. Hard coal is generally called *anthracite*; *bituminous coal*, or simply *coal*, is the designation of the ordinary soft coal almost everywhere in general use where coal is burned, except in the eastern and Atlantic United States. In anthracite the bituminous or volatile matter constitutes usually less than 7 per cent. of the whole; in soft or bituminous coal it is usually more than 15 per cent. Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and bituminous coal is called *semi-anthracite* or *semi-bituminous*, according as it approaches anthracite or bituminous coal more nearly in character. The material driven off from coal on ignition is not really bitumen, for coal is insoluble, while bitumen is soluble. The name comes from the fact that bituminous coal behaves on being heated very much as bitumen itself does—that is, it swells up more or less, fuses together, and burns with a bright flame and considerable dense smoke. Coal occurs in all the geological formations, from the lowest in which land-plants have been found (the Devonian) up to the highest; but the coal of the great manufacturing countries, England, France, Germany, and the eastern United States, is nearly all of the same geological age, and is obtained from the formation called the Carboniferous. (See *carboniferous.*) The coal of Australia, India, and a part of that of China is of later geological age than the Carboniferous, being Mesozoic, and not Paleozoic. There is also a large quantity of good coal in various parts of the world in formations even more recent than the Mesozoic. In general, however, from the time of the Carboniferous on, the conditions were continually growing less favorable for the formation of coal on a large scale; so that each successive age has less coal to show, and that on an average of poorer quality than the coal of the true Carboniferous epoch. (See *lignite.*) Also called *stone-coal*, *mineral coal*, and formerly *sea-coal.* [*Coal* in this sense is used as a collective noun without a plural; but in Great Britain the plural form is also used in speaking of a quantity of coal, with reference to the pieces composing it: as, to lay in a supply of *coals*; put more *coals* on the fire.]

> *Col* groweth vnder lond. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 269.
>
> A peck of *coals* a-piece shall glad the rest. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 282.

**Albert coal.** Same as *albertite.*—**Blind coal.** See *blind*[1].—**Boghead coal**, a variety of cannel-coal found on the estate of Boghead, near Bathgate, in Scotland, which is extensively used for the manufacture of paraffin and oils. It is an excellent gas-coal, but too costly to be used for that purpose. It is also called *Torbane Hill mineral* and *torbanite.*—**Bovey coal**, a Tertiary lignite or brown-coal, occurring in beds from 2 to 16 feet thick, in pipe-clay, at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, England. It is an inflammable fossil, resembling in many of its properties bituminous coal. Its structure is fissile, and its cross-fracture even or conchoidal, with a resinous and somewhat shining luster. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor which is generally disagreeable.—**Buckwheat coal.** See *buckwheat.*—**Coal-boring bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Delve of coals.** See *delve.*—**Fibrous coal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, below).—**Mother-of-coal**, a soft black substance, resembling charcoal in appearance, found in connection with coal, usually along its planes of stratification or lamination, in which the woody character of the material from which the coal was formed is more perfectly preserved than it is in the body of the coal itself. Also called *fibrous coal*, *fossil charcoal*, and *mineral charcoal.*—**Small coal.** (*a*†) Little wood coals formerly used to light fires. *Gay.* (*b*) Same as *slack.*—**To blow a coal**†, to kindle strife.

> It is you
> Hath *blown* this *coal* betwixt my lord and me. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

**To call or haul over the coals**, to call to a strict or severe account; reprimand.—**To carry coals**†. See *carry.*—**To carry coals to Newcastle.** See *carry.*—**To heap coals of fire on one's head** (a phrase derived from the scriptural use: see quotation), to excite remorse and repentance in one who has done an injury, by rendering to him good for the evil.

> If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt *heap coals of fire on his head.* Rom. xii. 20.

**To stir coals**†, to quarrel, or stir up strife.

> After suche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnadulsed *stiering* of *coles*, and arisinges to warre. *J. Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 328.

**coal** (kōl), *v.* [= D. *kolen*, warm with coals, = MLG. *kolen* = G. *kohlen* = Sw. *kola*, burn to charcoal; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To burn to coal or charcoal; make into coal; char.

> Charcoal of roots, being *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 775.
>
> The best charcoal was made of oak. The woods appear to have been *coaled* at intervals of about twenty years, or even less. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 122.

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. [Rare.]

> He *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall. *Camden*, Remains, Rythmes.

3. To provide with coal; furnish a supply of coal to or for: as, to *coal* a steamship or a locomotive.

> The landlord and squire of the parish, who had always blanketed and *coaled* his poorer neighbours in the winter. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 33.
>
> He used two fires, which were *coaled* alternately. *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 125.

II. *intrans.* To take in coal for use as fuel: as, the vessel *coaled* at Portsmouth.

> At the twelfth station we *coaled*. The train ended in the desert here. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 36.
>
> Admiral Leaps remains at anchor before Kelung, so as to prevent Chinese vessels from *coaling.* *The American*, VIII. 301.

**coala**, *n.* See *koala.*

**coal-backer** (kōl'bak'ėr), *n.* A man who is engaged in carrying coal on his back from a ship to the wagons. *Mayhew.* [Eng.]

**coal-barge** (kōl'bärj), *n.* A flat-bottomed river-boat for transporting coal. [U. S.]

**coal-basin** (kōl'bā'sn), *n.* In *geol.*, a depression or basin formed by the subsidence at the center, or upheaval at the edges, of the older rocks, in which the various strata of the Carboniferous system or coal-measures lie. See *coal-measures.*

**coal-bed** (kōl'bed), *n.* A formation in which there are strata of coal; a bed or stratum of coal.

**coal-bin** (kōl'bin), *n.* A bin or receptacle for coal.

**coal-black** (kōl'blak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *colblak*, *colblak*, < *col*, coal, + *blak*, black.] I. *a.* Black as a coal, or as charcoal, or, as often in modern use, black as mineral coal; very black.

> Thin egen [eyes] beoth *colblake* and brode. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 75.

There he was snow-white tofore,
Ever afterward *coleblack* therfore
He has transformed.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 306.

**II.** *n.* A deep black like that of charcoal; or a deep, shining black with a slight bluish tinge, like that of anthracite coal.

**coal-box** (kōl'boks), *n.* A box for holding coal.

**coal-brand** (kōl'brand), *n.* A name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*. [Prov. Eng.]

**coal-brass** (kōl'brȧs), *n.* A name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, which is employed in the manufacture of copperas, and also in alkali-works for the sulphur it contains. Commonly used in the plural.

**coal-breaker** (kōl'brā'kėr), *n.* 1. One engaged in breaking into convenient size the larger masses of coal as they come from the mine, or in attending upon a machine used for that purpose.—2. A machine for breaking coal; by extension, the whole structure or building in which the various processes of breaking, sorting, and cleaning coal are carried on. Such structures are placed at the entrances of mines, and are often of great extent. The coal is delivered at the top to the breakers proper, and passes downward through the works to the bins or to the coal-chutes, where it is discharged into the cars that enter the lower part of the structure. Coal-breakers were first used in the Pennsylvania anthracite region in 1843.

**coal-bunker** (kōl'bung'kėr), *n.* A place for storing coal for use; specifically, in steamships, the place where coal for the furnace is stored.

**coal-car** (kōl'kär), *n.* A freight-car designed especially for carrying coal, sometimes made of iron, with a drop-bottom.

**coal-carrier** (kōl'kar'i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which is employed in carrying coal.

**coalcarrierly**† (kōl'kar'i-ėr-li), *a.* [< *coal-carrier* + *-ly*1.] Like a coal-carrier.

Peter Plod-all, . . . that *coalcarrierly* clown.
*Wily Beguiled* (Hazlitt's Dodsley).

**coal-chute** (kōl'shōt), *n.* A trough or spout down which coal slides from a bin or pocket to a locomotive tender, or to vessels, carts, or cars.

**coal-drop** (kōl'drop), *n.* A broad, shallow inclined trough down which coal is discharged from a wharf into the hold of a vessel.

**coal-dust** (kōl'dust), *n.* The dust of coal; powdered coal.

It has been attempted . . . to make the *coal-dust* into bricks. *Amated*, Hungary, p. 194.

**coalery**† (kō'lėr-i), *n.* [< *coal* + *-ery*. Cf. *colliery*.] A colliery. *Woodward*.

**coalesce** (kō-ą-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coalesced*, ppr. *coalescing*. [< L. *coalescere*, grow together, < *co-*, together, + *alescere*, grow up, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*.] 1. To grow together; unite by growth into one body.

In the humerus of the Manati the bicipital groove is obsolete, the two tuberosities *coalescing*, as in the Cetacea.
*W. H. Flower*, Osteology, p. 250.

The middle division of the body of Limulus exhibits markings which indicate that it is composed of, at fewest, six *coalesced* somites. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 228.

2. To combine or be collected or joined, so as to form one body.

When they [vapours] begin to *coalesce* and constitute globules. *Newton*.

Hence—3. To come or join together; unite so as to form one party, community, or the like: as, political parties sometimes *coalesce*.

The circumstances of the tenth century led the English kingdoms in Britain, naturally and necessarily, to *coalesce* in the shape of a consolidated kingdom.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 186.

**coalescence** (kō-ą-les'ęns), *n.* [< *coalescent*: see *-ence*.] 1. The act of coalescing or uniting; the state of being intimately joined.

That he should not be aware of the future *coalescence* of these bodies into one. *Glanville*, Preëxistence of Souls, ii.

2. In *bot.*, the organic union of similar parts.

**coalescency** (kō-ą-les'ęn-si), *n.* [= *coalescence*: see *-ency*.] Tendency to grow together or unite. *Bp. Gauden*.

**coalescent** (kō-ą-les'ęnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *coalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *coalescere*, grow together: see *coalesce*.] I. *a.* Growing together; uniting so as to form one body: in *bot.*, properly applied to the organic cohesion of similar parts.

**II.** *n.* One who or that which coalesces. *Athenæum*.

**coal-exchange** (kōl'eks-chānj'), *n.* A market for the sale of coal; specifically, a place for transactions in coal on a large scale.

**coal-field** (kōl'fēld), *n.* In *geol.*, a general name for any area over which coal occurs somewhat connectedly and in some quantity, and where coal is or may be worked to such an extent as to be of economical importance. One coal-field is separated from another by an intervening barren area. There are 38 distinct coal-fields in Great Britain and Ireland.

**coalfish** (kōl'fish), *n.* [= G. *kohlfisch*.] A gadoid fish, *Pollachius virens* or *carbonarius*, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of 2 or 3 feet, and weighs from 10 to 30 pounds. It is found

Coalfish, or Pollock (*Pollachius virens*).

in great numbers about the Orkney islands and the northern parts of Great Britain. The fish and its fry are known by a great variety of local names. In the United States generally called *pollock*.

**coal-fitter** (kōl'fit'ėr), *n.* See *fitter*1, 5.

**coal-gas** (kōl'gas), *n.* 1. The gas which is given out by burning coal.—2. A mixture of gases and vapors, chiefly combustible, which is employed to produce the gas-light in common use. It is obtained by heating bituminous coal in closed iron vessels without access of air, and removing as completely as possible from the vapors thus formed all incombustible and sulphurous gases. The following is an average analysis of ordinary coal-gas: hydrogen, 45.58 per cent.; marsh-gas, 34.90; carbonic oxid, 6.64; olefiant gas, 4.08; tetrylene, 2.38; sulphureted hydrogen, 0.29; nitrogen, 2.46; carbonic acid, 3.67. It also contains traces of ammonia, carbon disulphid, cyanogen, and oxygen.—**Coal-gas charcoal.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

**coal-goose** (kōl'gōs), *n.* A local British name for the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, from its color.

**coal-heaver** (kōl'hē'vėr), *n.* One employed in the moving or shoveling of coal, in loading or discharging coal-ships, in shoveling coal from the coal-bunkers of a steam-vessel to the furnaces, etc.; a coal-passer.

**coal-hod** (kōl'hod), *n.* A hod for carrying coal and putting it on the fire.

**coal-hole** (kōl'hōl), *n.* 1. A trap in the sidewalk for the reception of coal to be stored in a cellar beneath.—2. A coal-cellar. [Eng.]—3. *Naut.*, that part of a ship's hold lying near to the after-magazine containing coal, wood, etc. [Eng.]

**coal-hood, coaly-hood** (kōl'hụd, -i-hụd), *n.* [So called from their black crown.] 1. The bullfinch.—2. The coal-tit.

**coal-hoodie** (kōl'hụd'i), *n.* 1. Same as *coal-hood*.—2. A name of the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schœniclus*.

**coal-hulk** (kōl'hulk), *n.* A vessel kept, usually at foreign stations, for supplying steamers with coal.

**coalier**, *n.* See *collier*1.

**coaling** (kō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coal*, v.] The process of supplying or taking in coal for use: as, the *coaling* of a steamer or locomotive; a *coaling*-station or *coaling*-wharf.

**coalised**, *p. a.* See *coalized*.

**coalite** (kō'ą-lit), *a.* [< L. *coalitus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or coalesced: applied specifically, in *entom.*, to parts structurally or usually separated when they are closely united without a dividing incisure or suture, as the scutellum when it is connate with the pronotum, or the prolegs of a caterpillar when those of a pair are united, only the ends being sometimes distinct.—**Coalite abdomen**, one in which the segments are united without sutures, as in a spider.—**Coalite alitrunk**, the mesothorax and metathorax when they apparently form a single ring, the sterna being united, as in many *Hemiptera*.—**Coalite body**, a body in which the head, thorax, and abdomen are all closely united, as in the mites.

**coalitet** (kō'ą-lit), *v.* [< L. *coalitus*, pp. of *coalescere*: see *coalesce*.] I. *intrans.* To unite or coalesce.

Let them continue to *coalite*. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, xix.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to unite or coalesce.

Time has . . . blended and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

**coalition** (kō-ą-lish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *coalition* = Sp. *coalicion* = Pg. *coalição* = It. *coalizione*, < ML. *coalitio(n-)*, < L. *coalescere*, pp. *coalitus*, coalesce: see *coalesce* and *coalite*.] 1. Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union through natural causes in one mass or whole: as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles.

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses; without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley*.

2. Voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states; particularly, a temporary combining of parties or factions for the attainment of a special end; alliance. Among the most famous coalitions of history were those formed at different times by other European powers against France during the wars succeeding the first French revolution.

They [the Jews] can never reduce themselves to such a *Coalition* and Unity as may make a Republic, Principality, or Kingdom. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Because Lord Shelburne had gained the king's ear, . . . the latter formed a *coalition* with Lord North, whose person and whose policy he had spent his whole life in decrying. *Brougham*, Fox.

The *coalition* had, in the course of the year, lost one valuable member and gained another.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

= Syn. 2. *Alliance*, *League*, *Confederacy*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, copartnership.

**coalitioner** (kō-ą-lish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *coalition* + *-er*1.] A coalitionist. [Rare.]

**coalitionist** (kō-ą-lish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *coalition* + *-ist*.] One who favors coalition, or who is a member of a coalition.

A coalition of the Republicans and of the party of peace and order produced the Thiers Government, and then a change in the balance of the *coalitionists* produced the Government of Marshal MacMahon.
*S. Amos*, Science of Politics, vi.

**coalized** (kō'ą-lizd), *p. a.* [< **coalise*, var. of *coalesce* or *coalite* (see *-ize*), + *-ed*2.] Joined by or in a coalition; allied. Also spelled *coalised*. [Rare.]

Rash *coalised* kings. *Carlyle*.

**coallier**, *n.* See *collier*1.

**co-ally** (kō-ą-lī'), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *ally*1, *n.*] A joint ally: as, the subject of a *co-ally*. *Kent*.

**coalman** (kōl'man), *n.*; pl. *coalmen* (-men). [Cf. *coalfish*.] The young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

**coal-master** (kōl'mȧs'tėr), *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce. [Eng.]

**coal-measures** (kōl'mezh'ụrz), *n. pl.* In *geol.*, that portion of the Carboniferous series in which beds of coal are found. The coal-measures are sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and consist, in addition to the coal itself, of many beds of clay, shale, and sandstone. See *carboniferous*.

**coal-meter** (kōl'mē'tėr), *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coal. [Eng.]

**coal-mine** (kōl'mīn), *n.* A mine or pit from which coal is obtained.

**coal-miner** (kōl'mī'nėr), *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

**coal-mining** (kōl'mī'ning), *a.* Pertaining to mining for coal; engaged in or connected with mining coal: as, the *coal-mining* districts; the *coal-mining* interests.

**coal-mouse** (kōl'mous), *n.*; pl. *coal-mice* or *coal-mouses*. [Also written *colemouse*; < ME. *colmose*, *collemase*, < AS. *colmāse* (= D. *koolmees* = MHG. *kolemeise*, G. *kohlmeise*), coal-mouse, coal-tit, so called from its glossy black head and throat (cf. F. *charbonnier* = Sp. *carbonero*, coal-mouse, < L. *carbo(n-)*, coal), < *col*, coal, + *māse*, ME. *mose* (= MD. *meese*, D. *mees* = MLG. *mese* = OHG. *meisa*, MHG. G. *meise* = Dan. *mejse* = Norw. *meis* = Icel. dim. *meisingr*. > OF. *masange*, F. *mésange*, Walloon *masenge*, Rouchi *masinque*, Picard *masaingue*, ML. *masance*, coal-mouse), the name of several small birds, now found only in two compounds, where it has been corrupted to *-mouse*, namely, *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*: see *mouse*1. The plural, which is little used, follows that of *titmouse* (*titmice*) in conforming to the plural of *mouse*; but some writers avoid the corruption in the plural, and write *coal-mouses*.] Same as *coal-tit*.

**coal-note** (kōl'nōt), *n.* A particular form of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London.

**coal-oil** (kōl'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

**coal-passer** (kōl'pȧs'ėr), *n.* One whose duty is to pass coal to the furnace of a steam-engine.

**coal-pipe** (kōl'pīp), *n.* The cast of a tree formed in rock, usually in sandstone. Such casts, standing vertically, are not uncommon in some of the English coal-fields, and are a source of danger to the miner, as they are likely to fall as soon as the supporting rock is removed.

**coal-pit** (kōl'pit), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *colpytt*, < *col*, coal, + *pytt*, pit: see *pit*1.] 1. A pit where coal is dug.—2. In the United States, a place where charcoal is made.

**coal-plant** (kōl'plant), *n.* A more or less distinctly preserved or fossilized relic of vegetation found in connection with mineral coal, and regarded as representing, or as akin with, the vegetation of which the coal itself is composed. The vegetable remains which are in the best preservation and have been most studied occur chiefly in the strata between which the beds of coal are intercalated, and especially in the under-clay or clunch by which a large proportion of them are underlain. The shaly strata overlying the coal are also very frequently found to be crowded

with well-preserved forms of vegetable life. The vegetation accompanying coal varies with its geological age. (See *coal*.) As the Paleozoic or "Carboniferous" coal is—in Europe and the eastern United States, at least—much more important than that of any other geological age, it is this coal-vegetation which has been the object of the most careful investigation. While it is generally admitted that the coal itself has been formed from the aggregation and more or less complete decomposition of vegetable matter, it is often very difficult to prove this, except by microscopic examination, after preliminary chemical treatment by which most of the entirely disorganized portion of the coal has been removed. Among the materials of which the coal of different regions has been shown by various authorities to be made up are: bark of *Calamites*, *Lepidodendron*, and *Sigillaria*, spores of *Lepidodendron*, vascular portions of *Pecopteris* and other ferns, and leaves and bark of *Cordaites*. (See these words.) Vegetation of a higher order than the *Coniferæ* has not yet been proved to exist in connection with coal of Carboniferous age; by far the larger portion of the fossil plants of that epoch belongs to the *Cryptogamia*.

**coal-sack** (kōl'sak), *n.* 1. A sack made of strong coarse material for containing or carrying coal.—2. A sailors' term for a dark place in the Galaxy south of Crux. Also called *the hole in the sky*.

In the midst of them [the southern circumpolar constellations], as if for contrast, is the dark hole, called by the sailors the *Coal-sack*, where even the telescope reveals no sign of light.
*H. W. Warren*, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 208.

**coalsay**, *n.* See *coalsey*.

**coal-screen** (kōl'skrēn), *n.* A device for screening coal. A common form is that of a cylinder, perforated or made of wire netting, which revolves on its longer axis and in an inclined position.

**coal-scuttle** (kōl'skut'l), *n.* A vessel, ordinarily of metal, used for holding coal and putting it on a fire; a coal-hod.—**Coal-scuttle bonnet**, a bonnet formerly worn, shaped somewhat like a coal-scuttle, usually projecting far before the face.

Miss Snevellici . . . glancing from the depths of her *coal-scuttle bonnet*. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

**coalsey** (kōl'si), *n.* [Appar. < *coals*, pl., + *-ey* for *-y*; as if *coaly*.] A local English name of the coalfish. Also spelled *coalsay*.

**coal-ship** (kōl'ship), *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

**coal-slack** (kōl'slak), *n.* [Cf. G. *kohlenschlacke*, coal-cinder.] The dust or grime of coal. Also *coal-slock*.

Since scarcely ever wash'd the *coalslock* from her face.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 280.

**coal-smut** (kōl'smut), *n.* Same as *coal-slack*.

**coal-staith** (kōl'stāth), *n.* See *staith*.

**coal-stone** (kōl'stōn), *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

**coal-stove** (kōl'stōv), *n.* A stove in which coal is used as fuel; specifically, a stove for burning anthracite coal.

**coal-tar** (kōl'tär), *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal. It is a mixture of many different liquid and solid substances, and the separation of those into useful products is now an important branch of manufacturing chemistry. Among these products may be named paraffin, naphtha, benzol, creasote, anthracene, carbolic acid, naphthaline, pitch, etc. The basic oil of coal-tar is the most abundant source of the beautiful aniline colors, their various hues being due to the oxidation of aniline by means of acids, etc. (See *aniline*.) Coal-tar is made into asphalt for pavements, and with coal-dust forms by pressure an excellent artificial fuel. It is largely used, by itself and combined with other substances, to form preservative compositions for coating wood and metal. Also called *gas-tar*.—**Coal-tar colors**, a name given to a numerous class of colors derived from coal-tar by various complex chemical processes. They are more often and popularly called *aniline colors*, as aniline was the first of them discovered. See *aniline*.

**coal-tit** (kōl'tit), *n.* [< *coal* + *tit*[1].] See *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*.] The *Parus ater*, one of the titmice: so called from its glossy black head and throat. Also *cole-tit* and *coal-mouse*.

**coal-trimmer** (kōl'trim'ėr), *n.* One who is employed to stow and trim or shift coal on board vessels, either as cargo or as a supply for the furnaces.

**coal-viewer** (kōl'vū'ėr), *n.* In *mining*, a person employed to attend to the interests of the one to whom the royalty is payable, or of the person who works the mine.

**coal-whipper** (kōl'hwip'ėr), *n.* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship in unloading it; a coal-heaver. Coal-whippers are now being superseded by machinery, which executes the work both more cheaply and more expeditiously. [Eng.]

The swarthy, demon-like *coal-whippers* . . . issuing from those black arches in the Strand.
*M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, i. 3.

**coal-whipping** (kōl'hwip'ing), *n.* The act of raising coal from the hold of a vessel.

**coal-workings** (kōl'wėr'kingz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A coal-mine; a place where coal is raised.

At last we reached the *coal-workings*, and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen. *Amstel*, Hungary, p. 134.

**coal-works** (kōl'wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal; a colliery.

**coaly**[1] (kō'li), *a.* [< *coal* + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or like coal; containing coal.

**coaly**[2] (kō'li), *n.* A dialectal form of *collie*.

**coaly-hood**, *n.* See *coal-hood*.

**coambulant** (kō-am'bū-lant), *a.* [< LL. *coambulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coambulare*, walk together, < L. *co-*, together, + *ambulare*, walk: see *co-*[1], and *ambulate*, *amble*.] In *her.*, walking side by side.

**coaming** (kō'ming), *n.* [Also written *combing*, being a particular use of that word: see *combing*.] *Naut.*, one of the raised borders or edges of the hatches, designed to prevent water on deck from running below.

**coannex** (kō-a-neks'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *annex*.] To annex with something else. [Rare.]

**coap** (kōp), *n.* See *cope*[3].

**coappear** (kō-a-pēr'), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *appear*.] To appear together. [Rare.]

Heaven's scornful flames and thine [Cupid's] can never *coappear*.
*Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 1.

**coapprehend** (kō-ap-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *apprehend*.] To apprehend together with another. [Rare.]

They assumed the shapes of animals common unto all eyes, and by their conjunctions and compositions were able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *coapprehended* the syntaxis of their natures.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

**coapt** (kō-apt'), *v. t.* [< LL. *coaptare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *aptare*, fit: see *co-*[1] and *apt*, *v.*, and cf. *coaptate*.] Same as *coaptate*.

The side margin of the elytron is expanded so as to *coapt* itself with the prothorax to form an oval outline.
*Le Conte*.

**coaptate** (kō-ap'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coaptated*, ppr. *coaptating*. [< LL. *coaptatus*, pp. of *coaptare*, fit together: see *coapt*.] To adjust or fit, as parts to one another; specifically, in *surg.*, to adjust (the parts of a broken bone) to each other.

**coaptation** (kō-ap-tā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *coaptatio(n-)*, < *coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] 1. The adaptation or adjustment of parts to one another.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words. *Browne*.

2. In *surg.*, the act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place; bone-setting. *Dunglison*.—3. In *anat.*, a kind of gliding articulation of one bone with another, as that of the patella with the femur.

**coaptator** (kō'ap-tā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < LL. *coaptare*, fit together: see *coaptate*.] A surgical apparatus for fitting together the ends of a broken bone and keeping them in the required position while their union is taking place. *E. H. Knight*.

**coaration** (kō-a-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *aration*.] Coöperative plowing or tillage: a system of husbandry practised in ancient village communities. *Seebohm*. [Rare.]

**coarb** (kō-ärb'), *n.* Same as *comarb*.

**coarbiter** (kō-är'bi-tėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *arbiter*.] A joint arbiter.

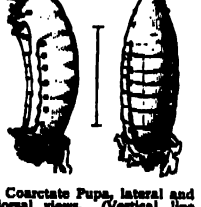
The friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono: personages, master Nicholas Stocket, Thomas Gras, and Walter Sibil, in the yeare 1388, with the assistance of their *coarbiters* on our part. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 153.

**coarct**† (kō-ärkt'), *v. t.* [< L. *coarctare*, erroneous form of *coartare*, press together, < *co-*, together, + *artare*, press: see *co-*[1] and *art*[3]. Cf. *coart*.] 1. To press together; crowd; confine closely. *Bacon*.—2. To restrain; confine.

He must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far.
*Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**coarctate**† (kō-ärk'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *coarctatus*, pp. of *coarctare*: see *coarct*.] Same as *coarct*.

**coarctate, coarctated** (kō-ärk'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *coarctatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Crowded together. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*: (1) Compressed; much attenuated, generally at the base; having a narrow base, but wider and thicker toward the apex. (2) Crowded; packed into a small space. (*b*) In *bot.*, compact; dense, as a panicle; closely appressed, as a foliaceous thallus.—**Coarctate abdomen**, in *entom.*, an abdomen attached by a narrow base, but immediately enlarged, and so closely applied to the thorax that it appears to form a part of it, as in the butterflies and most flies.—**Coarctate metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, a metamorphosis characterized by a maggot-like larva and a quiescent coarctate pupa.—**Coarctate pupa**, in *entom.*, a pupa inclosed in an oval coriaceous case, formed by the dried and expanded skin of the larva, and having no external indications of the organs: a form exhibited in most *Diptera*.



Coarctate Pupa, lateral and dorsal views. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

**coarctation** (kō-ärk-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *coarctatio(n-)*, < *coarctare*: see *coarctate*, *v.*, and *coarct*.] 1†. Confinement; restriction to a narrow space; restraint of liberty.

Human knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or *coarctation* but that it may comprehend all the universal nature of things.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.

2. Pressure; contraction; specifically, in *med.*, the contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as the intestine or the urethra, or the contraction of a cavity. *Ray*.

**coarse** (kōrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. *course*, *cowrse*, *curse*, prob. developed (in the 16th century) from the ME. phrases *in course*, *by course*, i. e., in (regular, natural) order, in common fashion; hence, common; cf. similar senses of *ordinary*, *mean*, *common*. See *course*[1].] 1. Of inferior or faulty quality; poor in kind or character; not pure or choice; not soft or dainty; rude; common; base.

Now I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

I shall be most happy
To be employ'd, when you please to command me,
Even in the *coarsest* office.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Capt. Swan, to encourage his Men to eat this *course* Flesh, would commend it for extraordinary good Food.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 146.

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed. *Otway*.

My Lord, eat, also, tho' the fare is *coarse*.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Wanting in fineness of texture or delicacy of structure, or in elegance of form; composed of large parts or particles; thick and rough in texture: as, *coarse* thread or yarn; *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* paper.

Little girl with the poor *coarse* hand.
*Browning*, James Lee's Wife.

We pass through gentle steps from a *coarse* cluster of stars, such as the Pleiades, . . . till we find ourselves brought to an object such as the nebula in Orion.
*A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 30.

3. Exhibiting or characterized by lack of refinement; rude; vulgar; of manners or speech, unpolished, uncivil, or ill-bred: as, a *coarse* face; *coarse* manners.

In my *coarse* English. *Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

*Coarse*, uncivilized words. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

Daughter of our meadows, yet not *coarse*.
*Tennyson*, The Brook.

4. Gross; indelicate; offensive: as, *coarse* language; a *coarse* gesture.—5. Rough; inclement; unpleasant: said of the weather: as, it's a *coarse* day. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**Coarse metal**. Same as *matte*.—**Coarse stuff**. See *stuff*.

**coarse-grained** (kōrs'grānd), *a.* 1. Consisting of large particles, fibers, or constituent elements: as, *coarse-grained* granite or wood.—2. Wanting in refinement, delicacy, or sensibility; vulgar: as, a *coarse-grained* nature.

**coarsely** (kōrs'li), *adv.* In a coarse manner. (*a*) In an indifferent or inferior manner; rudely; poorly.

Fared *coarsely* and poorly.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 9.

(*b*) Without refinement or grace in delineation or description; rudely.

Sardanapalus is more *coarsely* drawn than any dramatic personage that we can remember.
*Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

(*c*) Inelegantly; uncivilly; without art or polish. (*d*) Grossly; indelicately.

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but *coarsely* of her. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5.

**coarsen** (kōr'sn), *v. t.* [< *coarse* + *-en*[1].] To render coarse or coarser, in any sense; especially, make unrefined or inelegant; make rude or vulgar: as, to *coarsen* one's nature. [Rare.]

**coarseness** (kōrs'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coarse, in any sense.

The *coarseness* of sackcloth. *Dr. H. More*.

Pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration.
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

There appears . . . a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies,
Nor at the *coarseness* of our heaven repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.
*Addison*, Letter from Italy.

**coart**† (kō-ärt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *coarten*, < L. *coartare*, *coarctare*, compress, compel: see *coarct*.] To compel.

That so thai be *coart* to swymme in sape,
Enclude hem, and alle harme thai shal escape.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Dyves hy dethe was straytely *coartid*
Of his lyf to make a sudden translacion.
*MS. Laud*, 416, fol. 101. (*Halliwell.*)

**coarticulated** (kō-är-tik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *articulated*.] Coapted; conjoined; articulated one with another, as bones.

**coarticulation** (kō-är-tik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *articulation*.] Articulation one with another; especially, the articulation of the bones in a joint.

**coassay**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway*.

**coassessor** (kō-a-ses'ọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *assessor*.] A joint assessor.

**coassume** (kō-a-sūm'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *assume*.] To assume or take upon one's self in conjunction with another. *Walsall.* [Rare.]

**coast** (kōst), *n.* [< ME. *coste, coust, cost* = MD. *koste, kuste*, D. *kust* (> G. *küste* = Dan. *kyst* = Sw. *kust*), coast, < OF. *coste*, F. *côte*, rib, hill, shore, coast (cf. OF. *costé* = F. *côté*, side), = Pr. Pg. It. *costa*, rib, hill, shore, = Sp. *costa*, coast, *cuesta*, hill, < L. *costa*, a rib, a side, ML. coast. From the same L. source are derived *costal, accost*, and *cutlet*.] 1†. A side; the side.

Alle the *cost* of the knygte he kervys [carves] doune clene.
*Anturs of Arthur*, st. 47.

At the *coast* forsothe of the tabernacle that biholdith to the north. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxxvi. 25.

Some kind of virtue . . . bends the rays towards the *coast* of unusual refraction. *Newton*, Opticks.

Take a *coast* of lamb, and parboil it, take out all the bones as near as you can, etc.
*Gentlewoman's Delight* (1676).

2. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country; boundary; bound.

From the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your *coast* be. Deut. xi. 24.

Give us seven days' respite, that we may send messengers unto all the *coasts* of Israel. 1 Sam. xi. 3.

And they began to pray him to depart out of their *coasts*.
Mark v. 17.

3. (*a*) The side, edge, or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.

One show'd an iron *coast* and angry waves.
*Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

(*b*) The boundary-line formed by the sea; the coast-line.

So passeth he by alle the Havens of that *Coost*, un til he come to Jaffe, that ys the neyest Haven unto Jerusalem.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 120.

4. [From the verb.] A slide on a sled down a snowy or icy incline: as, to go out for a *coast*. [U. S.] — **Clear the coast**, get out of the way; remove obstructions or obstacles; make room: nearly always used in the imperative. [Colloq.] — **The coast is clear**, no one is in the way; the danger is over; the enemy has gone or is absent.

*Is the coast clear?* None but friends?
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

**coast** (kōst), *v.* [< ME. *costen*, as if directly < *coste*, n.; but rather shortened from the usual *costeen, costeien* (> Sc. *costay*), coast (trans. and intrans.), < OF. *costeer, costoier, costier*, F. *côtoyer* (= It. *costeggiare*), go alongside of, coast, < *coste*, a coast, border. The sense 'slide down an incline' appears to depend on OF. *coste*, a hillside; but early instances of this sense are wanting.] I. *intrans.* 1. To sail near a coast; sail along or near the shore, or in sight of land; follow the coast-line; rarely, to travel along, either on or near the coast.

Leaving the African shore, we struck across to Sicily, and *coasting* along its eastern border, beheld with pleasure the towering form of Ætna. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 19.

In the morning they divided their company to *coast* along, some on shore and some in the boat.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 44.

2. To sail from port to port on the same coast.

I was *coasting* then for a year and eight months.
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 108.

Hence — 3. Figuratively, to feel one's way cautiously; grope along.

The king in this perceives him, how he *coasts*,
And hedges, his own way. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

4†. To advance; proceed; go.

Towards me a sory wight did *cost*.
*Spenser*, Daphnaïda, l. 39.

My lord is *coasted* one way;
My father, though his hurts forbade his travel,
Hath took another.
*Fletcher* (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, ii. 4.

5. To slide on a sled down a hill or an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.]

They encountered a troop of boys and girls *coasting*. Some were coming up the hill, . . . others wheeling about and skimming away through the bright air, the ups and downs forming a perfect line of revolution.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

6. To descend a hill on a bicycle, removing the feet from the pedals. [U. S.] — 7. To draw supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.]

II. *trans.* 1. To sail along or near to, as a coast, or along the shore of: as, to *coast* the shores of the Mediterranean; to *coast* an island.

The Spaniards haue *coasted* it [Nova Guinea] seuen hundred leagues, and yet cannot tel whether it be an Ile or Continent. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 864.

First discovered and *coasted* by Columbus during his fourth and last voyage in 1502, Nicaragua was not regularly explored till 1522. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 479.

2†. To carry or conduct along a coast or river-bank.

The Indians . . . *coasted* me along the river.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 322.

3†. To draw near to; approach; keep close to; pursue.

Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Holinshed*, Chronicles, III. 352.

Take you those horse and *coast* 'em; upon the first advantage,
If they will not slack their march, charge 'em up roundly.
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 5.

4†. To accost.

Who are these that *coast* us?
You told me the walk was private.
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

**coastal** (kōs'tạl), *a.* [< *coast* + *-al*. Cf. *costal*.] Of or pertaining to a coast or shore. [Rare.]

**coaster** (kōs'tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which coasts. Specifically — (*a*) A person engaged in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.

As if a *coaster*, who had gone from port to port only, should pretend to give a better description of the inland parts of a country than those who have travelled it all over. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

(*b*) A vessel used in this service; a coasting-vessel.

I don't rank able-bodied seaman like I used, and it's as much as I can do to get a berth on a *coaster*.
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 110.

(*c*) One engaged in the sport of coasting or sledding. [U. S.] (*d*) A teamster who draws supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.] (*e*) A low round tray, usually of silver, and formerly on wheels, in which a decanter "coasts" or makes the circuit of a dining-table, for the greater convenience of the company.

2†. An inhabitant of or a dweller near the sea-coast.

Sir, if you had beene present, you never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other *coaster*, . . . use more malicious inventions, more diabolicall deceites.
*Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues.

**coast-guard** (kōst'gärd), *n.* A guard stationed on the coast; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of men originally designed only to prevent smuggling as agents of the customs, and hence called the preventive service, but now employed as a general police force for the coast, under the charge of the Admiralty.

**coast-ice** (kōst'is), *n.* The belt of ice which in extreme northern latitudes forms along the shore of an island or a continent.

**coasting** (kōs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coast*, *v.*] 1. The act or business of sailing along the coast or from port to port in the same country, for purposes of trade. — 2. The sport of sliding on a sled down an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.] — 3†. [*Cf. accoast*, var. of *accost*.] Advances toward acquaintance; specifically, courtship.

O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue,
That give a *coasting* welcome ere it comes.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

[Most editions have "accosting welcome" instead of "a coasting welcome."] — **Coasting Act**, a United States statute of 1793 (1 Stat., 305) for enrolling and licensing ships employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries. — **Coasting-pilot**. Same as *coast-pilot*. — **Coasting-trade**, trade carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, by vessels sailing along the coast, as distinguished from foreign and colonial trade: loosely, in American usage, extended to trade between ports of adjoining countries presenting a continuous coast-line.

**coastlander** (kōst'lan-dėr), *n.* [< *coast* + *land* + *-er*[1].] One who dwells on the coast.

The great invasion of Egypt by these islanders and *coastlanders*, which is an important factor in the classification of the different races.
*Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XVI. 372.

**coast-line** (kōst'lin), *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

**coast-pilot** (kōst'pī'lọt), *n.* 1. A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast. — 2. A detailed description of a coast, with instructions for navigating it.

Also *coasting-pilot*.

**coast-rat** (kōst'rat), *n.* A name of the African mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus*.

**coast-waiter** (kōst'wā'tėr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer of the customs who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise. Also called *land-waiter, landing-waiter*.

**coastward, coastwards** (kōst'wȧrd, -wȧrdz), *adv.* [< *coast* + *-ward, -wards*.] Toward the coast. *W. Collins.*

**coastways** (kōst'wāz), *adv.* [Var. of *coastwise*, after *way*: see *-wise*.] Same as *coastwise*.

**coastwise** (kōst'wīz), *adv.* [< *coast* + *-wise*.] By way of or along the coast.

**coastwise** (kōst'wīz), *a.* [< *coastwise*, *adv.*] Following the coast; moving or carried on along the coast: as, the *coastwise* trade.

Nobody but was struck with his [Webster's] knowledge . . . of all the great routes and marts of our foreign, *coastwise*, and interior commerce. *Choate*, Addresses, p. 305.

**coat**[1], *n.* A variant spelling of *cote*[1].

**coat**[2] (kōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cote*; < ME. *cote, coote, cotte*, < OF. *cote*, also *cotte*, F. *cotte* = Pr. *cota, cot* = Cat. *cot* = Sp. Pg. *cota* = It. *cotta*, a coat, etc., = MHG. *kutte*, G. *kutte* (> Dan. *kutte*), a cowl, < ML. *cota, cotta*, also *cottus*, a tunic; of Teut. origin: cf. OS. *cott* = OHG. *chozzo, chozza*, MHG. G. *kotze*, a coarse woolen mantle (cf. OHG. *umbi-chuzzi*, an overgarment, *umbi-chuzzen*, clothe), orig. 'a cover' or 'shelter,' being allied to E. *cot*[1] and *cote*[1], q. v. A similar transfer of sense from 'house' to 'hood' or 'mantle' is seen in *cassock, casule, chasuble*.] 1†. A principal outer garment; any covering for the body.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make *coats* of skins, and clothed them. Gen. iii. 21.

2. An outer or upper garment worn by men, covering the upper part of the body. In the early middle ages it was identical with what is now called a tunic, or sometimes with the cassock and corset (which see). Coats of modern form, fitted to the body and having loose skirts, first appeared in the reign of Charles II. of England. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century the coat has been of two general fashions: a broad-skirted coat, now reduced to the form of the frock-coat (which see), and a coat with the skirts cut away at the sides (the modern dress-coat), worn now only as a part of what is called evening dress. There are many other styles, as coats without skirts, or *sack-coats*; coats with the skirts cut away diagonally from the front downward, or *cutaway coats*, etc. See also *overcoat*.

The *coat* of many colours . . . they brought . . . to their father; and said, This have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no. Gen. xxxvii. 32.

You laugh if *coat* and breeches strangely vary.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 163.

The *coat* [in 1772] was also short, reaching only to the hips, fitting closely, having a small turn-over collar as now worn. *Fairholt*, I. 390.

3. A woman's outdoor garment resembling a man's coat in material and make. — 4†. An under garment for the upper part of the body, fitting somewhat closely; a tunic or shirt.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy *coat*, let him have thy cloak also. Mat. v. 40.

Now the *coat* was without seam, woven from the top throughout. John xix. 23.

5. A petticoat. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Her *coats* she has kilted up to her knee.
*Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

In Turkey the Reverse appears;
Long *Coats* the haughty Husband wears.
*Prior*, Alma, ii.

6†. The habit or vesture of an order or class of men, and hence the order or class itself, or the office or station peculiar to the order; cloth.

It will not be amiss, if, in private, you keep good your acquaintance with Crites, or some other of his *poor coat*.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

It becomes not your lordships *coat*
To take so many lives away.
*Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford* (Child's Ballads, V. 295).

7. The external natural covering of an animal, as hair, fur, wool, etc. — 8. A thin layer of a substance covering a surface; a coating: as, a *coat* of paint, pitch, or varnish; a *coat* of tin-foil.

There are many petrifications in it [a curious grotto], made by the dropping of the water, and at the end of it there is a table cut out in the rock, which has received a *coat* from the dropping of the water like rock work, and has a very beautiful effect.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 264.

9. One of a number of concentric layers: as, the *coats* of an onion. *Abercrombie.* — 10. In *anat.*, a tunic or membranous covering of some part or organ: as, the *coats* of the eye. — 11. *Naut.*, a piece of tarred or painted canvas fitted about the masts at the partners, about the rudder-casing, and around the pumps where they pass through the upper deck, to keep the water from working down. See *mast-coat*. — 12†. A coat-card.

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us; we were ranked with *coats* as long as old master lived.
*Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 1.

13. In *her.*, a coat of arms or an achievement: used in a general sense.

Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's *coat*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 5.

I observed his *coate* at the tail of his coach: he gives the arms of England, Scotland, and France, quartered upon some other fields. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 406.

14. Same as *coat-money*.—15. A coat of mail.

Such a stroke hym dalt ther vppon hys *cote*,
Ne had the hauberke amal mail be, god wote,
Als hys brest of stile [steel], ille hym had come sure.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4218.

**Buffy coat.** See *buffy*.—**Canting coat.** See *canting*.—**Coat** or **cote and conduct**, clothing and travel. Hence—**Coat-and-conduct money**, in *Eng. hist.*, a tax or imposition laid upon the counties for defraying the expense of clothing the troops levied and their traveling expenses.—**Coat of arms**, in *her.*: (*a*) A complete achievement. (*b*) A surcoat or tabard embroidered with armorial bearings, such as in modern times is worn only by a herald of arms on rare ceremonial occasions. It is a survival of the medieval surcoat (which see).—**Coat of defense.** Same as *coat of fence*.—**Coat of fence**, any body-garment used as defensive armor; specifically, a garment of textile material quilted and stuffed, or having plates or rings of metal sewed upon it or between the folds; a gambeson or brigandine. The term *coat of fence* is more accurately used for a garment of this kind than for the hauberk of mail or the plate-armor that succeeded it. See cut under *brigandine*.—**Coat of mail.** (*a*) A hauberk. (*b*) In a more general sense, any defensive garment for the body, quilted with small plates, rings, or scales of iron. (See *gambeson* and *broigne*.) The use of the term to denote plate-armor is erroneous.—**Coat of plates**, a name given to the suit of armor made of splints. See *splint* and *plate-armor*.—**Hole in one's coat.** See *hole*[1].—**Rough coat**, in *plastering*, the first coat spread on lathing.—**Roughing-in coat**, in *plastering*, the first coat applied directly upon masonry in three-coat plastering. Also called *roughing-up coat*. See *scratch-coat*.—**To turn** or **change one's coat**, to be a turncoat; turn from one party or opinion to another.

Coat of Mail, western Europe; 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

He [Marquis Spinola] hath now *changed his Coat*, and taken up his old Commission again from Don Philippo, whereas during that Expedition he called himself Cesar's Servant. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 14.

**coat**[2] (kōt), *v. t.* [< *coat*[2], *n.*] 1. To cover with a coat or outer garment; cover or protect as with a coat.

He is *coated* and booted for it. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Fringing-reefs sometimes *coat*, and thus protect the foundations of islands, which have been worn down by the surf to the level of the sea. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 78.

2. To overspread with a coating or layer of another substance: as, to *coat* something with wax or tin-foil.

**coat-armor, coat-armour** (kōt'är'mor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cote-armor, -armure*, < ME. *cote-armour, cote-armure, coote-armure, cote-armere, cote-armur*, coat-armor; called in ML. *toga armaturæ*, coat of armor, or *cota ad armandum*; OF. *cote a armer*, coat for arming (defense); F. *cotte d'armes*, coat of arms (cf. equiv. G. *waffenrock*), lit. coat of weapons, i. e., arms): see *coat*[2] and *armor*.] 1†. A coat marked with the wearer's armorial bearings, worn over the armor; a surcoat.

Alle and every man
Had on him throwen a vesture
Whiche that men clepen a *cote armure*
Embrowded wonderlyche ryche.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 3233.

Wear my *coat-armour*; that disguise alone
Will make us undistinguish'd.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2. A coat of arms; the escutcheon of a person, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc.

"What is hus conysaunce," quath ich, "in hus *cote-armure?*" *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 188.

The *coate armor* which he [Sir William Petty] chose and allways depicted on his coach, &c., was a mariner's compass, the style pointing to the polar star, the crest a beehive. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

**coat-card**† (kōt'kärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coate-card, cote-card*, also *coated-card* (now *court-card*, in simulation of *court*, with allusion to the king and queen); < *coat*[2] (with ref. to the figured coats or dresses of the characters on the cards so called) + *card*[1]. Cf. D. *jas-kaart*, a trump-card, a pack of 52 cards, < *jas*, a coat, knave of trumps, + *kaart* = E. *card*[1].] A playing-card which has a figure on it; the king, queen, or knave. In the old Spanish pack the coat-cards of each suit were the king, knight, and groom or knave; in the old German pack they were the king, a high officer (*Ober*), and a low officer (*Unter*). Now, by corruption, *court-card*.

She had in her hand the ace of hearts, methought, and a *coat-card*. *Chapman*, May-Day, v. 2.

**coatee** (kō-tē'), *n.* [< *coat*[2] + *-ee*[2].] A close-fitting coat with short tails. [Eng.]

At every lazy corner were groups of great, well-made, six-foot soldiers, in red *coatees* (for the tunic cannot be enumerated among the causes of the sepoy mutiny).
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 122.

**coathe**, *v. i.* See *cothe*.

**coati** (kō'a-ti), *n.* [Also *cuati* (in Spanish writers), *quachi* (Bomarre, 1775), *quasje* (Schreber, 1776), *quasic*; a native name.] An American plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Procyonidæ*, subfamily *Nasuinæ*, and genus *Nasua* (which see), inhabiting tropical and subtropical regions. It is most nearly related to the raccoons, but has an elongated body, a long tail, and an attenuated and very flexible snout, whence the generic name *Nasua*. In general aspect the coatis resemble the ring-tailed bassaris, and still more some of the old-world ichneumons or *Viverridæ*, to which family these animals were formerly referred. There are two distinct species of coatis or coatimondis, the synonymy of which has been almost inextricably confused, nearly all the names which have been given to one having been also applied to the other. One is the red, ring-tailed, or Brazilian coati, *Viverra nasua* of Linnæus, now known as *Nasua rufa*, also

Red Coati (*Nasua rufa*).

formerly as *N. vulpecula, N. quasje, N. fusca, N. sociabis, N. solitaria*, etc., of various writers, which is the southern form, ranging over the greater part of South America. The other is the brown or Mexican coati, *Viverra narica* of Linnæus, now called *Nasua narica*, ranging from the isthmus of Panama through Central America and the warmer parts of Mexico.

**coatimondi, coatimundi** (kō"a-ti-mon'di, -mun'di), *n.* [A native name, said to be < *coati* + *mondi* or *mundi*, solitary: thus distinguished from another kind called the 'social' *coati*. There is no zoölogical distinction.] Same as *coati*.

**coating** (kō'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coat*[2], *v.*] 1. A covering; any substance spread over a surface for protection or ornamentation: as, a *coating* of plaster or tin-foil.—2. Cloth for coats: as, an assortment of *coatings*.

**coat-link** (kōt'lingk), *n.* A link having a pair of buttons attached to it, or a loop and button, used for fastening a coat over the breast. Coat-links were much in fashion about 1860, business coats being made so as barely to meet across the breast.

**coat-money** (kōt'mun'i), *n.* An exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for the army. Also called *coat*.

**coax**†, **cokes**[2]† (kōks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A simpleton; gull; dupe; fool.

Why, we will make a *cokes* of this wise master;
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*.
*B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

You are a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

That you may know I am not, as they say, an animal, which is, as they say, a kind of *cokes*, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, . . . a dolt, a noddy.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

**coax** (kōks), *v.* [Formerly spelled *cokes*; < *coax, cokes*[2], *n.*, a fool. Cf. *fool, v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To fondle; caress; flatter; fool with flattery or caresses.

Princes may giue a good Poet such conuenient countenaunce and also benefite as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither klase nor *cokse* them (as Cynthia did Endymion), and the discret Poet lookes for no such extraordinary fauours.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 26.

2. To persuade by fond pleading or flattery; wheedle; cajole.

A froward child, that must be humoured and *coaxed* a little till it falls asleep. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Not yet, however, . . . did Mrs. Bennet give up the point. She talked to Elizabeth again and again; *coaxed* and threatened her by turns.
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 97.

Hence—3. To manage or guide carefully; control in a gentle way: as, to *coax* a horse into a trot.

II. *intrans.* To use cajolery or gentle pleading.

I *coax*! I wheedle! I'm above it.
*Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer.

**coaxal** (kō-ak'sal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *axal.*] Same as *coaxial*.

Any circular cylinder *coaxal* with the bounding cylinder or cylinders. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 810.

**coaxation** (kō-ak-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **coaxatio*(*n-*), < *coaxare*, pp. *coaxatus*, croak, as a frog, < Gr. κοάξ, in Aristophanes βρεκεκεκὲξ κοὰξ κοάξ, an imitation of the croaking of frogs. Cf. *quack*[1].] The act of croaking, as of frogs. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

**coaxer** (kōk'sėr), *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler; a cajoler.

**coaxial** (kō-ak'si-al), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *axial.*] Having a common axis. Also *coaxal*.—**Coaxial circles.** See *circle*.

**coaxially** (kō-ak'si-al-i), *adv.* In a coaxial manner; in such a position or direction as to have the same axis (as something else).

Let a coil be introduced into the circuit, and let a second coil, wholly disconnected from the first, be laid *coaxially* with it, so that the coefficient of mutual induction between the coils shall be as great as possible.
*S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 198.

**coaxing** (kōk'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coax*, *v.*] The act of wheedling; cajolery.

**coaxingly** (kōk'sing-li), *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

**cob**[1] (kob), *n.* [< ME. *cob* (found only in sense 2), prob. a var. of *cop*[1], head; cf. *cob*[2]. The various nouns spelled *cob* are chiefly of dialectal origin, and their history is obscure; but most of them are prob. developed from *cob*[1], head, or *cob*[2], roundish lump: see *cob*[2], *cob*[3], etc.] 1†. The top; the head; the poll. Hence—2. A head man; a prominent or chief person; a leader or chief. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Sustoynid is not by personis lowe,
But *cobbis* grete this riote sustene.
*Occleve*, MS. quoted in Halliwell, p. 259.

3†. A wealthy man; especially, one who makes a vulgar use or display of his wealth; a rich and vulgar man; a chuff.

The rich *cobs* of this world. *Udall.*

All cobbing country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbes*.
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

**cob**[2] (kob), *n.* [Early examples of the senses here grouped are few, and their history and relations are obscure. They appear to be in part particular uses of *cob*[1] as a var. of *cop*[1], head, and in part due to *cob*[2], a lump, heap, a confused mass, orig. a var. of *chub*, q. v., the general notion being that of 'a roundish lump'; cf. *cobble*[1], *cobblestone*. Cf. W. *cob*, a tuft, var. of *cop*, a tuft, top; W. *cob*, the thumb. With *cob*[2], 5, 6, as applied to a fish, cf. Icel. *kobbi*, a popular name for *kópr*, a young seal. The senses last given may be of other origin. Cf. *cob*[1], *cob*[3], *cob*[4].] 1. A roundish lump. Specifically—(*a*) A nut; a cobnut (which see). (*b*) A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.): as, a cherry-*cob*. (*c*) A roundish loaf; a cob-loaf (which see). (*d*) A ball or pellet of food for fowls. (*e*) *pl.* The testicles; the cods. [Prov. Eng.]

2. A small haystack; a haycock. [Prov. Eng.]—3. An ear of wheat. See *cob-poke*.—4. The cylindrical shoot or receptacle, in the form of a spike, on which the grains of maize or Indian corn grow in rows; a corn-cob (which see). [U. S.]

In the year 1663 the house of Nicholas Desborough, at Hartford, was very strangely molested by stones, by pieces of earth, by *cobs* of Indian corn, and other such things from an invisible hand, thrown at him.
*C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

5. A young herring.

Why not the ghost of a herring *cob*, as well as the ghost of Rasher Bacon?
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

6. A fish, the bullhead or miller's-thumb.

*Zedola* [It.], a gudgeon or a *cob*. *Florio.*

7. The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Prov. Eng.]—8. A Spanish dollar: a name formerly in use in Ireland, and still at Gibraltar.

He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table.
*T. Sheridan*, Swift.

9. A compost of puddled clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth.

The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 53.

10. In *coal-mining*, a small solid pillar of coal left in a waste as a support for the roof. *Greenly*. [Derbyshire, Eng.]—11. Clover-seed. [Prov. Eng.]

**cob**[3] (kob), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *cob*[2], prob. as an abbr. of *cob-horse*: that is, a thick-set, dumpy horse.] A strong, thick-set, pony-built horse, capable of carrying a heavy weight at a good pace. Also *cob-horse*.

A *cob* is a short-legged, stout, and compactly built animal, 13 hands 3 to 14 hands 3 inches. The back is the same type, but a hand higher, 14.3 to 15.3. The back is larger than the *cob*; the *cob*, larger than a pony.
*Wallace's Monthly*, July, 1884, p. 447.

**cob**[4] (kob), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a particular use of *cob*[2], with ref. to its roundness.] A kind of wicker basket made to be carried on the arm; specifically, one used for carrying seed while sowing. [North. Eng.]

**cob**[5] (kob), *n.* [=LG. *kobbe* = Fries. *kub*, a sea-mew.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]

**cob**[6] (kob), *n.* [Prob. < W. *cob*, an embankment. Cf. *cob*[2].] A sort of short breakwater.

This ancient work, known by the name of the *Cob*, enclosed the only haven [Lyme] where, in a space of many miles, the fishermen could take refuge from the tempests of the Channel. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

**cob**[7] (kob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbed*, ppr. *cobbing*. [< ME. *cobben*, strike, fight, prob. < Icel. *kubba*, chop, cut: see *chop*[1], *chub*, and cf. *cob*[2] = *cub*[2], lump, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To strike; knock; beat on the buttocks with the knee, or with a board or strap. [Eng.]

[They] *cobb'd* the whole party—ay, every man jack of them. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 318.

2. In *mining*, to break (ore) into small fragments with a hammer, in the process of dressing it for the smelter. [Chiefly in Cornwall.]—3. To excel; outdo; beat. [Prov. Eng.]—4. To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To fight.

He keppit hym full kantly [strongly], *kobbit* with hym sore, Woundit hym wickedly.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11025.

Also spelled *cobb*.

**cob**[7] (kob), *n.* [< *cob*[7], *v.*] A blow on the buttocks with the knee, or with a strap or board; a punishment consisting of such blows. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]

**cobado** (kō-bä′dō), *n.* [Pg., reg. *covado*: see *cubit*.] A Portuguese measure. See *cubit*.

**Cobæa** (kō-bē′ä), *n.* [NL., named after Barnabas *Cobo* (1582–1657), a Spanish Jesuit, missionary for fifty years in Mexico and Peru, and a zealous naturalist.] A small polemoniaceous genus of herbaceous climbing plants, natives of the mountains of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves and large campanulate flowers, and, being rapid growers, are frequently cultivated for ornament. The most common species is *C. scandens*, with purple or white flowers, from Mexico.

Flower of *Cobæa scandens*.

**cobalt** (kō′bâlt), *n.* [< G. *kobalt*, dial. *kobold*, cobalt; said to be the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the 'demon of the mines,' transferred to cobalt because it was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known. See *kobold* and *goblin*.] Chemical symbol, Co; atomic weight, 59. A metal of a steel-gray color and a specific gravity variously given at from 8.52 to 8.95. It closely resembles nickel, the atomic weights of the two metals being the same, and their specific gravities nearly or quite the same. They have also very nearly the same ductility and tenacity, are almost always found in intimate association, and have in many respects a marked resemblance to iron, but are less fusible than that metal, and much less magnetic. Cobalt might be, and is to a very small extent, used for the same purposes for which nickel is used, especially for plating the surface of iron; but it is much rarer than nickel, is procured with more difficulty in the metallic form, and is consequently a dearer metal. The most important ores of cobalt are cobaltite, smaltite, and linnæite. (See these words.) Cobalt ores occur in a considerable number of localities, but nowhere in large quantity. The chief supply of the cobalt preparations comes from Saxony, Bohemia, Hesse, and Norway. The principal value of cobalt in the arts is due to the fact that its protoxid furnishes an intense and beautiful blue color, of importance in painting, and especially in the decoration of porcelain and glass. (See *smalt* and *zaffre*.) Also spelled *kobalt*.—**Cobalt blue**. See *blue*.—**Cobalt green**. See *green*.—**Cobalt plating**, a method of electroplating by the use of a bath of neutral solution of cobalt and ammonium double sulphate, or cobalt sulphate with ammonium or magnesium sulphate, or cobalt chlorid combined with ammonium and magnesium chlorids. See *electroplating*.—**Cobalt yellow**. See *yellow*.—**Earthy cobalt**. See *asbolan*.—**Glass of cobalt**, or **cobalt glass**, a cobalt silicate prepared by fusing cobalt-glance or speiss-cobalt, previously roasted, with sand and potash. When pulverized finely it is called smalt, and is used as a pigment.

**cobalt-bloom** (kō′bâlt-blōm), *n.* Acicular arseniate of cobalt; erythrite.

**cobalt-bronze** (kō′bâlt-bronz), *n.* A violet-colored powder resembling the violet-colored chlorid of chromium and having a marked metallic luster. It is a double salt of phosphate of protoxid of cobalt and ammonia, prepared at Pfannenstiel in Saxony.

**cobalt-crust** (kō′bâlt-krust), *n.* Earthy arseniate of cobalt.

**cobalt-glance** (kō′bâlt-glâns), *n.* Same as *cobaltite*.

**cobaltic** (kō′bâl-tik), *a.* [< *cobalt* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of cobalt; resembling or containing cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which two cobalt atoms react like a single hexad element or radical.

**cobalticyanide** (kō′bâl-ti-sī′a-nid), *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen.—**Cobalticyanide of potassium**, $K_6(CN)_{12}Co_2$, a yellow crystalline salt formed by the union of cobalt, cyanogen, and potassium. It is a singularly permanent salt, resisting the action of the strongest acids. It was applied by Liebig to the separation of cobalt from nickel in analysis.

**cobaltin** (kō′bâl-tin), *n.* [< *cobalt* + *-in*[2].] Same as *cobaltite*.

**cobaltite** (kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* [< *cobalt* + *-ite*[2].] A sulpharsenide of cobalt. It is a mineral of a silver-white color, with a tinge of red, occurring in isometric crystals, often cubes or pyritohedrons. Also called *cobalt-glance*.

**cobalt-ocher** (kō′bâlt-ō′kėr), *n.* An earthy form of the mineral erythrite.

**cobaltomenite** (kō-bâl-tom′e-nīt), *n.* [< *cobalt* + Gr. *μήν*, moon (cf. *selenite*), + *-ite*[2].] A copper selenite occurring in minute rose-red crystals at Cacheuta in the Argentine Republic.

**cobaltous** (kō′bâl-tus), *a.* [< *cobalt* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cobalt; consisting of or derived from cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which the cobalt atom appears to be combined as a dyad element.

The molecular susceptibility of *cobaltous* salts stands about midway between the molecular susceptibilities of nickelous and manganous salts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 264.

**cobalt-vitriol** (kō′bâlt-vit′ri-ol), *n.* A hydrous cobalt sulphate; when found native, the mineral bieberite.

**cobang**, *n.* See *kobang*.

**cobaya** (kō-bā′yä), *n.* [See *cavy*, *Cavia*.] A name of the guinea-pig or domestic cavy, *Cavia cobaya*. Also *cobaia*.

**cobb**[1], *n.* See *cob*[5].

**cobb**[2], *v.* and *n.* See *cob*[7].

**cobbin** (kob′in), *n.* [Cf. *cob*[2].] A piece or slice of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

**cobbing**[1]†, *a.* [Appar. < *cob*[1], *n.*, 3, + *-ing*[2].] Making a vulgar display.

Pars mihi prima est, my part is first; inter præcipuos stultos, amongst those notable, famous, notorious *cobbing* fooles. *Withal* (ed. 1608), p. 391.

**cobbing**[2] (kob′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cob*[7], *v.*] 1. In *mining*, the operation of breaking ore for the purpose of sorting out the better parts.—2. Broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 348, note.

**cobble**[1] (kob′l), *n.* [Also *copple*(*-stone*); < ME. **cobil*, **coble* (in comp. (see *cobblenut* and *cobblestone*) and in pp. adj. *cobled*, sc. *stone*), dim. of *cob*: see *cob*[2], and *cobblestone*, *cobstone*.] 1. A stone rounded by the action of water, and of a size suitable for use in paving. Smaller stones of the same character are usually called *pebbles*, and larger ones *boulders*. Also called *cobblestone*, *cobstone*.

The road is narrow, but deeply cut by long use, and in places difficult on account of the *cobbles* left loose and dry by the washing of the rains. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 62.

2. A rounded hill. [Local, U. S.]—3†. A round nut like a cobble. See *cobnut*.—4. A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.). [Prov. Eng.]—5. A lump of coal from the size of an egg to that of a foot-ball.—6. An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

**cobble**[2] (kob′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbled*, ppr. *cobbling*. [< ME. **cobelen*, **coblen* (inferred from the noun *cobeler*, cobbler), of uncertain origin.] I. *trans.* 1. To mend or patch (especially shoes or boots).

And thred-bare cote, and *cobled* shoes, hee ware.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 23.

They show us an Alexander in the shades *cobbling* shoes.
*Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

The cook makes our bodies; the apothecary only *cobbles* them. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 217.

Hence—2. To put together, make, or do clumsily, unhandily, or coarsely.

Nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together.
*Bentley*, Sermons, i.

II. *intrans.* To work as a cobbler; work clumsily.

Leaves his snug shop, forsakes his store of shoes,
St. Crispin quits, and *cobbles* for the muse.
*Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

**cobble**[3], *n.* See *coble*.

**cobble**[4] (kob′l), *n.* [Cf. *cob*[5], a gull.] A name for the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

**cobblenut**† (kob′l-nut), *n.* [ME. *cobill-note*; < *cobble*[1] + *nut*.] Same as *cobnut*, 1.

I am ovir poure to make presande
Als myn harte wolde, and I had ought,
Two *cobill nottis* vppon a bande,
Loo! litill babe, what I haue broght.
*York Plays*, p. 122.

**cobbler**[1] (kob′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *cobelere*, *cobeler*, *cobbeler*, < **cobelen*, cobble, + *-er*: see *cobble*[2] and *-er*[1].] 1. One who cobbles, mends, or patches; especially, one who mends boots and shoes.

As good is the prayer of a *cobbler* as of a cardinal.
*Tyndale*, Works, p. 145.

Hence—2. A clumsy workman; one who works in a clumsy, slipshod fashion.

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 1.

**Cobbler's-awl duck**, a name of the European avoset, *Recurvirostra avocetta*. [Local, British.]—**Cobbler's Monday**, every Monday throughout the year. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cobbler's punch**, a warm drink made of ale or beer with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice.

**cobbler**[2] (kob′lėr), *n.* [Appar. orig. *cobbler's punch*: see under *cobbler*[1].] 1. A summer drink to be sucked through a straw, made by shaking up together, in a large glass, pounded ice, wine, sugar, slices of orange, pineapple, etc. [U. S.]—2. A fruit pie baked in a large deep dish or a pot lined with thick paste: named according to the kind of fruit used: as, an apple *cobbler*; a peach *cobbler*. [U. S.]

**cobbler-fish** (kob′lėr-fish), *n.* An American carangoid fish, *Blepharis crinitus*, with compressed body, rudimentary dorsal spines, and the first five or six rays of the dorsal and anal fins elongated and filiform: named from the long rays, which resemble a cobbler's strings. It is a warm-water species, but wanders in summer as far north as Cape Cod.

**cobblery** (kob′lėr-i), *n.* [< *cobbler*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cobblers' work.

I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of *cobblery*. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 331.

**cobblestone** (kob′l-stōn), *n.* [Also *copplestone* (and *cogglestone*, q. v.); < ME. *cobilstone*, also (once) *cobled stone*; < *cobble*[1] + *stone*.] A cobble or rounded stone; especially, such a stone used in paving.

The streets are mostly paved with round *cobble-stones*.
*L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 100.

**cobblestone** (kob′l-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobblestoned*, ppr. *cobblestoning*. [< *cobblestone*, *n.*] To pave with cobblestones.

Those unreasoning creatures who would grumble that the streets of gold, if they had the chance to see them, were not *cobble-stoned* with diamonds.
*New York Independent*, Dec. 18, 1873, p. 1585.

**cobbling** (kob′ling), *a.* [Attrib. use of *cobbling*, verbal n. of *cobble*[2], *v.*] Like the work of a cobbler; patched or clumsily put together.

Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out.
*Lamb*, To Barton.

**cobby**[1] (kob′i), *a.* [Prob. < *cob*[1], head, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *heady*.] 1. Brisk; lively.—2. Oppressive; tyrannical.

**cobby**[2] (kob′i), *a.* [< *cob*[2] + *-y*[1].] Short and compact in proportion; well ribbed up; pony-built: said of dogs and horses.

**cobcab** (kob′kab), *n.* [Ar. *qabqab* (*kabkab*), a patten.] A wooden clog or patten worn by women in Egypt and the Levant. Such clogs are worn in the public baths, and sometimes to keep the garments from trailing, or to increase the apparent stature.

**cobcoal** (kob′kōl), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *coal*.] A large round piece of coal.

**cobelligerent** (kō-be-lij′e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *belligerent*.] I. *a.* Coöperating (with another or others) in carrying on war.

**II.** *n.* A nation, state, or individual that cooperates with another in carrying on war.

**cobezoutiant** (kō-be-zō'ti-ant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *bezoutiant.*] In *math.*, any homogeneous quadratic function similar in form and in its property of invariance to the bezoutiant; an invariant of two quantics of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order *m* − 1, when the coefficients of the latter are treated as the facients of the invariant, so that the latter is an *m*-ary quadric.

**cobezoutoid** (kō-be-zō'toid), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *bezoutoid.*] In *math.*, an invariant of a quantic of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order *m* − 2, being an (*m* − 1)-ary quadric in the coefficients of the adjoint quantic.

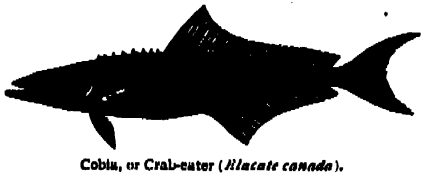
**cob-horse** (kob'hôrs), *n.* Same as *cob*[3].

**cob-house** (kob'hous), *n.* 1. A house built of cob. See *cob*[2], 9.

A narrow street of *cob-houses* whitewashed and thatched.
*H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi.

2. A child's play-house built of corn-cobs: used, like *house of cards*, as a synonym of instability. [U. S.]

**cobia** (kō'bi-ạ), *n.* [Perhaps of W. Ind. origin.] A Spanish name of the sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*.



Cobia, or Crab-eater (*Elacate canada*).

It is of a fusiform shape with wide flattened head, and of an olive-brown color with a broad blackish lateral band. Along the Maryland and Virginia coasts it is called *lemito*. Also called *crab-eater*. See *Elacate*.

**cob-iron** (kob'ī'ėrn), *n.* 1. An andiron of the simplest form, the upright portion of which is small and undecorated.—2. An iron by which a spit is supported. [Prov. Eng.]

**co-bishop** (kō-bish'ọp), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *bishop.*] A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe.*

**cobitid** (kob'i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cobitidæ*; a loach.

**Cobitidæ** (kō-bit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cobitis* + *-idæ.*] A family of plectospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Cobitis*, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth rather numerous, three hypobranchials, and spines rising from the preorbital bones. The family is peculiar to the old world, and is represented in European fresh waters by several species known chiefly as *loaches*; there are also numerous Asiatic forms. See *loach.*

**Cobitidina** (kō-bit-i-dī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cobitis* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourteenth group of *Cyprinidæ*. Its technical characters are: a mouth surrounded by 6 or more barbels; a dorsal fin short or of moderate length; a short anal fin; scales small and rudimentary, or entirely absent; pharyngeal teeth in a single series in moderate number; and an air-bladder partly or entirely inclosed in a bony capsule. Same as the family *Cobitidæ*.

**Cobitis** (kō-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωβίτις*, fem. of *κωβίτης*, adj., gudgeon-like, < *κώβιος*, gudgeon: see *gudgeon.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cobitidæ* or loaches. *C. tænia* is an example. See cut under *loach.*

**cobitoid** (kob'i-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cobitis* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cobitidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A cobitid.

**cob-joe** (kob'jō), *n.* A nut fastened to the end of a string. [Prov. Eng.]

**cobkeyt**, *n.* [Cf. *cob*[7].] A bastinado.

My L. Foster being a lytle dronk, went up to the mayn top to fet down a rebel, and twenty at the least after hym, wher they gave hym a *cobkey* upon the cap of the mayn mast. *MS. addit.* 5006. (*Halliwell.*)

**coble, cobble**[3] (kob'l), *n.* [< ME. *coble* (Halliwell), < W. *ceubal*, a ferry-boat, a skiff (cf. *ceufad*, a canoe), < *ceuo*, hollow out. Not connected with ONorth. *cuopel*, a boat.] A flattish-bottomed, clincher-built fishing-boat with a square stern. [Great Britain.]

Before that he was mid waters,
The weary *coble* began to fill.
*The Weary Coble o' Carvill* (Child's Ballads, III. 31).

Through an open door between the backs of two houses could be seen a glimpse of the dancing, heaving river, with such ships or fishing *cobles* as happened to be moored in the waters above the bridge.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

**cobler** (kob'lėr), *n.* [Perhaps same as *cobbler*[1], a mender.] A bent rasp used in straightening the shaft of a ramrod.

**cob-loaf** (kob'lōf), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *loaf.*] A loaf that is lumpy, uneven, or crusty: applied by Shakspere in contempt to a person.

*Ther.* Thou grumblest and railest every hour on Achilles. . . . Thou shouldst strike him.
*Ajax.* *Cobloaf!* *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

**cobnobble** (kob'nob-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobnobbled*, ppr. *cobnobbling.* [E. dial., appar. < *cob*[7] + *nob*, head.] To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

**cobnut** (kob'nut), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *nut.*] 1. A round nut; a large hazelnut. [Eng.]

"You don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . .
"No," said Maggie. ". . . Is it marls [marbles] or *cobnuts*?"
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. A children's game, played with cobnuts.—**Jamaica cobnut**, the seed of a euphorbiaceous tree, *Omphalea triandra*, which is pleasant to the taste and wholesome, after the removal of the embryo.

**cobob** (kọ̄-bob'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *cabob.*

**cobourg**, *n.* See *coburg.*

**cob-poke** (kob'pōk), *n.* A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**cobra**[1] (kō'brạ), *n.* The contracted name of the cobra-de-capello.

**cobra**[2] (kō'brạ), *n.* See *copra.*

**cobra-de-capello** (kō'brạ-dē-ka-pel'ō), *n.* [Pg., lit. hooded snake: *cobra*, a snake, adder, < L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a snake, adder (see *Coluber, culverin*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *capello*, a hood; *cf. chapel, chapeau*, and *cape*[1].] The hooded or spectacled snake, *Naja tripudians*, a serpent of the most venomous nature, found abundantly in different hot countries of Asia, especially in India. In common with the other vipers of the genus *Naja*, it is remarkable for the manner in which it is able to spread out or dilate the back and sides of the neck and head when irritated, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. The name *spectacle-snake* is derived from the presence of a binocular mark on the back of its neck. It feeds on lizards and other small animals, is

Cobra-de-capello (*Naja tripudians*).

sluggish in its habits, and is easily killed. It attains a length of 3 or 4 feet. Also written *cobra-din-capello, cobra-di-capello*, or simply called *cobra*. See *Naja.*

**cobra-monil** (kō'brạ-mon'il), *n.* [< *cobra*[1] + (appar.) *monil*, < L. *monile*, a collar, necklace.] An East Indian viper, *Daboia russelli*. Also called *tiepolonga*.

**cobres** (kō'bres), *n.* [Sp.] The name given in Europe to a superior kind of indigo prepared in South America.

**cobric** (kō'brik), *a.* [< *cobra*[1] + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the cobra; in *chem.*, derived from the cobra: as, *cobric* acid.

**cobriform** (kō'bri-fôrm), *a.* [< *cobra*[1] + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the cobra; proteroglyph: specifically said of venomous serpents, as those of the family *Najidæ*, in distinction from *crotaliform*. The cobriform serpents are the *Proteroglypha*, including the families *Najidæ, Elapidæ*, and *Dendraspididæ*.

**cob-stacker** (kob'stak'ėr), *n.* A device in some corn-shelling machines for removing the cobs from the machinery and placing them in stacks or piles.

**cobstone** (kob'stōn), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *stone.* Cf. *cobblestone.*] Same as *cobble*[1], 1, and *cobblestone.*

**cobswan** (kob'swon), *n.* [< *cob*[1] + *swan.*] A leading or male swan. *B. Jonson.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**coburg, cobourg** (kō'bėrg), *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, used for women's dresses: used as a substitute for merino, and especially as a material for inexpensive mourning.

**cob-wall** (kob'wâl), *n.* A wall built of unburned clay, sometimes mixed with straw, or of straw, lime, and earth. See *cob-house*, and *cob*[2], 9.

**cobweb** (kob'web), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *cobwebbe*, < ME. *copweb* (= MD. *kopwebbe*), a spider's web, appar. < *coppe* (mod. E. *cop*[2]), appar. short for *attercoppe* (mod. E. *attercop*), a spider (cf. MD. *kop, koppe*, also *spinne-koppe, spinne-kobbe*, a spider, *koppe-ghespin*, also *spinnewebbe*, a spider's web—Kilian: see *cop*[2] and *cop*[1]), + *web.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The net spun by a spider to catch its prey; a spider's web.—2. Figuratively, a network of plot or intrigue; an insidious snare; a contrivance for entangling the weak or unwary: as, the *cobwebs* of the law.—3. Something flimsy and easily rent, broken through, or destroyed.

Worldly spirits, whose interest is their belief, make *cobwebs* of obligations. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

Such are the filmsy *cobwebs* of which this political dreamer's theories are made.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

4. *pl.* The neglected accumulations of time; old musty rubbish.

Evil apparelled in the dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**II.** *a.* Made of or resembling cobweb; hence, flimsy; slight.

Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times.
*Akenside*, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

**Cobweb lawn**, a fine linen mentioned in 1640 as being in pieces of 15 yards. *Draper's Dict.*

One half drawn
In solemn Cypress, th' other *cobweb-lawn*.
*B. Jonson*, Epigrams.

The worst are good enough for such a trifle,
Such a proud piece of *cob-web lawn*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady.

**cobweb** (kob'web), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobwebbed*, ppr. *cobwebbing.* [< *cobweb*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a filmy net, as of cobweb.

And now autumnal dews are seen
To *cobweb* every green. *Quarles.*

2. To clear of cobwebs.

We *cobwebbed*, swept and dusted. *Harper's Bazar.*

**cobwebbed** (kob'webd), *a.* [< *cobweb* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered with cobwebs.

The *cobwebb'd* cottage. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 176.

We like to read of the small, bare room, with *cobwebbed* ceiling and narrow window, in which the poor child of genius sits with his magical pen, the master of a realm of beauty and enchantment.
*C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 17.

2. In *bot.*, covered with loose, white, tangled, slender hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

**cobwebbery** (kob'web-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cobwebberies* (-iz). [< *cobweb* + *-ery.*] A mass or collection of cobwebs. [Rare.]

When, across the hundred-fold poor scepticisms, trivialisms, and constitutional *cobwebberies* of Dryasdust, you catch any glimpse of a William the Conqueror, . . . do you not discern veritably some rude outline of a true God-made king? *Carlyle.*

**cobwebby** (kob'web-i), *a.* [< *cobweb* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding with cobwebs: as, *cobwebby* texture; a *cobwebby* house.

With the unassisted eye, the *cobwebby* consistence of the mould may be seen penetrated by upright atoms bearing a globule on the end. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 69.

**cobworm** (kob'wėrm), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *worm.*] A local British name of the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris.*

**coca**[1] (kō'kạ), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon Coca*, natural order *Linaceæ*, a small shrub of the mountains of Peru and Bolivia, but cultivated in other parts of South America. The principal source of the drug as a commercial product is the province of Yungas in Bolivia, where the bushes, which are grown on the sides of the mountains, yield three crops a year. By far the greater part of the estimated annual product of 40,000,000 pounds is consumed at home. It is a stimulant, bearing some resemblance in its effects to tea and coffee, and has long been used as a masticatory by the Indians of South America. It relieves feelings of fatigue and hunger, and the difficulty in breathing experienced in climbing high mountains. The habit of chewing coca is an enslaving one. Coca is used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic; it yields the valuable alkaloid cocaine. Sometimes written *cuca.*

2. The plant itself.

**coca**[2] (kō'kạ), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese rice-measure, equal to about 5 Winchester bushels.

**Cocagne**, *n.* See *Cockaigne.*

**cocaine** (kō'kạ-in), *n.* [< *coca*[1] + *-ine*[3].] An alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) obtained from the leaves of the coca, *Erythroxylon Coca.* It forms colorless, transparent prisms, is odorless, and has a bitter taste. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but more freely in ether. It is used as a local anesthetic.

**cocainism** (kō'kạ-in-izm), *n.* [< *cocaine* + *-ism.*] The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of cocaine; the morbid habit of using cocaine as a stimulant.

**cocainization** (kō-kạ-in-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *cocainize* + *-ation.*] Subjection to the influence or effects of cocaine.

There is, however, a certain proportion of cases in which *cocainization* cannot be produced. *Med. News*, L. 501.

**cocainize** (kō'kạ-in-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cocainized*, ppr. *cocainizing.* [< *cocaine* + *-ize.*]

**To subject to the influence or effects of cocaine; impregnate with or render insensible by cocaine.**

Dr. Koenigstein . . . stated that he had been able to remove the eyeball of a dog, previously *cocainized*, without the animal feeling any pain. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 46.

**cocalon** (kok'ą-lon), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *κόκκαλος*, a kernel, dim. of *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] A large cocoon of a weak texture.

**cocarde** (kō-kärd'), *n.* [F.: see *cockade*.] In *entom.*, one of the bright-red, extensile, lobed vesicles found in coleopterous insects of the genus *Malachius* and its allies. They are 4 in number, 2 near the anterior angles of the thorax and 2 at the base of the abdomen. The cocardes are generally concealed, but the insect protrudes them when alarmed. Being very conspicuous, they perhaps serve to repel insect enemies.

**Cocceian** (kok-sē'an), *n.* [< *Coccius* (Latinized form of *Koch*; cf. L. *Coccius*, name of an Italic gens) + *-an*.] A follower of John Coccius or Koch (1603–60), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called "Federal" school in theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church to all time was prefigured in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Voetians. See *Voëtian*.

**cocci**, *n.* Plural of *coccus*, 1.

**Coccia** (kok'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864); named after the Italian naturalist A. *Cocco*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the group *Cocciina*.

**coccid** (kok'sid), *n.* One of the *Coccidæ*.

**Coccidæ** (kok'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophthirian hemipterous insects, of the same group as the aphides; the scales, scale-insects, or mealy-bugs. The tarsi have one joint; the male is small, two-winged, and without rostrum; and the female is large, wingless, and rostrate. They live on plants, and the larvæ resemble scales, whence one of the names of the family. The eggs are deposited beneath the large shield-shaped body of the female. The males undergo complete metamorphosis, an exception in this order, and the apterous larvæ become incased in a cocoon, and transform into quiescent pupæ. The family is an important one, not only from the damage done by these insects to plants, but for their commercial value, some of them producing the coloring matter called cochineal, others secreting the substance known commercially as *lac*. See *lac*[2] and *manna*, and cuts under *coccus* and *cochineal*.

**coccidia**, *n.* Plural of *coccidium*, 1.

**coccidiid** (kok-sid'i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I**, *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccidiidea*.

**II**, *n.* A member of the *Coccidiidea*.

**Coccidiidea** (kok-sid-i-id'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccidium*, 2, + *-idea*.] A subclass or other division of *Sporozoa*, containing extremely minute, non-locomotory parasitic organisms of spherical form and simple structure, living in a single cell of the host until they become encysted, then breaking up into one, few, or many spores, which hatch as active flagellulæ, which in turn burrow in a cell of the host. They have been divided into the three orders *Monosporea*, *Oligosporea*, and *Polysporea*, according to the number of their spores.

**coccidium** (kok-sid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry (see *coccus*), + *-ίδιον*.] 1. Pl. *coccidia* (-ą). In *bot.*, a name given by Harvey to a form of conceptacle found in certain red algæ, borne on lateral branches, or sessile on the surface of the frond, and usually not opening by a pore. The spores within are attached to a central placenta. [Not now used.]—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gregarines. *Leuckart*, 1879.

**coccideroous** (kok-sif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *coccum* (NL. *coccus*, q. v.), a berry, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing berries: as, *coccifcrous* trees or plants. *Quincy*.

**cocciform** (kok'si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *coccus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] In the form of cocci; resembling a coccous fruit.

**Coccina** (kok-si-i'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccia* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Sternoptychidæ* with the body scaleless, pseudobranchiæ developed, and no rudimentary spinous dorsal fin: same as the family *Maurolicidæ*.

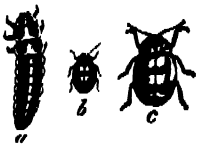
**Coccinæ** (kok-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cochineal- or lac-bugs.

**coccinean** (kok-sin'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *coccineus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-an*.] Dyed of a scarlet or crimson color.

**Coccinella** (kok-si-nel'ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *coccinus*, < Gr. *κόκκινος*, scarlet, < *κόκκος*, a berry, the kermes insect: see *coccus*.] The typical genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidæ*.

**coccinellid** (kok-si-nel'id), *n.* A member of the *Coccinellidæ*; a ladybird.

**Coccinellidæ** (kok-si-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles; the ladybirds. The technical characters are: partly membranous dorsal segments of the abdomen; free ventral segments; 2-jointed tarsi; wings not fringed; dilated second joint of the tarsi; appendiculate or toothed claws; securiform maxillary palpæ; the last 3 joints of the short antennæ clavate; and the general shape rotund or hemispherical. These insects feed on aphides, and constitute a group called *Aphidiphaga* on this account. See *ladybird*.



Painted Ladybird (*Coccinella picta*): *a*, larva, enlarged; *b*, beetle, natural size; *c*, beetle, enlarged.

**coccinelline** (kok-si-nel'in), *a.* [< *Coccinella* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccinellidæ*.

**coccineous** (kok-sin'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *coccineus*, also *coccinus* (Gr. *κόκκινος*: see *Coccinella*), scarlet, < *coccum*, scarlet: see *coccus*.] Scarlet or crimson, like cochineal.

**coccinin** (kok'si-nin), *n.* [< L. *coccinus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. Also called *phenetol red*.

**cocco** (kok'ō), *n.* The West Indian name of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Also spelled *cocoe*.

**Coccobacteria** (kok"ō-bak-tē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Billroth, 1874), < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*: see *coccus* and *bacterium*.] A group of bacteria, containing globular forms, such as those of the genus *Micrococcus*, and the rod-like forms, as those of the genera *Bacterium* and *Bacillus*, under a single species, *Coccobacteria septica*, as an assumption that they constitute essentially one organism, which takes on the form either of globular cells or of rods, these either reproducing identical forms or passing into each other, with accompanying variations in size and in combination.

**Coccodiscidæ** (kok-ō-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccodiscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, represented by the genus *Coccodiscus*. They have an extracapsular placoid shell connected by radial beams with an intracapsular shell and surrounded by one or more equatorial girdles.

**Coccodiscus** (kok-ō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *δίσκος*, a disk.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Coccodiscidæ*.

**coccognic** (ko-kog'nik), *a.* [< *coccogn*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from coccognin.—**Coccognic acid**, an acid derived from coccognin.

**coccognin** (ko-kog'nin), *n.* A crystalline organic principle ($C_{20}H_{22}O_8$) contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum*, differing from daphnin in that it does not yield sugar when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

**coccolite** (kok'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] 1. A variety of pyroxene; granuliform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green; it is composed of distinct embedded grains, easily separable, some of which have an indistinct crystalline form.

2. Same as *coccolith*.

**coccolith** (kok'ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolite*.] A minute round organic body, consisting of several concreted layers surrounding a clear center, found in profusion at great depths in the North Atlantic ocean embedded in matter resembling sarcode. It is probable that the coccoliths are unicellular algæ.

There are [in the "ooze" of the Atlantic sea-bed] innumerable multitudes of very minute, saucer-shaped disks, termed *coccoliths*, which are frequently met with associated together into spheroidal aggregations, the coccospheres of Wallich. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 267.

**Coccoloba** (ko-kol'ō-bą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λοβός*, pod.] A polygonaceous genus of plants of tropical America, comprising about 80 species of trees, shrubs, or tall woody climbers. It is distinguished from allied genera by its fleshy perianth becoming baccate in fruit. *C. uvifera*, the seaside grape of the West Indies, has a heavy, hard, violet-brown wood, which yields a kino closely resembling the officinal article.

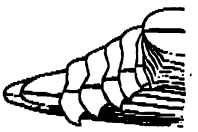
**coccosphere** (kok'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A spheroidal aggregation of coccoliths. See *coccolith*.

Dr. Wallich . . . added the interesting discovery that, not unfrequently, bodies similar to the . . . "coccoliths" were aggregated together into spheroids, which he termed *coccospheres*. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 186.

**Coccosteidæ** (kok-os-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccosteus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of placoderm fishes, typified by the genus *Coccosteus*. They had a peculiarly mailed head, anterior dorsal and lateral bucklers as well as specialized thoracic bucklers, and spuliform pectoral appendages. They lived in the seas of the Devonian epoch.

**Coccosteus** (ko-kos'tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] A genus of placoderm fishes: so named from the small berry-like tubercles with which the plates of their cranial buckler and body are thickly studded. *Agassiz*.

**Coccothraustes** (kok-ō-thrâs'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + **θραυστής* (cf. *θραυστός*, frangible, brittle), < *θραύειν*, break, shatter.] A genus of grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*. The name was formerly used with great latitude, and the genus was made the type of a subfamily *Coccothraustinæ*; it is now restricted to the hawfinches, such as the common European species *C. vulgaris*, which has a peculiar conformation of the ends of the secondary quill-feathers. *Brisson*, 1760. See also cut under *hawfinch*.



End of Wing of *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, showing peculiar secondaries.

**Coccothraustinæ** (kok"ō-thrâs-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccothraustes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*; the grosbeaks. The group is indefinite, and the name is now little used.

**coccothraustine** (kok-ō-thrâs'tin), *a.* [< *Coccothraustes* + *-ine*[1].] Having the characters of a grosbeak; related to or resembling the grosbeaks.

**coccous** (kok'us), *a.* [< *coccus*, 1, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, composed of cocci.

**coccule** (kok'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **coccula*, dim. of *coccus*, q. v.] Same as *coccus*, 1 (*a*).

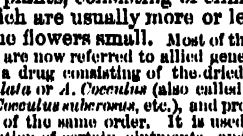
**Cocculina** (kok-ū-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., as *Coccul-us* + *-ina*[1].] A genus of gastropods with a patelliform shell and peculiar structural characters distinguishing it as the type of a family *Cocculinidæ*.

**cocculinid** (kok-ū-lin'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cocculinidæ*.

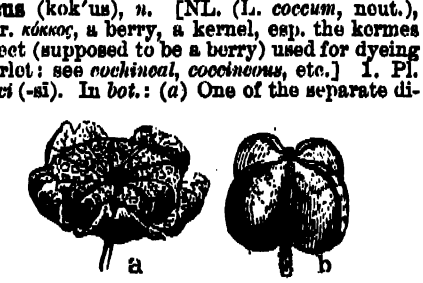
**Cocculinidæ** (kok-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cocculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The technical characters are: dentition resembling that of the *Fissurellidæ* and *Helicinidæ*; only a single asymmetrical gill; no developed appendages to the side of the foot or on the mantle; and a patelliform, unfissured, unsinuated, and entirely external shell.

**Cocculus** (kok'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *coccus*: see *coccus*.] A tropical genus of menispermaceous plants, consisting of climbers, the leaves of which are usually more or less heart-shaped and the flowers small. Most of the commonly known species are now referred to allied genera.—**Cocculus Indicus**, a drug consisting of the dried fruit of *Anamirta paniculata* or *A. Cocculus* (also called *Menispermum Cocculus*, *Cocculus suberosus*, etc.), and probably of some other genera of the same order. It is used in medicine in the preparation of certain ointments, and is said to prevent secondary fermentation in liquors, for which reason it is sometimes used in the manufacture of beer. The powdered berries have a temporary stupefying effect upon fish, and are employed for their capture. The poisonous principle obtained from the kernels of the fruit has been termed *picrotoxin*.

**coccus** (kok'us), *n.* [NL. (L. *coccum*, neut.), < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, a kernel, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry) used for dyeing scarlet: see *cochineal*, *coccineous*, etc.] 1. Pl. *cocci* (-sī). In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the separate divisions of a schizocarp, or dry lobed pericarp which splits up into one-seeded cells. Also called *coccule*. (*b*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, the old



*a*. Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, composed of ten Cocci. *b*. Tetracoccous fruit of *Guaiacum*.



Male Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*). (Cross shows natural size.)

spore mother-cell, whose walls persist after the maturity of the spores, holding them together.

Spores . . . remaining united in a *coccus*. *Underwood.*

(*c*) *pl.* In bacteria, isolated spherical or nearly spherical cells, especially those of the genus *Micrococcus*, as distinguished from the rodlets or bacilli of other genera.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Coccidæ*, in which ordinary sexual reproduction takes place. The species are commonly known by the name of the plant they affect. The *Coccus cacti* lives on cacti, as *Opuntia*. See *cochineal* and *Coccidæ*.

**coccygeal** (kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-e-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coccyx; caudal: as, a *coccygeal* vertebra, muscle, artery, or nerve. Also *coccygian*.—**Coccygeal gland**, the gland of Luschka. See *gland*.

**coccygei**, *n.* Plural of *coccygeus*.

**coccygerector** (kok"si-jē-rek'tor), *n.*; pl. *coccygerectores* (-rek-tō'rēz). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *erector*.] A muscle of the coccyx; the extensor coccygis, which lifts the caudal vertebræ. *Coues.*

**Coccyges** (kok-sī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυγες*, pl. of *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo.] 1. In *ornith.*, the name of a group variously limited. (*a*) In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of zygodactyl birds, composed of the genera *Cuculus*, *Trogon*, *Bucco*, and *Crotophaga*: nearly equivalent to the cuckoos, trogons, and scansorial barbets, collectively. (*b*) In Sundevall's classification (1873), the third cohort of *Zygodactyli*, embracing all the yoke-toed or zygodactyl birds excepting the *Pici* and *Psittaci*, as one of two series of anisodactyl *Volucres*. (*c*) Selater's name (1880) for a group restricted to the two families *Cuculidæ* and *Musophagidæ*, or the cuckoos and touracous, and made a suborder of the order *Picariæ*. (*d*) A term loosely applied to various cuculiform or coccygomorphic birds, especially such non-passerine insessorial birds as are neither cypseliform nor piciform.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *coccyx*.

**coccygeus** (kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *coccygei* (-ī). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*): see *coccyx*.] The coccygeal muscle; a muscle extending from the tail to the pelvis of many animals. In man the coccygeus is a small triangular plane of muscular fibers connecting the coccyx with the spine of the ischium, continuous with the levator ani, or levator muscle of the anus, forming a small part of the floor of the pelvis, and supporting and drawing forward the coccyx when this has been pushed backward in defecation or parturition.

**coccygian** (kok-sij'i-an), *a.* [< *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-ian*.] Same as *coccygeal*.

**Coccygines** (kok-si-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccygus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Coccyzinæ*.

**coccygine** (kok'si-jin), *a.* [< Gr. *κόκκυξ* (*κοκκυγ-*), a cuckoo, + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to a cuckoo; cuculine; coccygomorphic.

**coccygodynia** (kok"si-gō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυξ* (*κοκκυγ-*), coccyx, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of the coccyx: a frequent affection in pregnancy. Also *coccyodynia*.

**coccygomorph** (kok'si-gō-môrf), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Coccygomorphæ*. Also *coccygomorphic*.

II. *n.* One of the *Coccygomorphæ*.

**Coccygomorphæ** (kok"si-gō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *κόκκυξ* (*κοκκυγ-*), cuckoo, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of desmognathous picarian birds. The technical characters are: a rostrum sometimes movably articulated with the cranium; no basipterygoid processes, except in *Trogonidæ*; horizontally flattened, more or less spongy maxillopalatines; a sternum usually double-notched behind, and without bifurcated manubrium, except in *Meropidæ*; the clavicles convex forward, with a hypoclidium; and not more than two pairs of intrinsic syringeal muscles. The group is not readily characterized, but corresponds with the conventional order *Picariæ* without the cypselomorphs and celeomorphs, or swifts, goatsuckers, and woodpeckers, and contains all the non-passerine insessorial and scansorial birds known as colies, touracous, cuckoos, barbets, toucans, jacamars, kingfishers, todies, hornbills, hoopoes, bee-eaters, motmots, rollers, and trogons.

**coccygomorphic** (kok"si-gō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *coccygomorph* + *-ic*.] Same as *coccygomorph*.

**Coccygus** (kok-si'gus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόκκυξ* (*κοκκυγ-*), a cuckoo.] A genus of cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Coccyginæ*: synonymous with *Coccyzus*. *Cabanis*, 1848.

**coccyodynia** (kok"si-ō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *coccyx* + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Same as *coccygodynia*.

**Coccystes** (kok-sis'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1832), < Gr. as if **κοκκυστής*, < *κοκκύζειν*, cry as a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of old-world cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, commonly referred to the subfamily *Centropodinæ* or spurred cuckoos, containing a number of crested species related to the great spotted cuckoo of Africa and Europe, *Coccystes glandarius*.

**coccyx** (kok'siks), *n.*; pl. *coccyges* (kok-sī'jēz). [NL., < Gr. *κόκκυξ*, the coccyx (also a cuckoo): see *cuckoo*.] 1. In *human anat.*, the part of the spinal column consisting of the last four bones, the caudal vertebræ or tail-bones, which are stunted and usually ankylosed together. See cut under *skeleton*.—2. In *comp. anat.* and *zoöl.*, the caudal vertebræ, when few and small, or ankylosed together; the bony tail itself, when short, as in a bird.

**Coccyzinæ** (kok-si-zī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccyzus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, typified by the genus *Coccyzus*, containing several other genera, as *Piaya* and *Neomorphus*, with numerous species, all confined to America. Also *Coccygina*.

**Coccyzus** (kok-si'zus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also in other irreg. forms *Coccygus*, *Coccygon*, *Coccyzinus*, *Coccyzion*, *Coccycua*, *Coccyzuna*, *Coccyzœa*, *Coccysus*, *Coccycus*, all based on Gr. *κόκκυξ*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of American arboreal cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ* and subfamily *Coccyzinæ*. They have a moderately curved beak, wide at the base and compressed beyond it,

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

long pointed wings, a long graduated tail of 10 feathers, and very smooth silky plumage. The genus contains the common yellow-billed and black-billed tree-cuckoos of the United States, *C. americanus* and *C. erythrophthalmus*, the mangrove-cuckoo of the West Indies and Florida, *C. seniculus*, and several other species. These cuckoos are not strictly parasitic like the European species, but occasionally lay their eggs in the nests of other birds.

**coch.** In *med.* and *phar.*, an abbreviation of Latin *cochleare*, a spoon or spoonful.

**cochering**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushering*.

**cochin** (kō'chin), *n.* [< *Cochin-China*.] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class, or a specimen of this variety. There are *black*, *buff*, *cuckoo*, and *white cochins*, both cock and hen of each kind being of the uniform color denoted by the adjective, except that the buff cock should show a richer shade of yellow or orange in hackle, saddle, and wing-bows. The *partridge cochins* are either single- or pea-combed, the cock being similar in coloring to a black-breasted red game-cock, except that the hackle and the saddle-feathers should be striped with glossy black, and the hen being of a rich reddish- or golden-brown color, each feather distinctly pencilled with dark-brown or black. The hackle of the hen is orange, striped with black, her tail black, and the wing-primaries are dark-brown or dull-black. All the cochins have heavily feathered legs and short tails, and all have the legs yellow, except the black cochins, which have them black or nearly so.

**cochin-china** (kō'chin-chī'nȧ), *n.* and *a.* A term formerly applied to a large kind of domestic hen which was imported from Cochin-China. From these fowls, which had no constant characteristics of color, form, etc., have been bred the varieties called *brahma* and *cochin*.

**Cochin-Chinese** (kō'chin-chī-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to Cochin-China.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Cochin-China, properly the name of a division of the old kingdom or empire of Annam in Further India, but taken as the general name of the region now divided between the possessions of France and its protectorate Annam.—2. The language of the people of Cochin-China; Annamese.

**cochineal** (koch'i-nēl or koch-i-nēl'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cutchaneal*; = D. *konzenilje* = G. Dan. *cochenille* = Sw. *kochenill* = F. *cochenille* = It. *cocciniglia* = Pg. *coccinella*, < Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, < L. *coccineus*, *coccinus*, scarlet, < *coccum*, < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry): see *coccus*. The Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, is by some referred to *cochinilla*, a wood-louse (to which the cochineal-insect has some resemblance), dim. of *cochina*, a sow, fem. of *cochino*, a pig; cf. E. dial. *sow-bug*, wood-louse.] 1. A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insects, the *Coccus cacti*, found upon several species of *Opuntia* and other *Cactaceæ*, especially *O. Tuna*, *O. Ficus-Indica*, and *Nopalea cochinillifera*. It colors a brilliant crimson, which is changed by acids to an orange-red and by alkalis to violet; a brilliant scarlet dye is prepared from it. The cacti upon which the insect lives, bearing the general name of *nopal*, are extensively cultivated as food for them in the tropical countries of America, and in Java, Algeria, etc. The females only are valuable for their color, and are collected twice a year, after they have been fecundated and have laid eggs sufficient for a new brood. They are killed by spreading them upon heated plates, by putting them in ovens, or by immersing them in boiling water or exposing them to its vapor. Those killed by heated plates are of a blackish color, and are considered to be the finest; they are called *zacatilla*. Those from ovens are next in value; they are of an ash-gray (*blanco* or silver-white) color, and are called *silver cochineal*, or *jaspeada*. Those killed by water or vapor are of a reddish-brown color, and are the least valuable. The fragments, dust, and impurities from cochineal are collected and used as an adulterant, under the name of *granilla*. The finest grade often goes by the name of *mestica* or *mesteque*, and is exported in large quantities from Honduras. Besides the finer grades, which are cultivated insects, a considerable trade is carried on in inferior or wild insects; they are scarcely more than half the size of the cultivated species, and are covered with a cottony down which adds a useless bulk. Good cochineal has the appearance of small, deep brown-red, somewhat purplish grains, wrinkled across the back with parallel furrows, intersected in the middle by a longitudinal one. The coloring principle obtained from cochineal is carminic acid. (See *carmine*, 3.) *East Indian cochineals*, so called, are smooth glistening black grains, of no value; they are used to adulterate the genuine, which are easily distinguishable from them.

Female Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*); dried specimen of commerce. (Line shows natural size.)

2. The insect which produces the dyestuff known by the same name. See def. 1.—**Cochineal fig.** See *fig*.—**Cochineal paste.** See extract.

*Cochineal paste* is obtained by placing 10 lbs. of Honduras cochineal in a vessel, and adding 30 lbs. of ammonia water (17° B.), stirring the mixture well. The vessel should be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand for a few days. The vessel is then to be immersed in boiling water, in order to evaporate the superfluous ammonia; when the evaporation is complete the mixture is ready to be used [for dyeing]. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 98.

**cochlea** (kok'lē-ą), *n.*; pl. *cochleæ* (-ē). [ML. (NL.), < L. *cochlea*, *cochlea*, a snail, a snail's shell, < Gr. *κοχλίας*, a snail, etc., < *κόχλος*, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; prob. akin to *κόγχη*, L. *concha*, a conch, and ult. to E. *cockle*2.] 1†. A winding staircase. *E. Phillips.*—2. In *anat.*, a part of the inner ear in most vertebrated animals. Its shape in man and most other mammals resembles a snail-shell; hence the name. In the petrous bone a canal winds about a central conical pillar of bone, the modiolus, and contains a hollow process of the membranous labyrinth; the latter follows the turns of the canal nearly to the top. To these structures taken together the name of *cochlea* is given. The process of the membranous labyrinth is triangular in cross-section, with its base applied to the outer wall of the canal and the apex attached to a spiral crest of bone, the lamina spiralis ossea, projecting from the inner side of the canal. It thus separates the bony canal into two portions, in addition to its own lumen, the scala vestibuli above and the scala tympani below. The lumen of the process itself is called the canalis cochlearis, its floor is called the basilar membrane, and its roof the membrane of Reissner. Its cavity is connected with the sacculus by the canalis reuniens. The essential structures of the cochlea, the rods of Corti and the hair-cells, are on the upper side of the basilar membrane, and to them is distributed the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve. See cut under *ear*.—**Aqueductus cochleæ.** See *aqueductus*.

**cochlean** (kok'lē-an), *a.* [< *cochlea* + *-an*.] Same as *cochleate*.

**cochlear**1 (kok'lē-ar), *a.* [< NL. *cochlearis*, < *cochlea*, cochlea. Cf. *cochlear*2.] In *anat.*, of or relating to the cochlea in any way: as, the *cochlear* nerve, *cochlear* canal, etc.—**Cochlear canal.** See *canal*1.—**Cochlear duct.** Same as *auditory duct* (which see, under *auditory*).

**cochlear**2 (kok'lē-ar), *n.*; pl. *cochlearia* (kok-lē-ā'ri-ą). [< L. *cochlear*, *cochleare*, also *coclear*, *coclearе*, *coclearium*, and *coclearum*, a spoon (so called from its shape), < *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlea*.] 1. A spoon; in the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, the eucharistic spoon in which the consecrated elements are administered together to communicants. Also called *labis*. See *intinction*, *spoon*, *colatorium*, and *labis*.—2. An ancient Roman and Greek medicinal measure, equal to a spoonful. According to various ancient statements, it ranged in amount from a tablespoonful nearly to a teaspoonful. But the statements which give the smaller sizes use the word under the diminutive form *cochlearium*. According to the statements of the modern lexicons, it would be no larger than a salt-spoon.

**cochlear**2 (kok'lē-ar), *a.* [< NL. *cochlearis*, *coclearis*, < L. *cochlear*, *coclear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*2, *n.*] Spoon-shaped: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a form of imbricative estivation in which one piece is exterior, larger than the others, and bowl-shaped, as in the aconite.

**cochleare** (kok-lē-ā'rē), *n.*; pl. *cochlearia* (-ri-ą). [L., also *cochlear*: see *cochlear*2, *n.*] In *med.*, a spoon; a spoonful. In prescriptions abbreviated *coch.*

**cochleares**, *n.* Plural of *cochlearis*.

**Cochlearia**1 (kok-lē-ā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., pl. of *cochlearis*: see *cochlear*2, *a.*] A genus of cruciferous

herbs, including 25 species, found in northern temperate and arctic regions, mostly near the sea-coast. *C. officinalis*, the scurvy-grass, is a celebrated antiscorbutic, and is often eaten as a salad. The root of *C. Armoracia*, the horse-radish, is used as a condiment.

In common with other species of *Cochlearia*, the horse-radish was formerly in high repute as an antiscorbutic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 207.

**cochlearia**[2], *n.* Plural of *cochlear*[2] and *cochleare*.

**cochleariform** (kok-lē-ar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. **cochlearis*, adj. (used only as neut. noun *cochlear*, *cochleare*, a spoon; cf. NL. *cochlearis*: see *cochlear*[1], *cochlear*[2], *a.*) (< *cochlea*, a snail's shell), + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a snail's shell; helicine; helicoid. **Cochleariform process**, the thin plate of bone which separates the tensor tympani, or tensor muscle of the tympanum, from the Eustachian tube.

**Cochlearidæ** (kok'lē-a-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cochlearius* + *-idæ*.] Boat-billed herons, regarded as a family: synonymous with *Cancromidæ*.

**Cochlearius** (kok-lē-ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *cochlear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*[2], *n.*] A genus of boat-billed herons, typical of the family *Cochleariidæ*. See *Cancroma*, and cut under *boatbill*.

**cochlearly** (kok'lē-ā-ri), *a.* [< *cochlea* + *-ary*[1].] 1. Pertaining to winding stairs. *Coles.* — 2. Same as *cochleate*.

Wreathy spires and *cochlearly* turnings. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

**cochleate, cochleated** (kok'lē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cochleatus*, *cocleatus*, spiral, < *cochlea*, *cochlea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlea*.] Having the form of a snail's shell; cochleariform; spiral: used especially in *entom.* and *bot.*, and applied in the latter case to leaves, pods, seeds, etc. Also *cochlean*, *cochleary*.

**cochleoid** (kok'lē-oid), *n.* [< L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-oid*.] A curve defined by the equation $(x^2 + y^2)$ arctan. $\frac{y}{x} = \pi ry$.

**cochleous** (kok'lē-us), *a.* [< L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-ous*.] Of a spiral form; cochleate.

**Cochlides** (kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοχλίς*, pl. *κοχλίδες*, a small snail, dim. of *κόχλος*, a shell-fish, a snail: see *cochlea*.] 1. A name of the *Gastropoda* (which see). — 2. In E. R. Lankester's classification, the unsymmetrical gastropods: equivalent to *Gastropoda* of other authors without *Amphomœa*. [Little used.]

**cochliodontid** (kok'li-ō-don'tid), *n.* A shark of the family *Cochliodontidæ*.

**Cochliodontidæ** (kok'li-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cochliodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of sharks, typified by the genus *Cochliodus*. They lived in the Paleozoic seas, and were related to the *Heterodontidæ*, but had subspirally ridged and furrowed lateral teeth.

**cochliodontoid** (kok'li-ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cochliodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cochliodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A cochliodontid.

**Cochliodus** (kok-lī'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. *κόχλος*, shell-fish, + *ὀδούς*, tooth.] An extinct genus of sharks which had lateral teeth subspirally ridged and grooved like a univalve shell, typical of the family *Cochliodontidæ*.

**Cochlospermum** (kok-lō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόχλος*, a shell-fish, a snail, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Bixaceæ*, found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have palmately lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, and pear-shaped fruits, with numerous coiled seeds covered with a silky down. *C. Gossypium* of the East Indies, growing to a height of 60 feet, yields the kuteera gum, used as a substitute for tragacanth.

**cocinate** (kō'si-nāt), *n.* [< *cocin*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt obtained from cocinic acid.

**cocinic** (kō-sin'ik), *a.* [< **cocin* (< *cocoa*[1]) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from cocoa or cocoanut. — **Cocinic acid**, $C_{11}H_{22}O_2$, an acid found in the butter of the cocoanut, combined with glycerin. It is a volatile acid forming snow-white crystalline scales. Also called *cocoöstearic acid*.

**cocinin** (kō'si-nin), *n.* [As *cocin-ic* + *-in*[2].] A fatty substance which is the chief constituent of cocoanut-oil. By saponification it yields glycerin and cocinic acid.

**co-citizen** (kō-sit'i-zn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *citizen*.] A fellow-citizen; especially, a citizen of the same city or borough.

In 1414, the indenture shows that the lord mayor and thirteen *co-citizens*, having full power from the whole community, chose two citizens. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

**cock**[1] (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*, < ME. *cock*, *cok*, *coc*, < AS. *coc*, *cocc* = MD. *kocke* = Icel. *kokkr* = Dan. *kok*, a cock; cf. OF. *coc*, F. *coq* = Bret. *kok* = ML. *coccus* = Wall. *cocos* = Albanian *cocos*, a cock, Gr. *κακκοβάς δρυΐς*, a poet. name of the cock, lit. the '"cock"-crying bird' (as Chaucer says of the cock: "No thing ne liste him thanne for to crow, But cryde anon *cok! cok!* and up he sterte," Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 455); cf. Gr. *κίκκαρος*, *κίκκος*, a **cock**, *κίκκα*, a hen, Skt. *kukkuta*, a cock, Malay *kukuk*, the crowing of a cock, L. *coco*, an imitation of the clucking of the hen; all directly or ult. imitative of the crowing or the chucking of the domestic cock; for other similar imitative words, see *chuck*[1], *clock*[1] = *cluck*, *cuckoo*, *cackle*, etc., *gaggle*, *croak*, *chough*, etc., *gowk*, a cuckoo, etc., all containing (orig.) a repeated guttural consonant *c*, *k*, *g*, *h*. The older Teut. name of the cock, which appears in Goth. *hana* = OHG. *hano*, MHG. *han*, G. *hahn* = AS. *hana*, a cock, and in fem. form in AS. *henn*, E. *hen*, had also orig. ref. to the crowing of the cock, being lit. 'the singer': see *hen*. The name *cock* has been applied, from a real or a fancied resemblance, to various mechanical contrivances, and to other things having no obvious relation to the name of the bird; and it also enters, actually or allusively (often in connection with *cock*[2]), into various popular adjectives and phrases, as *cockish*, *cocky*, *cocket*[3], *cock-a-hoop*, *cockapert*, etc. See these words, and *cock*[2].] 1. The male of the domestic fowl; specifically, a male chicken one year old or older, one less than a year old being properly called a *cockerel*. The cock is celebrated for his lordly demeanor, his pugnacity, and his crowing before dawn or in token of victory.

*Coc* is kone [bold] on his owune mixenne. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 140.

The *kok* that orloge is of thorpis lyte. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

*Wittoll.* Ay, Bully, a Devilish smart Fellow: 'a will fight like a *Cock*.

*Bluffe.* Say you so? then I honour him.— But has he been abroad? for every *Cock* will fight upon his own Dunghill. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

2. The male of any other bird, particularly of the gallinaceous kind: in this use especially in composition, as in *peacock*, *turkey-cock*, *cock-robin*, *cock-sparrow*, etc. — 3. A bird, particularly a gallinaceous bird, without reference to sex: usually in composition or with a distinctive epithet or qualifying phrase, as in *blackcock*, *heathcock*, *woodcock*, and the phrasal names below. — 4†. Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning.

At the fryst *cokke* roose he. *Ipomedon* (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 783.

We were carousing till the second *cock*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. A leader; a chief person; a ruling spirit: as, *cock* of the school. [Eng.]

Up ros oure hoste, and was oure aller [= of us all] *cok*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club. *Addison.*

6. A fellow; chap: a familiar term of address or appellation, usually preceded by *old*, and used much in the same way as *fellow*, *chap*, *boy*, etc.

He has drawn blood of him yet; well done, *old cock!* *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

He was an honest *old cock*, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cyder as well as the best of us. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 24.

7. A vane in the shape of a cock; a weather-cock.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks!* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

8. A faucet or turn-valve, contrived for the purpose of permitting or arresting the flow of fluids or air through a pipe, usually taking its special name from its peculiar use or construction: as, air-*cock*, feed-*cock*, gage-*cock*, etc.

Sighing one to another, and gasping, as if each of them expected a *cock* from the fountain to be brought into his mouth. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

9. [Cf. Turk. *khoros*, the cock of a gun, lit. a cock (fowl).] The portion of the lock of a firearm which by its fall, when released through the action of the trigger, produces the discharge; in a flint-lock, the part that holds the flint; in a percussion-lock, the hammer. — 10. In a firearm, the position into which the hammer is brought by being pulled back to the first or second catch. See *at full cock*, *at half cock*, below. — 11. The style or gnomon of a dial. — 12. The needle of a balance. *Johnson.* — 13. The piece which forms the bearing of the balance in a clock or watch. — 14. Same as *cockee*. [Scotch.] — 15. A fictitious narrative, in verse or prose, sold in the streets as a true account; a cock-and-bull story; a canard.

News of the apocryphal nature known as *cocks*. *G. A. Sala.*

**At full cock**, in *firearms*, having the hammer pulled clear back, and held by the scear in the firing-notch of the tumbler. — **At half cock**, having the hammer pulled half-way back, and held fast by the scear in the safety-notch of the tumbler. — **Blow-off cock, blow-through cock.** See *blow-off*, *blow-through*. — **Cock of the game**†, a game-cock.

"*Cocks of the game* are yet," that is, at the close of the sixteenth century, "cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads when they fight in pits, whereof some are costly made for that purpose." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.

**Cock of the plains**, the sage-cock, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, the largest kind of grouse in America. See cut under *Centrocercus*. — **Cock of the rock**, *Rupicola aurantia*, a beautiful bird, with orange plumage, which inhabits Guiana, and forms the type of the genus *Rupicola*. — **Cock of the walk, cock of the loft**, one who has become the chief or head of a set or party by overcoming all opponents: commonly applied to an arbitrary, overbearing, and domineering fellow.

Who seem'd by his talk,
And the airs he assumed, to be *Cock of the walk*.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

**Cock of the woods, mountain cock**, the capercaillie. — **That cock won't fight**, that plan will not do; that story will not go down. [Colloq.]

I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so *that cock wouldn't fight*. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxiv.

**To go off at half cock**, to go off when the hammer is at half cock and therefore supposed to be perfectly secure: said of a gun; hence, to act or start unexpectedly; act before one is ready; act on imperfect information. — **To set the cock on hoop** or **on the hoop** or **a-hoop**, literally, to set the cock or spigot on the hoop of the barrel, that is, to take it out and let the liquor flow freely; hence, to give a loose rein to convivial enjoyment. See *cock-a-hoop* and quotations there. The association with *cock* the fowl is apparently merely allusive.

I have good cause to *set the cocke on the hope*, and make gaudye chere. *Palsgrave* (1530).

He maketh havok and *setteth the cock on hoope*;
He is so lavish the stooke beginneth to droope.
*Heywood.*

However, it is to be noted that the effigy of a cock (the fowl) stuck above a hoop was a common tavern sign in the olden time. The *Cock on the Hoop* is mentioned in a Clause Roll, 30 Henry VI., and still existed as a sign in Holborn in 1795.

*Larwood and Hotten*, Hist. of Signboards, p. 504.

**cock**[1] (kok), *v.* [< *cock*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To raise or draw back the cock or hammer of (a gun or pistol), as a preliminary to firing: as, he *cocked* his rifle.

He runs almost upon the bear, levels his weapon, with hands shaking with excitement, full upon it, *cocks* one barrel, and pulls desperately away at the trigger of the other. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 205.

II. *intrans.* To set cocks to fighting, or to train them for fighting. [Rare.]

**cock**[2] (kok), *v.* [Popularly associated with *cock*[1], as if meaning 'strut as a cock' or 'set up like a cock's tail'; but perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *coc*, cock, *coc-shron*, a cocked nose, *coc-shronach*, cock-nosed, and see *cockeye*. See *cock*[1], *n.*, etym., at end, and *cocky*, *cockish*, *cocket*[3], etc.] I. *trans.* To turn up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way; give a pert, knowing, or inquiring turn to: as, to *cock* the head; to *cock* the eye at a person; to *cock* the brim of a hat; the horse *cocked* up his ears.

I prun'd my Feathers, *cock'd* my Tail,
And set my Heart again to Sale.
*Prior*, The Turtle and Sparrow.

I saw an alert young fellow that *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered just at the same time as myself. *Addison*, Coffee House Politicians.

Our Lightfoot barks and *cocks* his ears. *Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, l. 131.

"And she came to see thee?" said Kester, *cocking* his eye at Sylvia with the old shrewd look. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

**Cocked hat**, a turned-up hat, such as naval and military officers wear on full-dress occasions. Such hats were in general use in the last century.

The priest came panting to the shore,—
His grave *cocked hat* was gone.
*Whittier*, The Exiles.

**To knock into a cocked hat**, to knock over or to pieces; demolish, literally or figuratively: as, he received a blow that *knocked* him *into a cocked hat*; this sarcasm *knocked* the speaker's argument *into a cocked hat*. [Slang.]

II.† *intrans.* To hold up the head; look big, pert, or domineering.

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it. *Addison*, Guardian.

**cock**[2] (kok), *n.* [< *cock*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of turning up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way, as the head or a hat; the position of anything thus placed. — 2. A particular shape given to a hat, especially by turning up and fastening the brim.

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*. *Addison.*

I observed a young fellow with a tolerable periwig, had it not been covered with a hat that was shaped in the Ramillie *cock*. *Addison*, Country Fashions.

3 One of the flaps or parts of a hat turned up. See *flap*.

**cock**[3] (kok), *n.* [Perhaps Scand.: cf. Dan. *kok* (Wedgwood), a heap, pile, = Sw. *koka*, a clod of earth, = Icel. *kökkr*, a lump, a ball; cf. also G. dial. *kocke*, a heap of hay. Perhaps in part a var. of *cop*[1] = *cob*[2], a haycock: see *cob*[2]. Hence prob. the dim. *coggle*[3].] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; a haycock.

**cock**[3] (kok), *v. t.* [< *cock*[3], *n.*] In *hay-making*, to put into cocks or piles.

**cock**[4]† (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*; < ME. **cok* (only in comp. *cokboot*, cockboat), also in the form *cog* (after LG. or Scand.), = OHG. *kocho*, MHG. *kocke*, *kucke*, G. *kocke* (also with alteration, MLG. *kogge*, *koghe*, LG. *kogge* = MD. *kogghe*, D. *kog* = Icel. *kuggr*, mod. *kuggi* = OSw. *kogger*, Sw. dial. *kåg*, *kåk* = Dan. *kogge*, *kaag*, > ME. *cogge*, mod. E. *cog*[1], q. v.), < OF. *coque*, F. *coque* = Sp. *coca* = It. *cocca*, formerly also *cucca* (ML. reflex *cocca*, *cocco*, and (after LG.) *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*; cf. Corn. *coc* = W. *cwch* = Gael. Ir. *coca* = Bret. *koked*), a boat; all prob. < ML. *concha*, a boat more or less shell-shaped, a gondola, a particular use (like E. *shell*, a boat) of L. *concha*, a shell, a snail's shell, any shell, a shell-shaped vessel, > It. *conca* = Sp. Pg. *concha* = F. *coque*, a shell, the hull of a ship: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*[2].] A small boat; a cockboat; a skiff.

Yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy
Almost too small for sight. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

**cock**[5] (kok), *n.* [< It. *cocca*, n., the nock of an arrow, poet. an arrow, dart, = Pr. *coca* = F. *coche*, a nock, notch, nick, nib of a pen; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. *cog*[2].] A nock or notch, especially that in the butt-end of an arrow, or on the stock of a crossbow, which receives or retains the string.

**cock**[6]†, *v. i.* [ME. *cocken*, *cokken*, fight, contend; origin obscure; appar. not connected with *cock*[1], *n.* Cf. *cock*[1], *v.*, II.] To fight; contend.

He wole grennen [*grin*, snarl], *cocken* and chiden.
*Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 2138.

Lord that lenest us lyf . . .
For to *cocke* with knyf nast [ne hast] thou none nede.
*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 10.

Mon that syth [in a dream] bridles *cokkynde*,
Of wraththe that is tokynge. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 202.

**cock**[6]†, *n.* [ME. *cocke*; from the verb.] Fight.

Mi hende at *cocke*, mi fingres at fight [*manus meas ad prælium*, *et digitos meos ad bellum*, Vulg.].
Ps. cxliii. (cxliv.) 1 (ME. version).

**cock**[7] (kok), *v. t.* A variant of *calk*[3].

Cautious men when they went on the roads had their horses' shoes *cocked*. *Trollope*.

**cock**[8] (kok), *n.* [ME. *cocke*, perhaps < AS. **corc*, in comp. *sǽ-corcas*, pl., sea-cockles (prob. < W. *cocos*, *cocs*, cockles), but perhaps abbr. of *cockel*, *cokel*: see *cockle*[2].] A cockle. [Prov. Eng.]

Frydayes and fastyng-dayes a ferthyng-worth of muscles
Were a feste, for suche folke, other so fele [many] *cockes* [var. *cokeles*]. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 95.

**cock**[9]† (kok), *v. t.* [See *cocker*[4].] To pamper; cocker. *B. Jonson*.

**cock**[10]†, *n.* [ME. *cocke*, < L. *coccum*, scarlet: see *coccus*.] Scarlet.

Clothid with bijce [byssus] and purpur and *cocke*.
*Wyclif*, Apoc. xviii. 16 (Oxf.).

**cock**[11]†, *n.* A perversion of or substitution for the word *God*, occurring in oaths, such as "(By) *cock's* body" (bones, wounds, nouns, etc.), "by *cock* and pye," etc. Compare *gog* in similar use.

**cockade** (ko-kād'), *n.* [Formerly pron. ko-kād', being a corruption of *cockard* = D. *kokarde* = G. *cocarde* = Dan. *kokarde* = Sw. *kokard* (= Sp. *cucarda* = Pg. *cocarda*, *cocar*), < F. *cocarde*, formerly *coquarde*, a cockade (so called from its resemblance to the crest of a cock), < *coq*, a cock: see *cock*[1] and *-ard*.] A clasp, button, or other fastening used to secure and hold up the cock of the hat; hence, any knot or rosette of ribbon, leather, worsted, or other material, worn on the hat. (*a*) A badge of adherence to a cause, party, or political league. Such were the white cockade worn in England by the followers of the Stuarts about 1740–45 and the black cockade worn in opposition to this by the adherents of the Hanoverian party. In France, at the first outbreak of enthusiasm after the meeting of the States General in 1789, cockades, at first of green, were adopted by the party of action; the color was afterward changed to the traditional colors of Paris, blue and red, and to these was added the white of the house of Bourbon, as the revolutionists were still royalists. This, according to the common account, was the origin of the French tricolor.

They'd better stay'd awa', man,
Than wi' *cockade* to make parade.
*Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

The Duchesse de Lavaguyon orders eight *cockades* of ribbon, blue, pink, and white.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 292.

(*b*) A part of the livery of a coachman or footman, consisting of a rosette, usually of black leather, worn on the left side of the hat so that it projects a little above the crown.

**cockaded** (ko-kā'ded), *a.* [< *cockade* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a cockade.

Well fashion'd figure and *cockaded* brow.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 855.

**cock-a-hoop** (kok'a-hōp'), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *cock-on-hoop*; taken from the phrase *to set the cock on hoop* or *on the hoop* or *a-hoop* (which see, under *cock*[1], *n.*). Commonly referred to an assumed F. *coq à huppe*; *coq* = E. *cock*[1]; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *huppe*, OF. *hupe*, a crest: see *hoopoe*.]
I. *a.* 1. Exultant; jubilant; triumphant; on the high horse.

*Cock-a-hoop* (*coqu a hupe*, i. e., cock with a cope-brest or comb, F.), all upon the spur; standing upon high terms.
*Bailey*, 1733.

And having routed a whole troop,
With victory was *cock-a-hoop*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras.

2. Tipsy; slightly intoxicated. [Scotch.]

II. *n.* A bumper. [Scotch.]

**cock-a-hoop** (kok'a-hōp'), *adv.* [< *cock-a-hoop*, *a.*] In an exultant or jubilant manner; recklessly.

*Cock-on-hoop* (i. e., the spigot or cock being laid on the hoop and the barrel of ale stunn'd, i. e., drank out without intermission), at the height of mirth and jollity.
*Bailey*, 1733.

They possessed that ingenuous habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which rides *cock-a-hoop* on the tongue, and is forever galloping into other people's ears.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 180.

**Cockaigne, Cocagne** (ko-kān'), *n.* [Also *Cockayne*, etc., in various archaic forms after ME. *cokaigne*, *cokaygne*, *cockagne*, *cokayne*, *cocaigne*, etc., < OF. *cocaigne*, *cokaigne*, *coquaigne*, *cocaingne*, *quoquaingne*, F. *cocagne* (= Sp. *cucaña* = Pg. *cucanha* = It. *cocagna*, *cucagna*, *cuccagna*, now *cuccagna*), profit, advantage, abundance, a time of abundance; *pays de cocagne*, Land of Cocagne (It. "*Cocagna*, as we say, Lubberland"; "*Cucagna*, the epicures or gluttons home, the land of all delights: so taken in mockerie"—Florio), an imaginary country of luxury and idleness; origin unknown; in one view "the land of cakes," < OF. as if **cogue*, Picard *couque* = Cat. *coca*, a cake, appar. either < D. *koek* (= OHG. *chuchho*, MHG. *kuoche*, G. *kuchen*), a cake (see *cooky*), or ult. < L. *coquere*, cook (see *cook*[1]). Usually associated with *cockney* (whence the second sense), but the connection, if real, is remote: see *cockney*.] 1. An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; lotus-land.

In *Cokaygne* is met and drink
Withvte care, bow [anxiety] and swink.
*Land of Cokaygne*, l. 17 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

2. [In this sense cited also as *Cockeney*, *Cockney*, as in the lines quoted. See *cockney*.] The land of cockneys; London and its suburbs.

A London cockney.—This nickname is more than four hundred years old. For when Hugh Bigot added artificial fortifications to his naturally strong Castle of Bungey in Suffolk, he gave out this rhythme, therein vaunting it for impregnable:

"Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river of Waveney,
I wouldne care for the King of *Cockney*."

Meaning thereby King Henry the Second, then quietly possessed of London, whilst some other places did resist him. *Ray* (quoting Camden), Proverbs (2d ed. 1678), p. 321.

[Obsolete except in historical use or in literary or humorous allusion.]

**cockal**† (kok'al), *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *cockle*[2].] 1. A game played with the anklebones of a sheep in the place of dice.—2. The bone used in playing the game; the astragalus or ankle-bone, incorrectly called *knucklebone*. See *dib*[3].

**cock-ale** (kok'āl), *n.* A favorite drink of the eighteenth century, made by flavoring a cask of ale with raisins, dates, nutmeg, spice, and the broth or jelly of a fowl, adding yeast, and allowing the whole to ferment anew. *Bickerdyke*.

**cock-a-leekie** (kok'a-lē'ki), *n.* Same as *cockie-leekie*.

**cock-and-bull** (kok'and-bul'), *a.* [From the phrase "a tale of a *cock and a bull*" (as in Congreve); cf. F. *coq-à-l'âne*, a cock-and-bull story, formerly "*du coq à l'asne*, a libel, pasquin, satyre" (Cotgrave) (a tale of the 'cock to the ass'): in allusion to some fable about a cock and a bull, or in general allusion to the strain on credulity produced by the fables of Æsop and his imitators, in which cocks moralise and bulls debate.] Having no foundation in fact or probability; incredible because not plausible: applied to idle and absurd rumors and stories. Also *cock-and-a-bull*. [Colloq.]

You have some *cock-and-a-bull* story about him, I fancy.
*Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, v. 11.

**cockapert**† (kok'a-pėrt), *a.* [< *cock*[1] or *cock*[2] + *pert* (after *malapert*); cf. *cock-a-hoop*, *cocket*[3], *cockish*, *cocky*.] Impudent; saucy. *Heywood*.

**cockard**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockade*. *Wright*.

**cockarouse**† (kok'a-rous), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A chief minister or captain among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence.

A *Cockarouse* is one that has the honor to be of the king's or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great share in the administration.
*Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 45.

Thus a fish finding itself entangled would flounce, and often pull the man under water, and then that man was counted a *cockarouse*, or brave fellow, that would not let go, till with swimming, wading, and diving, he had tired the sturgeon, and brought it ashore.
*Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 23.

**cockateel** (kok-a-tēl'), *n.* [< *cockatoo*, with term. arbitrarily altered (*-eel* perhaps for dim. *-ette*).] A cockatoo of the genus *Calopsitta*, as the Australian *C. nova-hollandiæ*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**cockatoo** (kok-a-tö'), *n.* [Earlier *cacatoo*, *cacatoe*; = D. *kakatoe*, *kakketoe* = G. *kakadu* = Dan. *kakadue* = Sw. *cacadu*, *kakadu* = F. *kakatoës* = NL. *cacatua*, < Hind. *kākātūā*, Malay *kakatūa*, a cockatoo: so called in imitation of its cry. Cf. *cock*[1] (to which the word has been assimilated) and *cackle*.] The name of many beautiful birds of the parrot family, subfamily *Cacatuinæ* (which see), and especially of the genus *Cacatua*.

Cockatoo (*Cacatua cheysolopha*).

They are for the most part white, tinged with sulphury yellow or rose-color, and with elegant recurved crests resembling helmets, which can be erected at will. They inhabit the East Indies, Australia, etc. The sulphur-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita*, of Australia, and the red-vented cockatoo, *C. hæmatopygia*, are characteristic examples. Black cockatoos belong to the related genus *Calyptorhynchus*.—**Helmet-cockatoo**, *Callocephalon galeatum*.—**Raven-cockatoo**, one of the black cockatoos of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*, as *C. banksi*.

**cockatrice** (kok'a-tris or -tris), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocatrice*; < ME. *cocatryce*, *kokatrice*, < OF. *cocatrice*, *cocatris*, *cocatrix*, *cocatrix*, *cogatris*, *coquatrix*, *chocatrix*, *cocastris*, *coquastris*, *caucatris*, *caucatri*, *qualguotrix*, an ichneumon, a crocodile, a cockatrice, F. *cocatrix*, a cockatrice, = Pr. *calcatrix* = Sp. *cocatriz*, *cocadriz*, *cocotriz*, a crocodile, = It. *cocatrice* (ML. *cocatrix*, *-tric-*), a cockatrice: all corruptions of L. *crocodilus*, a crocodile; cf. *crocodile* and its obs. forms *cockodrill*, *cokodrille*. Popularly associated with *cock*[1], hence the fable of its origin.] 1. A fabulous monster reputed to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals, and supposed to have the power of killing by the glance of its eye; a basilisk. It occurs as a bearing in heraldry, represented as having the head, legs, and feet of the cock, a serpent's body and tail, and dragon-wings. It is generally represented in profile, as if passant; but when blasoned displayed it is depicted affronté, so as to show both wings.

Cockatrice.

They hatch *cockatrices'* eggs, and weave the spider's web.
Isa. lix. 5.

And kill with looks as *Cockatrices* doo.
*Spenser*, Sonnets, xlix.

And that hare vowel *I* shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

**2†.** A loose woman.

Withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many *cockatrices*, and things. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**Amphisien cockatrice.** Same as *basilisk*, 1.—**Cockatrice's head**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a cockatrice, which, to distinguish it from a cock's head, has two ears or horns.

**Cockayne†**, *n.* See *Cockaigne*.

**cock-bead** (kok'bēd), *n.* In *joinery*, a bead which is not flush with the general surface, but raised above it.

**cockbill** (kok'bil), *v. t.* [See *a-cockbill*.] *Naut.*, to place a-cockbill, as an anchor or the yards.

The pilot gave orders to *cock-bill* the anchor and overhaul the chain. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 427.

**cockboat** (kok'bōt), *n.* [< ME. *cokboot, cokbote*, also *cogboot*, < **cok*, E. *cock*⁴ (or *cog*, E. *cog*¹), + *bote*, etc., E. *boat*.] A small boat. See *cock*⁴.

No wise man will sail to Ormus in a *cock-boat*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 872.

The camels tripped and stumbled, tossing their litters like *cock-boats* in a short sea.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 352.

**cock-brained†** (kok'brānd), *a.* Giddy; rash; hare-brained.

The mad Lord Frampul! and this same is his daughter. But as *cock-brained* as e'er the father was!
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

Such a *cock-brained* solicitor. *Milton*, Colasterion.

**cock-brass** (kok'brās), *n.* Same as *cock-metal*.

**cock-bread** (kok'bred), *n.* A stimulating diet given to game-cocks to prepare them for fighting.

You feed us with *cock-bread*, and arm us with steel spurs that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport.
*Southey*, The Doctor, clxiv.

**cock-broth** (kok'brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock or other fowl; cockie-leekie. [Scotch.]

**cockchafer** (kok'chā'fėr), *n.* [< *cock*¹ (orig. for *clock*⁴, a beetle?) + *chafer*¹.] 1. The popular name of a very common lamellicorn beetle of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also called *May-beetle, May-bug, dor-beetle*, and *dor-bug*.—2. Any one of various similar or related beetles.

**cockcrow** (kok'krō), *n.* [< *cock*¹ + *crow*¹, *n.* Cf. AS. *hancröd*, cockcrowing, < *hana*, a cock, + *cröd*, crowing.] The time at which cocks crow; the dawn of day.

**cockcrowing** (kok'krō'ing), *n.* [< *cock*¹ + *crowing*.] Same as *cockcrow*.

Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. Mark xiii. 35.

**cocked-hat** (kokt'hat'), *n.* [In allusion to the three-cornered *cocked hat*: see *cock*², *v.*] 1. A variety of the game of bowls in which but three pins, placed at the angles of a triangle, are used.—2. A note folded into a three-cornered shape.

**cockee** (ko-kē'), *n.* [Sc.; also *cock*: see *cock*¹, *n.*, 14.] In the game of curling, the spot at the end of a rink where the player must stand when he hurls his stone, usually marked by a cross in a circle.

**cocke-garden†**, *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

**cocker**¹† (kok'ėr), *n.* [(Cf. E. dial. *cokers*, rims of iron round wooden shoes) < ME. *coker*, a kind of boot, appar. a particular use of earlier ME. *koker*, a quiver, < AS. *cocor, cocur, cocer* = OFries. *koker* = D. *koker* = MLG. *koker*, LG. *köker* = OHG. *chohhar*, MHG. *kocher*, G. *köcher* = Sw. *koger* = Dan. *kogger*, a quiver. Hence, from Teut., ML. *cucurum*, MGr. *κοίκουρον*, OF. *coecure*, also *coutre, couevre, cuivre*, > ME. *quyver*, E. *quiver*². *Cocker*² is thus a doublet of *quiver*², q. v.] 1. A quiver.

Enne *koker* fulne flan [arrows]. *Layamon*, I. 276.

2. *pl.* High shoes or half-boots, laced or buttoned.

His mittens were of bausens [badger's] skinne,
His *cockers* were of cordiwin [Cordovan leather],
His hood of menivere. *Drayton*, Dowsabell.

3. *pl.* Thick stockings without feet, used as an outside protection for the lower part of the leg.

Bootes, *cocurs*, myttens, mot we were [wear]:
For husbondes and hunters all this goode is;
For thai mot walk in breres and in woodes.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

4. *pl.* Same as *cockermegs*.

**cocker**² (kok'ėr), *n.* [< *cock*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. A cock-fighter; one who makes a practice of fighting game-cocks, or of training them for fighting.

Here his poor bird th' inhuman *cocker* brings,
Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register.

2. A dog of the spaniel kind, trained to start woodcock and snipe in woods and marshes.

**cocker**³†, *n.* [ME. *cocker, cokker*; < *cock*⁶ + *-er*¹.] A fighter; a bully.

He is *cocker*, thef and horeling. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 188.

Thise dysars [dicers] and thise hollars [holours],
Thise *cokkers* and thise bullars,
Bese welle war of thise men.
*Towneley Myst.*, p. 242.

**cocker**⁴ (kok'ėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cocquer* (and *cocke*: see *cock*⁹), < ME. *cockeren*; of uncertain origin. Cf. W. *cocri*, fondle, indulge, *cocr*, a fondling, F. *coqueliner*, dandle, *cockle, fondle*, It. *cocco*, "cockring sport, dandling delight or glee" (Florio), a darling. See *cocket*³, *cocking*³, *cockish, cocky*.] To fondle; indulge; treat with excessive tenderness; pamper; spoil.

*Cocker* thy child, and he shall make thee afraid.
Ecclus. xxx. 9.

I would to God (saith he) we ourselves did not spoil our children's manners, by over-much *cockering* and nice education. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 205.

The nursery-*cocker'd* child will jeer at aught
That may seem strange beyond his nursery.
*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

**cocker**⁵ (kok'ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *coker*, < ME. *coker*; origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *cock*³.] A reaper. [Now only prov. Eng.]

"Cans tow [canst thou] sernen," he seide, "other syngen in a churche,
Other coke [var. loke] for my *cokers*, other to the cart picche?" *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 12.

**cockerel** (kok'ėr-el), *n.* [< ME. *cokerel, cokerelle*, appar. a double dim. of *cock*¹. Cf. *cockle*⁴.] A young domestic cock; specifically, the male of the domestic fowl up to one year old. Both cockerel and pullet are specifically called *chicks*, as distinguished from *fowls*.

*Cokerelle*, gallus, gallulus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.

The *cokerels* flessche that neuer crewe is better than the olde cockes flessche. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden*.

**cockermegs** (kok'ėr-megz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure; cf. *cocker*¹.] In *coal-mining*, two props of timber placed obliquely to each other and resting against a third one placed horizontally, so as to support the coal while it is being holed. The timber placed horizontally, and against which the other two abut on the face of the coal, is called the *cockerpole*. Also called *cockers* and *cockersprags*.

**cockernonie, cockernony** (kok'ėr-nō-ni), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The gathering of a young woman's hair under a snood or fillet. [Scotch.]

Jean maun baith sing her psalms and busk her *cockernony* the gate the gudeman likes.
*Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

**cocket**¹ (kok'et), *n.* [< ME. **cocket, coket* (not found except in ML. texts, the ML. reflex *cocketum, coketum, coketum, coquetum*, and as perhaps in *cocket*², q. v.), of uncertain origin; supposed to have orig. referred to the boat or lighter used in conveying merchandise to the shore, and hence transferred to the official custom-house seal (cf. the relation of the Anglo-Chinese *chop*⁴, an official seal, to *chop-boat*), being then < OF. *coquet*, a small boat, a cockboat, dim. of *cogue*, a boat: see *cock*⁴. Cf. *cocket*², *cocket-bread*.] In England—1. A seal of the custom-house.—2. A scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to a merchant as a warrant that his merchandise is entered.

The foresaid marchants were not wont to pay for a *cocket* for the conueyance & transportation of their goods out of the realme (albeit many names were written therein) more then 4. d. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 172.

3. The office of entry.—**4†.** A stamp; an official seal of any kind.

**cocket**¹† (kok'et), *v. t.* [< *cocket*¹, *n.*] To stamp or mark with a cocket. See *cocket*¹, *n.*, 4.

**cocket**²† (kok'et), *n.* [< ME. *coket*, of uncertain origin; supposed to be short for *coket-bred*, mod. *cocket-bread*, that is, bread that has been inspected and stamped with the official seal, < *cocket*¹.] 1. Same as *cocket-bread*.

No beggere eten brod that benes inne coome,
Bote *coket* and cler-matin an of clene whete;
Ne non halfpeny ale in none wyse drynke.
*Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 292.

2. A loaf or cake of cocket-bread. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.—3. A measure. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.

**cocket**³† (kok'et), *a.* and *n.* [Also *cocket, cocquet*; appar. (with ref. perhaps to *cockish, cocky*) < OF. *coquet*, a little cock (dim. of *coq*, a cock) (> *coqueter*, chuck as a cock, swagger, strut), mod. F. *coquet, coquette*, coquet: see *coquet*.] I. *a.* Brisk; pert; saucy.

*Accresté* [F.], crested, copped, having a great crest or comb, as a cock; also, *cockit*, proud, saucy, stately, lusty, crest-risen.—*Gogueliu*, proud, *cockst*, scornful, braggard, vainglorious. *Cotgrave*.

II. *n.* A pert, swaggering fellow; a gallant.

**cocket**⁴†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To join or fasten in building.

To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyste or stone is *cocketted* within another. *Thomas*, Dict., 1644.

**cocket-bread†** (kok'et-bred), *n.* [See *cocket*².] The second quality of wheat bread, the finest being *wastel*. Also called *cocket*.

Bread-cocket of a farthing, of the same corn and Bultel, shall weigh more than Wastel by ij/a. And *Cocket-Bread* made of corn of lower Price shall weigh more than Wastel by v/s. Bread made into a Simnel, shall weigh ij/a. less than Wastel. Bread made of the whole wheat shall weigh a Cocket and a half, so that a cocket shall weigh more than a Wastel by v/s. Bread of Treet shall weigh two Wastels: and Bread of common wheat shall weigh two great Cockets. *Statute of Bread and Ale*, 51 Hen. III.

I believe *Cocket-bread* or *Cocket* was only hard sea-biskat; either so-called because cocketted or marked with a peculiar stamp or cocket: or also because made for the use of Cock-swains or Seamen. This is but my conjecture; For no author has yet hit upon the sense of the word or Derivation of it. *Cowell*.

**cockey** (kok'i), *n.* [E. dial.] A common sewer. *Britton; Halliwell*.

**cockeye** (kok'i), *n.* [Appar. < *cock*² + *eye*; Skeat derives *cock*² from Gael. *caog*, wink; cf. *caog-shuil*, a squint eye, *caogail*, winking, squinting.] 1. A squinting eye; strabismus.—2. The depression on the balance-rynd of a millstone that receives the point of the spindle.—3. In a harness, the loop at the end of a trace, by means of which it is attached to the swingletree.—**A-cockeye**, *adv. phr.*, asquint; obliquely.

As I was hunting in the park, I saw Cupid shooting *a cockeye* into your face, and gazing after his arrow, it fell into mine eye. *Chapman*, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

**cockeyed** (kok'id), *a.* [< *cockeye* + *-ed*².] Having a squinting eye; cross-eyed.

**cock-feather** (kok'feṿ'ėr), *n.* In *archery*, the feather which stands up on the arrow when it is rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the cock or notch.

**cock-fight** (kok'fīt), *n.* A match or contest of cocks; a very ancient sport, in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs bound to the shanks, are set to fight with each other, commonly in a "pit," so called.

**cock-fighter** (kok'fī'tėr), *n.* One who engages in cock-fighting.

**cock-fighting** (kok'fī'ting), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* The fighting of cocks as a sport.

In a Word, *Cock-fighting* is an heathenish Mode of Diversion from the first, and at this Day ought certainly to be confined to barbarous Nations.
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 379.

In the reign of Edward III. *cock-fighting* became a fashionable amusement; it was then taken up more seriously than it formerly had been, and the practice extended to grown persons. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.

**To beat cock-fighting**, to go beyond one's expectations; surpass everything. [Colloq.]

The Squire faltered out, "Well, this *beats cock-fighting!* the man's as mad as a March hare!"
*Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 11.

II. *a.* Addicted to the sport of fighting cocks; having the tastes and habits of a cock-fighter.

The ne'er-do-well sons of *cock-fighting* baronets.
*G. A. Sala*, The Ship-Chandler.

**cock-garden** (kok'gär'dn), *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

**cockgrass** (kok'gras), *n.* Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockhead** (kok'hed), *n.* The top point of the spindle of a millstone.

**cock-hedge** (kok'hej), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *quick-hedge*; cf. ME. *cuc, cuwe*, var. of *cwic*, quick.] A quickset hedge. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockhoop** (kok'höp), *n.* A bullfinch. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockhorse** (kok'hôrs), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. orig. a nursery term; cf. E. dial. *cop-horse*, a child's name for a horse, a toy horse. The allusion to *cock*¹ is prob. fanciful, though some would find here a survival of an ancient myth, connecting the term with the griffin myth and the fabulous *ἱπποαλεκτρών*, 'horse-cock,' in Æschylus and Aristophanes.] I. *n.* A child's rocking-horse or hobby-horse: commonly used in the adverbial phrase *on cockhorse, a-cockhorse*, on horseback, or as if on horseback (as when a child rides on a broomstick); hence, in an elevated position; elated; on the high horse.

Abated to an ebb so low that boys
A'-*cock-horse* frisk'd about me without plunge.
*Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a *Cock-horse*, and then he will go presently.
*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 96.

My gentlemen return'd to their lodgings *on cockhorse*, and began to think of a fund for a glorious equipage.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 215.

**II.** *a.* 1. Mounted as on a hobby-horse, or as if on horseback. [Rare.]—2. Proud; upstart. [Rare.]

*Cockhorse* peasantry. *Marlowe.*

**cockhorse** (kok'hôrs), *adv.* [< *cockhorse*, *a.*] Astride.

Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *Cock-Horse* on her Throne the Brain.
*Prior*, Alma, i.

A huge fellow, with one eye closed and half his whiskers burned by the explosion of powder, was riding *cock-horse* on a gun. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 259.

**cockie-leekie** (kok'i-lē'ki), *n.* [Sc., also written *cooky-leeky* and *cock-a-leekie*, a loose dim. compound of *cock*[1] + *leek*.] Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks.

**cockillet**, *n.* The old English form of *cockle*[2].

**cocking**[1] (kok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cock*[1], *v.*] Cock-fighting.

Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet.
*B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cxix.

Let cullies that lose at a race
Go venture at hazard to win,
Or he that is bubbl'd at dice
Recover at *cocking* again.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 106.

**cocking**[2]†, *n.* [ME. *cokkynge*, *cockunge*; verbal n. of *cock*[3], *v.*] Fighting; battling; sparring; disputing. *Udall.*

Mars with figting and *cokkyng*.
*Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 83.

Ne heth nan icrunet [crowned] bute whase [whose] treoweliche ithulle feht flhto & with strong *cockunge* onercume hire flesch. *Hali Meidenhad* (ed. Cockayne), p. 47.

**cocking**[3]† (kok'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cock*[3], *v.* Cf. *cockering*, ppr. of *cocker*[4], *v.*] Cockering.

*Cocking* dads make sawcie lads
In youth to rage, to beg in age.
*Tusser*, Life, p. 102.

**cocking-main** (kok'ing-mān), *n.* A series of cock-fights carried on in immediate succession between two sides or parties.

**cockish** (kok'ish), *a.* [< *cock*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *cocky*, *cocket*[3].] Like a cock; arrogant; pert; forward; presuming. [Colloq.]

**cockishness** (kok'ish-nes), *n.* Uppishness; arrogance; impertinence; presumption. [Colloq.]

**cock-laird** (kok'lārd), *n.* A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [Scotch.]

**cockle**[1] (kok'l), *n.* [< ME. *cockle*, *cockel*, *cokkel*, *cokel*, < AS. *coccel*, tares, < Ir. *cogal*, corn-cockle, beards of barley, = Gael. *cogall*, tares, husks, cockle, *cogull*, corn-cockle; cf. *cochull*, a husk, shell. Cf. F. *coquiol*, *coquioule*, cockle, also of Celtic origin. Ult. connected with *cockle*[2].] 1. Darnel, *Lolium temulentum*; rye-grass, *L. perenne*; tare; a weed generally.

His enmye came and sew aboue dernel or *cokil*.
*Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 25.

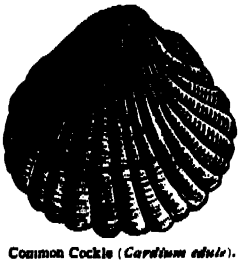
*Cokylle*, wede, nigella, lollium, zizania.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and *cockle* instead of barley. Job xxxi. 40.

Such were the first weak steps of the fathers of our language, who, however, culled for us many a flower among their *cockle*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 312.

2. The corn-rose or corn-cockle, *Lychnis* (*Agrostemma*) *Githago*.

**cockle**[2] (kok'l), *n.* [< ME. *cokel*, perhaps dim. of **cok*, *cocke*, a shell (see *cock*[3]); otherwise < OF. (and F.) *coquille*, a shell, cockle, = Sp. *coquillo* = It. *cochiglia*, < L. *conchylium* (see *conchylious*), < Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κογχύλη, a small kind of mussel or cockle, < κόγχη, L. *concha*, a shell, conch, > F. *coque*, a cockle, a shell: see *cockle*[1], *cockle*[3], *cock*[3], and *conch*.] 1. A mollusk of the family *Cardiidæ* and genus *Cardium*; especially, the common edible species of Europe, *Cardium edule*; the shell of such mollusks.—2. An equivalve bivalve, resembling or related to mollusks of the genus *Cardium*. (*a*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ*, *Mya truncata*: so called in the Hebrides; more fully called *lady-cockle*. (*b*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidæ*; the scallop. (*c*) The oyster.


Common Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

And as the *cockille*, with heauenly dewe so clene
Of kynde, engendereth white perlis rounde.
*Lydgate*, p. 46.

[Allusion is here made to the old fable that oysters rise to the surface of the water at the full moon, and open their shells to receive the falling dew-drops, which thus harden into pearls.]

3. A univalve mollusk of the family *Muricidæ*; the murex or purple-fish.

They are *cockles* in great numbers, with which they dye [illegible]et colour so strong and fair that neither the heat of the sun nor the violence of the rain will change it, and the older it is, the better it looks.
*Camden*, Britannia, p. 962.

4†. A ringlet or crimp.

The Queen had inkling; instantly she sped
To curl the *cockles* of her new-bought head.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

5. [See *cockle*[2], *v.*] The instrument used in cockling the cogs of a mill. *E. D.*— **Cockles of the heart**, the inmost recesses of the heart. [A phrase of unknown origin, but probably connected with *cockle*[2], *n.*, a shell, and *cockle*[2], *v.*, to pucker.]

Polyglot tossed a bumper off; it cheer'd
The *cockles of* his *heart*.
*Colman the Younger*, Poet. Vagaries, p. 147.

**Hot cockles** [a fanciful name; cf. *to cry cockles*, (*b*), below], a kind of game. See the extracts.

*Hot Cockles*, from the French *hautes-coquilles* [an error], is a play in which one kneels, and covering his eyes lays his head in another's lap and guesses who struck him.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 501.

As at *Hot Cockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty Hand of many a Clown;
Buxoma gave a gentle Tap, and I
Quick rose, and rosd soft Mischief in her eye.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 99.

**Lady-cockle**. (*a*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Mactra subtruncata*: so called at Belfast, Ireland. It is rarely used except as bait for fishing or as food for pigs. (*b*) Same as *cockle*[2], 2 (*a*).—**To cry cockles**. (*a*) To vend cockles by crying them in the streets. (*b*) To be hanged: from the noise made while strangling. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**cockle**[2] (kok'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [< *cockle*[2], *n.*, with ref. to the wrinkles of a cockle-shell. In the 3d sense perhaps of diff. origin.] I. *intrans.* 1. To pucker or contract into wrinkles, as cloth or glass.

The sorting together of Wools of seuerall natures . . . causeth cloth to *cockle* and lie vneuen.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 162.

Parchment does not *cockle* unless wet through.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 251.

2. To rise into frequent ridges, as the waves of a chopping sea.

Ripling and *cockling* seas. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 5.

A short *cockling* sea which must very soon have bulged the ship. *Cook*, Voyages, I. iii. 7.

It [Massachusetts Bay] is both safe, spacious, and deep, free from such *cockling* seas as run upon the coast of Ireland and in the channels of England.
Quoted in *Tyler's* Amer. Lit., I. 173.

3. To make a slight score on the cogs or teeth of a mill, as a guide for cutting off their ends, so that the whole may be given a truly circular form.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to pucker in wrinkles: as, rain will *cockle* silk.

Showers soon drenched the camlet's *cockled* grain.
*Gay*, Trivia, i. 46.

When heated and plunged in water or oil, they are curled and *cockled* in all shapes [articles of steel].
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 251.

**cockle**[3] (kok'l), *n.* [< F. *coquille*, a kind of grate or stove, also lit. a shell: see *cockle*[2].] 1. The body or fire-chamber of an air-stove, usually made of fire-brick.—2. A kind of kiln or stove for drying hops.—3. In *porcelain-manuf.*, a large stove used for drying biscuit-ware which has been dipped in glaze, preparatory to burning.

**cockle**[4]† (kok'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cock*[1]. Cf. *cockerel*.] A young cock; a cockerel.

**cockle**[4] (kok'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [Cf. *cockle*[4], *n.*, and *cock*[1], *n.*] To cry like a cock. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockle-boat** (kok'l-bōt), *n.* Same as *cockboat*.

**cockle-brained** (kok'l-brānd), *a.* [Appar. < *cockle*[4] + *brain* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *cock-brained* and *chuckle-headed*.] Chuckle-headed; foolish. Also *cockle-headed*. [Scotch.]

**cockle-brillion** (kok'l-bril'yon), *n.* [< *cockle*[2] + *brillion*, said to be < Bret. *brélin* or *vrélin*, a wrinkle.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ*, *Mya truncata*: so called at Belfast in Ireland.

**cockle-bur** (kok'l-bèr), *n.* 1. The clot-bur, *Xanthium Strumarium*, a weedy composite plant with close spiny involucres.

A shaggy white pony—the abundant hair of his tail and mane thickly clotted with *cockle-burs*.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 108.

2. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria*.

**cockled** (kok'ld), *a.* [< *cockle*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a shell like that of a cockle; inclosed in a shell. [Rare.]

The tender horns of *cockled* snails.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.

**cockle-garden** (kok'l-gär'dn), *n.* A preserve by the sea for the keeping of shell-fish. Also *cocke-garden*, *cock-garden*. [Eng.]

At Staverose they have small *cocke-gardens*, where the shellfish are kept, and the flavour of these cockles is considered superior to those which are found elsewhere.
*M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 42.

**cockle-hat** (kok'l-hat), *n.* A hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop*.

His *cockle hat* and staff. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

**cockle-headed** (kok'l-hed'ed), *a.* [Appar. < *cockle*[4] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *cockle-brained*. *Scott.*

**cockle-oast** (kok'l-ōst), *n.* A kind of kiln for drying hops.

**cockler** (kok'lèr), *n.* [< *cockle*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] One who sells cockles. *Gray.*

**cockle-sauce** (kok'l-sâs), *n.* A sauce made from cockles, with water, flour, butter, cream, and various condiments.

**cockle-shell** (kok'l-shel), *n.* 1. The shell of the cockle, especially the common cockle, *Cardium edule*. See cut under *cockle*[2].

Shall we only sport and play, or gather *cockle-shells* and lay them in heaps like Children, till we are snatched away past all recovery? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

*Cockle-shells* are used as cultch for the oyster spat to adhere to. *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 44.

2. A representation of a cockle, serving, instead of the shell itself, as the badge and attribute of a pilgrim: in *her.*, same as *scallop*.—3. A cockboat.

**cockle-stair** (kok'l-stār), *n.* A winding or spiral stair. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockle-stove** (kok'l-stōv), *n.* A stove in which the cockle or fire-chamber is surrounded by air-currents, which, after being heated sufficiently, are admitted into the apartments to be warmed.

**cockle-strewer**† (kok'l-strō'èr), *n.* A person whose duty it was to strew the earth with cockle-shells for the game of pall-mall.

The earth is mixed, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered and spread, to keep it fast, which, however, in dry weather turns to dust and deads the ball. The person who had the care of grounds was called the King's *cockle-strewer*.
Quoted in *M. S. Lowell's* Edible British Mollusca (1884), [p. 45.

**cocklety** (kok'l-ti), *a.* [Appar. a var. of **cockly*, < *cockle*[2], *v.*] Unsteady. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockle-wife** (kok'l-wif), *n.* A woman who collects cockles or scrapes for them. [Eng.]

The sand banks are lined with *cockle-wives* scraping for cockles. *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (1884), p. 43.

**cocklight** (kok'lit), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *light*.] Daybreak. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockloach**†, **cocklochet**, *n.* [< F. *coqueluche*, a hood.] A fool; a coxcomb.

A couple of *cocklaches*. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

**cock-lobster** (kok'lob'stèr), *n.* The male of the lobster.

**cocklochet**, *n.* See *cockloach*.

**cockloft** (kok'lôft), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *loft*. W. *coeglofft*, a garret, is from the E. word.] A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret or apartment immediately under the roof.

My garrets, or rather my *cock-lofts*, . . . are indifferently furnished. *Swift.*

**cock-master** (kok'mās'tèr), *n.* One who breeds or trains game-cocks.

A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**cock-match** (kok'mach), *n.* A cock-fight for a prize. *Addison.*

**cockmate** (kok'māt), *n.* A mate; companion.

Not disdayning their *cockmates* or refraining their company. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 145.

**cock-metal** (kok'met'al), *n.* A soft alloy composed of 2 parts of copper and 1 part of lead. It is used for large vessels and measures, and for taps or cocks. Also *cock-brass*.

**cock-nest** (kok'nest), *n.* A nest built by a male bird and not used for incubation. Such structures are commonly made by various wrens, as the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatodytes palustris*, for no known purpose, unless it be for a roosting-place or kind of play-house.

The male wren (Troglodytes) of North America builds *cock-nests* to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wrens—a habit wholly unlike that of any other known bird.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species (ed. 1885), p. 234.

**cockney** (kok'ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cockneye*, *cocknaye*, *cocknale*; < ME. *cockney*, *cocknaye*, *cokeney*, *cokenay*, *coknay* (see definitions). The origin has been much disputed, the form and sense of the word having become

entangled with those of other words related only remotely or not at all, namely: (1) *cock*[1], as in the desperate etym. ("Doth the *cock neigh*, too?") mentioned by Minsheu; (2) *cocket*[2], *cockish*, *cocky*, etc., with allusion to pertness or conceit; (3) *Cockaigne*, *Cockayne*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury, supposed (erroneously) to be related, whence its second meaning, 'cockneydom'; (4) *cocker*[4], *cock*[6], and *coax*, *v.*, pamper, fondle, akin in sense but appar. not in origin. The only solution of *cockney* phonetically satisfactory is historically unsupported, namely, < OF. **coquiné* (ML. **coquinatus*), taken in some such sense as 'a vagabond who hangs around the kitchen,' or 'a child brought up in the kitchen,' or 'a child fed in the kitchen, a pampered child.' The word would then be closely connected with OF. *coquiner*, beg (> *coquin* (ML. *coquinus*, ME. *cokin*), a beggar, a rogue, F. a rogue, a rascal, *coquinerie*, beggary, F. roguery, *coquinoun*, a scoundrel), < L. *coquinare*, serve in a kitchen, cook (hence the possible later sense of 'hang about a kitchen'), < *coquina*, a kitchen (> ult. E. *kitchen*), < *coquus*, a cook, > ult. E. *cook*[1]: see *cook*[1] and *kitchen*.]

**I.** *n.* 1†. A spoiled child; hence, a foolish or effeminate person; a simpleton: often used as a term of reproach without a very clear signification.

I bring vp lyke a *cockeaye*, je mignotte. *Palsgrave.*

I sal be halde a daf, a *cokenay*.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

I made thee a wanton, and thou hast made me a foole: I brought thee vp like a *cockney*, and thou hast handled me like a cockescombe.
*Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 103.

A young heir or *cockney* that is his mother's darling.
*Nash*, Pierce Penilesse.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 1.

2†. In the following passages the meaning of the word is uncertain. It is conjectured to mean, in the first three, "a cock" or "a cook," etc.; in the last, "a cook."

I haue no salt bacoun
Ne no *kokenay* [var. *cokeney* (C), *cokenepes* (A)], by Cryst, coloppes for to maken. *Piers Ploweman* (B), vi. 287.

At that fest thay wer servyd with a ryche aray,
Every fyve & fyve had a *cokenay*.
*Turnament of Tottenham* (Percy's Reliques, p. 179).

He that comth every dale shall have a *cocknatie*,
He that comth now and then shall have a fat hen.
*Heywood*, Proverbs. (*Wright.*)

Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put 'em i' the paste alive. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

3. A native or a permanent resident of London: used slightingly or by way of contempt, and generally with allusion to peculiarities of pronunciation or insularity or narrowness of views.

A *cockney*, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-Bell, that is, within the City of London; which tearme came first out of this tale: That a Cittizens sonne riding with his father out of London into the Countrey, and being a noules and meerely ignorant how corne or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did. His father answered, "The horse doth neigh." Riding farther he heard a cocke crow, and said, "Doth the cocke neigh, too?" and therefore *Cockney* or *Cocknie*, by inuersion thus: *incock*, *quasi*] *incoctus*, *i.* [e.] raw or vnripe in Countreymens affaires. But in these daies we may leaue the terme *Cockney*, and call them Apricockes, in Lat. *præcocia*, *i.* [e.] *præmatura*, *i.* [e.] soone or rathe ripe, for the suddainnesse of their wits, whereof commeth our English word *Princockes* for a ripe headed young bole. . . . A *Cockney* may be taken for a childe tenderly or wantonly bred up. *Minsheu.*

That synod's geography was as ridiculous as a *cockney's*, to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford, and Christendome endeth at Greenwiche.
*Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People (1654), p. 221.

4†. [*cap.*] Same as *Cockaigne*, 2 (where see extract).

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to or like cockneys or Londoners: as, *cockney* conceit; *cockney* speech.

**cockney**† (kok'ni), *v. t.* [< *cockney*, *n.*] To pamper; fondle; cocker.

The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to *cockney* us up with meere dainties.
*Bp. Hall*, Sermons, xxix. (Jan., 1625).

**cockneydom** (kok'ni-dum), *n.* [< *cockney*, 3, + *-dom*.] The region or home of cockneys; a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

He [Sterling] called Cruikshank the Raphael of *Cockneydom*. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 144.

**cockneyfication** (kok'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*cockneyfy* + *-ation*.] The act of subjecting, or the state of being subjected, to the ways and influences of London or of the Londoners.

With regard to most romantic sites in England, there is a sort of average *cockneyfication* with which you must make your account.
*H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 248.

**cockneyfy** (kok'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cockneyfied*, ppr. *cockneyfying*. [< *cockney*, 3, + *-fy*.] To make like a cockney. [Colloq.]

**cockneyish** (kok'ni-ish), *a.* [< *cockney* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to or like cockneys.

**cockneyism** (kok'ni-izm), *n.* [< *cockney* + *-ism*.] 1. The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys.—2. A peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

Tom . . . recognised the woman's Berkshire accent beneath its coat of *cockneyism*.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiv.

**cockodrillet**, *n.* See *crocodile*.

**cockpaidle** (kok'pā'dl), *n.* [Sc., also written *cockpaddle*; origin obscure.] A name of the common lumpsucker, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

**cock-penny** (kok'pen'i), *n.* See the extracts.

The payments were usually made at Shrovetide under the name of *Cock-pence*, as the master [of Cartmel grammar-school], as a sort of return for the compliment made to him, provided a cock for the sport of his scholars.
*Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 682.

Formerly an admission fee [to the free grammar-school at Burnley] was paid, and a *cock-penny* at Shrovetide; but, in lieu of these, the master is now allowed to make a charge of from four to six guineas a-year for each boy, for writing, arithmetic, etc. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 34.

**cockpit** (kok'pit), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *pit*[1].] 1. A pit or inclosed place used for cock-fighting.

And now I have gained the *cockpit* of the Western world, and academy of arms for many years.
*Howell*, Vocall Forest.

2. Formerly, an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, forming quarters for junior officers, and during a battle devoted to the surgeon and his assistants and patients.—3. A room in Westminster in which the English Privy Council hold their sittings: so called from its occupation of the site of the former cockpit of the palace at Whitehall.

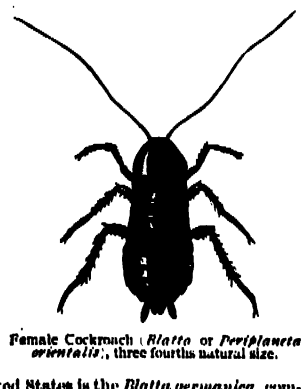
He [Brougham] threatened to sit often at the *cockpit*, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own court, was good for nothing in a court of appeal.
*Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 22, 1830.

4†. The pit or area of a theater.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vasty fields of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden O the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. (cho.).

**cockqueant** (kok'kwēn), *n.* [Var. of *cuquean*, *colquean*.] Same as *colquean*. *Warner.*

**cockroach** (kok'rōch), *n.* [Formerly *cockroche*, an accom. of Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach, = Pg. **cacarouca*, *caroucha*, a beetle.] The popular name of the insects of the orthopterous genus *Blatta*, in a broad sense comprising several species, of which *B.* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, the common cockroach or black beetle, may be regarded as the type. They have parchment-like elytra, and in the female the wings are imperfectly developed. They are nocturnal in their habits, and are very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply with great rapidity, infesting kitchens and pantries, and attacking provisions of all kinds. They have an offensive smell. One of the commonest cockroaches of the United States is the *Blatta germanica*, commonly called *croton-bug* (which see). See also cut under *Blattidæ*.



Female Cockroach (*Blatta* or *Periplaneta orientalis*), three fourths natural size.

**cocks** (koks), *n.* [Prob. pl. of *cock*[1].] A common name in some parts of England for the ribwort, *Plantago lanceolata*, from a children's game in which the flower-spikes are fought against each other like cocks in a cock-fight.

**cockscomb** (koks'kōm), *n.* [Also written (in def. 6 usually) *coxcomb*; < ME. *cokkes comb*, *kokys coom*, etc.; < *cock's*, poss. of *cock*[1], + *comb*[1].] 1. The comb or caruncle of a cock.

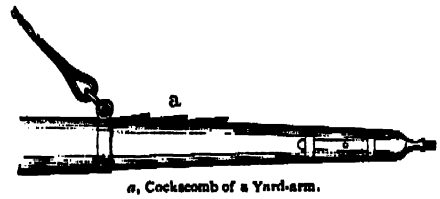
There ben white Gees, rede aboute the Nekke, and thei han a gret Crest, as a *Cokkes Comb* upon hire Heden.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 207.

2. A name given to flowering plants of various genera. By gardeners it is properly confined to *Celosia cristata* (see cut under *Celosia*), but it is also applied to some similar species of *Amaranthus*, as well as to the yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, from the shape of its calyx, and locally to several other plants. In the West Indies the name is given to the *Erythrina Crista-galli*, on account of its crest-like corolla.

3. A kind of oyster, *Ostrea cristagalli*, having both valves plaited. Also called *cockscomb-oyster*. *E. P. Wright.*—4. In *anat.*, the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. See *crista*.—5. In *lace-making*, a bride. See *bride*[2], 2.—6. A fop; a vain silly fellow: in this sense usually written *coxcomb* (which see).

If the enemy is an ass, and a fool, and a prating *Coxcomb*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

7. *Naut.*, a notched cleat on the yard-arm of a




*a*, Cockscomb of a Yard-arm.

vessel to facilitate hauling out the reef-earings.—**Cockscomb-grass**, the *Cynosurus echinatus*, an annual European grass, so called from the shape of the panicle.—**Cockscomb morion**, a morion of the kind common in the sixteenth century, having a high erect blade rising above the headpiece.—**Cockscomb pyrites**, a variety of marcasite, or white iron pyrites. See *marcasite*.

**cockscomb-oyster** (koks'kōm-ois'tėr), *n.* Same as *cockscomb*, 3.

**cocksfoot, cocksfoot-grass** (koks'fůt, -gràs), *n.* The orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, tall and coarse, but valuable for hay, and growing well in the shade: so called from the dense branches of the one-sided panicle. It is native in Europe, but widely naturalized in other temperate countries.

**cockshead** (koks'hed), *n.* [< *cock's*, poss. of *cock*[1], + *head*.] 1. A name of the sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*, from the shape of its pod.—2. In the West Indies, the plant *Desmodium tortuosum*, with much-twisted jointed pods.

**cockshoot**†, *n.* A variant of *cockshut*.

**cockshut**† (kok'shut), *n.* [Also in var. form *cockshoot*; < *cock*[1] + *shut*.] A large net for catching woodcock by shutting them in.—**Cockshut time, cockshut light**, the time or the light (twilight) of evening: so called from that being the time when the cockshut was commonly used, the woodcock then going out to feed. *Nares.*

About *cock-shut time*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

For you would not yesternight
Kiss him in the *cock-shut light*.
*B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

A fine *cock-shoot* evening.
*Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, iii. 1.

**cockshy** (kok'shī), *n.* [< *cock*[1], *n.*, + *shy*[2].] The act of throwing stones or other missiles at a mark or target.

To settle the question of a geological formation by picking up the stones and appealing to the test of a *cockshy*.
*Lord Strangford*, Letters and Papers, p. 215.

**cocksper** (kok'spėr), *n.* [Cf. *cockspur*, 4.] A northern Scotch name of the fry of the salmon.

**cockspur** (kok'spėr), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *spur*.] 1. One of the sharp spurs on the legs of a male gallinaceous bird.—2. A small wedge of clay or earthenware placed between articles of pottery to prevent their adhering during and after the process of glazing.—3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A North American species of thorn, *Cratægus Crus-galli*, frequently cultivated as an ornamental shrub. (*b*) *Pisonia aculeata*, a West Indian shrub.—4. A small shell-fish. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockspur-grass** (kok'spėr-gràs), *n.* A coarse annual grass, *Panicum Crus-galli*. Also known as *barn-yard grass*.

**cock-stele**†, *n.* A stick to throw at a cock, in the game called *cock-throwing* (which see).

Sir Thomas More, who wrote in the sixteenth century, describing the state of childhood, speaks of his skill in casting a *cok-stele*, that is, a stick or a cudgel to throw at a cock. It was universally practised upon Shrove-Tuesday.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 378.

**cockstone** (kok'stōn), *n.* Same as *alectoria*[1].

**cock-stride**† (kok'strīd), *n.* A short distance or space, like that passed by a cock in one stride.

It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a *cock-stride* of his climbing. *Breton*, Fantastickes (February).

At New Year's tide
The days lengthen a *cock's stride*. *Old saying.*

**cock-sure** (kok'shör), *a.* [Appar. < *cock*[1] (perhaps with allusion to *cockish*, *cocky*, with ref. to pert self-confidence) + *sure*.] 1. Perfectly secure or safe.

The devil was disappointed of his purpose; for he thought all to be his own: and when he had once brought Christ to the cross, he thought all *cock-sure*.
*Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

2. Confidently or absolutely sure or certain.

Hold! I forbid the Banns; you shan't have her, mun, for all you are so *cock-sure*.
*Mrs. Centlivre*, The Man's Bewitch'd, v.

**cock-sure** (kok'shör), *adv.* [< *cocksure*, *a.*] With perfect security or certainty.

We steal as in a castle, *cocksure*; we have the receipt of fern-seed, we walk invisible. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

**cock-sureness** (kok'shör-nes), *n.* Confident certainty.

Of all the dangerous mental habits, that which schoolboys call *cocksureness* is probably the most perilous. *Huxley*, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.

**cockswain, coxswain** (kok'swān; colloq. kok'sn), *n.* [Also contr. *cockson*, *coxon*; < *cock's*, poss. of *cock*[4], a boat, + *swain*. Cf. *boatswain*.] The person who steers a boat; a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

Their majesties, Lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris, embarked in Sir John's barge, and his captain steered the boat as *coxswain*. *A. Drummond*, Travels, p. 70.

**cocktail** (kok'tāl), *n.* [< *cock*[1] (in part with allusion to *cock*[2], *v.*) + *tail*[1]. The origin of the term in the 3d and 4th senses is not clear.] 1. A bird of the genus *Alectrurus*.—2. [So called from the way it cocks up its abdomen.] A name of a European insect, *Ocypus* or *Goërius olens*, one of the rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*. Also called *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).—3. A horse which is not thoroughbred, but has some impure blood, generally one fourth or less, but sometimes one half; hence, an underbred person.

But servitors are gentlemen, I suppose? A good deal of the *cocktail* about them, I should think. *Macmillan's Mag.*

4. An American drink, strong, stimulating, and cold, made of spirits, bitters, and a little sugar, with various aromatics and stimulating additions.

Being famous for nothing but *gin-cocktails*, and commanding a fair salary by his one accomplishment. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xxi.

Did ye iver try a brandy *cock-tail*, Cornel?
*Thackeray*, Newcomes, xiii.

**Champagne cocktail**, a glass of champagne (preferably of the Rheims sort) with a few drops of Angostura bitters.—**Manhattan cocktail**, a whisky cocktail diluted with vermuth.—**Martini cocktail**, a gin cocktail diluted with vermuth.—**Soda cocktail**, a glass of soda-water with a little bitters.

**cock-tailed** (kok'tāld), *a.* [< *cocktail* + *-ed*[2].] Having the tail cocked or tilted up: as, the *cock-tailed* flycatcher, *Alectrurus tricolor*.

**cock-throwing** (kok'thrō'ing), *n.* An old sport consisting in tying a cock to a stake and throwing sticks at it until it was killed. See *cock-stele*.

*Cock-throwing*,
Cock-a-doodle do! 'tis the bravest game.
*Wit's Recreation*, 1640.

The very barbarous amusement of *cock-throwing*, which was at least as old as Chaucer, and in which Sir T. More when a young man had been especially expert, is said to have been peculiarly English. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

**cock-up** (kok'up), *a.* In *printing*, having the top much above the top line of the other letters of the text: applied to a large type used for the initial letter of the first word of a volume, part, book, or chapter.

**cockup** (kok'up), *n.* [In def. 1, prob. so called from the trend of the snout.] 1. A serranoid fish, *Lates calcarifer*, of the seas, back-waters, and mouths of rivers of India and neighboring countries. It has an oblong compressed body, moderate scales, small head with incurved sloping profile, from 7 to 8 spines in the first dorsal, 2 spines and from 11 to 12 rays in the second, 3 spines and from 8 to 9 rays in the anal, and convex caudal fin. The color is gray inclining to green on the back and silvery below. It is an excellent food-fish, both fresh and salted, and from it some of the best tamarind-fish is preserved. By Cuvier and Valenciennes it was named *Lates nobilis*, and by that name it was known to most naturalists up to 1860. It is ranked by some naturalists as a fresh-water fish, and occurs in all the large rivers of India and Burma. It is predatory in its habits, and ascends far up the rivers, especially in the wake of shoals of a kind of shad, *Clupea palaeah*, and reaches as high as Mandalay, in Upper Burma, about 650 miles from the sea.

2†. An old form of hat with the brim much turned up in front.

**cockward**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

**cock-water** (kok'wâ'tėr), *n.* In *mining*, a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away sand from ores.

**cockweb** (kok'web), *n.* A dialectal variant of *cobweb*.

**cockweed** (kok'wēd), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *weed*[1].] A European plant, *Lepidium latifolium*. Also called *dittander* and *pepperwort*.

**cockwold**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

**cocky** (kok'i), *a.* [< *cock*[1] + *-y*[1], perhaps as a modification of *cocket*[3]: see *cocket*[3], and cf. *cockish*.] Pert; self-confident; conceited. [Colloq.]

Doubtless this was rash, but I was immensely *cocky* about my brigade, and believed it would prove equal to any demand. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 240.

**cockygee** (kok'i-jē), *n.* A rough sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]

**cockyoly-bird** (kok'i-ol-i-bėrd), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful perversion of *cock*[1], or *cocky*, + *yellow-bird*.] The yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*. [Eng.]

**coco**[1], **cocoa** (kō'kō), *n.* [More correctly *coco*, early mod. E. *coco*, *coquo* (earlier, as if NL., *cocus*, *cocoas*); = F. *coco*, < Sp. Pg. *coco* = It. *cocco*, cocoanut (cf. NL. *cocus*, now *cocos*, > D. G. Dan. Sw. *kokos*- (in comp.), cocoa), prob. < Gr. *κοῖξ*, the cocoa-tree, cocoanut; perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. *κόϊξ*, an Egyptian kind of palm. The resemblance of the Sp. Pg. name to Sp. Pg. *coco*, a word used to frighten children, a bugbear, is prob. accidental. The spelling *cocoa* is due to confusion with *cacao*, which is also spelled *cocoa*: see *cocoa*[2].] A palm belonging to the genus *Cocos*, producing the cocoanut. *C. nucifera* is everywhere cultivated in tropical regions, but more especially on islands or near the sea. It has a cylindrical stem rising to a height of 60 to 90 feet, and surmounted by a crown of feather-like leaves from 18 to 20 feet long. The small white flowers grow on a branching spadix, inclosed in a hard tough spathe. The fruits, called *cocoanuts*, are in bunches of from 12 to 20, and are of a subtriangular ovoid form, 12 inches long by 6 broad. They have each a single seed inclosed in a very hard shell, and surrounded by a thick fibrous rind or husk. This fiber, called *coir*, is made into cordage, matting, brushes, bags, etc. The flesh or meat of the cocoanut is a white pleasant-tasting mass, soft and gelatinous when young, but afterward lining the shell in a thick close layer; it is largely used as a condiment and in cookery and confectionery, and yields the valuable cocoanut-oil (which see). The nut also contains when fresh from one to two pints of a clear pleasant liquid called the *milk*. The mature shell takes a high polish, and is made into drinking-cups and other utensils and ornaments. Its various uses make the cocoanut an important article of commerce. A spirit called *toddy* or *arrack* is made from the sweet juice of the spathe. Indeed, almost every part of the tree is employed in tropical countries for some useful purpose. The heart, which is seldom sound, is of a light yellowish-brown color, which changes to a deep brown, almost black. The firm part of the trunk is the so-called porcupine-wood, which is very hard and durable, and is much used for all kinds of turnery, and especially for inlaying. Also called *cocoa-tree*, *cocoanut-tree*.

Cocoanut-palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

But of greater admiration is the *Coquo*-tree, being the most profitable tree in the world, of which in the Ilands of Maldiua they make and furnish whole ships.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

The slender *coco's* drooping crown of plumes.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**cocoa**[2] (kō'kō), *n.* [A corruption of *cacao*, by confusion with *cocoa*[1], *coco*.] 1. A corrupted form of *cacao*.—2. The ground kernels of the cacao or chocolate-tree. See *cacao* and *Theobroma*.—**Brazilian cocoa**, guarana.—**Cocoa-nibs, -shells**. See *cacao*.

**cocoanut, coconut** (kō'kō-nut), *n.* [More correctly *coconut* (also in commercial use (in England) *cokernut*); < *cocoa*[1], *coco*, + *nut*.] The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree. See *cocoa*[1].

The most precious inheritance of a Singhalese is his ancestral garden of *coco-nuts*.
*Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, vii. 2.

**Cocoanut matting**. See *matting*.—**Double cocoanut**, or *coco-de-mer*, the fruit of a remarkable palm, *Lodoicea Sechellarum*, found native only on the Seychelles, in the Indian ocean, and growing to a height of from 50 to 100 feet, with a crown of gigantic palmate leaves. The fruit often weighs 40 or 50 pounds, and usually contains 4 nuts, which are 18 inches long, lobed at each end. Before maturing the inside of the nut is soft and eatable. The hard black shell is carved into ornaments, the young leaves yield an admirable material for baskets and plaited work, and the older leaves are used for partitions and thatching. The nuts, driven across the sea by the monsoons, were known in India long before the discovery of the tree which produced them, and wonderful stories were current respecting their origin.—**Sea-cocoanut**, of Jamaica, the fruit of a species of *Maniçaria*, a palm of Trinidad and the South American coast, often washed ashore upon that island.

**cocoanut-crab** (kō'kō-nut-krab), *n.* A crustacean, *Birgus latro*, related to the hermit-crabs, inhabiting certain islands of the East Indian archipelago and Pacific ocean. It lives to a large extent on cocoanuts. With its strong claws it peels off the husk, and makes an opening in the shell through which it extracts the kernal. It lives in deep burrows and is diurnal in habit.

**cocoanut-oil** (kō'kō-nut-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from the fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*, or cocoa-palm. It is prepared by the natives of the tropics, where the fruit abounds, both by decoction and by expression, and is used for lighting, the preparation of unguents, etc. It is exported to a considerable extent, and is also manufactured in Europe and the United States from cocoanuts or from copra, by expression or by treatment with sulphid of carbon. Chemically, it consists of a peculiar substance, cocinin, with a small quantity of olein. By saponification cocinin yields glycerin and cocinic acid. The oil is white, of the consistence of lard, and has a texture somewhat foliated. It is largely used in the preparation of candles and the so-called fulling-soaps. Also called *cocoa-oil*.

**cocoanut-tree** (kō'kō-nut-trē), *n.* See *cocoa*[1].

**cocoa-oil** (kō'kō-oil), *n.* Same as *cocoanut-oil*.

**cocoa-plum** (kō'kō-plum), *n.* See *plum*.

**cocoa-powder** (kō'kō-pou'dėr), *n.* [< *cocoa*[2] + *powder*.] A slow-burning prismatic gunpowder of a brownish color, designed for use in guns of the largest caliber. Its action is such as to give high velocities to the projectile with low or moderate pressures in the bore. The name is derived from its resemblance in color to cocoa or chocolate. The color is supposed to be due to the use of under-burned charcoal in its composition. It was first made in Germany.

**cocoa-tree** (kō'kō-trē), *n.* See *cocoa*[1].

**cocobolo** (kō-kō-bō'lō), *n.* A name of several hard West-Indian woods used in cabinet-making.

**coco-de-mer** (kō'kō-de-mār), *n.* [F.: *coco*, cocoa; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *mer*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *cocoa*[1] and *marine*.] Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

**cocoe**, *n.* See *coco*.

**cocoi** (kō-koi'), *n.* [S. Amer. native name.] A large South American heron, *Ardea cocoi*, related to the great blue heron of North America.

**coconut**, *n.* See *cocoanut*.

**cocoon**[1] (kọ-kön'), *n.* [= D. G. *cocon* = Dan. *kokon*, < F. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, a shell, the shell of an egg or insect, a cocoon, < L. *concha*, a shellfish, shell: see *cock*[4], *conch*, *cockle*[2], etc.] 1. The silky tissue or envelop which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state. The cocoon of the silkworm is a familiar example. See cut under *Bombyx*.

The mind can weave itself warmly in the *cocoon* of its own thoughts and dwell a hermit anywhere.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 57.

As rich as moths from dusk *cocoons*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

2. The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs. In some species the mother incloses herself with the eggs until they are hatched; in others she carries the cocoon about with her, or conceals it near her web, until the young emerge.

3. Generally, an egg-case, such as is produced by various animals. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 196.

**Calcined cocoons**, one of the grades into which silk-cocoons are sorted. It comprises those in which the worm has died after it has completed its work and has become reduced to a powdery substance.

**cocoon**[2] (kọ-kön'), *n.* [Cf. *coquetoon*, a kind of antelope.] The South African bastard wildebeest or brindled gnu, *Catoblepas gorgon*. *Dallas*.

**cocoonery** (kọ-kö'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cocooneries* (-iz). [< *cocoon*[1] + *-ery*.] A building or an apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons.

Vast *cocooneries* are subject to disaster.
*National Baptist*, XIX. 634.

**cocooning** (kọ-kö'ning), *n.* [< *cocoon*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The act of forming or spinning cocoons.

The *cocooning* habits of Lycosa. *Science*, III. 686.

**cocorite** (kō'kō-rīt), *n.* [Braz.] A small palm of Brazil, the *Maximiliana insignis*. Its trunk yields a hard reddish wood.

**Cocos** (kō'kos), *n.* [NL.: see *cocoa*[1].] A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, of which the cocoanut-tree is the type, distinguished by the large fibrous-coated fruit, inclosing a single bony nut with three pores at its base. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, of which the only one cultivated is *C. nucifera*, now found in all tropical countries, and perhaps indigenous also in the old world. The seeds of *C. butyracea* of Brazil yield an oil similar to that extracted from the cocoanut, and from *C. aculeata* is obtained a yellowish oil with a violet-like odor, known as *Macaja butter*. See cut under *cocoa*[1].

**cocostearic** (kō'kō-stẹ-ar'ik), *a.* [< *cocoa*[1] + *stearic*.] Derived from cocoa and resembling in properties stearic acid.—**Cocostearic acid**. Same as *cocinic acid*.

**coco-wood** (kō'kō-wụd), *n.* 1. A very hard, close-grained, dark-brown wood, obtained from *Aporosa dioica*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Bengal and Burma. Also called *kokra-wood*.—2. A wood of the West Indies, said to be the product of *Inga vera*, a common leguminous tree.

**cocquelt**, *n.* See *cockle*[2].

**cocquer**†, *v. t.* See *cocker*[4].

**cocquet**†, *a.* and *n.* See *cocket*[3].

**coct**†, *v. t.* [< L. *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, boil, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*, and cf. *concoct*, *decoct*.] To boil.

> Cockles from Chios, frank'd and fatted up
> With far and sapa, flour and *cocted* wine.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, v. 3.

> His physicians prescribe him, on pain of death, to drink nothing but water *coctet* with aniseeds.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

**coctible** (kok'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **coctibilis*, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] Capable of being boiled or cooked. [Rare.]

**coctile** (kok'til), *a.* [< L. *coctilis*, burned, baked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *cook*[1], *v.*] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick. Also *coctive*.

**coction** (kok'shon), *n.* [< L. *coctio(n-)*, < *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, bake, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*, and cf. *cook*.] 1. The act of boiling or exposing to the action of a heated liquid.—2†. In *med.*, that alteration in morbific matter which fits it for elimination.

> A *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3†. Digestion.

**coctive** (kok'tiv), *a.* [< L. *coctivus*, easily cooked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*, and cf. *coct*.] Same as *coctile*.

**coculon** (kok'ū-lon), *n.* [F., aug. of *cocon*, cocoon: see *cocoon*.] A large cocoon.

**cocum-butter, cocum-oil** (kō'kum-but″ėr, -oil), *n.* A pale, greenish-yellow, solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia Indica*, a tree of the same genus as mangosteen, used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. It is used in some pharmaceutical preparations, in pomatums, etc. Also spelled *kokum-butter*, *-oil*.

**cocust**, *n.* An earlier form of *cocoa*[1], *coco*.

**cocus-wood** (kō'kus-wůd), *n.* The wood of the green ebony, *Brya* or *Amerimnum Ebenus*, a small leguminous tree of Jamaica, used for flutes, inlaying, etc.

**cocytinid** (kō-sit'i-nid), *n.* A salamander-like amphibian of the family *Cocytinidæ*.

**Cocytinidæ** (kos-i-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < *Cocytinus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of proteoid amphibians, typified by the genus *Cocytinus*. The third pair of hemal branchihyals was developed and the first and second pairs were free and distinct; the maxillaries were weak. The species had an elongated body and tail, and lived during the Carboniferous period.

**Cocytinus** (kos-i-tī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1871).] An extinct genus of amphibians, typical of the family *Cocytinidæ*.

**cod**[1] (kod), *n.* [< ME. *cod*, *codde*, < AS. *cod*, *codd*, a bag, cod, pouch, = MD. *kodde*, scrotum, = LG. *kodde*, *kon*, belly, paunch, = Icel. *koddi*, a pillow, = Sw. *kudde*, a cushion, = Dan. *kodde*, testicle (cf. Icel. *kodhri*, scrotum). Cf. W. *cwd*, cod, sack, pouch. Hence *codling*[1].] 1†. A bag. *Halliwell.*

> They . . . make purses to put it [the musk] in of the skin, and these be the *cods* of musk.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 242.

2. A pillow; a bolster; a cushion. [Now only Scotch.]

> I grote with myn eene
> When I nap on my *cod*, for care . . .
> And sorrow. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 84.

3. Any husk, shell, envelop, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.

> He coucitide to fille his wombe of the *coddis* [AS. *of thām bēan-coddum*, of the bean-cods] which the hoggis eeten. *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 16.

> A certaine tree or brier . . . bearing on euery branch a fruit or *cod* round, which when it commeth to the bignesse of a wall-nut, openeth and sheweth forth the cotton.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 392.

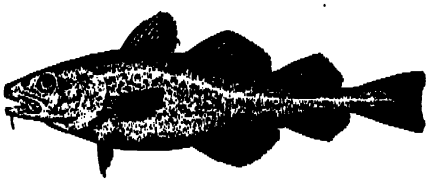
4. The scrotum.—5. The belly; paunch.—6. *pl.* The testicles. [Vulgar.]—7. The narrow part at the extremity of a trawl-net, usually 4 or 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. See *trawl-net*.

**cod**[1] (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [< *cod*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To inclose in a cod.

II. *intrans.* To form an involucre; become a codling: said of an apple.

> Apples in June, when, in the language of our old writers, they had scarcely *codded*, either hot or cold, would have proved no great temptation to ladies of such exquisite taste as the fair What-d'ye-lacks of Cheapside.
> *Dyce*, Note in Ford's Plays, III. 207.

**cod**[2] (kod), *n.* [< ME. *cod* (rare; cf. dim. *codling*[2]), of uncertain origin. Perhaps a particular application of ME. *cod*, a shell, husk, bolster: see *cod*[1], *n.* Wedgwood cites Flem. *kodde*, a club, and compares It. *mazza*, a club, with *mazzo*, a bunch, also a codfish; It. *testuto*, F. *testu*, applied to the codfish (and other fish), It. *testa*, F. *teste*, head. The orig. L. sense (*testa*, pot, shell, etc.) would support the derivation from *cod*[1], shell.] 1. The common English name of the *Gadus morrhua*, an anacanthine fish of the family *Gadidæ*, and its best-known representative. It is a valuable food-fish, and is widely distributed throughout the northern and temperate seas of both hemispheres, but does not enter the Mediterranean, though found as



Cod (*Gadus morrhua*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

far south as Gibraltar. The principal cod-fisheries are on the banks of Newfoundland and the coasts of New England, but very valuable ones also exist on the coasts of Norway. It is a very voracious fish, living in water from 25 to 50 fathoms deep, where it always feeds close to the bottom, and will take almost any kind of bait which may be offered. The cod reaches maturity at the end of the third year, when it usually measures about 8 feet in length and weighs from 12 to 20 pounds; individuals, however, have been taken weighing from 50 to more than 100 pounds. The cod is of great commercial importance both as a food-fish and as the source of cod-liver oil, which possesses nutritive and therapeutic qualities of much value. Some variations in the size or quality of cod are indicated by terms expressive of the location in which they are taken, as *deep-water* or *shoal-water cod*, *shore* or *inshore cod*, etc. The name is also extended, as a popular family term equivalent to *Gadidæ*, to all the species, and in different English-speaking countries is misapplied to various species of scorpænids, chirids, serranids, sparids, percophidiids, and ophidiids.

2. A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coasts of North America, universally called *cod* and *codfish* where the true cod is unknown. Also called *cultus-cod*.—3. A serranoid fish, *Polyprion oxygenios*, of New Zealand, properly called *hapuka*.—**Bank cod**, a commercial term for cod caught on the banks of Newfoundland, of superior value. **Black rock-cod**, an Indian sparoid fish, *Sparus berda*, considered to be an excellent food-fish. [Madras Presidency.]—**Blue-cod**. (*a*) In the United States, the cultus-cod. (*b*) In New Zealand, the rock-cod.—**Brown cod**, cod of a dark color living near shores. **Buffalo-cod**, the cultus-cod.—**Clam-cod**, inshore cod which feed on clams.—**Cloudy bay-cod**. See *bay-cod*.—**Fresh-water cod**, a name of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*. **George's cod**, cod from George's Bank (one of the banks of Newfoundland), or cod like them. They are very fat fish with white napes, and considered to be of superior quality. This name is becoming a commercial term to describe codfish of the finest quality in the United States.—**Herring-cod**, a variety of cod of southeast Maine.—**Murray cod**, a serranoid fish, *Oligorus maquariensis*, of the Australian rivers.—**Native cod**, cod living near the shore: distinguished from *bank cod*.—**Night cod**, cod that will bite at night.—**Pine-tree cod**, cod living along the southeast coast of Maine.—**Red rock-cod**, in New South Wales, species of *Scorpæna*, *S. cardinalis*, *S. cruenta*, and *S. bynoensis*.—**Rock-cod**. (*a*) Cod living on a rocky bottom. (*b*) Misapplied at San Francisco to a sebastine fish, *Sebastichthys flavidus*, and about Puget Sound to a chirold fish, *Hexagrammus decagrammus*.

The name *Rock cod* applied [along the Pacific coast] to other Chiroids and to Sebastichthys, and thence even transferred to Serranus, comes from an appreciation of their affinity to Ophiodon, and not from any supposed resemblance to the true codfish. *Jordan.*

(*c*) A serranoid fish, *Serranus* (?) *cavieri*, of South Africa. (*d*) A percophidoid fish, *Percis colias*, of New Zealand.—**School cod**, cod occurring in large schools.—**Worm-cod**, cod feeding largely on worms and found near shore. (See also *cultus-cod*, *tom-cod*.)

**cod**[3] (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Origin obscure.] I. *trans.* To make fun of or play practical jokes upon. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To play practical jokes. [Slang.]

**cod**[3] (kod), *n.* [< *cod*[3], *v.*] A practical joke; a guy; a grind. [Slang.]

**C. O. D.** An abbreviation of *cash* (or *collect* payment) *on delivery*: as, the package was forwarded *C. O. D.*

**coda** (kō'dä), *n.* [It. (dim. *codetta*), < L. *coda*, later spelling of *cauda*, tail: see *cauda* and *queue*.] In *music*: (*a*) The tail or stem of a note. [Rare.] (*b*) A passage added to a composition for the purpose of bringing it to a complete close: it is especially important in works that are constructed in canon, rondo, or sonata form.

**codaga-pala bark**. Same as *Conessi bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

**codamia** (kō-dā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *codamine*.

**codamine** (kō'dą-min), *n.* [< *cod(eine)* + *amine*.] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$) of opium, isomeric with laudanine. It forms large colorless six-sided prisms.

**cod-bear**† (kod'bâr), *n.* A pillow-case. See *pillow-bear*.

**codd** (kod), *n.* A codger. [Slang.]

The Cistercian lads called these old gentlemen [the pensioners of Grey Friars' hospital] *Codds*, I know not wherefore. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxxv.

**codde**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cod*[1].

**codde**[2]†, *n.* [ME., an accom. of L. *codex*, stem, trunk: see *caudex*, *codex*.] The stem or trunk of a tree.

> In Wynter to his *codde* [L. *codici*] an heep of stonys
> Is goode. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

**codded** (kod'ed), *a.* [< *cod*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Inclosed in a cod: in *her.*, applied to beans, peas, etc., borne in the cod.—2†. Bearing cods or seed-vessels.

> This herbe is a *codded* herbe full of oily seed.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 163.

**codder**[1]† (kod'ėr), *n.* [< *cod*[1] + *-er*[1].] A gatherer of cods or peas; especially, a woman who gathers peas for the London market. [Eng.]

> The women who gathered pease for the London markets were called *codders*; a name which they still retain.
> *Dyce*, Note in Ford's Plays, III. 207.

**codder**[2] (kod'ėr), *n.* [< *cod*[2] + *-er*[1].] A person engaged in fishing for cod; a vessel used in fishing for cod. [Amer.]

**codding**† (kod'ing), *a.* [< *cod*[1], *n.*, 4, + *-ing*[2].] Wanton; lecherous; lustful.

> That *codding* spirit had they from their mother.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 1.

**Coddington lens.** See *lens*.

**coddle**[1] (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coddled*, ppr. *coddling*. [Also *codle*, E. dial. *quoddle*; not recorded in ME.; prob. < Icel. *kvotla*, dabble, = G. dial. *quatteln*, wabble: appar. a word of popular origin, orig. imitative of the gurgling sound of agitated water. Erroneously referred (by Skinner, Bailey, etc.) to ML. or NL. **coctulare*, **coctillare*, boil gently, dim. of L. *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.* The supposed connection with *codling*[1], an unripe apple, is doubtful: see *codling*[1], *n.*, 2. The sense of *coddle* may have been partly influenced by *caudle*, a hot drink.] To boil gently; seethe; stew, as fruit.

> If . . . *codling* every kernel of the fruit for them would have served. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

> . It [the guava] bakes as well as a pear, and it may be *coddled*, and it makes very good pies. *Dampier*, Voyages.

> I collected a small store of wild apples for *coddling*.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 256.

> Dear Prince Pippin,
> Down with your noble blood, or as I live
> I'll have you *coddled*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 1.

[In the last extract the sense is somewhat uncertain; probably a figurative use equivalent to 'tame.' Skeat explains it as 'castrate,' and refers it to *coal*[1], *n.*, 4.]

**coddle**[2] (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coddled*, ppr. *coddling*. [Also *codle*, prob. the same as E. dial. *caddle*, caress, fondle, coax: as noun, one superfluously careful about himself (a coddle); cf. OF. *cadeler*, cocker, pamper, cherish, make much of; *cadel*, a castling, a starveling, one that needs cockering; appar. ult. < L. *cadere*, fall. Connection with *caudle*[1] uncertain. This verb, added by Todd (1818) to Johnson, is usually, but erroneously, merged with *coddle*[1], stew, whence by assumption the senses 'warm,' 'cherish,' 'pamper.'] To make effeminate by pampering; make much of; treat tenderly as an invalid; humor; pamper.

> The *coddled* fool.
> *Cat of Gray Hairs* (1688), p. 169. (*Halliwell.*)

> He [Lord Byron] never *coddled* his reputation.
> *Southey*, Quarterly Rev.

> Such *coddling* as he needed, such humoring of whims.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

> How many of our English princes have been *coddled* at home by their fond papas and mammas. *Thackeray.*

**coddle**[3] (kod'l), *n.* [E. dial. *caddle*: see the verb. Cf. *mollycoddle*.] An over-indulged, pampered being; a person or animal made weak or effeminate by tender treatment. [Recent.]

> What *coddles* they [horses] look on these fine autumn mornings covered with clothing! *Whyte Melville.*

**coddy**[1]† (kod'i), *a.* [< *cod*[1] + *-y*[1].] Husky. *Sherwood.*

**coddy**[2] (kod'i), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Small; very little. [Prov. Eng.]

**coddy-moddy** (kod'i-mod″i), *n.* [Prob., like other familiar riming names, fancifully varied from an obscure original. Cf. *hoddy-doddy*, *hodmandod*.] A gull in its first year's plumage.

**code** (kōd), *n.* [< F. *code*, < L. *codex*, later form of *caudex*, the trunk of a tree, a wooden tablet for writing on, perhaps orig. **scaudex*, a shoot or projection, related to *cauda*, orig. **scauda*, a tail (see *cauda*, etc.), = E. *scut*, q. v. For the use of wooden tablets in writing, cf. *book*, *liber*, *bible*, *paper*. See *codex*.] 1. In *Rom. law*,

one of several systematic or classified collections of the statutory part of that law, made by various later emperors, as the Codex Hermogenianus, Codex Theodosianus, etc.; especially, a classified collection made by Justinian (see below).—2. In *modern jurisprudence:* (*a*) A systematic and complete body of statute law intended to supersede all other law within its scope. In this sense a code is not a mere rearrangement of the existing law, but it demands the substitution of new provisions for those of the existing law which appear illogical or erroneous. (*b*) A body of law which is intended to be merely a restatement of the principles of the existing law in a systematic form. Hence—3. A digest or compendium; an orderly arrangement or system; a body of rules or facts for the regulation or explication of any subject: as, the military *code;* the *code* of honor (see below).

"None of the Christian virtues," says M. Chabas, "is forgotten in the Egyptian *code*."
*Faiths of the World*, p. 147.

And thunder'd up into Heaven the Christless *code*,
That must have life for a blow.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xxiii. 1.

S. Alban's is especially rich in the collected materials that lie at the foundation of her great *code* of chronicles.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

Specifically—4. A system of signals with the rules which govern their use.—**Alfred's code**, a selection, by authority of Alfred the Great, about A. D. 887, from existing laws, often regarded as the foundation of the common law of England.—**Amalfitan code**. See *Amalfitan*.—**Barbarian codes**, the three collections of laws made by the Gothic tribes on Roman territory, known as the *Breviary of Alaric*, the *Papian code* (which see, below) or *law of the Burgundians*, and the *Edict of Theodoric*.—**Black code**. (*a*) The system of law regulating the treatment of the colored race which prevailed in the southern United States before the emancipation of the slaves. (*b*) See *code noir*, below.—**Burgundian code**. See *Papian code*, below.—**Code Napoléon**, the civil code of France, the first and most important of the five codes of law prepared under the direction of Napoleon I. (1803–10). A sixth code of forest laws was added in 1827. These codes still form the substance of the law of France and Belgium, as well as of several German provinces along the Rhine. Their influence on all modern legislation shows them to be of less importance only than the Justinian code.—**Code noir**, or *black code*, an edict of Louis XIV. of France in 1685, regulating the West Indian colonies and the condition and treatment of negro slaves and freed negroes.—**Code of Frederick the Great**, a codification of the laws of Prussia made by Frederick the Great in 1751.—**Code of honor**, the social customs and rules of procedure which support and regulate the practice of dueling.—**Code of 1650**, a compilation of the early laws of New Haven Colony. Also called *Ludlowe's code*, from Governor Roger Ludlow, who was chiefly responsible for its form and substance.—**Code pleading**, a simple system of pleading, by alleging the facts without fictions or technical forms, which was introduced in American practice by the adoption of codes of procedure as a substitute for common law and chancery practice.—**Eaton code**, a collection of laws made by Governor Eaton by authority of the General Court of New Haven Colony, and adopted by it. It was first published in London in 1656, and is largely composed of extracts from the laws of Massachusetts.—**Field codes**, a series of codes intended to embody all the general laws of the State of New York (prepared by a commission of which David Dudley Field was the chief member), some of which were in substance adopted in that State, and all of which have been adopted in a number of other States. Chief among the reforms of the law introduced by these codes was the substitution of a single procedure in place of the technical forms and distinctions of common-law actions and equity suits, and the admission of parties and interested persons to testify as witnesses.—**Gregorian code**, a collection of Roman laws covering a period between A. D. 196 and 295, of which only fragments have been preserved. It was compiled by Gregorianus, a Roman jurist who lived probably about A. D. 300.—**Hermogenian code**, a code of Roman laws supposed to be from A. D. 287 to 304: so called from Hermogenianus, a jurist whose name frequently appears in the Digest. Fragments only have been preserved. Some have supposed that the Gregorian and Hermogenian were but one code.—**Justinian code**, the body of Roman law compiled and annotated at the command of the Emperor Justinian, who reigned A. D. 527–565. This consists of the *Pandects*, or the condensed opinions of the jurists, in fifty books, the *Institutiones*, and the *Novellæ* or *Novellæ Constitutiones*, a collection of ordinances, the whole forming the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, or body of civil law, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.—**Ludlow's code**. See *code of* 1650, above.—**Papian code**, a collection of Roman laws for the government of the Roman subjects of the Burgundians, compiled between the years A. D. 517 and 523. The German subjects of the Burgundians were governed by the *Lex Gondobada*. *S. Amos.*—**The code**, the code of honor (which see, above).—**Theodosian code**, a collection of Roman laws from the time of Constantine to that of Theodosius II., first published A. D. 438, and comprised in sixteen books.

**codeine** (kō-dē'in), *n.* [< Gr. κώδεια, the head, poppy-head (see *codia*), + *-ine*².] A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3+H_2O$) contained in opium to the extent of 0.1 to 0.8 per cent. It is used as a hypnotic and to quiet coughs and pain. Also written *codein*, *codeina*, and *codeia*.

**codetta** (kō-det'ȧ), *n.* [It., dim. of *coda:* see *coda*.] In *music*, a short coda.

**codex** (kō'deks), *n.*; pl. *codices* (-di-sēz). [= D. G. *codex* = Dan. *kodex* = F. *codex* (in sense 3) = Sp. *códice* = Pg. *codice*, codex, = It. *codice*, now *codice*, < L. *codex:* see *code*.] 1. A code.—2. A manuscript volume, complete or fragmentary, as of a classic work or of the sacred Scriptures. The most famous codices of the Greek Bible are the following uncial manuscripts: the *Sinaitic Codex*, of the fourth century, found by Tischendorf in 1844 and 1859 at the convent of St. Catharine on Mt. Sinai, and now in St. Petersburg (part in Leipsic); the *Vatican Codex*, also of the fourth century, in the Vatican library at Rome (contained in its first catalogue, 1475); the *Alexandrine* or *Alexandrian Codex*, of the fifth century, given to the patriarchate of Alexandria in 1098, and presented by Cyril Lucar, of that see and afterward of Constantinople, to Charles I. of England in 1628, and now in the British Museum; the *Codex Guelferbytanus*, or *Wolfenbüttel fragments*, of the fifth or sixth century, recovered from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville; the *Codex Claromontanus*, or Clermont manuscript of St. Paul's epistles, now in Paris, a palimpsest of the sixth century, written over the Phædhon of Euripides, etc. The most important manuscript of the Vulgate is the *Codex Amiatinus*. The copy of the Gothic Bible known as the *Codex Argenteus* (silver manuscript) from its silver letters (initials and divine names in gold), formerly at Werden in Westphalia, now at Upsala in Sweden, is noted both for this peculiarity and as being the most important of the few extant remains of the Gothic language. Among secular books, one of the most celebrated is the *Codex Ambrosianus* of the Iliad, containing 58 pictures, of all existing manuscript illustrations retaining most of the character of good antique art.

Till the 8th century, when it fell altogether into disuse, the Estrangelo continued to be employed for uncial manuscripts and ornate *codices*.
*Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 287.

3. A collection of approved medical formulas, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it: as, the French *codex*.

**codfish** (kod'fish), *n.* [< *cod*² + *fish*¹.] 1. A cod; a fish of the genus *Gadus*.—2. The flesh of the cod as an article of food: as, a dish of *codfish*.—**Codfish aristocracy**, a derogatory designation in the United States of persons who make a vulgar display of rapidly or recently acquired wealth (as if it were the result of dealing in codfish).

**codfish-ball, codfish-cake** (kod'fish-bâl, -kāk), *n.* See *fish-cake*.

**cod-fisher** (kod'fish'ėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in fishing for cod.—2. A vessel used in this business.

**cod-fishery** (kod'fish'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The business or operation of fishing for cod.—2. A place where fishing for cod is carried on.

**codger** (koj'ėr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *cadger*¹, q. v. For change of vowel, cf. *badger*² for *badger*³, *coddle*² with dial. *caddle*.] 1. A mean, miserly man.—2. An old fellow; an odd person; a character: usually with *old:* as, a rum *old codger*. [Slang.]

He's a rum *codger*, you must know;
At least we poor folk think him so.
*W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, iii. 1.

A few of us *old codgers* meet at the fireside.
*Emerson*, Harper's Mag., LXV. 584.

3. A fellow; a chap: a familiar term of address, used in a slighting way. [Slang.]

That's what they'll do with you, my little *codger*.
*D. Jerrold.*

I haven't been drinking your health, my *codger*.
*Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, lx.

**cod-glove** (kod'gluv), *n.* A thick glove without fingers, worn in trimming hedges. [Prov. Eng.]

**codia**†, *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώδεια, also κωδία, and κωδίς, the head; of plants, the head, esp. of the poppy.] In *bot.*, the top or head of any plant, but especially of the poppy. *Bailey*, 1733.

**Codiæum** (kō-di-ē'um), *n.* [NL.] A shrubby genus of euphorbiaceous plants, containing 4 species, found in the Pacific islands, Australia, and the Malay archipelago. *C. variegatum* or *pictum* is often cultivated in greenhouses for its beautifully variegated foliage, generally under the generic name of *Croton*. In Brazil it has been a political emblem, the green and yellow of the leaves and stalks of some varieties being the national colors.

**codical** (kod'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *codex* (*codic-*), a code, etc., + *-al*.] Relating to a codex or to a code; of the nature of a code or codex.

**codices**, *n.* Plural of *codex*.

**codicil** (kod'i-sil), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kodicil* = G. *codicill* = F. *codicille* = Sp. *codicilo* = Pg. *codicillo* = It. *codicillo*, < L. *codicillus*, pl. *codicilli*, a writing, letter, later in sing. a cabinet order, supplement to a will, dim. of *codex* (*codic-*), a writing, etc.: see *codex*, *code*.] A writing by way of supplement to a will, and intended to be considered as a part of it, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or a revocation or explanation of something contained in the will.

**codicillary** (kod-i-sil'a-ri), *a.* [< LL. *codicillaris*, *-arius*, < L. *codicillus:* see *codicil*.] Of the nature of a codicil.

**codification** (kod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *codification;* as *codify* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reducing to a code or system; especially, in *law*, the reducing of unwritten or case law to statutory form.

Science is but the *codification* of experience, and it is helpless without the data which experience furnishes.
*J. Fiske*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 37.

Both those who affirm and those who deny the expediency of codifying the English law, visibly speak of *Codification* in two different senses. In the first place, they employ the word as synonymous with the conversion of Unwritten into Written Law. *Codification* is, however, plainly used in another sense, flowing from the association of the word with the great experiment of Justinian, . . . to give orderly arrangement to this written law—to deliver it from obscurity, uncertainty, and inconsistency—to clear it of irrelevancies and unnecessary repetitions—to reduce its bulk, to popularize its study, and to facilitate its application. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 362.

**codifier** (kod'i-fi-ėr), *n.* One who codifies or reduces to a code or digest.

Even the legendary account represents William, not as an innovator, but as the *codifier* of the laws of Edward.
*E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norman Conquest, V. 207.

**codify** (kod'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codified*, ppr. *codifying*. [= F. *codifier;* as *code* + *-fy*. The words *codify* and *codification* were first used by Jeremy Bentham.] 1. To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

These laws were no doubt in general agreement with the Canon Law: and at length the later of them were *codified* in close imitation of the Decretals.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

The scholastic philosophy was an attempt to *codify* all existing knowledge under laws or formulæ analogous to the general principles of justice.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

2. To arrange or systematize in general; make an orderly collection or compendium of; epitomize.

So far from setting special value on the spontaneous unartificial morsels, which are to us the *bonnes bouches* of letter-writing, these men [medieval collectors] actually cut them out of their *codified* letters.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

**codilla** (kō-dil'ȧ), *n.* [Prob. dim. (cf. LL. *codicula*) of L. *coda* for *cauda*, tail. See *coda*.] The coarsest part of hemp or flax which is sorted out by itself.

**codille** (kō-dil'), *n.* [F. *codille*, < Sp. *codillo*, codille (at ombre), prop. knee (of quadrupeds), angle, dim. of *codo*, elbow, cubit, < L. *cubitus*, elbow, cubit: see *cubit*.] A term at ombre when the player gets fewer tricks than one of his opponents. He then loses double.

She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *Codille*.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 92.

**codiniac**†, *n.* [Formerly also *codiniak*, *codiniacke*, < OF. *codignac*, also *codignat*, *cotignat*, = It. *codognato*, *cotognato*, < ML. **codiniatum*, *codonhatum*, *cotoneatum*, prop. *cydoniatum*, < L. *cydonia*, *cotonia*, ML. also *cidonia*, etc., quince: see *coin*², *quince*, and cf. *quiddany*.] Quince marmalade; quiddany. *Minsheu; Bailey.*

**codist** (kō'dist), *n.* [< *code* + *-ist*.] A codifier; one who favors the making or use of legal codes. [Rare.]

**codivision** (kō-di-vizh'on), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *division*.] Division or classification according to two different modes or principles: as, the *codivision* of triangles, first according to their angles, and second according to their sides.

**codle**¹, **codle**². See *coddle*¹, *coddle*².

**codlin**†, (kod'lin), *n.* A frequent form of *codling*¹, 2.

**cod-line** (kod'līn), *n.* A small hemp or cotton line used in fishing for cod.

**codling**¹ (kod'ling), *n.* [< *cod*¹, in various senses, + dim. *-ling*¹.] 1†. *pl.* Green peas.

If I be not deceived, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with hot *codlings*, and that little haggage, her daughter Plenty, crying six bunches of radish for a penny.
*Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iii. 3.

In the pease-field? has she a mind to *codlings* already?
*Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

[The first extract alludes to the custom of carrying peas spitted on straws for sale, with the familiar street-cry of "Hot *codlings!*" *Dyce.*]

2†. [Often also *codlin;* early mod. E. also *codlyng*, *quodling*, *quadlin;* appar. < *cod*¹ + *-ling*¹ (as above), with ref. to the involucre (cf. *cod*¹, *v.*, II.). Usually referred to *coddle*¹, boil or stew (as an apple fit to be eaten only when stewed); but the required precedent form *coddling-apple* is not found, and the resemblance seems to be accidental: see *coddle*¹. AS. *cod-æppel*, a quince-pear, a quince, though formally as if (in E.) < *cod*¹ + *apple*, is prob. adapted from ML. **codonia*, *cotonia*, for *cidonia*, *cydonia*, a quince: see *codiniac*, *coin*², *quince*.] An unripe apple.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash in before 'tis a peascod, or a *codling* when 'tis almost an apple. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,
Wou'd strait become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

**3.** An apple to be stewed, or used only when stewed.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings*. *Bacon*, Gardens.

**4.** One of several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple with large or medium-sized fruit.—**5†.** A testicle. *Sylvester*, Du Bartas.—**6.** *pl.* [E. dial. *codlins.*] Limestones partially burnt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

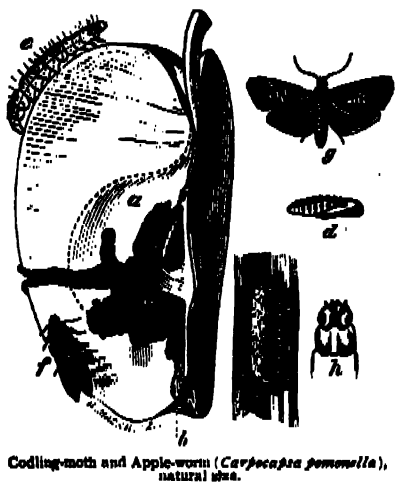
**codling**[2] (kod'ling), *n.* [< ME. *codling*, prop. a young cod, but applied to several different fish; dim. of *cod*[2].] **1.** The young of the common cod when about the size of the whiting. *Day.*

A Codd, first a Whiting, then a *Codling*, then a Codd. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 215.

**2.** A gadoid fish of the genus *Phycis*, as the American *P. chuss* and *P. tenuis*.

**codling**[3] (kod'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A balk sawed into lengths for staves. *E. H. Knight.*

**codling-moth** (kod'ling-mȯth), *n.* The *Carpocapsa pomonella* (Linnæus), a common and widespread pest of apple-orchards. The egg is laid in the calyx-end of the forming apple, and the larva feeds on




Codling-moth and Apple-worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), natural size.

*a*, piece of an apple, showing the work of the larva; *b*, point of entrance of the larva; *c*, pupa; *e*, larva or caterpillar; *f*, *g*, imago or moth; *h*, head of larva, enlarged; *d*, cocoon.

the pulp around the core. There are two broods annually, the second passing the winter in the larval state within a slight silken cocoon. The insect has been introduced into different parts of the world with the cultivated apple.

**codlins-and-cream** (kod'linz-and-krēm'), *n.* A European species of willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*: so called from the odor of its bruised leaves, which resembles that of a once favorite dish.

**cod-liver** (kod'liv'ėr), *n.* The liver of a cod-fish.—**Cod-liver oil** (*oleum morrhuæ*), an oil obtained from the liver of the common cod (*Gadus morrhua*) and allied species. In medicine it is of great use as a nutritive in certain debilitated conditions. There are three grades known in commerce, *pale* or *shore*, *pale-brown* or *straits*, and *dark-brown* or *banks*, the first being the purest.

**cod-murderer** (kod'mėr'dėr-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in use at Peterhead, Scotland, consisting of a long piece of lead with snoods passed through holes at intervals, bearing a hook at either end, without bait. The cod strikes against the lead, and one or other of the hooks generally secures it. *Day.*

**codo** (kō'dō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit*, *codille*.] A Spanish linear measure, a cubit, half a vara, especially half a Castilian vara, or 16.44 English inches, = 41.75 centimeters. The name is also applied by Christians in Morocco to the dhirā' or cubit of 22.5 English inches, = 57.1 centimeters.

**codon** (kō'don), *n.* [Gr. *κώδων*, a bell.] **1.** A small bell.—**2.** The bell or flaring mouth of a trumpet.

**Codonella** (kō-dō-nel'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώδων*, a bell, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of *Codonellida*, containing oceanic infusorians with two circlets of oral cilia, the outer long and tentaculiform, the inner spatulate. *C. galea*, *C. orthoceras*, and *C. campanella* are Mediterranean species. *Haeckel*, 1873.

**codonellid** (kō-dō-nel'id), *n.* A member of the family *Codonellidæ*.

**Codonellidæ** (kō-dō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonella* + *-idæ*.] A family of infusorians, named from the genus *Codonella*.

**Codonœca** (kō-dō-nē'ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώδων*, a bell, + *οἶκος*, a house.] The typical genus of the family *Codonœcidæ*. *C. costata* is an American salt-water form, with an erect bell-shaped lorica upon a long rigid stalk. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

**codonœcid** (kō-dō-nē'sid), *n.* A member of the *Codonœcidæ*.

**Codonœcidæ** (kō-dō-nē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonœca* + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules, solitary, unifiagellate, inhabiting an erect pedicellate lorica, to the bottom of which they are fixed in a sessile manner, and not attached by a secondary flexible pedicle. They are found in fresh and salt water.

**Codonosiga** (kō'dō-nō-si'gą), *n.* [NL. (H. J. Clark, 1866, in form *Codosiga*), < Gr. *κώδων*, a bell, + *σιγή*, silence.] The typical genus of the family *Codonosigidæ*. Also *Codosiga*.

**codonosigid** (kō-dō-nos'i-jid), *n.* A member of the *Codonosigidæ*.

**Codonosigidæ** (kō'dō-nō-sij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonosiga* + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules, free-swimming or attached, solitary or socially united, entirely naked, and secreting neither independent loricæ nor gelatinous zoöcytia. They have a well-developed collar, encircling the base of a single terminal flagellum; contractile vesicles, 2 or 3 in number, posteriorly located; and the endoplast is subspherical and subcentral.

**codonostoma** (kō-dō-nos'tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *codonostomas* (-mąz), *codonostomata* (kō'dō-nos-tō'mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κώδων*, a bell, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the mouth or aperture of the disk, swimming-bell, or nectocalyx of a medusa, or the similar opening of the bell or gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore; the orifice of the umbrella, through which its cavity communicates with the exterior.

**Codosiga** (kō-dō-sī'gą), *n.* [NL.: see *Codonosiga*.] Same as *Codonosiga*. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

**cod-piece** (kod'pēs), *n.* In medieval male costume, a part of the hose in front, at the separation of the legs, made loose or in the form of a flap, or in some cases separately attached: it was rendered necessary by the extreme tightness of the garment from about 1475 to 1550.

**cod-pole** (kod'pōl), *n.* A local (Buckinghamshire and Berkshire) English name for the fish otherwise called *miller's-thumb*.

**codulet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

**cod-worm**† (kod'wėrm), *n.* [< *cod*[1] (prob. an assimilation of *caddis*[2]) + *worm*.] A caddis-worm or case-worm. *I. Walton.*

**coe**[1]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *koe*, *koo* (Sc. *ka*, *kae*, *kay*), < ME. *co*, *coo*, *koo*, *ca*, *ka*, *kaa* (< AS. **cā* or **cāh* ?) = D. *kaa* = OHG. *chāha*, *chā* = Dan. *kaa* = Sw. *kaja* = Norw. *kaae* (cf. F. dial. *caille*, OF. *cave*, dim. *caïette*), a jackdaw: a var. of AS. **cwōh*, *cweó*, > ME. *choge*, **chouge*, *chowghe*, mod. E. *chough*, q. v., being an imitation of the bird's cry: see *caw*[1], of the same imitative nature. Hence *cadaw*, *caddow*. See *caddow*, *chough*, *caw*[1].] A jackdaw; a chough.

*Coo*, byrde or schowhe, *monedula*, *nodula*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 84.

**coe**[2] (kō), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *cow* = MD. *kouwe*, D. *kouw*, a cage, = MLG. *kōje* = MHG. *kōwe*, *kouwe*, G. *kaue*, a coe, also a cage (cf. ML. *caga*, a cage), < ML. *cavia* for L. *cavea*, a hollow, cave: see *cage* and *cave*[1], and cf. *coy*[2].] In *mining*, a little underground lodgment made by the miners as they work lower and lower.

**cœca**, *n.* Plural of *cæcum*.

**Cœcilia**, *n.* See *Cæcilia*, 1.

**cœcum**, *n.*; pl. *cœca*. See *cæcum*.

**coeducation** (kō-ej'ū-kā'shǫn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *education*.] Joint education; specifically, the education of young men and young women in the same institution.

**coefficacy** (kō-ef'i-kā-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *efficacy*.] Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

**coefficiency** (kō-e-fish'ęn-si), *n.* [< *coefficient*: see *-ency*.] Coöperation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental *coefficiency*. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

**coefficient** (kō-e-fish'ęnt), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *efficient*.] **I.** *a.* Coöperating; acting in union to the same end.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which unites in action with something else to produce a given effect; that which unites its action with the action of another.—**2.** In *alg.*, a number or other constant placed before and multiplying an unknown quantity or variable or an expression containing such quantities; also, a number multiplying a constant or known quantity expressed algebraically—that is, by the letters *a*, *b*, etc. Thus, 3 is the coefficient of *x*, 3*ab*[2] the coefficient of *y*, and 2 the coefficient of *ab*[2], in the polynomial $3x + 3ab^2y$. **3.** In *phys.*, a numerical quantity, constant for a given substance, and used to measure some one of its properties: as, the *coefficient* of expansion of any substance is the amount which the unit of length (surface or volume) expands in passing from 0° to 1° C.

The ratio of the strain to the stress is called the *coefficient* of pliability. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 311.

**Binomial coefficient.** See *binomial*.—**Coefficient of elasticity** or **of resilience**, the ratio of the numerical value of a stress to the numerical value of the strain produced by it.—**Coefficient of friction**, the resistance to sliding between two surfaces divided by the pressure between them.—**Coefficient of homology**, the constant anharmonic ratio between corresponding points of two figures in homology, the point where the line through these points cuts the axis of homology and the center of homology, or between two corresponding rays, the line from their intersection to the center of homology, and the axis of homology.—**Coefficient of torsion**, the angle of torsion produced in a wire of unit dimensions by a force of unit moment.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion**, the rate of increase of the volume of a body of unit volume with the temperature.—**Differential coefficient**, in the *calculus*, the measure of the rate of change of a function relatively to its variable. A *partial differential coefficient* is the measure of the rate of change of a function of several independent variables relatively to one of them. A *second differential coefficient* is the differential coefficient of the differential coefficient of a function, both differential coefficients being taken relatively to the same variable. *Third*, *fourth*, etc., *differential coefficients* are coefficients formed in a way analogous to that by which the second differential coefficient is obtained.—**Directional coefficient**, of an imaginary quantity, the quotient after dividing the quantity by its modulus.—**Dynamical coefficient of viscosity**, the rate at which the velocity of a fluid moving everywhere in the same direction, but with velocities measured by the distances from a fixed plane, is transmitted tangentially to a unit distance through the fluid.—**Kinetic coefficient of viscosity**, the dynamical coefficient of viscosity divided by the density; the index of friction of a fluid.—**Laplace's coefficients**, certain quantities used in the development of expressions by spherical harmonics.—**Linear coefficient of expansion**, the rate of expansion of a bar of unit length with the temperature.—**Virtual coefficient**, of a pair of screws, the quantity $(a + b)\cos\theta - d\sin\theta$, where $a$ and $b$ are the pitches, $d$ is the least distance between the screws, and $\theta$ is the greatest angle between their orthogonal projections.

**coefficiently** (kō-e-fish'ęnt-li), *adv.* By coöperation.

**coehorn** (kō'hȯrn), *n.* [After the Dutch engineer *Coehorn* (1641–1704), who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, light enough to be carried by a small number of men, usually four. Also spelled *cohorn*.

**cœl-.** The form of *cœlo-* before a vowel.

**cœla**, *n.* Plural of *cœlum*.

**cœlacanth** (sē'la-kanth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

**Cœlacanthi** (sē-la-kan'thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cœlacanthus*, q. v.] In Agassiz's system of classification, a family of ganoid fishes primarily equivalent to *Cœlacanthidæ*, but including many heterogeneous forms, among which were the living *Osteoglossidæ*, *Amiidæ*, and *Ceratodontidæ*.

**cœlacanthid** (sē-la-kan'thid), *n.* An extinct fish of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*.

**Cœlacanthidæ** (sē-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, exemplified by the genus *Cœlacanthus*, including forms with rounded scales, 2 dorsal fins, each supported by a single 2-pronged interspinous bone, paired fins obtusely lobate, caudal fin diphycercal, air-bladder ossified, and notochord persistent. The species are extinct, and flourished from the Carboniferous formation to the Cretaceous. Also *Cœlacanthini*, *Cœlacanthoidei*.

**cœlacanthine** (sē-la-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cœlacanthi* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having hollow spines, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cœlacanthi*.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthini*.

**Cœlacanthini** (sē'la-kan-thī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley), < *Cœlacanthus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Cœlacanthidæ*.

**cœlacanthoid** (sē-la-kan'thoid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cœlacanthus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A cœlacanthid.

**Cœlacanthoidei** (sē'la-kan-thoi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1859), < *Cœlacanthus* + *-oidei*.] Same as *Cœlacanthidæ*.

**Cœlacanthus** (sē-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1843), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] The typical genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*: so called from their spines, which were filled with a softer sub-

stance, but have become hollow from its loss in the course of petrifaction.

**cœlanaglyphic** (sē'la-na-glif'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *anaglyphic*, q. v.] An epithet applied to that species of carving in relief in which no part of the figure represented projects beyond the surrounding plane, the relief being effected by deeply incising the outlines. *J. T. Clarke.* This is the most usual method of relief in ancient Egyptian work, the figures when carved being brightly colored, and the incised outline being apparent only by side light. Also *koilanaglyphic*, *coilanaglyphic*. See *cavo-rilievo*.

**cœlarium** (sē-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cœlaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, the epithelium of the body-cavity or cœloma; a kind of vasalium or endothelium lining the serous surfaces. It is divided into the parietal cœlarium or exocœlarium and the visceral cœlarium or endocœlarium. *Haeckel.* Also called *cœlom-epithelium*.

**Cœlebogyne** (sē-le-boj'i-nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *cœlebs*, *cælebs*, unmarried (see *celibate*), + Gr. *γυνή*, a woman.] An Australian genus of dicœcious plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, of a single species, *C. ilicifolia*, sometimes referred to *Alchornea*. In appearance they much resemble the European holly. The pistillate plant has long been in cultivation in European gardens, and is remarkable for producing seeds without the action of pollen, an instance of the phenomenon of parthenogenesis, which is exceedingly rare in plants.

**cœlebs** (sē'lebs), *n.* [< L. *cœlebs*, *cælebs*, a bachelor: see *celibate*.] 1. A bachelor: used as a quasi-proper name: as, "*Cœlebs* in Search of a Wife" (the title of a book by Hannah More).

*Cœlebs* has become a benedick. *G. P. R. James.*

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*, an old, now the specific, name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*: made a generic term by Cuvier in 1800.

**cœlelminth** (sē'lel-minth), *n.* One of the *Cœlelmintha*; a cavitary.

**Cœlelmintha** (sē-lel-min'thạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἕλμινθ-*), a worm, a tapeworm.] In Owen's system of classification, a division of *Entozoa*, comprising internal parasitic worms which have an alimentary canal or digestive cavity, and including the cavitaries, roundworms, threadworms, etc.: the opposite of *Sterelmintha*.

**cœlelminthic** (sē-lel-min'thik), *a.* [< *Cœlelmintha* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cœlelmintha*.

**Cœlenterа** (sē-len'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *entera*.] 1. A phylum or subkingdom of animals, one of the prime divisions of *Metazoa*, containing aquatic and almost invariably marine animals with a distinct enteric cavity opening by a mouth and communicating freely with the general body-cavity (whence the name). This general cavity is known as an enterocœle, in distinction from an intestinal canal proper. The walls of the body are substantially composed of two layers, an inner or endoderm, and an outer or ectoderm. There are no traces of a nervous system, except in certain medusæ, and there is no proper blood-vascular system. Peculiar stinging-organs, threadcells, cnidæ, or nematocysts are very generally present (in all the *Cnidaria* or cœlenterates proper), and in most cases the arrangement of parts or organs is radiate, as is especially observable in the disposition of tentacles around the mouth. Reproduction is usually sexual, distinct generative organs being present, and ova and spermatozoa being discharged by the mouth; but multiplication also takes place by budding and fission. The *Cœlenterа* proper, or *Cnidaria*, are divided into the two great classes of *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*, including all the sea-anemones, corals, scalephs, medusæ, etc. In a wider sense, the sponges and ctenophorans are also included.

2. A lower series or grade of metazoic animals including the *Porifera* or sponges and *Nematophora* or cœlenterates proper: used in distinction from *Cœlomata*, which covers all higher *Metazoa* indiscriminately. *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—**Cœlenterа nematophora**, the nematophorans, cnidarians, or cœlenterates which have thread-cells. See *Cnidaria*, *Nematophora*.—**Cœlenterа porifera**, the sponges, which have no thread-cells. See *Porifera*.

**Cœlenterata** (sē-len-tę-rā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cœlenteratus*: see *cœlenterate*.] Same as *Cœlentera*.

**cœlenterate** (sē-len'tę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cœlenteratus*, < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *entera*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cœlentera*.

In such *cœlenterate* animals as polypes, we see the parts moving in ways which lack precision.

*H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 67.

II. *n.* A member of the animal subkingdom *Cœlentera*.

**cœlestin, cœlestine**[1] (sē-les'tin), *n.* Same as *celestite*.

**cœlestine**[2] (sē-les'tin), *n.* [< L. *cœlestinus*, heavenly: see *Celestine*.] In the eighteenth century, a name of various modifications of the harpsichord, clavichord, and pianoforte, in which the usual tone of the instrument was alterable at will by certain mechanical devices. Also *cœlestino*, *cœlison*.

**cœlestine** (sel-es-tē'nō), *n.* Same as *cœlestine*[2].

**cœlia** (sē'li-ạ), *n.*; pl. *cœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a cavity, hollow, < *κοίλος*, hollow: see *cœlum*.] Any one of the ventricles or other cavities of the brain; an encephalic cavity; an encephalocele. Also spelled *celia*. [Rare.]

**cœliac**, *a.* See *celiac*.

**cœliadelphus** (sē'li-ạ-del'fus), *n.*; pl. *cœliadelphi* (-fī). [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀδελφός*, alike: see *-adelphia*.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which two bodies are united at the abdomen. Also spelled *coeliadelphus*.

**cœlias**, *n.* Plural of *cœlia*.

**cœliagra** (sē-li-ag'rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἄγρα*, a catching (mod. gout); as *chiragra*, *podagra*.] In *pathol.*, gout in the abdomen. Also spelled *celiagra*.

**cœlialgia** (sē-li-al'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the belly. Also spelled *celialgia*.

**cœlian** (sē'li-ạn), *a.* [< *cœlia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a cœlia or cavity of the brain: as, the *cœlian* parietes (the walls of a ventricle). Also spelled *celian*. [Rare.]

**cœlibian**, *a.* See *celibian*.

**cœligenous**† (sē-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven (see *ceil*, *n.*), + *-genus*: see *-genous*.] Heaven-born. *Bailey.*

**cœline** (sē'lin), *a.* [< Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *-ine*[1]. Cf. *celiac*, *cœliac*.] Relating to the belly. Also spelled *celine*. [Rare.]

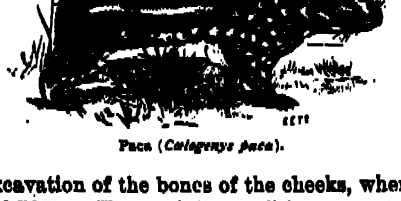
**cœlison** (sel'i-son), *n.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven, + *sonus*, sound.] Same as *cœlestine*[2].

**cœlo-**. [NL., etc., < Gr. *κοιλο-ς*, Æolic *κόϊλος*, hollow, akin to L. *cavus*, hollow (but not to E. *hollow*): see *cave*[1] and *ceil*, *n.*] An element common in modern scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'hollow.'

**cœlodont** (sē'lō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *cœlodon(t-)*, < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having hollow teeth: specifically applied to certain lizards, in distinction from *pleodont*, or solid-toothed.

**Cœlogaster** (sē-lō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schrank*, 1780.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects of the weevil family, *Curculionidæ*, founded by Schönherr in 1837 to include those phytobious species in which the third tarsal joint is dilated, the prosternum is provided with antecoxal ridges, and the eyes are inserted under distinct superciliary ridges. Three species are North American; they are of small size and black color, with or without whitish marking, and are found on low plants near water.

**Cœlogenys** (sē-loj'e-nis), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *γένυς*, chin, cheek, = E. *chin*.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, of the family *Dasyproctidæ*, containing the paca, *C. paca*, characterized by the enormous expansion and



Paca (*Cœlogenys paca*).

excavation of the bones of the cheeks, whence the name. The paca is the only living representative of the genus, but remains of other species, as *C. latidens* and *C. major*, have been found in the bone-caves of Brazil.

**Cœlogyne** (sē-loj'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (so called from the deeply excavated stigma), < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a stigma).] A large genus of East Indian epiphytic orchids, with large, handsome flowers, favorites in cultivation.

**cœlom** (sē'lom), *n.* Same as *cœloma*.

A peri-axial cavity, the *cœlom* or body-cavity, which is essentially the blood-space, and receives the nutritive products of digestion and the waste products of tissue-change by osmosis [in the *Cœlomata*].

*E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

**cœloma** (sē-lō'mạ), *n.*; pl. *cœlomata* (-ma-tạ). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα* (τ-), a hollow, cavity, < *κοιλόειν*, make hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœlum*.] The body-cavity of a metazoic animal, as distinguished from the intestinal cavity; the periaxial, perivisceral, or perienteric space. In a two-layered germ, or gastrula, it is an interval between the two layers, that is, between the endoderm and the ectoderm, and either represents a blastocœle (the original cavity of a blastula before invagination) or is a subsequent formation having the morphological relations of a blastocœle. In a four-layered germ, in which a mesoderm has developed, it is an interval between layers of mesoderm, in some of its various modifications called an enterocœle, a schizocœle, or an epicœle. In an adult organism it is the general cavity of the body, usually shut off from all special cavities, as those of the viscera. Also *cœlom*, *celoma*.

**Cœlomata** (sē-lō'ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. pl. of an adj. **cœloma*: see *cœloma*.] 1. A term used by E. R. Lankester to cover a second or higher grade or series of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals indiscriminately excepting the sponges and cœlenterates, which constitute a first or lower series of *Metazoa* called *Cœlentera*. The word connotes the formation of a cœloma, or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric cavity, not in common therewith, as in *Cœlentera*. [Little used.]

2. [*l. c.*] In *embryol.*, the diverticula or buds of the archenteron or primitive stomach, out of which a cœloma is formed after their separation from the archenteron. *A. Hyatt.*

**cœlomate** (sē-lō'māt), *a.* and *n.* [As *cœlom*, *cœloma(t-)*, with term. accom. to *-ate*[1]. Cf. *cœlomatous*.] I. *a.* Having a cœloma or body-cavity: the opposite of *acœlomate* or *acœlomatous*. Also *cœlomatous*.

The Mollusca agree in being *Cœlomate* with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelmia (Flat-worms), Echinoderma, Appendiculata (Insects, Ringed-worms, &c.), and others.

*E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

II. *n.* One of the *Cœlomata*.

**cœlomatic** (sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *cœloma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœloma. Also *cœlomic*.

The two *cœlomatic* tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.

*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 216.

**cœlomatous** (sē-lom'ạ-tus), *a.* [As *cœlomate* + *-ous*.] Same as *cœlomate*.

**cœlome** (sē'lōm), *n.* Same as *cœloma*.

**cœlom-epithelium** (sē'lom-ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* Same as *cœlarium*.

**Cœlomi** (sē-lō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] In Haeckel's classification, one of the classes or main divisions of the animal kingdom, including all worms except the *Acœlomi* (which see), and also the *Rotifera*, *Polyzoa*, and *Tunicata*; worms which have an enteron or intestine. It is therefore rather a general biological term for a worm-like type of structure than the name of a well-defined zoölogical group of animals.

**cœlomic** (sē-lom'ik), *a.* [< *cœloma* + *-ic*.] Same as *cœlomatic*.

The Mollusca are also provided with special groups of cells forming usually paired or median growths upon the walls of the *cœlomic* cavity.

*E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

**cœlo-navigation** (sē'lō-nav-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven (see *ceil*, *n.*), + *navigation*.] That branch of navigation in which the position of a ship is determined from observations of one or more heavenly bodies: same as *nautical astronomy*.

**Cœloneura** (sē-lō-nū'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *neuron*, q. v.] Animals whose neuron is hollow, as that of vertebrates: synonymous with *Chordata*. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., XXI. (1887) 914.

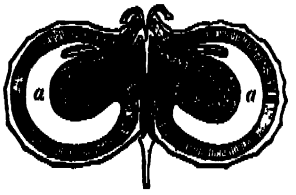
**cœloneural** (sē-lō-nū'rạl), *a.* [As *Cœloneura* + *-al*.] Having a neurocœle or hollow neuron; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cœloneura*.

**Cœlopneumonata** (sē-lō-nū-mō-nā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *πνεύμων*, lung.] A section of gastropods: same as *Cœlopnoa*. It included the orders *Cœlopneumonata gymnostoma*, or the inoperculate, and *C. operculata*, or the operculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

**Cœlopnoa** (sē-lop'nō-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schweigger, 1820), < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *-πνοος*, < *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A section of gastropods including both the inoperculate and operculate pulmonates: same as *Cœlopneumonata*.

**Cœlops** (sē'lops), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *κοίλωπις*, hollow-eyed), < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of horseshoe-bats, of the family *Rhinolophidæ* and subfamily *Phyllorhininæ*, containing *C. frithi*, of India, Java, and Siam. It is characterized by the peculiar form of the nose-leaf, a short calcar, a small interfemoral membrane, and a long index metacarpal. *E. Blyth*, 1849.

**coelosperm** (sē'lō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The seed of some umbelliferous plants, so curved longitudinally as to form a concavity on the inner surface, as in the coriander. (*b*) An umbelliferous plant which is characterized by a cœlospermous seed.




Cœlosperm.

Section of cœlospermous fruit of *Coriandrum*, enlarged. *a*, *a*, the curved seed.

**coelospermous** (sē-lō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< *cœlosperm* + *-ous*.] Having longitudinally curved seeds, or cœlosperms.

**coelostat** (sē'lō-stat), *n.* An instrument which shows the image of the sky reflected in a plane mirror as stationary. *The Observatory* (London), Aug., 1895, p. 301; *Science*, Jan. 24, 1896, p. 130.

**coelum** (sē'lum), *n.*; pl. *cœla* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλον*, a hollow, cavity (of the body, etc.), neut. of *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *ceil*, *n.*] In *anat.*, the general cavity of the trunk of the body, including the special cavities of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis; the cœloma. [Rare.]

**Cœluria** (sē-lū'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlurus*, q. v.] An ordinal name of a group of extinct Jurassic dinosaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Cœlurus* from Wyoming.

**cœlurid** (sē-lū'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Coeluridæ*.

**Cœlurida** (sē-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with the anterior cervical vertebræ opisthocœlian and the rest biconcave, very long and slender metatarsal bones, and the bones of the skeleton pneumatic or hollow.

**Cœlurus** (sē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Coeluridæ*. *Marsh*, 1879.

**coembody** (kō-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coembodied*, ppr. *coembodying*. [< *co-*[1] + *embody*.] To unite or incorporate in one body. [Rare.]

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied* in this Divine body. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 252.

**cœmeterial**†, **cœmetery**†. Obsolete spellings of *cemeterial*, *cemetery*.

**coemption** (kō-emp'shon), *n.* [< ME. *coemption*, < L. *coemptio(n-)*, < *coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy together, < *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy: see *co-*[1] and *emption*.] 1†. Joint purchase; the sharing with another of what is bought.

*Coempcion* is to seyn comune achat or lying togidre, that weore establyssed upon the poeple by swich a manere imposicion, as whoso bowhte a bussel corn, he moste yeve the kynge the fifte part.

Gloss in *Chaucer's* Boëthius, i. prose 4.

2. The act of purchasing all of a given commodity that is for sale, with a view to controlling its price.

Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich.

*Bacon*, Riches.

3. In *Rom. law*, one of the modes of civil marriage, consisting in a sort of mutual sale of the parties, effected by the exchange of a small sum of money and other ceremonies.

By the religious marriage or Confarreation; by the higher form of civil marriage, which was called *Coemption*; and by the lower form, which was termed Usus, the Husband acquired a number of rights over the person and property of his wife, which were on the whole in excess of such as are conferred on him in any system of modern jurisprudence. *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 149.

**coemptor** (kō-emp'tor), *n.* [L., < *coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy up: see *coemption*.] One who purchases all that there is of any commodity.

**cœn-**. See *cœno-*.

**cœnæsthesia** (sē-nes-thē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., also *cœnæsthesis*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *esthetic*.] Same as *cœnesthesis*.

**cœnæsthesis**, *n.* [NL.] See *cœnesthesis*.

**cœnanthium** (sē-nan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnanthia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] Same as *clinanthium*.

**cœnation**, *n.* See *cenation*.

**coendoo, coendou** (kō-en'dō), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the prehensile-tailed porcupine of Brazil, *Synetheres* or *Cercolabes prehensilis*.

**cœnenchym** (sē-neng'kim), *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

As a rule, the individuals are imbedded in a common body mass, the *cœnenchym*. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 227.

**cœnenchyma** (sē-neng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐγχεῖν*, infuse, pour in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*[1], + *χεῖν*, pour, akin to E. *gush*.] In *zoöl.*, the calcified tissue of the cœnosarc of actinozoans; a substance which results from the calcification of the cœnosarc of compound *Actinozoa*, and which may form a large part of the calcareous matter of a zoanthodeme, uniting the theeæ or corallites of the individual anthozoöids. Also *cœnenchyme*, *cœnenchym*.

There are cases, again, in which the calcareous deposit in the several polyps of a compound Actinozoön, and in the superficial parts of the *cœnenchyma*, remains loose and spicular. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 140.

**cœnenchymal** (sē-neng'ki-mal), *a.* [< *cœnenchyma* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cœnenchyma: as, *cœnenchymal* tubes.

**cœnenchymatous** (sē-neng-kim'ą-tus), *a.* [< *cœnenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Consisting of cœnenchyma; having the character of cœnenchyma.

**cœnenchyme** (sē-neng'kim), *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

**cœnesthesia** (sē-nes-thē'si-ą), *n.* Same as *cœnesthesis*.

**cœnesthesis, cœnæsthesis** (sē-nes-thē'sis), *n.* [NL. *cœnæsthesis*, < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *esthetic*.] The general sense of life, the bodily consciousness, or the total impression from all contemporaneous sensations, as distinct from special and well-defined sensations, such as those of touch or sight; vague sense. Also *cœnæsthesia*, *cœnesthesia*.

**co-enjoy**† (kō-en-joi'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *enjoy*.] To enjoy together with another. [Rare.]

I wish my Soul no other Felicity, when she has shaken off these Rags of Flesh, than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy* the same Bliss. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 7.

**cœno-**. [NL., etc., *cœno-* (E. also *ceno-*), < Gr. *κοινο-*, combining form of *κοινός*, common: see *com-*, and *ceno-*[2], *cenobite*, etc.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'common.'

**cœnobia**, *n.* Plural of *cœnobium*.

**Cœnobita, cœnobite**, etc. See *Cenobita*, etc.

**cœnobium** (sē-nō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnobia* (-ą) or (in def. 1) *cœnobiums* (-umz). [LL. (NL.), < Gr. *κοινόβιον*, life in community, prop. neut. of *κοινόβιος*, adj., living in communion, < *κοινός*, common, + *βίος*, life.] 1. A community of monks living under one roof and under one government; a monastery; a religious community.

A high spiritual life and intellectual cultivation within the numerous *cœnobiums* was quite compatible with practical paganism and disorder outside.

*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 450.

An Irish *cœnobium* of the earliest type was simply an ordinary sept or family whose chief had become Christian, and making a gift of his land, either retired, leaving it in the hands of a comarba, or remained as the religious head himself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 248.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the mulberry-like mass of a compound protozoan, or cluster of many unicellular animals in one stock: originally applied by F. Stein to the spherical clusters of monads at the ends of the branched pedicels of certain infusorians.—3. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceæ* and *Labiatæ*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (*b*) In certain unicellular algæ, a colony consisting of a definite number of cells. In *Pandorina* a cœnobium consists of sixteen one-celled plants grouped together in a definite form.

The cells of these families, either indefinitely increasing in number (then families in the true sense of the term), or of definite number (then forming a *cœnobium*).

*H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 86.

Also spelled *cenobium*.

**cœnoblast** (sē'nō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *βλαστός*, germ.] In sponges, an indifferent germinal tissue forming the core or primitive mesoderm whence the true mesoderm and the endoderm both arise. *Marshall.*

Marshall . . . figures the larva as filled up solidly by a cœnoblastic membrane in which a central cavity appears surrounded by the cells of an endoderm and a mesoderm, both differentiated from the *cœnoblast*. This name appears to us to embody an essential distinction which ought to be made between the primitive layer and the endoderm and mesoderm which arise from it.

*Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 85.

**cœnoblastic** (sē-nō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *cœnoblast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the cœnoblast; derived from or constituting cœnoblast.

**cœnoby**†, *n.* See *cenoby*.

**cœnœcia**, *n.* Plural of *cœnœcium*.

**cœnœcial** (sē-nē'si-al), *a.* [< *cœnœcium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœnœcium.

**cœnœcium** (sē-nē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnœcia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] In *zoöl.*, a polypary; the chitinous investment or covering of the cœnosarc of the hydroid hydrozoans.

**cœnogamous, cœnogamy**. See *cenogamous*, *cenogamy*.

**Cœnomorphæ** (sē-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the touracos (*Musophagidæ*), the mouse-birds (*Colliidæ*), the rollers (*Coraciidæ*), and the Madagascan genera *Atelornis* and *Brachypteracias*.

**Cœnopithecus** (sē'nō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *πίθηκος*, an ape, monkey.] A genus of fossil strepsirrhine monkeys from the Eocene. *C. lemuroides* represents the oldest form of monkey known.

**cœnosarc** (sē'nō-särk), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] In *zoöl.*, a term applied by Allman to the common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoöphyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoöphyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of beings or polypites developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cœnosarc. See cuts under *anthozoöid* and *Coralligena*.

**cœnosarcal** (sē-nō-sär'kal), *a.* [< *cœnosarc* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœnosarc: as, *cœnosarcal* canals.

**cœnosarcous** (sē-nō-sär'kus), *a.* [< *cœnosarc* + *-ous*.] Consisting of cœnosarc; having the character of cœnosarc.

**cœnosite** (sē'nō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *σῖτος*, food.] A commensal.

**cœnosteal** (sē-nos'tē-al), *a.* [< *cœnosteum* + *-al*.] Having the character of or consisting of cœnosteum.

**cœnosteum** (sē-nos'tē-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *zoöl.*, the hard, calcareous ectodermal tissue of the hydrocorallines, as of millepore coral; the calcareous or coral-like mass of the hydrophyton of the hydrocoralline acalephs. *Moseley*, 1881.

**cœnotype** (sē'nō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *τύπος*, impression, type.] A common or representative type; an organism which represents the fundamental type or pattern of structure of a group. [Rare.]

Lucernaria, the *cœnotype* of the Acalephæ.

*H. J. Clark*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1862.

**cœnotypic** (sē-nō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *cœnotype* + *-ic*.] Representing a common type; having the character of a cœnotype.

**cœnure** (sē'nūr), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cœnurus*; < Gr. *κοινός*, common, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A hydatid found in the sheep, producing the disease called staggers; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of the dog's tapeworm with deutoscolices attached. It is a bladder-worm, cystic worm, or cysticercus of many heads, the larva of *Tænia cœnurus*. See cut under *Tænia*.

**cœnurus** (sē-nū'rus), *n.* [NL.: see *cœnure*.] A cœnure: originally mistaken for and named as a genus of worms by Rudolphi.

**coequal** (kō-ē'kwal), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *cœqualis*, < L. *co-*, together, + *æqualis*, equal: see *co-*[1] and *equal*.] I. *a.* Equal with another person or thing, or with one another; having equal rank, dignity, intellectual ability, etc.; of corresponding character or quality.

If once he come to be a cardinal,
He'll make his cap *co-equal* with the crown.

*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

He [Hartley Coleridge] had the poetic temperament, with all its weaknesses and dangers, yet without a *coequal* faculty of reflection and expression.

*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 242.

II. *n.* One who or that which is equal to another or others.

**coequality** (kō-ē-kwol'i-ti), *n.* [< *coequal* + *-ity*, after *equality*.] The state of being coequal; equality in rank, dignity, ability, etc.

**coequally** (kō-ē'kwal-i), *adv.* In a coequal manner.

**coequalness** (kō-ē'kwal-nes), *n.* Same as *coequality*. *Bailey.*

**coerce** (kō-ėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coerced*, ppr. *coercing*. [= OF. *coercer*, *cohercer* = Sp. *coercer*, < L. *coercere*, surround, encompass, restrain, control, curb, < *co-*, together, + *arcere*, inclose, confine, keep off: see *arcade*, *arcane*, *ark*[2].] 1. To restrain or constrain by force, as by the force of law or authority; especially, compel to compliance; constrain to obedience or submission in a vigorous or forcible manner.

Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Aylife*, Parergon.

The king felt more painfully than ever the want of that tremendous engine which had once *coerced* refractory ecclesiastics. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**2.** To deprive of by force; restrain of. [Rare.]

Therefore the debtor is ordered . . . to be *coerced* his liberty until he makes payment. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

**3.** To enforce; compel by forcible action: as, to *coerce* obedience.

**coercer** (kō-ėr'sėr), *n.* One who coerces.

**coercible** (kō-ėr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *coercible* = Pg. *coercivel* = It. *coercibile*; as *coerce* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being coerced; too weak to resist effectively.—2. Capable of being condensed, especially of being reduced by condensation to the liquid state: applied to gases.

*Coercible* gases, which can be made fluid by simply cooling them off, are called vapours. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 53.

**coercibleness** (kō-ėr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coercible.

**coercion** (kō-ėr'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *coertion*, = F. *coertion*, *coercion* (now *coercition* = It. *coercizione*) = Sp. *coercion* = Pg. *coerção*, < L. *coercio(n-)*, *coertio(n-)*, *coercitio(n-)*, contr. forms of reg. *coercitio(n-)*, a restraining, coercing, < *coercere*, pp. *coercitus*, restrain, coerce: see *coerce*.] 1. Compulsion; forcible constraint; the act of controlling by force or arms.

It is by *coercion*, it is by the sword, and not by free stipulation with the governed, that England rules India. *Macaulay*, Gladstone in Church and State.

On looking back into our own history, and into the histories of neighbouring nations, we similarly see that only by *coercion* were the smaller feudal governments so subordinated as to secure internal peace. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 195.

**2.** Power of restraint or compulsion.

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty. *South*.

**Coercion acts**, a name popularly given to various British statutes for the enforcement of law and order in Ireland, authorising arrest and imprisonment without bail in cases of treason and crimes of intimidation, the suspension of habeas corpus, search for arms, etc. The most noted acts were those of 1881 and 1887. = Syn. *Compulsion*, *Constraint*, etc. See *force*.

**coercitive** (kō-ėr'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coercitif* = Sp. It. *coercitivo*, < L. as if **coercitivus*, < *coercitus*, pp. of *coercere*, coerce: see *coerce*.] I. *a.* Having power to coerce; coercive.

St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy, establishing in the person of Timothy power of *coercitive* jurisdiction over presbyters. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.

**Coercitive force.** See *coercive force*, under *coercive*.

II. *n.* That which coerces; a coercive.

The actions of retirements and of the night are left indifferent to virtue or to vice; and of these, as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no *coercitive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 612.

**coercive** (kō-ėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< *coerce* + *-ive*; as if contr. of *coercitive*, q. v. Cf. Pg. *coercivo*.] I. *a.* Having power to coerce, as by law, authority, or force; restraining; constraining.

Without *coercive* power all government is but toothless and precarious. *South*.

It is notorious that propositions may be perfectly clear, and even *coercive*, yet prove on inspection to be illusory. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 380.

**Coercive force, coercitive force**, that power or force which renders the impartation of magnetism to steel or iron slower or more difficult, and at the same time retards the return of a bar once magnetized to its natural state when active magnetization has ceased. This force depends on the molecular constitution of the metal.

II. *n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains.

His tribunal takes cognizance of all causes, and hath a *coercive* for all. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, ii. (Ord MS.).

**coercively** (kō-ėr'siv-li), *adv.* By constraint or coercion. *Burke*.

We must not expect to find in a rule *coercively* established by an invader the same traits as in a rule that has grown up from within. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 460.

**coerciveness** (kō-ėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being coercive or constraining.

Fears of the political and social penalties (to which, I think, the religious must be added) have generated . . . [the] sense of *coerciveness*. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 127.

**Cœreba** (sē'rē-bą), *n.* [NL.; sometimes improp. *Cereba*; < Braz. *guira-cereba*, name of some guitguit (Marcgrave, Willughby, Ray, etc.). The bird to which the word *Cereba* was first attached as a book-name was *Certhia cyanea* (Linnæus), now *Cereba cyanea*. First made a generic name by Vieillot in 1807.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cœrebidæ*, containing a number of species found in the warmer parts of continental America, as *C. cyanea*, *C. cærulea*, etc. See cut under *Cerebinæ*.

**Cœrebidæ** (sē-reb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cereba* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds related to the warblers and creepers, confined to the tropical and subtropical portions of America; the guitguits, flower-peckers, honey-suckers, or honey-creepers of America. They have an acute and usually slender, curved bill, and subsist on insects, fruits, and the sweets of flowers. They are of small size, and for the most part of elegant varied colors. The leading genera are *Cereba*, *Dacnis*, *Diglossa*, *Conirostrum*, and *Certhiola*. The family is often called *Dacnididæ*. These brilliant little birds were formerly grouped with the old-world family known as *Nectariniidæ* and *Cinnyridæ*, with which they have little affinity. Also, improperly, *Cerebidæ*.

**Cœrebinæ** (ser-e-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cereba* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tropical and subtropical American birds, of the family *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Cereba*; the guitguits proper.

Blue Guitguit (*Cereba cyanea*).

*Cereba cyanea* of Cayenne and Guiana is a brilliant bird of the size of a sparrow, its plumage being deeply and gorgeously dyed with azure, verditer, and velvet-black, arranged in a bold and striking manner. Its nest is neatly woven and pensile on the extremity of a slender twig. Also, improperly, *Cerebinæ*.

**cerebine** (ser'e-bin), *a.* [< *Cereba* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cerebidæ*.

**coerectant** (kō-ē-rek'tạnt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *erect* + *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, set up together, or erected side by side: said of any bearings.

**coerected** (kō-ē-rek'ted), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *erect* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *coerectant*.

**cœrulein**, *n.* See *cerulein*.

**cœrulescent**, *a.* See *cerulescent*.

**coessential** (kō-e-sen'shạl), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *essential*; = Sp. *coesencial* = Pg. *coessencial*.] Having the same essence.

We bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit, eternally proceeding from both [the Father and Son]. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

**coessentiality** (kō-e-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *co-essential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being coessential, or of the same essence.

It implies *coessentiality* with God, . . . and consequently divinity in its full extent. *Bp. Burgess*, Sermons (1790).

**coessentially** (kō-e-sen'shạl-i), *adv.* In a coessential manner.

**coestablishment** (kō-es-tab'lish-mẹnt), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *establishment*.] Joint establishment.

A *coestablishment* of the teachers of different sects of Christians. *Bp. Watson*, Charge, 1791.

**coetanean** (kō-ē-tā'nē-ạn), *n.* [< LL. *coætaneus*, of the same age (see *coetaneous*), + *-an*.] One of the same age with another. *Aubrey*. [Rare.]

**coetaneous** (kō-ē-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *coetaneo* = Pg. It. *coetaneo*, < LL. *coætaneus*, of the same age, < L. *co-*, together, + *ætas*, age: see *age*.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; coeval. Also spelled *coætaneous*. [Rare.]

Every fault hath penal effects *coetaneous* to the act. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

So mayest thou be *coetaneous* unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 8.

**coetaneously** (kō-ē-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a coetaneous manner. Also spelled *coætaneously*.

**coeternt** (kō-ē-tėrn'), *a.* [< ME. *coeterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *coeterno*, < LL. *coæternus*, < L. *co-*, together, + *æternus*, eternal: see *co-*[1] and *etern*, *eternal*.] Same as *coeternal*.

**coeternal** (kō-ē-tėr'nạl), *a.* [As *coetern* + *-al*; or < *co-*[1] + *eternal*. Cf. F. *coéternel*.] Existing with another from eternity.

The Son . . . through *coeternal* generation receiveth of the Father that power which the Father hath of himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

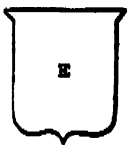
Hail, holy Light! offspring of heaven first-born,
Or of the Eternal *co-eternal* beam. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 2.

**coeternally** (kō-ē-tėr'nạl-i), *adv.* With coeternity, or joint eternity. *Hooker*.

**coeternity** (kō-ē-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *coéternité* = Sp. *coeternidad*, < NL. **coæternita(t-)s*, < LL. *coæternus*: see *coetern* and *-ity*. Otherwise, in E., < *co-*[1] + *eternity*.] Coexistence from eternity with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* . . . with the Father. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

**cœur** (kėr), *n.* [F., < OF. *cuer*, *coer*, *cor* (> E. *core*[1]), < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *core*[1] and *heart*.] In *her.*, the heart of the shield, otherwise called the *center* or *fesse-point*. Lines and bearings are spoken of as being *en cœur* when they pass through or are borne upon the center of the shield.



E, Cœur.

**coeval** (kō-ē'vạl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *coævus*, of the same age (see *coevous*), + *-al*.] I. *a.* **1.** Of the same age; having lived for an equal period.

Like a young flock
*Coeval*, newly shorn. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

**2.** Existing from the same point of time; coincident in duration: followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*.

*Coeval with* man
Our empire began. *Goldsmith*, Captivity, iii.

The Nymphs expire by like degrees,
And live and die *coeval with* their Trees. *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

**3.** Coincident in time; contemporary; synchronous: followed by *with*.

A transcript of an original manuscript *coeval with* the time of the "Cid." *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

= Syn. *Coeval*, *Contemporaneous*. *Coeval* is more commonly applied to things, *contemporaneous* to persons; but the distinction is not a rigid one.

And yet some kind of intercourse of neighboring states is so natural, that it must have been *coeval* with their foundation, and with the origin of law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law., § 59.

The unfossiliferous rocks in question [Cambrian] were not only *contemporaneous* in the geological sense, but synchronous in the chronological sense. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 226.

A foreign nation is a kind of *contemporaneous* posterity. *H. B. Wallace*, Recoll. of Man of the World, II. 89.

II. *n.* One of the same age or period; a contemporary in age or active existence.

O my *coevals!* remnants of yourselves,
Poor human ruins tottering o'er the grave. *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. 109.

He is forlorn among his *coevals*; his juniors cannot be his friends. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

All great authors seem the *coevals* not only of each other, but of whoever reads them. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

**coevous**† (kō-ē'vus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *coevo*, < LL. *coævus*, of the same age, < L. *co-*, together, + *ævum*, age: see *co-*[1], *ay*[1], and *age*.] Same as *coeval*.

Supposing some other things *coevous* to it. *South*, Sermons.

**coexecutor** (kō-eg-zek'ū-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *coexecutor*, < L. *co-*, together, + ML. *executor*, executor.] A joint executor.

**coexecutrix** (kō-eg-zek'ū-triks), *n.*; pl. *coexecutrices* (-zek-ū-trī'sēz). [< *co-*[1] + *executrix*.] A joint executrix.

**coexist** (kō-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= F. *coexister* = Sp. Pg. *coexistir* = It. *coesistere*; as *co-*[1] + *exist*.] To exist at the same time with another, or with one another.

In the human breast
Two master passions cannot *coexist*. *Campbell*.

It was a singular anomaly of likeness *coexisting* with perfect dissimilitude. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, vii.

**coexistence** (kō-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *coexistence* = Sp. Pg. *coexistencia*; as *co-*[1] + *existence*.] Existence at the same time; contemporary existence.

Without the help, or so much as the *coexistence*, of any condition. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 18.

**coexistency** (kō-eg-zis'tẹn-si), *n.* Coexistence. *Sir T. Browne*.

**coexistent** (kō-eg-zis'tẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coexistant* = Sp. Pg. *coexistente* = It. *coesistente*; as *co-*[1] + *existent*: see *coexist*.] I. *a.* Existing at the same time; coincident in duration.

The law of *coexistent* vibrations. *Whewell*.

II. *n.* A thing existing at the same time or in immediate connection with another.

He seems to have thought that . . . every property of an object has an invariable *coexistent*, which he called its form. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xxii. § 4.

**coexpand** (kō-eks-pand'), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *expand*.] To expand together equally; expand over the same space or to the same extent.

**coextend** (kō-eks-tend'), *v.* [= Sp. *coextender*; as *co-*[1] + *extend*.] I. *trans.* To extend equally;

cause to extend through the same space or duration; place so as to coincide or occupy the same extent or space.

According to which the least body may be *coextended* with the greatest. *Boyle*, Works, I. 508.

II. *intrans.* To reach to or attain the same place, time, or duration: used with *with*.

**coextension** (kō-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *extension*.] The mutual relation of two or more objects or (in logic) terms which have the same extension.

**coextensive** (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *extensive*.] Having the same extension. (*a*) Occupying the same extent of space or duration of time.

Rome first extended her citizenship over all Italy, and her dominion over the whole Mediterranean world, and then, by another stage, she made her citizenship *coextensive* with her dominion.

*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

(*b*) In *logic*, having the same breadth, or logical extension.

**coextensively** (kō-eks-ten'siv-li), *adv.* So as to exhibit coextension.

**coextensiveness** (kō-eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coextensive. *Bentham.*

**coft, cofet,** *a.* [ME., < AS. *cāf*, quick, sharp, prompt.] Quick; sharp; impetuous; bold.

The luthere *cous* devuel. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

If he clothed man se, *cof* he [the adder] waxeth.

*Bestiary* (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 150.

**co-factor** (kō-fak'tor), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *factor*.] In *alg.*, one of several factors entering into the same expression: thus, a coefficient is a constant *co-factor*.

**cofet,** *a.* See *cof*.

**co-feoffee** (kō-fef'ē), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *feoffee*.] One of two or more joint feoffees; a person enfeoffed with another.

**cofer,** *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coffer*.

**coff**[1] (kof), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coft*, ppr. *coffing*. [E. dial. and Sc., appar. a var. of *cope*[2], *coup*, var. of *cheap*, *chop*[2], buy, exchange: see *cope*[2], *coup*[2], *cheap*, *chop*[2]. The change of *p* to *f* within E. is not common, and is usually due to some interference; but G. *kaufen* (= E. *cheap*, *chop*[2]) can hardly apply here. The fact that the verb is found chiefly in the pret. *coft* suggests that the present *coff* is developed from the pret. *coft*, the latter being in this view merely a var. of *caught* (ME. *caught*, *caght*, *cought*), etc., pret. of *catch*[1], in the sense of 'get, obtain,' with the common change of the guttural *gh* to *f* as in *draught* = *draft*, *cough*, pron. as *coff*, etc.: see *catch*[1], *v.*] 1. To chop or change. [Prov. Eng.] —2. To buy. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

My milk-white steed,
That I hae *coft* sae dear.
*The Broomfield Hill* (Child's Ballads, I. 133).

That sark she *coft* for her wee Nannie.
*Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

3†. To pay for; expiate; purchase forgiveness of by sacrifice.

The knycht to Chryst, that delt on tre,
And *coft* our synnis deir.
*The Bludy Serk* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 151).

**coff**[2] (kof), *n.* [Local E.; origin unknown.] The offal of pilchards.

**coffat,** *n.* An obsolete form of *coffee*.

**Coffea** (kof'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *coffee*.] A considerable genus of shrubs, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. Some species yield coffee. See cut under *coffee*.

**coffee** (kof'ē or kôf'ē), *n.* [First in 17th century, in various forms *coffee*, *coffa*, *cauphe*, etc.; = D. *koffij* = G. *koffee* (after E.), now *kaffee* (after F.) = Dan. Sw. *kaffe* (after F.) = Russ. *kofe*, *kofeĭ* = F. *caffe*, *coffe*, now *café* (whence the half-English *café*, a coffee-house) = Sp. Pg. *café* = It. *caffè* (NL. *choava*, now *coffea*), < Turk. *qahwe*, < Ar. *qahwe*, *qahwa*, coffee (as a liquid); cf. Ar. *bonn*, the coffee-berry.] 1. The berry of trees belonging to the genus *Coffea*, natural order *Rubiaceæ*. Several species, but principally *C. Arabica*, produce the coffee of commerce. It is a native of Arabia and Abyssinia, but is now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but is seldom permitted to exceed 8 or 9 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is upright, and covered with a light-brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite. The flowers grow in clusters at the bases of the leaves, are pure white, and of an agreeable odor. The fruit is a small, red, fleshy berry, having the size and appearance of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds, commonly called *coffee-beans* or *coffee-nibs*. When ripe the berries are gathered, and the outer pulp and the parchment-like covering of the seeds are removed. The Mocha coffee from Yemen in Arabia is reputed the best; but the principal supplies are now obtained from Ceylon, Java, the West Indies, Brazil, and Central America. The Liberian coffee-tree, *C. Liberica*, of western tropical Africa, has recently been introduced into cultivation. It grows to a greater size and yields a much larger berry than *C. Arabica*, and thrives in low damp regions where the latter will not flourish. What is known as the *male coffee-berry* is simply a result of the occasional coalescence of the two seeds of the fruit into one, and differs in no other respect from the ordinary berry. The name *cherry-coffee* is given to the coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.

Fruiting Branch of Coffee-plant (*Coffea Arabica*).
*a*, flower; *b*, section of berry, showing inclosed nutlets and position of embryo.

2. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction. Before being used the seeds are roasted, and then ground in a coffee-mill, or, as in the East, pounded. The beverage is best when made with coffee-beans freshly roasted and ground. Coffee acts as a slight stimulant, promoting cheerfulness and removing languor; but in some cases it induces sleeplessness and nervous tremblings. The use of it originated in Abyssinia, passed to Arabia several centuries later, and is said to have been made known in Europe by A. Rauwolf, a German physician, whose travels appeared in 1573.

And sip of a drink called *Cofa* in little china dishes, as hot as they can suffer it. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 52.

3. A light meal resembling afternoon tea, at which coffee is served.—4. The last course of a dinner, consisting of black coffee.

Directly after *coffee* the band began to play.
*Greville*, Memoirs, June 5, 1831.

**Black coffee**, strong coffee served without milk or cream. —**California coffee**, the somewhat coffee-like fruit of *Rhamnus Californica*.—**Coffee-corn.** See *corn*[1].—**Crust coffee**, a drink resembling coffee in color, made by steeping in water browned or toasted crusts of bread.—**Negro coffee**, or **Mogdad coffee**, the seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*, which are roasted and used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, though they contain no caffein.—**Saoca** or **sultan coffee**, the husks of the coffee-berry, which are used to some extent with coffee, and are said to improve its flavor. —**Swedish coffee**, the seeds of *Astragalus Bæticus*, used as coffee, and cultivated for this purpose in parts of Germany and Hungary.—**Wild coffee**, of the West Indies, a name given to *Faramea odoratissima*, which is allied to true coffee, to *Eugenia disticha*, and to *Casearia latioides*.

**coffee-bean** (kof'ē-bēn), *n.* The seed of the coffee-tree.

**coffee-berry** (kof'ē-ber'i), *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

**coffee-blight** (kof'ē-blīt), *n.* A microscopic fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix*, which has caused great devastation in the coffee-plantations of Ceylon.

**coffee-borer** (kof'ē-bōr'ėr), *n.* One of two species of coleopterous insects which bore into the stems of the coffee-plant. *Xylotrechus quadripes* is a longicorn beetle which bores into the coffee-plant in southern India. The eggs are laid under the bark and close to the root in November and December and hatch in February, and the larva attains full growth by July. *Areocerus coffeæ* is the second species. It belongs to the family *Anthribidæ*, and is known as a coffee-pest in South Africa and Brazil, but is found in other countries, being nearly cosmopolitan.

**coffee-bug** (kof'ē-bug), *n.* The *Lecanium coffeæ*, an insect belonging to the family *Coccidæ*, living on the coffee-tree, and very destructive to coffee-plantations.

**coffee-cleaner** (kof'ē-klē'nėr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for rubbing off the envelop of coffee-seeds. —2. A machine for removing mold, dust, etc., from raw coffee.

**coffee-cup** (kof'ē-kup), *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk, distinctively about one third larger than a tea-cup of the same set.

**coffee-house** (kof'ē-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and sometimes with lodging; a café. Coffee-houses in Great Britain formerly held a position somewhat similar to that of the club-houses of the present day.

Although they be destitute of Taverns, yet they have their *Cofa-houses*, which something resembles them.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

The *coffee-house* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution. . . . The *coffee-houses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffee-house* to learn the news and discuss it. Every *coffee-house* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have been called—a fourth estate of the realm. *Macaulay.*

At the present day every traveller is struck with the almost complete absence in London of this element of Continental life, but in the early years of the eighteenth century *coffee-houses* were probably more prominent in London than in any other city in Europe.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

**coffee-huller** (kof'ē-hul'ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the husk which envelops the seed of coffee; a coffee-cleaner.

**coffee-man**† (kof'ē-man), *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison.* [Rare.]

**coffee-mill** (kof'ē-mil), *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.

**coffee-nib** (kof'ē-nib), *n.* A coffee-bean.

**coffee-nut** (kof'ē-nut), *n.* The fruit of the Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

**coffee-pot** (kof'ē-pot), *n.* A covered pot or urn, of metal or earthenware, in which coffee is made, or in which the beverage is served at table.

**coffee-roaster** (kof'ē-rōs'tėr), *n.* 1. One who prepares coffee-beans for use by roasting them. —2. A machine or rotary cylinder used in roasting coffee-beans.

**coffee-room** (kof'ē-röm), *n.* A public room in an inn, hotel, or club-house, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments; now, usually, the public dining-room. [Eng.]

He returned in a gloomy mood to the *coffee-room*.
*Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy, I. 8.

**coffee-sage**† (kof'ē-sāj), *n.* A coffee-house orator. *Churchill.* [Rare.]

**coffee-shop** (kof'ē-shop), *n.* 1. A shop where coffee is sold.—2. An inferior sort of coffee-house.

**coffee-stand** (kof'ē-stand), *n.* 1. A support for the vessel in which coffee is prepared.—2. A stall set up on the street for the sale of coffee and other refreshments.

**coffee-tree** (kof'ē-trē), *n.* The *Coffea Arabica*, and other species which produce the berries from which coffee is derived. See *coffee*. The wood of the common coffee-tree is of a light greenish-brown or dirty-yellow color, and nearly as close- and hard-grained as boxwood; but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much value.—**California coffee-tree**, *Rhamnus Californica*.—**Kentucky coffee-tree**, the *Gymnocladus Canadensis*, a large leguminous tree of the United States, the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee.

**coffein, coffeine** (kof'ē-in), *n.* [< *Coffea* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *caffein*.

**coffer** (kof'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cofer*, < ME. *cofer*, *cofre*, a chest, esp. for money, ark, rarely coffin (> D. G. *koffer* = Dan. *kuffert* = Sw. *koffert*), < OF. *cofre*, F. *coffre* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *cofre*), a modification of older *cofin*, a chest, > E. *coffin*, q. v. For the change of the second syllable, cf. *order*, < F. *ordre*, < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*).] 1. A box, casket, or chest (as now understood, a large chest), especially one used for keeping valuables, as money; an ark; hence, figuratively, a treasury; in the plural, the wealth or pecuniary resources of a person, corporation, nation, etc.

Yet hadde he but litel gold in *cofre*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 296.

Bot make to the [thee] a mancioun & that is my wylle,
A *cofer* [ark] closed of tres, clanlych planed;
Wyrk woneg [dwellings] therinne for wylde & for tame.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 310.

There he found in the knyghtes *cofer*
But even halfe a pounde.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 52).

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's *cofers*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

2. In *arch.*, a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling or soffit, of an ornamental character, usually enriched with moldings and having a rose, pomegranate, star, or other ornament in the center; a caisson.—3. In *fort.*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18 feet broad. The upper part is made of pieces of timber raised 2 feet above the level of the moat, and upon them are placed hurdles laden with earth, which serve as a covering and as a parapet. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavor to pass the ditch. 4. A trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces. —5. A kind of caisson or floating dock.—6. A canal-lock chamber.

Coffers of a Ceiling.
Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

**coffer** (kof'ėr), *v. t.* [< *coffer*, *n.*] 1. To deposit or lay up in a coffer: usually with *up*.

But what glut [glutton] of the gomes [men] may any good kachen,
He will kepen it hym-self & *cofren* it faste.
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer up*. *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

The aged man that *coffers up* his gold.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 855.

2. To furnish or ornament with coffers, as a ceiling.

**coffer-dam** (kof'ėr-dam), *n.* 1. A water-tight wooden inclosure built in a body of water, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc., by pumping out the water from its interior. It is usually formed of two or more rows of piles, driven close together and rising above the level of high water, with clay packed in between the rows. Coffer-dams are sometimes built against the sides of vessels, in order to make repairs below the water-line without having recourse to a dry-dock.

2. A protective packing for the hulls of warships. It is made of the pith of corn-stalks. When wet it swells, and thus serves to close the holes made by shot.

**cofferer** (kof'ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who lays up treasure in a coffer or chest; one who hoards money. [Rare.]

Ye fortune's *cofferers* / ye pow'rs of wealth!
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 550.

2. Formerly, a principal officer of the royal household of England, who had oversight of the other officers of the court. He was next under the controller, and was a member of the Privy Council. His duties are now performed by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

Samuel Sandys . . . was raised to the house of peers, and made *cofferer* of the household.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 114.

3†. A treasurer.

*Clown.* Whither should this money be travelled?
*For.* To the devil, I think.
*Clown.* 'Tis with his *cofferer* I am certain, that's the usurer. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

**coffer-fish** (kof'ėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ostracion*; a trunk-fish.

**coffering** (kof'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coffer*, *v.*] In *mining*, the operation of securing the shaft of a mine from the ingress of water by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

**coffership**† (kof'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *coffer* + *-ship*.] The office of treasurer, cash-keeper, or purser.

His Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the *cofership*. *Raleigh*, Remains (Ord MS.).

**coffer-work** (kof'ėr-wėrk), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a surface ornamented with coffers.—2. In *masonry*, rubble-work faced with stone.—**Coffer-work ceiling.** See *ceiling*.

**coffin** (kof'- or kȯf'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cophin* (def. 3), after the L.; < ME. *cofin*, *coffin*, a basket, a pie-crust (the sense of 'chest in which a dead human body is buried,' for which ME. *cofer* is found, does not belong to *cofin* in ME.), < OF. *cofin* = Pr. *cofin* = Sp. *cofin*, a basket, = It. *cofano*, formerly also *cofino*, *coffino*, a basket, trunk, coffer, < L. *cophinus*, a basket, < Gr. *κόφινος*, a basket. See *coffer*, the same word in other ME. and mod. senses.] 1†. A basket.

And thei token the relifs of broken metis twelve *coffins* ful and of the fischis. *Wyclif*, Mark vi.

2†. A mold of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. See *custard-coffin*.

Of the paste a *coffin* I will rear. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

If you spend
The red-deer pies in your house, or sell them forth, sir,
Cast so that I may have their *coffins* all
Returned here, and piled up.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

3. The chest, box, or case in which a dead human body is placed for burial: usually made of wood or lead, but sometimes of stone or iron, or even of glass.

Not a flower, not a flower sweet,
On my black *coffin* let there be strown.
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4 (song).

His [Saint Luke's] bones were brought from Constantinople in an yron *coffin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 178.

4†. A paper twisted in the form of a cone, used as a bag by grocers; a cap or cornet.—5. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the whole hoof below the coronet, including the coffin-bone.—6. In *printing*: (*a*†) The wooden frame which inclosed the stone or bed of the old form of hand printing-press. (*b*) The frame which incloses an imposing-stone.—7. In *milling*, one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the end of the driver. *E. H. Knight.*—8. In *mining*, old workings open to the day, where the ore was raised to the surface by the cast-after-cast method. [Cornwall.]—9. In *coram.*, same as *cassette*.—**To put or drive a nail in one's coffin**, to do anything that may tend to shorten one's days.

**coffin** (kof'- or kȯf'in), *v. t.* [< *coffin*, *n.*] 1†. To cover with paste or crust. See *coffin*, *n.*, 2; also extract under *baked-meat*, 2.

And *coffin'd* in crust, till now she was hoary.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Gypsies.

2. To put or inclose in a coffin, as a corpse; hence, figuratively, to confine; shut up.

They *Coffin* him and place him in a roome richly furnished, and couer him with a sheet, in which they paint his portraiture. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 446.

Myself will see him *coffin'd* and embalmed,
And in one tomb rest with him.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Tear forth the fathers of poor families
Out of their beds, and *coffin* them alive
In some kind clasping prison.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

Some *coffin'd* in their cabins lie, equally
Griev'd that they are not dead, and yet must die.
*Donne*, The Storm.

**coffin-boat** (kof'in-bōt), *n.* A sink-boat or battery used in shooting wild fowl, especially ducks. See *battery*, 14. [Chesapeake Bay.]

**coffin-bone** (kof'in-bōn), *n.* The last phalanx of a horse's foot; the distal phalangeal bone. See *hoof*.

**coffin-carrier** (kof'in-kar'i-ėr), *n.* [Equiv. to pall-bearer, in allusion to its black back.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. See *blackback*, 1. [Local, New Eng.]

**coffin-fish** (kof'in-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Ostracionidæ*. The name is applied in New South Wales to *Ostracion diaphanus* and *O. concatenatus*, and to *Aracana lenticularis*.

**coffle** (kof'l), *n.* [Also written *cauffle* and *kaffle*, and in the general sense 'caravan' also *caffilah*, *caffilah*, *kafilah*, *kafila*, < Ar. *kāfila*, > Pers. Hind. *kāfila*, a caravan: see *kafila*.] A train or gang of slaves transported or marched for sale.

Lundy was a constant witness of the horrors and cruelties of the [slave] traffic as the *coffles* of chained victims were driven through the streets.
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 371.

**coffre-fort** (kof'ėr-fōrt), *n.* [F., orig. *coffre fort*: *coffre*, a box; *fort*, < L. *fortis*, strong: see *coffer*, *n.*, and *fortitude*.] A strong box, especially one of a decorative character, generally small, and wrought either in steel or a similar material, for use in keeping money or valuable papers; an imitation of such a box in wood or the like.

**coffret** (kof'ret), *n.* [F., dim. of *coffre*, a coffer: see *coffer*, *n.*] A casket, especially one of ornamental design and character.

Oblong box or *coffret*, old black Boule, height 5 inches, length 13 inches. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib.*, 1862, No. 818.

**cofly**†, *adv.* [ME., also *coflich*, < AS. *cēflice*, quickly, valiantly, < *cēf*, quick: see *cof* and *-ly*2.] Quickly; impetuously.

The Kynge with his keene ost [host] *coflich* fighte.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

**cofound** (kō-found'), *v. t.* [< *co-*1 + *found*2.] To found together or at the same time.

It [the steeple of St. Paul's] . . . was originally *co-founded* by King Ethelbert with the body of the Church.
*Fuller*, Worthies, London, II. 346.

**cofounder** (kō-foun'dėr), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *founder*1.] A joint founder.

**cofret**, *n.* A Middle English form of *coffer*.

**coft**. Preterit and past participle of *coff*1.

**cog**1† (kog), *n.* [< ME. *cogge*, *coge* (after MD. *kogghe*, D. *kog* = MLG. LG. *kogge* (> G. *kogge*) = Dan. *kogge*, *kog*, *kaag* = Sw. dial. *kåg* = Icel. *kuggr*; ML. *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*), a var. of ME. *cokke*, E. *cock*4, < OF. *coque*, a small boat: see *cock*4.] 1. A small boat; a cockboat; a cock.

Jason and Ercules also
That in a *cogge* to londe were ygo.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1481.

Kaste-anores full kene into the water,
*Cogges* with cables cachyn to londe,
And lay so on lone the long night ouer.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1077.

2. A trading-vessel; a galley; a ship in general.

*Cogges* and crayers than crossez thaire mastes
At the commandment of the kynge.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 733.

Agaynes hem comen her naveye,
*Cogges* and dromoundes, many galeye.
*Richard Coer de Lion* (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 4783.

**cog**2 (kog), *n.* [< ME. *cog*, *cogge*, *kog* = Sw. *kugge*, a cog; prob. of Celtic origin, < Gael. Ir. *cog* = W. *cocos*, pl. *cocos*, *cocs*, a cog. In def. 5, cf. *cock*5, a notch.] 1. A tooth, catch, or projection, usually one of a continuous series of such projections, on the periphery or the side of a wheel, or on any part of a machine, which, on receiving motion, engages with a corresponding tooth or projection on another wheel or other part of the machine, and imparts motion to it. See cut under *cog-wheel*.

*Cogge* of a mylle, scarioballum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

Please you to set the watermill with the ivory *cogs* in 't a-grinding. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

2†. A mill-wheel; a cog-wheel.

The were i-cundur [*kinder*, that is, more akin or like] to one frogge
That sit at mulne [mill] under *cogge*.
*Owl and Nightingale*, l. 85.

3. In *mining*, same as *chock*4, 4.—4. The short handle of a scythe. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A kind of notch used in tailing joists or wall-plates.—**Cog and round**, a device, consisting of a cog-wheel working into the rounds of a lantern-wheel, for raising a bucket from a well.

**cog**2 (kog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [< ME. *coggen*; from the noun.] 1. To furnish with cogs.

*Coggyn* a mylle, scarioballo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

2. To wedge up so as to render steady or prevent motion: as, to *cog* the leg of a table which stands unevenly; to *cog* a wheel of a carriage with a stone or a piece of wood. [Scotch.]—3. To harrow. [North. Eng.]—**Cogged respiration** or **breath-sound**. See *breath-sound*.

**cog**3, **cogue** (kōg), *n.* [Sc. (dim. *coggie*, q. v.), < Gael. *cogan*, a small drinking-vessel, *cog*, a drink, = Ir. *cogan*, *cog*, a drink, = W. *cogan*, a bowl; prob. connected with OGael. *coca*, hollow, empty, W. *coeg*, empty. Cf. *cog*4.] 1. A circular wooden vessel used for holding milk, broth, etc. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Their drink is ale made of beer-malt, and tunned up in a small vessel called a *cogue*; after it has stood a few hours, they drink it out of the *cogue*, yest and all.
*Mod. Account of Scotland*, 1670 (Harl. Misc., VI. 141).

For fear by foes that they should lose
Their *cogues* of brose.
*Battle of Sherif-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck.—3. Intoxicating liquor.

**cog**3, **cogue** (kōg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, *cogued*, ppr. *cogging*, *coguing*. [Sc., from the noun.] To empty into a wooden vessel.

**cog**4 (kog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [Not found in ME.; perhaps from W. *coegio*, make void, trick, pretend, < *coeg*, empty, vain, saucy, silly, foolish: see *cog*3. Cf. *cokes*1, *coax*.] I. *trans.* 1. To flatter; wheedle; seduce or win by adulation or artifice.

I'll mountebank their loves,
*Cog* their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

With such poor fetches to *cog* a laughter from us.
*Milton*, Colasterion.

2. To obtrude or thrust by falsehood or deception; foist; palm: usually with *in* or *on*.

Fustian tragedies . . . have by concerted applause been *cogged upon* the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

3. To adapt (a die) for cheating, by loading it, so as to direct its fall: as, to play with *cogged* dice.

I know none breathing, but will *cogge* a dye
For twentie thousand double pistolets.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wheedle; flatter; dissimulate.

*Cog*, lie, flatter, and face
Four ways in Court to win men grace.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For they will *cog* so when they wish to use men,
With "Pray be cover'd, sir," "I beseech you, sit."
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

Mistress Ford, I cannot *cog*, I cannot prate.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

2. To cheat, especially by means of loaded dice.

For guineas in other men's breeches
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

**cog**4 (kog), *n.* [< *cog*4, *v.*] 1. A trick or deception.

Letting it pass for an ordinary *cog* upon them.
*Bp. Watson.*

2. *pl.* Loaded dice.

It were a hard matter for me to get my dinner that day wherein my master had not sold a dozen of devices, a case of *cogs*, and a suit of shifts in the morning.
*Greene*, James IV., ii. 1.

**cog-bells** (kog'belz), *n. pl.* [Cf. equiv. E. dial. *conkaboll*.] Icicles. [Prov. Eng.]

**cogence** (kō'jens), *n.* [< *cogent*: see *-ence*.] Cogency. [Rare.]

An argument of *cogence*. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 393.

**cogency** (kō'jen-si), *n.* [< *cogent*: see *-ency*.] Power of proving or of producing belief; the quality of being highly probable or convincing;

force; credibility: as, the *cogency* of an alleged motive, or of evidence; the *cogency* of one's arguments or reasoning.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

Negative evidence . . . of the same kind and of the same *cogency* as that which forbids us to assume the existence between the Earth and Venus of a planet as large as either of them. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 68.

**cogenial**† (kō-jē'nial), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *genial;* var. of *congenial.*] Congenial.

A writer of a *cogenial* cast. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 357.

**cogent** (kō'jent), *a.* [= F. *cogent*, < L. *cogen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cogere*, collect, compress, compel, contr. of **co-igere*, for **co-agere*, < *co-*, together, + *agere*, drive: see *co-*[1] and *act*, *n.*] 1. Compelling by physical force; potent; irresistible by physical means. [Rare.]

The *cogent* force of nature. *Prior.*

2. Compelling assent or conviction; appealing powerfully to the intellect or moral sense; not easily denied or refuted: as, a *cogent* reason or argument.

This most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

This way of reasoning was so obvious and *cogent* that many, even among the Jews themselves, acknowledged the force of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. v.

**cogently** (kō'jent-li), *adv.* In a cogent manner.

**cogge**[1]†, **cogge**[2]†. A Middle English spelling of *cog*[1], *cog*[2].

**cogger**[1] (kog'ėr), *n.* [< *cog*[2], *n.*, 3, + *-er*[1].] In *mining*, one who builds up the roof-supports or cogs.

**cogger**[2] (kog'ėr), *n.* [< *cog*[4] + *-er*[1].] A flatterer; a deceiver; a cheat.

**coggery**† (kog'ėr-i), *n.* [< *cog*[4] + *-ery.*] The practice of cogging or cheating, especially at dice; trickery; falsehood; knavery.

This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error. *Bp. Watson*, Quodlibets of Religion (ed. 1602), p. 195.

**coggie** (kog'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *cog*[3].] 1. A small wooden bowl.—2. The contents of a coggie, as porridge, brose, liquor, etc.

**cogging**[1] (kog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cog*[4], *v.*] The practice of cheating by loaded dice.

As to dicing, I think it becommeth best debashed souldiers to play at on the heads of their drums, being only ruled by hasard, and subject to knavish *cogging*. Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

**cogging**[2] (kog'ing), *n.* Same as *calking*[2].

**coggle**[1] (kog'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cog*[1].] A small boat.

**coggle**[2] (kog'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coggled*, ppr. *coggling*. [E. dial., appar. < *coggle*[1], *n.*, a small boat, or else var. of *cockle*[2], move up and down, as waves: see *coggle*[1] and *cockle*[2].] To move from side to side; be shaky. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**coggle**[3] (kog'l), *n.* [E. dial., appar. dim. of *cock*[3], a roundish heap, etc. (cf. Sw. dial. *kokkel*, a lump of earth), or var. of equiv. *cobble*[1], q. v.; but cf. D. *kogel* = MHG. *kugele*, *kugel*, G. *kugel*, a ball, bowl, globe.] A small round stone; a cobble. [Prov. Eng.]

**coggledy** (kog'l-di), *a.* [Extension of *coggly*, or var. of *cockley.*] Shaky; unstable. [Prov. Eng.]

Take care of that step-ladder though; it is *coggledy*, as I observed when you came down. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxv.

**cogglestone** (kog'l-stōn), *n.* [< *coggle*[3] + *stone.* Cf. *cobblestone.*] A cobblestone.

**coggly** (kog'li), *a.* [Sc., also spelled *cogglie*; < *coggle*[2] + *-y*[1].] Unsteady; unstable.

**cogitability** (koj'i-tą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cogitabilité*; < *cogitable:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being cogitable or thinkable; possibility of being thought.

Conceptions . . . of whatsoever hath any entity or *cogitability*. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 1.

**cogitable** (koj'i-tą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *cogitable*, < L. *cogitabilis*, < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] I. *a.* Capable of being thought; that may be apprehended by thinking; thinkable; not logically absurd.

Creation is *cogitable* by us only as a putting forth of divine power. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 593.

II. *n.* Anything capable of being the subject of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**cogitabund** (koj'i-tą-bund), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *cogitabundo* = It. *cogitabondo*, < LL. *cogitabundus*, thoughtful, < L. *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] Full of thought; deeply thoughtful. [Rare.]

Bosch, in a clerical dress, is seated in an easy-chair, *cogitabund*, with a manuscript open before him. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxii.

**cogitabundity** (koj'i-tą-bun'di-ti), *n.* [< *cogitabund* + *-ity.*] Deep thoughtfulness. [Humorous.]

**cogitate** (koj'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogitated*, ppr. *cogitating*. [< L. *cōgitatus*, pp. of *cōgitare* (> It. *cogitare* = Sp. Pg. *cogitar* = OF. *cogiter*), consider, ponder, weigh, think upon, prob. a contr. (as *cōgere* for **coigere*, **coagere*) for **co-igitare*, for *co-agitare* (which occurs later as a new formation in lit. sense 'shake together'), < *co-*, together, + *agitare*, shake: see *co-*[1] and *agitate.*] I. *intrans.* To think earnestly or studiously; reflect; ponder; meditate: as, to *cogitate* upon means of escape.

He that calleth a thing into his mind . . . *cogitateth* and considereth. *Bacon*, Learning.

II. *trans.* To revolve in the mind; think about attentively; meditate on; hence, devise or plan: as, he is *cogitating* mischief.

We . . . did *cogitate* nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 780.

**cogitation** (koj-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [In early ME. *cogitacun*, < OF. *cogitacium*, *cogitacion*, F. *cogitation* = Pr. *cogitatio* = Pg. *cogitação* = It. *cogitazione*, < L. *cogitatio(n-)*, < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate.*] 1. The act of cogitating or thinking; earnest reflection; meditation; contemplation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fix'd in *cogitation* deep. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 629.

Round the decaying trunk of human pride,
At morn, and eve, and midnight's solemn hour,
Do penitential *cogitations* cling.
*Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 21.

Hence—2. That which is thought out; a plan; a scheme. [Rare.]

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

**cogitative** (koj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *cogitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *cogitativo*, < ML. *cogitativus*, < L. *cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate* and *-ive.*] 1. Having the power of cogitating or meditating; thinking; reflective: as, *cogitative* faculties.—2. Given to thought or contemplation; thoughtful.

The earl . . . being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Parallel between Essex and Buckingham.

**cogitatively** (koj'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cogitative or thinking manner.

**cogitativity** (koj'i-tā-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *cogitative* + *-ity.*] Power of cogitation. [Rare.]

To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into *cogitativity*. *W. Wollaston.*

**cogito ergo sum** (koj'i-tō ėr'gō sum). [L.: *cogito*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *cogitare*, think; *ergo*, therefore; *sum*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be: see *cogitate*, *ergo*, and *be*[1].] Literally, I think, therefore I am: the starting-point of the Cartesian system of philosophy. See *Cartesian.*

**cogman**† (kog'mạn), *n.*; pl. *cogmen* (-men). [< *cog*(*ware*) + *man.*] A dealer in or a maker of cogware.

**cognac** (kō'nyak), *n.* [Formerly also *cogniac*; < F. *cognac:* so called from *Cognac* in France.] 1. Properly, a French brandy of superior quality distilled from wines produced in the neighborhood of Cognac in the department of Charente, France; more loosely, any of the brandies of that department. Hence—2. In Europe, any brandy of good quality (this name having superseded the original terms *eau-de-vie*, *branntwein*, etc.); in the United States, French brandy in general. See *champagne.*

**Cognac pottery.** See *pottery.*

**cognate** (kog'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *cognado* = It. *cognato*, < L. *cognatus*, < *co-*, together, + **gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born, pp. of **gnusci*, *nasci*, be born: see *natal*, *native.* Cf. *agnate*, *adnate.*] I. *a.* 1. Allied by blood; connected or related by birth; specifically, of the same parentage, near or remote, as another. See *cognation*, 1.—2. Related in origin; traceable to the same source; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family, in a general sense: as, *cognate* languages or dialects; words *cognate* in origin.—3. Allied in nature, quality, or form; having affinity of any kind: as, *cognate* sounds.

There is a difference between poetry and the *cognate* arts of expression, since the former has somewhat less to do with material processes and effects. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 3.

In ancient Hellas there were four classes of religious observance more or less *cognate* with pilgrimage, though not in any case identical therewith. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 91.

**Cognate accusative** or **objective.** See *objective.*—**Cognate notions**, in *logic*: (*a*) Notions essentially identical, and differing only in being conceived by different minds or by the same mind at different times. (*b*) Any similar notions.—**Cognate propositions**, in *logic*, propositions having the same subject or the same predicate.

II. *n.* [= F. *cognat*, etc., < L. *cognatus*, fem. *cognata*, n.: see above.] 1. One connected with another by ties of kindred; specifically, in the plural, all those whose descent can be traced from one pair. In its technical use in Roman law it implied a lawful marriage as the source. See *agnate* and *cognation*, 1.—2. Anything related to another by origin or derivation, as a language or a word: as, the Latin and Greek languages are *cognates.*

**cognateness** (kog'nāt-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being cognate. *Coleridge.*

**cognati** (kog-nā'tī), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *cognatus*, n.: see *cognate*, *a.* and *n.*] Persons related by birth; specifically, the descendants of the same pair. See *cognation*, 1.

**cognatic** (kog-nat'ik), *a.* [< *cognate* + *-ic*; = F. *cognatique* = Sp. *cognático* = Pg. *cognatico.*] Cognate; pertaining to relationship by descent from one pair. See *cognation*, 1.

The old Roman law established, for example, a fundamental difference between Agnatic and *Cognatic* relationship, that is, between the Family considered as based upon common subjection to patriarchal authority and the Family considered (in conformity with modern ideas) as united through the mere fact of a common descent. This distinction disappears in the "law common to all nations." *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 56.

**cognation** (kog-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *cognacioun*, < OF. *cognacion*, F. *cognation* = Pr. *cognation* = Sp. *cognacion* = Pg. *cognação* = It. *cognazione*, < L. *cognatio(n-)*, < *cognatus*, kindred: see *cognate.*] 1. Relationship by descent from the same pair, including both the male and the female lines. See *agnation.*

He that honours his parents . . . will dearly account of all his relatives and persons of the same *cognation*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 210.

*Cognation* is . . . a relative term, and the degree of connexion in blood which it indicates depends on the particular marriage which is selected as the commencement of the calculation. If we begin with the marriage of father and mother, *Cognation* will only express the relationship of brothers and sisters; if we take that of the grandfather and grandmother, then uncles, aunts, and their descendants will also be included in the notion of *Cognation;* and following the same process a larger number of Cognates may be continually obtained by choosing the starting point higher and higher up in the line of ascent. *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 142.

2. Affinity by kindred origin.

His *cognation* with the Æacides and kings of Molossus. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 159.

His [the Lord's] baptism did signify, by a *cognation* to their usual rites and ceremonies of ablution, and washing gentile proselytes, that the Jews had so far receded from their duty . . . that they were in the state of strangers. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Affinity of any kind; resemblance in nature or character.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**cognisability, cognisable,** etc. See *cognizability*, etc.

**cognita,** *n.* Plural of *cognitum.*

**cognition** (kog-nish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *cognicion* = F. *cognition* = Pr. *cognicio* = Sp. *cognicion* (obs.) = It. *cognizione*, < L. *cognitio(n-)*, knowledge, perception, a judicial examination, trial, < *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, know, < *co-*, together, + **gnoscere*, older form of *noscere*, = Gr. *γι-γνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι* = E. *know:* see *know*[1], and cf. *cognize*, *cognizance*, *cognizor*, *cognosce*, *connoisseur.*] 1. Knowledge, or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience; perception; cognizance.

This deuyn [divine] was of good *cognicion*,
And a scoler was of Tholouse certain,
As witnesseith litterall scripture plain.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5981.

Sometime he [Constantine] took, as St. Augustine witnesseth, even personal *cognition* of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.

I will not be myself, nor have *cognition*
Of what I feel; I am all patience. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

2. A mental act or process, or the product of an act, of the general nature of knowing or learning. (*a*) The act of acquiring any sort of idea; consciousness referring to an object as affecting the subject; the objectification of feeling; an act of knowing in the widest sense, including sensation, imagination, instinct, etc.: in this sense, discriminated as a function of the mind from *feeling* and *volition.*

I frequently employ *cognition* as a synonym of knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

The very facts which lead us to distinguish feeling from *cognition* and conation make against the hypothesis that consciousness can ever be all feeling. *James Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

(b) The formation of a concept, judgment, or argument, or that which is formed; the acquisition of knowledge by thinking, or the knowledge itself.

The theory of *cognition*, on which this ultimate conception rests, and from which it is developed, may be regarded either as an analysis of experience or as the idea of self-consciousness. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant, p. 143.

(c) A mental representation (the act or the product) which, by the operation of sensory perception or thought, is made to correspond to an external object, though not, it may be, accurately. The word *cognitio* was the ordinary scholastic term in this sense. *Cognition* was occasionally used by Hobbes, Cudworth, and other writers whose vocabulary was strongly influenced by the Latin, but is rarely met with in later English before Hamilton.

All *cognitions*—even the most abstract—are primarily feelings. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 80.

**3.** In *old Scots law*, a process in the Court of Session by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined.—**4†.** Same as *cognisance*, 2.

The bishops were ecclesiastical judges over the presbyters, the inferior clergy, and the laity. . . . There was inherent in them a power of *cognition* of causes, and coercion of persons. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 206.

**Abstractive** or **speculative cognition.** See *abstractive*.—**Actual cognition, adequate cognition.** See the adjectives.—**Analytical cognition**, the logical dissection of a notion.—**Cognition and sale**, in Scotland, a process before the Court of Session, at the instance of a pupil and his tutors, for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of the pupil's estate.—**Cognition and sasine**, in Scotland, a form of entering an heir in burgage property.—**Condition of cognition.** See *condition*.—**Empirical cognition**, an act of learning from experience, or the knowledge so obtained.—**Enigmatical cognition**, abstractive cognition, especially of God: so called in allusion to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, "Now we see in a mirror, darkly"; in the Vulgate, "Videmus nunc per speculum in ænigmate."—**Essential cognition†**, God's knowledge as belonging to him essentially.—**Form of cognition.** See *form*.—**Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Historical cognition**, knowledge of facts.—**Immaterial cognition**, an act of acquiring knowledge without the aid of the bodily organs, whether of the peripheral senses or of the brain.—**Infused cognition**, the direct communication of knowledge from on high.—**Intellective cognition**, knowledge from reason and not from sense.—**Intellectual cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge by the understanding. (*b*) Cognition by direct insight, and not by ratiocination.—**Intuitive cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge by immediate experience. (*b*) Present perception of an object, with consciousness of it as an object.—**Material cognition**, an act of learning by means of the bodily organs, that is, the senses or the brain.—**Matter of cognition.** See *matter*.—**Matutinal cognition†**, the cognition of things in the Divine Word: so called because the angels were said to have this kind of knowledge in the morning.—**Medium of cognition.** See *medium*.—**Meritorious cognition**, knowledge attained by the practice of virtue.—**Mixed cognition**, a cognition partly a priori, partly a posteriori.—**Natural cognition**, cognition by means of the senses and reason, without miraculous assistance.—**Nocturnal cognition†**, that knowledge of God which belongs to the devils and which does not partake of the divine light.—**Particular cognition.** See *particular*.—**Philosophical cognition.** See *philosophical*.—**Practical cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge of what ought to be—that is, of what is demanded by the moral law: opposed to *theoretical cognition*, or knowledge of what is. (*b*) Knowledge more or less readily capable of practical application: opposed to *speculative* or *metaphysical cognition*, which is either incapable or not readily capable of such application.—**Proper cognition†**, the cognition of an object in its peculiar essence.—**Pure cognition**, in the philosophy of Kant, cognition of an object so far as it is determined by the laws of the faculty of representation.—**Rational cognition**, cognition a priori, from reason.—**Sensitive cognition**, knowledge by the senses.—**Singular cognition.** See *singular*.—**Symbolical cognition.** See *symbolical knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Synthetical cognition**, cognition by a synthesis of notions, not a mere analysis of them.—**Theoretical cognition.** See *theoretical knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Theory of cognition**, a mixed psychological and logical account of how the mind is able to attain to knowledge, showing what kinds of truth and certainty are possible and what kinds are impossible.—**Universal cognition**, cognition of an object as one of a class.

**cognitionibus admittendis** (kog-nish-i-on'i-bus ad-mi-ten'dis). [L., for or of making acknowledgment: *cognitionibus*, abl. pl. of *cognitio(n-)*, acknowledgment; *admittendis*, abl. pl. of *admittendus*, ger. of *admittere*, admit: see *cognition* and *admit*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ, named from its characteristic phrase, requiring a magistrate to certify to the Court of Common Pleas fines that he had taken and neglected to report.

**cognitive** (kog'ni-tiv), *a.* [< L. *cognitus* (see *cognition*) + *-ive*; = F. *cognitif*.] **1.** Capable of cognition; learning; knowing.

*Cognitive* power, or conceptive, the power of knowing or conceiving. *Hobbes*, Human Nat., i.

**2.** Pertaining to cognition: as, the *cognitive* faculties.

Thinking (employing that term as comprehending all our *cognitive* energies) is of two kinds. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 578.

**cognitum** (kog'ni-tum), *n.*; pl. *cognita* (-tȧ). [L., neut. of *cognitus*: see *cognition*.] An object of cognition.—**Primum cognitum**, the first thing or kind of thing known in the order of learning.

The question of the *Primum Cognitum* . . . is not involved in the doctrine of Nominalism. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

**cognizability** (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cognizable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being cognizable. Also spelled *cognisability*.

**cognizable** (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧ-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *connusable*, *conusable*; < OF. *cognoisable*, a sophisticated form of **conoisable*, *connoissable*, F. *connaissable*, < OF. *conoistre*, F. *connaître*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognisance*.] **1.** Capable of being cognized, known, perceived, or apprehended: as, the causes of many phenomena are not *cognizable* by the senses.

No articulate sound is *cognizable* until the inarticulate sounds which go to make it up have been learned. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 130.

**2.** Capable of being subjected to judicial examination in a court; within the scope of the jurisdiction; capable of being, or liable to be, heard, tried, and determined.

I last winter erected a court of justice for the correcting of several enormities in dress and behaviour, which are not *cognizable* in any other courts of this realm. *Addison*, Institution of the Court.

The canonists affirm that a suit may be brought in the ecclesiastical court for every matter which is not *cognizable* in the courts of secular law, and for a great many matters which are so *cognizable*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

Also spelled *cognisable*.

**cognizably** (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧ-bli), *adv.* In a cognizable manner. Also spelled *cognisably*.

**cognizance** (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧns), *n.* [Formerly also *connusance*, *conusance*; < ME. *cognisaunce*, *conoissance*, *conisance*, *conysshaunce*, *konichaune*, etc., < OF. *cognoisance*, *connoissance*, *conoisance*, *cunoisance*, etc. (mod. F. *connaissance*), < *conoissant*, ppr. of *conoistre*, *conostre*, etc., < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizable*, *connoisseur*.] **1.** Knowledge or notice; perception; observation: now chiefly in the phrase *take cognizance*.

Lady, of my name ye haue *conysance*. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 404.

In China, the Emperor himself *takes cognizance* of all the doctors in the kingdom who profess authorship. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxix.

It is the simple truth that I did *take cognizance* of strange sights and singular people. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

**2.** In *law*: (*a*) The exercise of jurisdiction; a taking of authoritative notice, as of a cause.

The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass vi et armis. *Blackstone*.

The senate [of Lucerne] has *cognizance* of all criminal causes. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 338.

(*b*) Acknowledgment; admission, as a plea admitting the fact alleged in the declaration; a fine sur conusance de droit. (*c*) A plea in replevin, that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff or servant. See *avowry*.—**3.** (*a*) Any badge borne to facilitate recognition. Before the introduction of systematic heraldry, nobles and leaders adopted simple bearings to be depicted upon a pennon or a shield, and the earliest heraldry was little more than the classification of these. Later, since no parts of the arms proper could be borne but by those who had a legal right to them, with the exception of heralds and pursuivants, some emblem was adopted as a cognizance which could be worn by all the retainers of a noble house. See *badge*[1].

gif i encountre with this knizt that this kare worcheth,
How schal i him knowe what *konichaune* here he bere?
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3569.

It is the proper *cognizance* of Mahometanism, by fire and sword to maintain their cause. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 105.

(*b*) In *her.*, the armorial surcoat, or the crest, when worn, as being the only means by which a man in complete armor could be recognized.

May the Winged Horse, your ancient badge and *cognisance*, still flourish! *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

Also spelled *cognisance*.

**Claiming conusance**, in *law*, assertion of the right of exclusive jurisdiction.

**cognizant** (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧnt), *a.* [Formerly also *connusant*, *conusant*; ult. < OF. *conoissant*, ppr.: see *cognizance*.] **1.** Having cognizance or knowledge: with *of*.

Now the memory has so far regained its dominion, that, in some measure, I am *cognizant of* my state. *Poe*, Tales, I. 336.

The very moment there are phenomena of any kind within our consciousness, that moment the mind becomes *cognisant of* its own existence. *J. D. Morell*.

**2.** In *law*, competent to take legal or judicial notice, as of a cause or a crime.

Also spelled *cognisant*.

**cognize** (kog'nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognized*, ppr. *cognizing*. [< L. *cognoscere*, know, with accom. term. *-ize* (as if from *cognizance*, *cognizable*, regarded as *cognize* + *-ance*, *-able*). Cf. *recognize*, *agnize*, and *cognosce*, and see *cognizance*, etc.] To make an object of cognition or thought; perceive; become conscious of; know. Also spelled *cognise*.

It would also be convenient, . . . for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word to *cognize* in connection with its noun cognition. . . . But in this instance the necessity is not strong enough to warrant our doing what custom has not done. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

Consciously to know a thing, that is, to *cognize* it. Animals know objects, but do not *cognize* them. *Kant*, Logic (tr. by Abbott).

**cognizee** (kog-ni- or kon-i-zē'), *n.* [< *cognis-* in *cognis-ance* + *-ee*[1].] In *old law*, one in whose favor a fine of land was levied. Also spelled *cognisee*.

**cognizor** (kog'ni- or kon'i-zôr), *n.* [Formerly also *connusor*, *conusor*; < *cognis-* in *cognis-ance* + *-or*.] In *old law*, the party who levied a fine of land. Also spelled *cognisor*.

**cognomen** (kog-nō'men), *n.* [< L. *cognomen*, < *co-*, together, + **gnomen*, old form of *nomen* = E. *name*, q. v. Cf. *agnomen*, *prenomen*, *noun*, *pronoun*, *renown*.] **1.** A surname; a distinguishing name; specifically, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the house to which he belonged. See *name*.

A surname, a *cognomen*, is an addition to the personal name, which is given in order to distinguish its bearers from others of the same name. *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norman Conquest, V. 377.

**2.** Loosely, a name, whether a given name, surname, or distinguishing epithet. [Colloq.]

I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times: . . . this quaint and prim *cognomen* . . . amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

**cognominal**[1] (kog-nom'i-nȧl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cognominis*, adj., having the same name (< *co-*, together, + **gnomen*, *nomen*: see *cognomen*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having the same name.

**II.** *n.* One who bears the same name; a namesake.

Nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**cognominal**[2] (kog-nom'i-nȧl), *a.* [< *cognomen* (*-min-*) + *-al*. Cf. *cognominal*[1].] Pertaining to a cognomen or surname. *Bp. Pearson*.

**cognominant†** (kog-nom'i-nant), *a.* [< L. *cognominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] Having one and the same name.

**cognominate** (kog-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognominated*, ppr. *cognominating* [< L. *cognominatus*, pp. of *cognominare*, furnish with a surname, < *cognomen*, a surname: see *cognomen*.] To give a cognomen or surname to; nickname.

Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I *cognominated* Cyclops diphrélates (Cyclops the charioteer). *De Quincey*, Eng. Mail Coach.

**cognominate** (kog-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *cognominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Being or used as a cognomen or surname; surnamed, or having a cognomen.

**cognomination** (kog-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cognominatio(n-)*, < *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] A surname; a name given by way of distinction: as, Alexander *the Great*.

Therefore Christ gave him the *cognomination* of Cephas. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 7.

**cognomine** (kog-nom'i-nē), *adv.* [L., abl. of *cognomen*, cognomen.] By cognomen.

**cognosce** (kog-nos'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cognosced*, ppr. *cognoscing*. [< L. *cognoscere*, become acquainted with, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognize*.] **I.** *trans.* In *Scots law*, to inquire into or investigate, often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

**II.** *intrans.* To adjudicate; pronounce judgment. [Scotch.]

Doth it belong to us . . . to *cognosce* upon his [the king's] actions, or limit his pleasure? *Drummond*, Speech, May 2, 1639.

**cognoscence†** (kog-nos'ens), *n.* [< NL. *cognoscentia*, < L. *cognoscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. *Dr. H. More*.

**cognoscente, conoscente** (It. pron. kō-nyō-, kō-nō-shen'te), *n.*; pl. *cognoscenti*, *conoscenti* (-ti). [It., prop. *conoscente*, prop. ppr. of *conoscere*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] A connoisseur: most used in the plural.

Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute *cognoscente*, if you please. *W. Mason*, Eng. Church Musick, p. 77.

**cognoscibility** (kog-nos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cognoscible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being cognoscible. [Rare.]

The *cognoscibility* of God is manifest.
*Barrow*, The Creed.

**cognoscible** (kog-nos'i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *cognoscibilis*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognosce* and *cognition*.] 1. Capable of being known.

Neither can evil be known, because whatsoever is truly *cognoscible* is good and true.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation.

No external act can pass upon a man for a crime that is not *cognoscible*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.

**cognoscitive**† (kog-nos'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *cognoscere*, know (see *cognize*, *cognosce*), + *-it-ive*. The reg. form is *cognitive*.] Having the power of knowing; cognitive.

An innate *cognoscitive* power. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 1.

**cognovit** (kog-nō'vit), *n.* [L., lit. he has acknowledged, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognoscere*, know, recognize: see *cognition*.] In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgment to be entered without trial. More fully written *cognovit actionem*.

**cog-rail** (kog'rāl), *n.* A rack or rail provided with cogs, placed between the rails of a railroad-track, to enable a locomotive provided with cogged driving-gear to draw trains up acclivities too steep for ordinary methods of traction.

The rack or *cog-rail* in the middle of the track is made of two angle-irons which have between them cogs of one-and-a-quarter-inch iron, accurately rolled to uniform size.
*Science*, III. 415.

**cogrediency** (kō-grē'di-en-si), *n.* [< *cogredient*: see *-ency*.] In *math.*, the relation of cogredient sets of variables.

**cogredient** (kō-grē'di-ent), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + **gredient*, the form in comp. (cf. *ingredient*, and L. *congredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *congredi*, come together: see *congress*) of *gradient*, < L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, go: see *gradient*, *grade*.] Literally, coming together: in *math.*, said of a system of variables subject to undergo linear transformations identical with those of another system of variables. Thus, if when the variables $x$, $y$ are transformed by the formulas

$$x = a\xi + b\eta$$
$$y = c\xi + d\eta,$$

another set of variables, $x'$, $y'$, is simultaneously transformed by the formulas

$$x' = a\xi' + b\eta'$$
$$y' = c\xi' + d\eta',$$

then the two sets are said to be *cogredient*.

**co-guardian** (kō-gär'di-an), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *guardian*.] A joint guardian. *Kent*.

**cogue**, *n.* and *v.* See *cog*[3].

**cogware** (kog'wār), *n.* [Etym. unknown. Cf. *cogman*.] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze, mentioned in the reign of Richard II. and used by the lower classes in England up to the sixteenth century.

Cog-wheel (Spur-wheel).

**cog-wheel** (kog'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having teeth or cogs, used in transmitting motion by engaging the cogs of another similar wheel or of a rack; a geared wheel, or a gear. The direction of the transmitted motion is determined by the position and angle of the circle of cogs. Cog-wheels include rag- or sprocket- and lantern-wheels, and are classified as spur-, bevel-, and crown-wheels, according to the position of the cogs. See these words.—**Cog-wheel respiration.** Same as *cogged breath-sound* (which see, under *breath-sound*).

**cog-wood** (kog'wůd), *n.* [< *cog*[2] + *wood*[1].] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, which is imperfectly known botanically. It has been referred to *Ceanothus Chloroxylon*.

**cohabit** (kō-hab'it), *v. i.* [= F. *cohabiter* = Sp. Pg. *cohabitar* = It. *coabitare*, < LL. *cohabitare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *habitare*, dwell: see *co-*[1] and *habit*, *v.*, and cf. *inhabit*.] 1†. To dwell together; inhabit or reside in company or in the same place or country.

That mankind hath very strong bounds to *cohabit* and concur in, other than mountains and hills, during his life.
*Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content did *cohabit* in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 58.

Specifically—2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them. *Bouvier*.

**cohabitant** (kō-hab'i-tant), *n.* [< LL. *cohabitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohabitare*, dwell together: see *cohabit*.] One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable *cohabitants* with the Saxons in England.
*Raleigh*, Hist. World, iii. 28.

**cohabitation** (kō-hab-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cohabitation* = Sp. *cohabitacion* = Pg. *cohabitação* = It. *coabitazione*, < LL. *cohabitatio(n-)*, < *cohabitare*, pp. *cohabitatus*, dwell together: see *cohabit*.] 1†. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place.

A *cohabitation* of the spirit with flesh.
*Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 218.

To this day [1722] they have not any one place of *cohabitation* among them that may reasonably bear the name of a town. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 54.

2. The state of dwelling or living together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons who are not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

**cohabiter**† (kō-hab'i-tėr), *n.* A cohabitant.

*Cohabiters* of the same region.
*Hobbes*, tr. of Thucydides, iv.

**coheir** (kō-ār'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *heir*, after L. *coheres*, *cohæres*, < *co-*, together, + *heres*, *hæres*, > ult. E. *heir*.] A joint heir; one who has, or has a right to, an equal or a definite share in an inheritance with another or others.

I am a queen, and *co-heir* to this country,
The sister to the mighty Ptolemy.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

The heir was not necessarily a single person. A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as *co-heirs* to the inheritance.
*Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 176.

**coheiress** (kō-ār'es), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *heiress*. See *coheir*.] A joint heiress; a female who shares equally or definitely in an inheritance.

**cohere** (kō-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cohered*, ppr. *cohering*. [Formerly also *cohære*, < L. *cohærēre*, stick together, < *co-*, together, + *hærēre*, pp. *hæsus*, stick, cleave: see *hesitate*, and cf. *adhere*, *inhere*.] 1. To stick, or stick together; cleave; be united; hold fast, as one thing to another, or parts of the same mass, or two substances that attract each other.

Cohesion is manifested by two surfaces of glass, which, if ground exceedingly smooth and placed in contact, will *cohere* firmly. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Phys., p. 229.

2. To be well connected or coherent; follow regularly in the natural or logical order; be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; be fitted; agree.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1.

**coherence, coherency** (kō-hēr'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *cohérence* = Sp. Pg. *coherencia* = It. *coerenza*, < L. *cohærentia*, < *cohæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohærere*, stick together: see *cohere*, *coherent*.] 1. The act or state of cohering; a sticking or cleaving of one thing to another, or of parts of the same body to each other, or a cleaving together of two bodies, as by the force of attraction. [In this sense *cohesion* is more common.]

When two pieces of wood have remained in contact and at rest for some time, a second force besides friction resists their separation: the wood is compressible, the surfaces come closely into contact, and the *coherence* due to this cause must be overcome before motion commences.
*R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 70.

This view of the nature of the labellum explains its large size, . . . and especially the manner of its *coherence* to the column, unlike that of the other petals.
*Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 238.

The United States to-day cling together with a *coherency* far greater than the *coherency* of any ordinary federation or league. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 99.

2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Little needed the Princes and potentates of the earth, which way soever the Gospel was spread, to study ways how to make a *coherence* between the Churches politic and theirs. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**coherent** (kō-hēr'ent), *a.* [= F. *cohérent* = Sp. Pg. *coherente* = It. *coerente*, < L. *cohæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohærere*, stick together, cohere: see *cohere*.] 1. Sticking, or sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesive.

Consequently when insects visit the flowers of either form . . . they will get their foreheads or proboscides well dusted with the *coherent* pollen.
*Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 96.

The lower angle of each frustule is *coherent* to the middle of the next one beneath.
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 202.

2. Connected; consistent; having a natural or due agreement of parts; consecutive; logical: said of things: as, a *coherent* discourse.

An unerring eye for that fleeting expression of the moral features of character, a perception of which alone makes the drawing of a *coherent* likeness possible.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 125.

From the earliest times that men began to form any *coherent* idea of it [the world] at all, they began to guess in some way or other how it was that it all began, and how it was all going to end. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 191.

3. Observing due order, connection, or arrangement, as in thinking or speaking; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

A *coherent* thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts*, Logic.

4. Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

Instruct my daughter how she shall persever,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7.

5. In *bot.*, sometimes used for *connate*.

**coherentific** (kō-hēr-en-tif'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *cohæren(t-)s*, coherent, + *-fious*, < *facere*, make.] Causing coherence. [Rare.]

Cohesive or *coherentific* force. *Coleridge*.

**coherently** (kō-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts; with logical sequence.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another *coherently*. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iii.

**coheritor** (kō-her'i-tor), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *heritor*.] A joint heritor or heir; a coheir.

Are a new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these *coheritors* of the doom to become *coheritors* of the blessedness reserved for the human "sons of perdition"?
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 342.

**cohesibility** (kō-hē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cohesible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness. [Rare.]

**cohesible** (kō-hē'zi-bl), *a.* [< L. *cohæsus*, pp. of *cohærere*, cohere, + *-ible*.] Capable of cohesion; cohesive. [Rare.]

**cohesion** (kō-hē'zhon), *n.* [= F. *cohésion* = Sp. *cohesion* = Pg. *coheśão* = It. *coesione*, < L. as if **cohæsio(n-)*, < *cohærere*, pp. *cohæsus*, stick together: see *cohere*.] 1. The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together; specifically, in *phys.*, the state in which, or the force by which, the molecules of the same material are bound together, so as to form a continuous homogeneous mass. This force acts sensibly at insensible distances—that is, when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in apparent contact. At insensible distances it is a much greater, at sensible distances a much smaller, force than gravitation, so that it does not follow the law of variation of the latter. It unites the particles of a homogeneous body, and is thus distinguished from *adhesion*, which takes place between the molecules of different masses or substances, as between fluids and solids, and from *chemical attraction*, which unites the atoms of a molecule together. The power of cohesion in a body is estimated by the force necessary to pull its parts asunder. In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of fluids, and least of all, or entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases. Hardness, softness, tenacity, elasticity, malleability, ductility, and in crystallized bodies cleavage, are to be considered properties dependent upon cohesion. The most powerful influence which tends to diminish cohesion is heat, as shown in the change of a solid to a liquid, or of a liquid to a gas, which is effected by it. See *gas* and *liquid*.

2. In *bot.*, the congenital union of one part with another. If the parts are similar, as two stamens, their union is specifically called *coalescence*; if dissimilar, as calyx and ovary, it is styled *adnation*.

3. Connection; dependence; affinity; coherence. [Now rare in this sense.]

Ideas that have no natural *cohesion*. *Locke*.

The greatest strength of that prevailing Faction [the Romish religion] lies in the close union and *cohesion* of all the parts together. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

**Cohesion figures**, a class of figures produced by the attraction of liquids for other liquids or solids with which they are in contact, and divided into *surface*, *submersion*, *breath*, and *electric cohesion figures*. It was found by C. Tomlinson, an English physicist, that a drop of liquid, as of oil or alcohol, spreads itself out on the surface of water always in a definite figure, the figure differing with each fluid dropped on the water; and he suggested that this might be employed as a test for oils, etc. The same principle holds true with regard to liquids which, from greater specific gravity, sink slowly to the bottom in water, each liquid submerged forming a definite figure peculiar to itself. *Breath figures* are produced by putting a drop of the liquid to be examined on a slip of mica and breathing on it, when again each fluid takes a distinct characteristic shape. *Electric cohesion figures* are produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on a plate of glass.—**Magnetic cohesion**, that power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of lodestone.

**cohesive** (kō-hē'siv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *cohesivo*, < L. *cohæsus*, pp. of *cohærere*, cohere.] 1. Characterized by, causing, or concerned in cohesion or the quality of adhering together, literally or figuratively: as, *cohesive* force.

The Tory party is far more *cohesive* than the Liberal party, far more obedient to its leaders, far less disposed to break into sections, each of which thinks and acts for itself. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 60.

**2.** Having the property of cohesion; capable of cohering or sticking; having a tendency to unite and to resist separation: as, a *cohesive* substance.

The nests are built of strong *cohesive* clay. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, II. 6.

**cohesively** (kō-hē′siv-li), *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.

**cohesiveness** (kō-hē′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesibility.

**cohibit**† (kō-hib′it), *v. t.* [< L. *cohibitus*, pp. of *cohibēre* (> Sp. Pg. *cohibir*), hold together, confine, restrain, < *co-*, together, + *habere*, hold: see *habit*, and cf. *adhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] To restrain; check; hinder.

It was scarce possible to *cohibit* people's talk. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 298.

**cohibition**† (kō-hi-bish′ọn), *n.* [= F. *cohibition* = Sp. *cohibicion* = Pg. *cohibição*, < LL. *cohibitio(n-)*, < L. *cohibere*, restrain: see *cohibit*.] Hindrance; restraint. *North.* [Rare.]

**cohibitor**† (kō-hib′i-tọr), *n.* [< *cohibit* + *-or*.] One who restrains.

**cohobate** (kō′hō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cohobated*, ppr. *cohobating*. [< ML. *cohobatus*, pp. of *cohobare* (> F. *cohober* = Sp. Pg. *cohobar*), redistil; prob. of Ar. origin.] In *phar.*, to redistil from the same or a similar substance, as a distilled liquid poured back upon the matter remaining in the vessel, or upon another mass of similar matter.

The *cohobated* water of rue can never be sufficiently recommended for the cure of the falling sickness, the hysteric passion, for expelling poison, and promoting of sweat and perspiration. *P. Shaw*, Chemistry, xvi.

**cohobation** (kō-hō-bā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *cohobation* = Sp. *cohobacion* = Pg. *cohobação*, < ML. as if **cohobatio(n-)*, < *cohobare*, redistil: see *cohobate*.] The operation of cohobating.

*Sub.* What's *cohobation?*
*Face.* 'Tis the pouring on
Your aqua regis, and then drawing him off,
To the trine circle of the seven spheres.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

**cohobator** (kō′hō-bā-tọr), *n.* [< *cohobate* + *-or*.] A device in which or by means of which cohobation is effected.

**cohoes** (kō-hōz′), *n.* A name given to the salmon by the half-breeds of British Columbia.

**cohog** (kō′hog), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The round clam, *Venus mercenaria*. Also *quahog*, *quahaug*.

The more costly beads [in wampum] come from the largest shells of the *Quahaug* or *Cohog*, a welk. *Schele de Vere*, Americanisms, p. 29.

**cohoo**†, **cohow**†, *n.* A kind of petrel, probably a shearwater of the genus *Puffinus*.

The *Cohow* is so called from his voice, a night bird, being all day hid in the Rocks. *S. Clarke*, Four English Plantations (1670), p. 22.

**cohorn**, *n.* See *coehorn*.

**cohort** (kō′hôrt), *n.* [= F. *cohorte* = Sp. Pg. *cohorte* = It. *coorte* = D. G. Dan. *kohorte* = Sw. *kohort*, < L. *cohor(t-)s*, a cohort, division of an army, company, train, retinue of attendants, any multitude, prop. a multitude inclosed, being the same word as *cohor(t-)s*, often contr. *cor(t-)s*, a place inclosed, an inclosure, yard, pen, court, > ult. E. *court*, q. v.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, an infantry division of the legion, instituted as a regular body by Marius, though the name was used before his time with a less definite signification. Its original strength was 300 men, but, the cohort becoming the tactical unit of the army, the effective number was raised almost immediately to 500, or perhaps to 600, and remained practically the same until the end of the empire. The name was also given to bodies of auxiliary troops of the same strength, not necessarily organized into legions, and distinguished either according to nationality or according to their arm, as *cohortes funditorum*, the slingers; *cohortes sagittariorum*, the bowmen. See *legion*.

They kept . . . twelve Prætorian and Urban *Cohorts* in the citie of Rome. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 71.

Hence—**2.** A band or body of warriors in general.

With him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 127.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his *cohorts* were gleaming in purple and gold.
*Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.

**3.** In some systems of botanical and zoölogical classification, a large group of no definitely fixed grade. In zoölogy it is usually intermediate between a family and an order; in botany it is usually a grade next higher than an order, but inferior to a class. *Alliance* has been used in the botanical sense.

**cohortation**† (kō-hôr-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *cohortatio(n-)*, < *cohortare*, pp. *cohortatus*, exhort, < *co-*, together, + *hortari*, exhort: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] Exhortation; encouragement. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**cohortative** (kō-hôr′tạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cohortativus*, < L. *cohortatus*, pp. of *cohortari*, encourage, etc.: see *cohortation*.] **I.** *a.* In *Heb. gram.*, noting exhortation or encouragement. Applied to a tense which is a lengthened form of the imperfect (otherwise known as the future) tense, limited almost entirely to the first person, and generally capable of being rendered by prefixing 'let me' or 'let us' to the verb. Sometimes called the *paragogic future*, because formed by the addition of a paragogic letter (*Hē*).

**II.** *n.* The cohortative tense.

**cohosh** (kō-hosh′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A name in the United States of several plants which have been used medicinally. (*a*) *Cimicifuga racemosa*, the black cohosh. (*b*) *Actæa spicata*, var. *rubra*, and *A. alba*, respectively the red and the white cohosh. See cut under *Actæa*. (*c*) *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, the blue cohosh.

**cohow**†, *n.* See *cohoo*.

**coif** (koif), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quoif*, *quife*; < ME. *coif*, *coyfe*, < OF. *coife*, *coiffe*, F. *coiffe* = Sp. *cofia* = Pg. *coifa* = It. *cuffia*, < ML. *cofia*, *cofea*, *cofa* (> Pr. *cofa*), *cuphia*, etc., prob. < MHG. *kuffe*, *kupfe*, OHG. *chuppa*, *chuppha*, a cap worn under the helmet, < OHG. *chuph*, *choph*, MHG. G. *kopf*, the head: see *cop*[1], *cup*.] **1.** A cap fitting close to the head, and conforming to its shape. The name is especially given to the following head-coverings worn during the middle ages: (*a*) A cap resembling a modern night-cap, tied under the chin, and represented as worn by both sexes both in and out of doors, in the chase and other active occupations, as early as the twelfth century.

Within the Castle were six Ladies cloathed in Russet-Satin, laid all over with Leaves of Gold; on their Heads *Coifs* and Caps of Gold. *Baker*, Chronicles (1510), p. 255.

(*b*) A cap like the calotte or skull-cap, usually of lawn, retained until the common introduction of the wig, especially as the head-dress of barristers.

They cared ffor no *coyffes* that men of court vayn,
But meved many maters that man neuer thoughte.
*Richard the Redeless*, III. 320.

Sergeants at law . . . are called sergeants of the *coif*, from the lawn *coif* they wear on their heads under their caps when they are created. *Jacob*, Law Dict. (1729).

(*c*) A skull-cap of leather or of stuff, apparently wadded, made of many thicknesses, or provided with a thickened rim or edge (see *bourrelet*), worn under the camail to prevent the links of the chain-mail from wounding the head when struck, or to prevent the heavy steel headpiece from pressing too heavily upon the head.

**2.** Figuratively, the calling or rank of a barrister: as, a brother of the *coif*. *Addison*.

The readers in the Inns of Court appear to have been grave professors of the law, often enjoying the dignity of the *coif*, and selected for their learning and legal acquirements. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 83.

**3.** In *armor*: (*a*) A cap of chain-mail or of bezanted or scale armor, usually distinct from the camail, and worn over it as an additional defense, or to cover the top of the head when the camail reached only about to the ears. Also called *coif of mail*, *cap of mail*, *mail coif*, and *coiffe-de-mailles*. (*b*) The camail itself. (*c*) A skull-cap of steel, worn over the camail, or perhaps in some cases worn under the camail, or mail coif. Also called *coif of plate*, *coiffe-defer*, *cervelière*, and *secret*.—**4.** A light cap of lace, worn by women at the present day.

She was clad in a simple robe of linen, with a white fichu, and a *coife* or head-dress of lace. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 288.

**Coif of mail.** Same as *coif*, 3 (*a*).—**Coif of plate.** Same as *coif*, 3 (*c*).—**To take** or **receive the coif**, to be admitted to the bar. [Eng.]

I am not sure as to the particular inn with which he [Densyll] was associated, but he *received the coif* in Michaelmas Term, 1581. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 76.

**coif** (koif), *v. t.* [< *coif*, *n.*] To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

Ready to be called to the bar and *coifed*. *Martinus Scribleru*s.

**coiffe-de-fer** (kwof′dē-fer′), *n.* A coif of plate. See *coif*, 3 (*c*).

**coiffe-de-mailles** (kwof′dē-māl′), *n.* A coif of mail. See *coif*, 3 (*a*).

**coiffette** (kwo-fet′), *n.* [F. **coiffette*, dim. of *coiffe*: see *coif*.] Diminutive of *coif* in any of its senses.

**coiffure** (koif′ūr; F. pron. kwo-für′), *n.* [< F. *coiffure*, < *coiffer*, arrange the head-dress, < *coiffe*, head-dress: see *coif*.] A head-dress; the manner of arranging or dressing the hair.

Brantôme dwells with rapture on the elegance of her costume, the matchless taste in its arrangement, and the perfection of her *coiffure*. *Prescott.*

**coif-skull**†, *n.* The top of an armet or tilting-helmet; the piece which covered the skull. Compare *timber*[3].

**coign, coigne**[1] (koin), *n.* [Old spelling of *coin*[1], 1; in this sense now usually written *quoin*.] A corner; a coin or quoin; a projecting point. See *quoin*.

See you yond' *coign* o' the Capitol, yond' corner-stone? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

Squatting down in any sheltered *coigne* of street or square. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 10.

**Coign of vantage**, a position of advantage for observing or operating.

No jutty, frieze,
Buttress, nor *coigne of vantage*, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

**coigne**[2], **coigny** (koin, koi′ni), *n.* [Also *coign*, *coyne*; repr. Ir. *coinnimh* (*mh* weak), protection, entertainment; cf. *coinnim*, a guest.] In Ireland, formerly, the custom of landlords quartering themselves upon their tenants at pleasure. The term appears to have been applied also to the forcible billeting of others, as of soldiers.

By the woord *Coygnye* is understood mans-meate; but how the woord is derived is very hard to tell: some say of coyne, because they used commonly in theyr *Coygnyes* not only to take meate, but coyne also; and that taking of mony was specially ment to be prohibited by that Statute: but I think rather that this woord *Coignye* is derived of the Irish. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The practice of *coign* and livery, so rightly condemned by the English when resorted to by the natives, was revived, but it had the immediate effect of producing rebellion. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 39.

**coigne**[2], **coigny** (koin, koi′ni), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coigned*, *coignied*, ppr. *coigning*, *coignying*. [Also *coyne*, *coynie*, etc.; < *coigne*[2], *coigny*, *n.*] To quarter one's self on another by force; live by extortion. [Irish.]

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be ceased upon me, yet their purpose was to *coynie* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home. *L. Bryskett*, Civil Life, p. 157.

**coil**[1] (koil), *v.* [ME. not found (but see *cull*[1]); < OF. *coillir*, also *cuillir*, *cuellir* (> E. *cull*[1]), F. *cueillir*, gather, pluck, pick, cull, = Pr. *coillir*, *cuelhir* = Sp. *coger* = Pg. *colher* = It. *cogliere*, < L. *colligere*, *conligere*, gather together, pp. *collectus* (> E. *collect*: see *collect*), < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pick; choose; select.—**2**†. To strain through a cloth.—**3**†. To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle.*—**4.** To gather into rings one above another; twist or wind spirally: as, to *coil* a rope; a serpent *coils* itself to strike.

Our conductor gather'd, as he stepp'd,
A clue, which careful in his hand he *coil'd*.
*Glover*, Athenaid, xix.

**5.** To entangle as or as if by coiling about.

And pleasure *coil* thee in her dangerous snare.
*T. Edwards*, Canons of Criticism, xxxiv.

**II.** *intrans.* To form rings, spirals, or convolutions; wind.

They *coil'd* and swam, and ev'ry track
Was a flash of golden fire.
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iv.

Down 'mid the tangled roots of things
That *coil* about the central fire.
*Lowell*, The Miner.

**coil**[1] (koil), *n.* [< *coil*[1], *v.*] **1.** A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a pliant body, as a rope, is wound; hence, such a form in a body which is not pliant, as a steel car-spring.

The wild grape-vines that twisted their *coils* from tree to tree. *Irving.*

Specifically—**2.** An electrical conductor, as a copper wire, when wound up in a spiral or other form: as, an induction-*coil*; a resistance-*coil*.—**3.** A group or nest of pipes, variously arranged, used as a radiator in a steam-heating apparatus.—**Branchial coil.** See *branchial*.—**Flemish coil** (*naut.*), a coil of rope in which each turn is laid down flat on the deck, forming a sort of mat.

**coil**[2] (koil), *n.* [Prob. Celtic: < Gael. and Ir. *goill*, war, fight, Gael. *goil*, boiling, fume, battle, rage, fury; *coileid*, stir, movement, noise; < Gael. *goil*, Ir. *goil-aim*, boil, rage.] Stir; disturbance; tumult; bustle; turmoil; trouble.

I am not worth this *coil* that's made for me.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

Why make all this *coil* about a mere periodical essayist?
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 30.

He shall not his brain encumber
With the *coil* of rhythm and number.
*Emerson*, Merlin, i.

Here's a *coil* raised, a pother, and for what?
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 271.

[In the following quotation the meaning is uncertain; it is explained as either 'turmoil, bustle, trouble' (which is the sense employed in all other cases where Shakspere has used the word), or 'that which entwines or wraps around,' that is, the body.

To sleep! perchance to dream;—ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.]

**coil**[3] (koil), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *coil*[2], *n.*] A hen-coop. Also called *hen-coil*. [Prov. Eng.]

**coil**[4] (koil), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cole*[3], q. v.] A cock, as of hay; a haycock.

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
Sat on the *coil* o' hay.
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 324).

**coillont, coillont, coillent,** *n.* See *cullion*.

**coil-plate** (koil'plāt), *n.* A plate having hooks or rings by means of which it sustains the horizontal coils of a radiator, or an evaporator, or a condenser, etc.

**coin**[1] (koin), *n.* [< ME. *coyn, coyne, coigne*, coin, money, < OF. *coin*, a wedge, stamp, coin, later *coing*, corner, F. *coin*, wedge, stamp, die usually corner, = Pr. *cunh, conh, cong* = Sp. *cuño, cuña* = Pg. *cunho* = It. *conio*, < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, akin to Gr. κῶνος, a peg, cone (> ult. E. *cone*), and to E. *hone*, q. v. In the senses 'corner, angle,' which are later in E., the word is often spelled *coign* (after later OF. *coing, coign*) or *quoin*.] 1. In *arch.*, a corner or an angle. See *quoin*.

Another, leveld by the Lesbian Squire,
Deep vnder ground (for the Foundation) joins
Well-polisht Marble, in long massie *Coins*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

2. The specific name given to various wedge-shaped pieces used for different purposes, as—(*a*) for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance; (*b*) for locking a printers' form; (*c*) for fixing casks in their places, as on board a ship. See *quoin*.—3. A die employed for stamping money. Hence—4. A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing on it officially authorized marks, figures, or characters: as, gold *coins*; a copper *coin*; counterfeit *coins*.

Whanne the puple aposed [questioned] hym of a peny in the temple,
And god askede of hem whas [whose] was the *coygne*.
*Piers Plowman* (C), ii. 46.

5. Collectively, coined money; coinage; a particular quantity or the general supply of metallic money: as, a large stock of *coin*; the current *coin* of the realm.

All the *coin* in thy father's exchequer.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

6. Figuratively, anything that serves for payment, requital, or recompense.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

7. [F.] The clock of a stocking.—**Aryandic coin.** See *Aryandic*.—**Coin-cup,** a metal cup or tankard in which coins of silver or gold are inserted, in the bottom, sides, or cover, as ornaments.—**Current coin,** coin in general circulation.—**Defaced coin,** coin on which any name or words have been stamped other than those impressed by the mint in accordance with statute. Any person who defaces coin of the United States, or foreign coin that passes current in the United States, is punishable by law.—**Obsidional coins,** coins of various base metals, struck in besieged places, as a substitute for current money.—**To pay one in his own coin,** to treat a person as he has treated you; give him tit for tat.

I was acquainted with the danger of her disposition; and now have fitted her a just *payment in her own coin*.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

**coin**[1] (koin), *v.* [< ME. *coynen, coignen*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To stamp and convert into money; mint: as, to *coin* gold.

The kynge's side salle be the hede, & his name written,
The croyce side, what cite [city] it was in *coyned* & smyten.
*Langtoft's Chronicle* (ed. Hearne), p. 239.

2. To make by coining metals: said of money.

He caused the Laws of England to be executed in Ireland, and Money to be *coined* there according to the Weight of English Money. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 74.

3†. To represent on a coin. [Rare.]

That emperor whom no religion would lose, Constantine, . . . that emperor was *coined* praying. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

4. To make; fabricate; invent: as, to *coin* words.

Some tale, some new pretext, he daily *coined*
To soothe his sister and delude her mind.
*Dryden*, Æneid, i. 484.

5. In *tin-works*, to weigh and stamp (tin blocks). [Cornwall.]—**To coin money,** figuratively, to make money rapidly; be very successful in business.

The owners of horses and mules were *coining money*, transporting people to the fair-ground.
*C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* To yield to the process of minting; be suitable for conversion into metallic money; be coinable. [Rare.]

Their metal is so soft that it will not *coin* without alloy to harden it. *Dryden*, Epick Poetry.

**coin**[2†], *n.* [ME., < OF. *coin, coing*, mod. F. *coing* = Pr. *codonh* = It. *codogna, cotogna*, < ML. **codonium, *codonia, cotoneum, cotonea*, etc., var. of *cidonium, cidonia, cydonium, cydonia*, ult. < L. *cydonia, cotonia, cotonea*, a quince. From a late form of *coin*, namely *quine, quyne*, is derived the present E. form *quince*: see *quince, codiniac, quiddany*.] A quince. *Rom. of the Rose.*

**coinable** (koi'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *coin*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being converted into coins.

**coinage** (koi'nāj), *n.* [< *coin*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The act, art, or process of making coins.—2. Coin; money coined; pieces of metal stamped by the proper authority for use as a circulating medium.

The archaic coins of Magna Græcia have a local peculiarity of fabric which distinguishes them from the other early *coinages* of Hellas. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 406.

3. The charges or expense of coining money.

Cheapness of *coinage* in England, where it costs nothing, will indeed make money be sooner brought to the mint.
*Locke*, Considerations of Interest, etc.

4. The act or process of forming or producing; invention; fabrication.

Unnecessary *coinage* . . . of words.
*Dryden*, Ded. of Juvenal's Satires.

5. That which is fabricated or produced.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

**Bronze Coinage Act,** an English statute of 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 30), making the coinage laws applicable to bronze or mixed metal coins.—**Coinage ratio,** the ratio which expresses the equivalence in value between gold and silver under the (then existing) mint law. Thus, in the United States, under the law of 1837, it is 15.988 to 1: that is, one pound of gold can be coined into as many dollars as 15.988 pounds of silver. The coinage ratio is intended (except for subsidiary coins), where bimetallism is desired, to be identical with the average commercial ratio; if this is not the case the metal which is undervalued disappears from circulation as money. Thus under the law of 1792 the coinage ratio was fixed at 15 to 1, but this undervalued gold and it disappeared from circulation; in 1834 the ratio was changed to 16.002 to 1, and in 1837 to 15.988 to 1, but this undervalued silver and it practically disappeared from circulation (except in the form of subsidiary and abraded coins) until 1873, when it was demonetized. Since that date the fall in the value of silver has brought the commercial ratio (1896) down to about 32 to 1.—**Free coinage.** See *free*.—**Garbling the coinage.** See *garble*.

**coin-assorter** (koin'ạ-sôr'tėr), *n.* A machine or device for separating coins according to their weight or size.

**coin-balance** (koin'bal'ạns), *n.* A very accurate and sensitive balance for weighing coins.

**coincide** (kō-in-sīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coincided*, ppr. *coinciding*. [= F. *coincider* = Sp. Pg. *coincidir* = It. *coincidere*, < ML. **coincidere*, < L. *co-*, together, + *incidere*, fall on, < *in*, on, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent* and *incident*.] 1. To occupy the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same position in a scale or series: as, a temperature of 25° on the centigrade scale *coincides* with one of 77° on the scale of Fahrenheit; the rise of the church *coincides* with the decline of the Roman empire.

If the equator and the ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite useless. *Dr. G. Cheyne*, Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion, § 26.

2. To concur; agree; correspond exactly: as, the judges did not *coincide* in opinion; that did not *coincide* with my views.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts*, Logic.

**coincidence** (kō-in'si-dens), *n.* [= F. *coincidence* = Sp. Pg. *coincidencia* = It. *coincidenza*, < ML. **coincidentia*, < **coincident(-)s*: see *coincident*.] 1. The fact of being coincident, or of occupying the same place in space or the same position in a scale or series; exact correspondence in position: as, the *coincidence* of equal triangles.

The want of exact *coincidence* between these two notes is an inherent arithmetic imperfection in the musical scale.
*Whewell*.

2. A happening at the same time or existence during the same period; contemporaneousness.

When A is constantly happening, and also B, the occurrence of A and B at the same moment is a mere *coincidence*, which may be casualty.
*De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 280.

Hence—3. Concurrence; agreement in circumstance, character, etc.; more or less exact correspondence generally, or an instance of exact correspondence; especially, accidental or incidental concurrence; accidental agreement: as, the *coincidence* of two or more opinions.

Is there not a true *coincidence* between commutative and distributive justice?
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 150.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight. *Sir M. Hale*.

The actual *coincidences* that sometimes happen between dreams and events. *Chambers's Encyc.*

**Formula of coincidence,** a formula which expresses how many coincidences occur under certain general conditions.—**Point of coincidence,** a point where two or more points coincide. *Line* and *plane of coincidence* are similarly defined.—**Principle of coincidence,** the principle expressed by a formula of coincidence.

**coincidency** (kō-in'si-dạn-si), *n.* Coincidence: *Warburton*. [Rare.]

**coincident** (kō-in'si-dẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coincident* = Sp. Pg. It. *coincidente*, < ML. **coincident(-)s*, ppr. of **coincidere*, coincide: see *coincide*.] I. *a.* 1. Occupying the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; coinciding. In *geom.*, two figures are coincident which are everywhere infinitely near to each other; but two coincident points often lie upon a definite right line, etc.

When two sets of waves are *coincident*, the height of the wave or extent of vibration is doubled.
*Spottiswoode*, Polarisation, p. 31.

2. Happening at the same time; coexistent: with *with*.

Their international communication was greatly facilitated by several useful inventions *coincident with* this period. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Shakspeare, too, saw that in true love, as in fire, the utmost ardor is *coincident with* the utmost purity.
*Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 68.

Ignorance and crime are not cause and effect; they are *coincident* results of the same cause.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 379.

3. Concurrent; exactly corresponding; in all respects conformable; consistent.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly . . . *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous man.
*South*.

II. *n.* A concurrence; a coincidence. [Rare.]

Lay wisdom on thy valour, on thy wisdom valour,
For these are mutual *co-incidents*.
*Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis.

**coincidental** (kō-in-si-den'tal), *a.* [< *coincident, n.*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence or a coincidence; happening at or about the same time as another event to which it is in some notable way related.

I have myself . . . noted a considerable number of very striking *coincidental* dreams.
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 358.

**coincidentally** (kō-in-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

*Coincidentally* with these changes, an active fermentation is excited. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

**coincidently** (kō-in'si-dẹnt-li), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Now it is certain that two different buildings . . . could not be *coincidently* erected on a site that would certainly not suffice in its dimensions for more than one of the two.
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 462.

**coincider** (kō-in-sī'dėr), *n.* One who or that which coincides or concurs.

**coin-counter** (koin'koun'tėr), *n.* A mechanical device for facilitating the counting of coins. A common coin-counter is a flat tray having a fixed number of depressions on the surface. By throwing the coins on the tray and filling the depressions with them, a large number of pieces can be counted at one time.

**coindicant** (kō-in'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *indicant*; = F. *coindicant*, etc.] I. *a.* Furnishing an additional symptom or indication; confirming other signs or indications: as, a *co-indicant* symptom.

II. *n.* A coindicant symptom.

**coindication** (kō-in-di-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *indication*; = F. *coindication*, etc.] A concurrent indication, sign, or symptom.

**coiner** (koi'nėr), *n.* 1. One who stamps coins; a minter; a maker of money.

There is reason to believe that the reproach against Frederick of being a false *coiner* arose from his adopting the Eastern device of plating copper pieces to pass for silver. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 161.

Specifically—2. A maker of base or counterfeit coins; a counterfeiter.

My father was I know not where
When I was stamp'd; some *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5.

3. An inventor or maker, as of words.

Dionysius a *coiner* of etymologies. *Camden*, Remains.

**coinhabitant** (kō-in-hab'i-tant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inhabitant*.] One who dwells with another or with others. *Dr. H. More.*

**coinhabiting** (kō-in-hab'i-ting), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inhabiting*.] A dwelling together; a cohabiting. *Milton.*

**coinhere** (kō-in-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coinhered*, ppr. *coinhering*. [< *co-*[1] + *inhere*.] To inhere together; be included or exist together in the same thing.

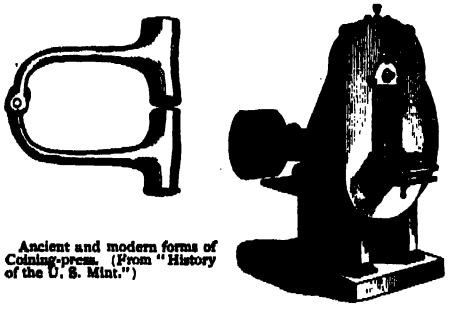
We can justify the postulation of two different substances, exclusively on the supposition of the incompatibility of the double series of phenomena to *coinhere* in one. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**coinheritance** (kō-in-her'i-tạns), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inheritance*.] Joint inheritance.

The Spirit of God . . . adopts us into the mystical body of Christ, and gives us title to a *coinheritance* with him.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 406.

**coinheritor** (kō-in-her'i-tor), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inheritor*.] A joint heir; a coheir.

**coining-press** (koi'ning-pres), *n.* A machine for striking or stamping coins. A screw-press, worked by atmospheric pressure, was introduced for this purpose about 1661, superseding the old method of striking coins by the hammer. It was subsequently much improved, but has been generally abandoned. The lever-



Ancient and modern forms of Coining-press. (From "History of the U. S. Mint.")

press worked by steam, invented by Uhlhorn in 1829, has been adopted in England. In this press the blanks or disks to be stamped are placed between the dies by a mechanical layer-on, and the pressure is then imparted by a toggle-joint and a bent lever. A lever-press similar to that of Uhlhorn in principle but differing in construction, invented by Thonnelier, a Frenchman, is used in the mints of the United States.

**coinless** (koin'les), *a.* [< *coin*[1] + *-less*.] Having no coin or money; moneyless; penniless.

You . . . look'd for homage you deem'd due
From *coinless* bards to men like you.
*W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, ii. 7.

**coinquinate**† (kō-in'kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *coinquinatus*, pp. of *coinquinare* (> OF. *coinquiner*), pollute, < *co-*, together, + *inquinare*, pollute.] To pollute; defile. [Rare.]

That would *coinquinate*
That would contaminate
The Church's high estate.
*Skelton*, Colin Clout, l. 705.

**coinquination**† (kō-in-kwi-nā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *coinquination*, < LL. *coinquinatio(n-)*, < L. *coinquinare*, pollute: see *coinquinate*.] Defilement; pollution. [Rare.]

*Coinquination* [F.], a *coinquination* or coinquinating; a soyling, defiling, polluting; defaming. *Cotgrave.*

Vntil I make a second inundation
To wash thy purest Fame's *coinquination*
And make it fit for finall conflagration.
*Davies*, Commendatory Poems, p. 14.

**coinstantaneous** (kō-in-stan-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *instantaneous*.] Happening at the same instant; coincident in moment of time.

In the case of the prawn-like crabs, their movements were as *coinstantaneous* as in a regiment of soldiers.
*Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 22.

**coinstantaneously** (kō-in-stan-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same moment; simultaneously. *Darwin.*

**coinsure** (kō-in-shör'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coinsured*, ppr. *coinsuring*. [< *co-*[1] + *insure*.] To insure one's life or one's property together with others.

An equitable method by which a *coinsuring* member could retire from the society when he ceased to need further insurance. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 144.

**cointt**, *a.* [ME., also *quoint*, *queint*, *quaint*, > mod. E. *quaint*, q. v.] A Middle English form of *quaint*.

**cointense** (kō-in-tens'), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *intense*.] Of the same intensity as another; equally intense.

Two sensations that are like in kind can be known as like or unlike in intensity. . . . We can recognise changes as connatural, or the reverse; and connatural changes we can recognize as *cointense*, or the reverse.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 361.

**cointension** (kō-in-ten'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *intension*.] The condition of being of equal intensity with another.

In comparing simple states of consciousness that are alike in kind, we observe their relative intensities. If their intensities are equal, they must be called cointense; and the equality of their intensities is *cointension*.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 362.

**cointensity** (kō-in-ten'si-ti), *n.* [< *cointense*, after *intensity*.] Same as *cointension*. *H. Spencer.*

**cointerest** (kō-in'tėr-est), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *interest*.] A joint interest. *Milton.*

**cointise**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quaintise*.

**cointoise**†, *n.* [OF., also *cointise*, quaintness, neatness, > ME. *cointise*, *quointise*, *quaintise*: see *quaintise*.] 1. A scarf, handkerchief, or veil; specifically, a scarf worn pendent from the head-dress by women in the thirteenth century.—2. A similar veil or kerchief worn by a knight pendent from his helmet, as if bestowed by his lady; hence, any favor of like character worn at a tournament, etc.—3. In heraldic representations, drapery falling from the helmet in folds and curves: a common mode of heraldic decoration in the fifteenth century and later. See *lambrequin* and *mantling*.

**coinverse** (kō-in-vėrs'), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *inverse*.] In *geom.*, two points inverse to each other with regard to two given circles are said to be *coinverse* to either circle.

**coir, coire** (kir), *n.* [Formerly *cair*, *cayar*; = Pg. *cairo*, < Malayalam *kāyar* (= Tamil *kayaru*, *kayiru*), rope, cord, < *kāyaru*, be twisted.] The prepared fiber of the husk of the cocoanut. It is twisted into coarse yarn for making ropes, matting, etc. Cordage made of this material rots in fresh water and snaps in frost, but it is strengthened by salt water, is very buoyant and elastic, and is thus in some respects preferable to hemp for marine uses, especially in cases requiring a rope that will float.

**coistril**† (kois'tril), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coystril*, *coystrel*; perhaps connected with OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a dagger, < *coustille*, a sort of dagger, < *coustel*, prop. *coutel*, also *coltel*, *cultel*, mod. F. *couteau*, < ML. *cultellus*, a knife: see *cutlass*.] An inferior groom; a lad employed by the esquire to carry a knight's arms; hence, a mean paltry fellow.

He's a coward and a *coystril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

**coit** (koit), *n.* Same as *quoit*.

**coition** (kō-ish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *coitio(n-)*, a coming together, a meeting, coition, < *coire*, pp. *coitus*, come together, < *co-*, together, + *ire*, go: see *go*.] 1. A coming together; a meeting. Specifically—2. Sexual congress; copulation.—**Coition of the moon**, the position of the moon when in the same sign and degree of the zodiac with the sun. *E. D.*

**coitus** (kō'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *coitus*. [L., a meeting (in this sense also *cœtus*), coition (in this sense only *coitus*), a meeting, assemblage (in this sense only *cœtus*: see *cete*[1]), < *coire*, come together, meet: see *coition*.] Coition; sexual intercourse; copulation.

**Coix** (kō'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόϊξ*, an Egyptian variety of palm. Cf. *cocoa*.] A small genus of coarse monœcious grasses, of which one species, *C. Lacryma*, a native of eastern Asia, is found in gardens under the name of *Job's-tears*. The large, round, white, shining fruits have some resemblance to heavy drops of tears; hence its fanciful title. They are sometimes used for necklaces, bracelets, etc.

**cojoin** (kō-join'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *co-*[1] + *join*. Cf. *conjoin*.] To join or associate. *Shak.* [Rare.]

**cojuror** (kō-jö'rọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *juror*.] One who swears to another's credibility. [Rare.]

The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojuror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons. The form of the oath is this: "I swear by God, that the oath which N. swore was honest and true."
*M. Shelton*, tr. of W. Wotton's View of Hickes's [Thesaurus, p. 59.

**cokt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *cock*[1].

**cokatrice**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockatrice*.

**coke**[1] (kōk), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *coak*; same as E. dial. *cokes*, *coaks*, cinders. Cf. *grindle-coke*, a worn-down grindstone. Phonetically, *coke* may be compared with *cake* (cf. LG. *koke*, cake, and see *cake*[1]); but coke does not "cake." Hence F. *coke*, Sp. *cok*, G. *koaks*, *kohks*, usually *coaks*, etc., coke.] The solid product of the carbonization of coal, bearing the same relation to that substance that charcoal does to wood. It is an important article in metallurgy, since few bituminous coals can be used for the manufacture of iron without having been first coked. The *coking coals*, as they are called, are bituminous, and such as contain but a small percentage of water. Hence the coals as recent as the Tertiary—brown-coals or lignites—rarely furnish coke; that is, the material left behind after the bituminous or volatile matter has been driven off is a powder, and not the coherent somewhat vesicular substance to which the name of *coke* is given. The nature of the difference between coking and non-coking coals has not yet been fully made out, and it is stated on good authority that some coal which cokes readily when first mined does not do so after having been exposed to the atmosphere, if only for a few days. The use of coke dates certainly as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century. Its preparation was formerly known as *charking* or *charring*, and the word was often, and is still occasionally, written *coak*.

**coke**[1] (kōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coked*, ppr. *coking*. [< *coke*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke.

II. *intrans.* To become coke; be convertible into coke: as, a *coking* coal.

Sometimes spelled *coak*.

**coke**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cook*[1].

**coke-barrow** (kōk'bar'ō), *n.* A large two-wheeled barrow used for various purposes about coke-ovens and furnaces. It is made of sheet-iron, and has the form of a half cylinder.

**cokedrill**†, *n.* Same as *crocodile*.

**cokenay**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

**coke-omnibus** (kōk'om'ni-bus), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, an iron carriage moving on rails, in front of the retorts, from which it receives the coke as drawn, and carries it to the place of deposit.

**coke-oven** (kōk'uv'n), *n.* A furnace, oven, kiln, or retort used for reducing bituminous coal to coke; a coking-oven. The essential features are a chamber to contain the coal, with openings at various points for the admission of air, which can be closed as required during the progress of the operation, and a furnace or fire-chamber to supply the necessary heat. In some forms the gases which are evolved are utilized as fuel for the oven itself, or for a steam-boiler, or for some similar purpose, or they are condensed as tar, etc.

**coker**[1] (kō'kėr), *n.* Same as *cocker*[5].

**coker**[2] (kō'kėr), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To sell by auction. [Prov. Eng.]

**coker**[3]†, *v. t.* See *cocker*[4].

**cokerel**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockerel*.

**cokernut** (kō'kėr-nut), *n.* A commercial mode of spelling *cocoanut*.

*Coker nuts* for cups, like the mazers of olden time.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 96.

**cokes**[1], *n. pl.* See *coaks* and *coke*[1].

**cokes**[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *coax*.

**coket**†, *n.* See *cocket*[1].

**coke-tower** (kōk'tou'ėr), *n.* A high tower or condenser filled with coke, used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, to give a large surface for the union of a falling spray of water with rising chlorin. See *hydrochloric*.

**cokewold**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckold*.

**cokin**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coquin* (ML. *coquinus*, *cokinus*), a vagabond, servant, messenger; a rogue. See *cockney*.] A rogue.

Thou hethen *cokin*,
Wende to thi deuel Apollin.
*Arthur and Merlin*, l. 6381.

**coking** (kō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coke*[1].] The act or process of converting or of being converted into coke.

It will thus be seen that the coal at the back is undergoing a process of *coking* before being pushed forward.
*Science*, IV. 332.

**coking-kiln, coking-oven** (kō'king-kil, -uv'n), *n.* A coke-oven.

**coknay**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

**col** (kol), *n.* [F., the neck, a pass, defile, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] A narrow pass between two mountain peaks: a term used in English by some writers on alpine geology and mountaineering.

One thing alone could justify the proposition [to return] . . . —a fog so thick as to prevent them from striking the summit of the *col* at the proper point.
*Tyndall*, Hours of Exercise in the Alps, ii.

**col-**. [L. *col-*, but in classical L. prevailingly unassimilated *con-* before *l*: see *com-*, *con-*.] The assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *l*. See *com-*, *con-*.

**Col.** 1. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Colonel* as a title, and (*b*) of *Colossians*.—2. [*l. c.*] An apothecaries' abbreviation of *coliander*, an obsolete form of *coriander*.

**cola**, *n.* Latin plural of *colon*.

**colander, cullender** (kul'an-dėr), *n.* [E. dial. *culdore*; prob. < Sp. *colador*, a colander (cf. It. *colatojo* (< ML. *colatorium*: see *colatorium*), F. *couloire*, a colander), < *colar* = It. *colare*, Pr. *colar* = F. *couler* (> ult. E. *cullis*[1], *cullis*[2]), < L. *colare*, strain, filter, < *colum*, a strainer, colander, sieve.] A vessel of hair, wicker, or metal, with a bottom, or bottom and sides, perforated with little holes to allow liquids to run off, as in washing vegetables or straining curds, separating the juices from fruits or the liquor from oysters, etc.; a strainer.

An osier *colander* provide
Of twigs thick wrought.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 328.

**colander-shovel** (kul'an-dėr-shuv'l), *n.* A shovel of open wirework used for taking salt-crystals from an evaporating-pan.

**cola-nut** (kō'lą-nut), *n.* A brownish bitter seed, of about the size of a chestnut, produced by a tree of western tropical Africa, *Cola acuminata*, natural order *Sterculiaceæ*. The tree has become naturalized in the West Indies and Brazil. The nuts are said to be used for purifying water, for quieting the cravings of hunger, and to increase the power of resisting fatigue from prolonged labor; they quickly counteract the effects of intoxication. They have been found to contain two or three times as much caffein as coffee itself, and some theobromine. Also called *cola-seed* and *guru-nut*.

**Colaptes** (kō-lap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *κολάπτειν*, peck as birds, carve, chisel.] A genus of woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ*. The bill is somewhat curved, scarcely or not at all ridged on the sides or beveled and truncate at the end; and the plumage is brilliantly colored, with circular black spots on the under surface. It contains the golden-winged woodpecker or flicker of the United States (*C. auratus*), the red-shafted flicker (*C. mexicanus*), and other species, and sometimes stands as the type of a subfamily *Colaptinæ*. See cut under *flicker*.

**Colaptinæ** (kol-ap-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colaptes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, named from the genus *Colaptes*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

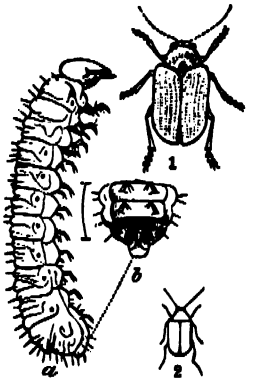
**col arco** (kol är'kō). [It.: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the (*con*, < L. *cum*, with; *il*, < L. *ille*, this); *arco*, bow: see *com-*, *arc*[1], *arch*[1].] In *violin-playing*, a direction to play 'with the bow,' as distinguished from *pizzicato*.

**colarin** (kol'a-rin), *n.* [F., < It. *collarino*; see *collarino*.] Same as *collarino*.

**colasciones**, *n.* See *calasciones*.

**cola-seed** (kō'lä-sēd), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

**Colaspis** (kō-las'pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius).] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*. *C. flavida* (Say) is a yellowish species, about a quarter of an inch long, the larva of which attacks the grape.



*Colaspis flavida.*

1, beetle, magnified; 2, same, natural size; *a*, larva, side view (line shows natural size); *b*, terminal joints, seen from beneath, magnified.

**colation** (kō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **colatio(n-)*, < *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] The act of straining or filtering liquor by passing it through a perforated vessel, as a colander. [Rare.]

**colatitude** (kō-lat'i-tūd), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *latitude*; = F. *colatitude*.] The complement of the latitude—that is, the difference between the latitude, expressed in degrees, and 90°.

**colatorium**† (kol-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] *Eccles.*, a strainer used to remove anything that may have fallen into the chalice.

**colature** (kol'a-tūr), *n.* [= F. *colature*, < LL. *colatura*, straining, < L. *colare*, strain: see *colander*.] 1. The act of straining or filtering; the matter strained.—2. A strainer; a filter. [Rare in both uses.]

A *colature* of natural earth. *Evelyn.*

**colback** (kol'bak), *n.* Same as *calpac*.

**colbertine**†, **colberteen**† (kol'bėr-tēn), *n.* [So called from *Colbert*, a distinguished minister of Louis XIV., in the 17th century, a liberal promoter of industry and the arts.] A fine lace of a particular pattern: so named in allusion to Colbert's patronage of the industry. The name occurs in English from about 1660 to the middle of the following century. Also *colverteen*.

A narrow diminutive *colverteen* pinner that makes them look so saint-like.
*The Factious Citizen*, 1685 (Fairholt, I. 322).

Pinners edged with *colberteen*.
*Swift*, Baucis and Philemon.

**colcannon** (kol-kan'ǫn), *n.* Same as *caleannon*.

**colchicia** (kol-chis'i-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *colchicine*.

**colchicine** (kol'chi-sin), *n.* [< *Colchic(um)* + *-ine*[2]; = F. *colchicine*.] A poisonous alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$) obtained from the bulbs and seeds of plants of the genus *Colchicum*. It apparently represents the virtues of the crude drug.

**Colchicum** (kol'chi-kum; as Latin genus name, kol'ki-kum), *n.* [< L. *colchicum*, < Gr. *κολχικόν*, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, prob. neut. of *Κολχικός* (L. *Colchicus*), of *Κολχίς*, L. *Colchis*, a country in Asia, east of the Black Sea: with reference to Medea, the sorceress and poisoner of ancient legend, said to have been a native of Colchis.] 1. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Colchicum*.—2. [NL.] A genus of liliaceous plants, with radical leaves, generally produced in spring, and crocus-like flowers appearing in the autumn. About 30 species are known, natives of Europe and Asia, the most familiar being *C. autumnale*, the meadow-saffron, a plant with a solid bulb-like rootstock, found in England and various parts of the European continent, and forming a gay carpet in the autumn in the fields where its pale-lilac, crocus-like flowers spring up. Its bulbs and seeds are used medicinally, principally in attacks of gout.

**colcothar** (kol'kō-thär), *n.* [ML. *colcothar*, *colcotar*, *coloothar vitrioli*; a word introduced (and perhaps invented) by Paracelsus.] The brownish-red peroxid of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from iron sulphate. It is used for polishing glass and other substances, and as a pigment under the name of *Indian red*. Also called *chalcitis*, *crocus* or *crocus martis astringens*, and *caput mortuum vitrioli*, or *red vitriol*.

A red, blackish, light, powdery, austere calx remains, . . . and hence vitriol consists of the oil of vitriol and *colcothar* and phlegm.
*P. Shaw*, Chemistry, II. ccvi.

Meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) and section of flower.

**cold** (kōld), *a.* [= Sc. and E. dial. *cauld*, *caud*; < ME. *cold*, *cald*, < AS. *ceald*, *cald* (= OS. *kald* = OFries. *kald* = MD. *koud*, D. *koud* = MLG. *kalt*, LG. *kold*, *kald*, *kolt* = OHG. *chalt*, MHG. G. *kalt* = Icel. *kaldr* = Sw. *kall* = Dan. *kold* = Goth. *kalds*, cold), an old pp. form in *-d* (like *ol-d*, *lou-d*, *dea-d*), from the strong verb preserved in AS. *calan* (= Icel. *kala*), become cold, > *cōl*, E. *cool*, and *ciele*, E. *chill*; akin to L. *gelu*, *gelu*, frost, cold, *gelidus*, cool, cold, *gelare*, freeze, etc.: see *cool* and *chill*[1], and *gelid*, *jelly*, *gelatine*, *congeal*.] 1. Producing the peculiar kind of sensation which results when the temperature of certain points on the skin is lowered; especially, producing this sensation with considerable or great intensity, an inferior degree of intensity being denoted by the word *cool*; gelid; frigid; chilling: as, *cold* air; a *cold* stone; *cold* water. A substance induces this sensation when it is sensibly less warm than the body, and in contact with it absorbs its heat by conduction.

The air bites shrewdly. It is very *cold*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, I. 4.

Of hearts that beat from day to day,
Half-conscious of their dying clay,
And those *cold* crypts where they shall cease.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lviii.

2. Physically, having a low temperature, or a lower temperature than another body with which it is compared: without direct reference to any sensation produced: as, the sun grows *colder* constantly through radiation of its heat. In this sense, a body which is warm or hot to the touch may be cold as compared with some body still hotter. See *heat*.

For surely now our household hearths are *cold*:
Our sons inherit us.
*Tennyson*, Lotus Eaters (choric song, vi.).

Or o'er *cold* coffee trifle with the spoon.
*Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount.

3. Having the sensation induced by contact with a substance of which the temperature is sensibly lower, especially much lower, than that of the part of the body touching it, inferior degrees of the sensation being denoted by *cool*, *chill*, *chilly*. The sensation of cold is probably not the mere opposite of the sensation of heat, but is a distinct sensation residing in points of the skin different in position from those in which the sensation of heat is felt.

When I am *cold*, he heats me with beating.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4.

The poor man had . . . need have some warm meat,
To comfort his *cold* stomach.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 2.

A spectral doubt which makes me *cold*.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xli.

4. Dead.

Ere the placid lips be *cold*. *Tennyson*, Adeline.

*Cold* to all that might have been.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Figuratively—5. Affecting the senses only slightly; not strongly perceptible to the smell or taste. (*a*) Bland; mild; not pungent or acrid.

*Cold* plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) Not fresh or vivid; faint; old: applied in hunting to scent, and in woodcraft to trails or signs not of recent origin.

The object is to obtain a fine nose [in a dog], so as to hunt a *cold* scent. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 440.

(*c*) In the game of hunt-the-thimble and similar games, distant from the object of search: opposed to *warm*, that is, near, and *hot*, very near.

6. Affecting or arousing the feelings or passions only slightly. (*a*) Deficient in passion, zeal, enthusiasm, or ardor; insensible; indifferent; unconcerned; phlegmatic; not animated or easily excited into action; not affectionate, or friendly: as, a *cold* audience; a *cold* [illegible]; a *cold* temper.

Thou art neither [illegible]. Rev. iii. 15.

So *cold* herself, [illegible] such warmth exprest,
'Twas Cupid bathing in Diana's stream.
*Dryden*, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 86.

The rumors of the empire of Montezuma, its magnificence and its extent, . . . were sufficient to inflame the *coldest* imagination. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 25.

(*b*) Not heated by sensual desire; chaste.

He spake of her, as Dian had hot dreams,
And she alone were *cold*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

(*c*) Not moving or exciting feeling or emotion; unaffecting; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless: as, a *cold* discourse; *cold* comfort.

Wommennes counseils ben ful ofte *colde*.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 436.

The jest grows *cold* . . . when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*d*) Unmoved by interest or strong feeling; imperturbable; deliberate; cool.

The *cold* neutrality of an impartial judge. *Burke*.

7. Having lost the first warmth, as of feeling or interest.

He had made them [corrections] partly from his own review of the Papers, after they had lain *cold* a good while by him. *Pref. to Maundrell's Aleppo to Jerusalem*.

8. In *art*, blue in effect, or inclined toward blue in tone; noting a tone, or hue, as of a pigment, or an effect of light, into the composition of which blue enters, though the blue may not be apparent to the eye: as, a picture *cold* in tone.—9†. Discouraging; worrying; inspiring anxiety.

Saved the fro cares *colde*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1955.

**Cold comfort**, small comfort; little cheer; something which affords but little consolation.

Lorde! *colde* watz his *comfort* & his care huge,
For he knew vche [each] a cace & kark that hym lymped [befell]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 264.

**Cold purse**, empty purse. *Shak.*—**Cold roast**†, something insignificant; nothing to the purpose.

I make a vow, quoth Perkyn, thow speks of *cold rost*,
I schal wyrch "wyselyer" without any bost.
*Turnament of Tottenham* (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

He passed by a beggerie little toune of *cold roste* in the mountaines of Sauoye.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 297.

**Cold seeds**, the seeds of the cucumber, gourd, pumpkin, etc.—**Cold storage**. See *storage*.—**Cold wave**. See *wave*.—**Cold without**, a slangy contraction for "cold spirits without sugar or water": as, "a glass of *cold without*." *Bulwer*, My Novel, vi. 20.—**In cold blood**. See *blood*[1].—**To blow hot and cold**. See *blow*[1].—**To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder**, to treat with studied coldness, neglect, or indifference.—**To throw cold water on** (a proposal, project, etc.), to discourage by unexpected indifference, coldness, or reluctance.

**cold** (kōld), *n.* [< ME. *cold*, *cald*, < AS. *ceald* = Goth. *kald*, n., cold, = (with diff. term.) OFries. *kalde*, *kelde* = D. *koude* = MLG. *kolde*, *kulde*, *kuldene* = OHG. *chalti*, MHG. *kalte*, *kelte* = G. *kälte*, f., = Dan. *kulde* = Sw. *köld*, m., cold; from the adj.] 1. The sensation produced by sensible loss of heat from some part of the body, particularly its surface; especially, the sensation produced by contact with a substance having a sensibly lower temperature than the body.

A penetrating *cold* is felt in Egypt when the thermometer of Fahrenheit is below 60°.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 9.

My teeth, which now are dropt away,
Would chatter with the *cold*.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. The relative absence or want of heat in one body as compared with another; especially, the physical cause of the sensation of cold.

The parching air
Burns frore, and *cold* performs the effect of fire.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 595.

3. In *phys.*, a temperature below the freezing-point of water: thus, 10° of *cold*, C., means 10° below zero, C.; 10° of *cold*, F., means 22° F.—4. An indisposition commonly ascribed to exposure to cold; especially, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, or bronchial tubes. When the inflammation is confined to the air-passages of the nose and connecting cavities it is a coryza, or cold in the head. A so-called "cold on the lungs" is usually bronchitis or trachitis.

*Fal.* What disease hast thou?
*Bull.* A whoreson *cold*, sir; a cough.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

**To leave (out) in the cold**, to slight or neglect; intentionally overlook.

The American artists were this year *left* entirely *in the cold*. *The American*, VIII. 185.

**To take or catch cold**, to become affected by a cold.

My wound hath *taken cold*, and I shall die.
*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**cold**† (kōld), *v. t.* [< ME. *colden* (cf. equiv. *chelden*: see *cheld*), < AS. *cealdian* (= MLG.

**kelden, kulden** = G. *kühlen*, chill), grow cold, < *cealdan*, cold: see *cold*, *a.*] To grow cold.

The Constable gan aboute his herte *colde*.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 746.

**cold-blooded** (kōld'blud'ed), *a.* 1. Having cold blood; hematocryal. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, noting those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing-point or near it to 90° F., in accordance with that of the surrounding medium, or those whose blood is very little higher in temperature than their habitat. Among vertebrates, the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes are technically called *cold-blooded*. See *Hæmatocrya*.

When the survey is extended to *Cold-blooded* animals and to Plants, the immediate and direct relation between Heat and Vital Activity . . . is unmistakably manifested.
*W. B. Carpenter*, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 412.

(*b*) Not thoroughbred; of common or mongrel stock: applied to horses that are not full-blooded. (*c*) Sensitive to cold: said of persons who feel the cold more than is usual: as, a *cold-blooded* man is obliged to dress warmly in winter.

2. Figuratively, without sensibility or feeling; unsympathetic; without the usual feelings of humanity; characterized by such lack of sensibility: as, a *cold-blooded* villain; *cold-blooded* advice; a *cold-blooded* murder.

Thou *cold-blooded* slave. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

Mr. Malthus . . . presented the data for his reasoning in a somewhat *cold-blooded* fashion. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 315.

**cold-chisel** (kōld'chiz'el), *n.* A chisel with a cutting edge formed of steel properly strengthened by tempering, for cutting metal which has not been softened by heating.

**cold-cream** (kōld'krēm'), *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, usually made of almond-oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water.

**cold-drawn** (kōld'drân), *a.* Extracted without the aid of heat: applied specifically to oils expressed from nuts, seeds, or fruits which have not been heated. Such oils are of finer quality than those which are hot-pressed.

**cold-hammer** (kōld'ham'ėr), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to hammer when cold.

**cold-hammering** (kōld'ham'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cold-hammer*, *v.*] In *metal-working*, the act or practice of hammering when cold.

It is often affirmed that wrought-iron changes from fibrous to crystalline after enduring long-continued *cold-hammering*, vibration, tension, jarring, and other strains.
*R. Wilson*, Steam Boilers, p. 40.

**cold-harbor**† (kōld'här'bor), *n.* 1. An inn.—2. A protection at a wayside for travelers who are benighted or benumbed with cold.

**cold-hearted** (kōld'här'ted), *a.* Wanting sympathy or feeling; indifferent; unkind.

O ye *cold-hearted* frozen formalists.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. 639.

Men who feel no need to come morally nearer to their fellow creatures than they can come while standing, tea-cup in hand, answering trifles with trifles, . . . by feeling no such need, prove themselves shallow-thoughted and *cold-hearted*. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 102.

**cold-heartedly** (kōld'här'ted-li), *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

**cold-heartedness** (kōld'här'ted-nes), *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

**cold-kind** (kōld'kīnd), *a.* Uniting coldness and kindness. [Rare.]

Down he [Winter] descended from his snow-soft chair;
But, all unwares, with his *cold-kind* embrace
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair biding-place.
*Milton*, Ode D. F. I.

**coldly** (kōld'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coldliche*; < *cold*, *a.*, + *-ly*².] 1. In a cold manner; without warmth, especially in figurative senses; without ardor of feeling; without passion or emotion; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately; calmly.

If yow your selues do serue God gladlie and orderlie for conscience sake, not *coldlie*, and somtyme for maner sake, you carie all the Courte with yow.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

If he were mad, he would not plead so *coldly*.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

What you but whisper, I dare speak aloud,
Stood the king by; have means to put in act too
What you but *coldly* plot.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

The king looked *coldly* on Rochester.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In a cold state. [Rare.]

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats
Did *coldly* furnish forth the marriage tables.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

**cold-moving** (kōld'mō'ving), *a.* Indicating want of cordiality or want of interest; indifferent. [Rare.]

With certain half-caps, and *cold-moving* nods,
They frose me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

**coldness** (kōld'nes), *n.* The state, quality, or sensation of being cold. (*a*) Want of heat. (*b*) Unconcern; indifference; a frigid mood; want of ardor, zeal, enthusiasm, animation, or spirit: as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

The faithless *coldness* of the times.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cvi.

Chilling his caresses
By the *coldness* of her manners.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xx. 1.

(*c*) Absence of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

Virgin *coldness*. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 205.

**cold-pale** (kōld'pāl), *a.* Cold and pale. [Rare.]

*Cold-pale* weakness numbs each feeling part.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 892.

**cold-prophet**†, *n.* Same as *cole-prophet*.

**coldrick**†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *coldrycke* = Sc. *coldruch*, *codrugh*, < ME. *caldrekyn* for **caldrik*, < *cald*, cold, + *-rik* (= D. *-rijk* = G. *-reich*), a term. equiv. to *-ful*, lit. 'rich' (cf. D. *blindrijk*, very blind, *doofrijk*, very deaf, etc.): see *rich* and *-ric*, *-rick*. Cf. *coldrife*.] Very cold.

*Caldrekyn*, frigorosus, & cetera. *Cath. Anglicum.*
*Coldrycke*, or full of cold, algosus. *Huloet.*

**coldrife**† (kōld'rīf), *a.* [Sc. *caldrife*, *cauldrife*; < *cold* + *rife*. Cf. *coldrick*.] Very cold; abounding in cold.

**cold-served** (kōld'sėrvd), *a.* 1. Served up cold. —2. Dull; tiresome; tedious. *Young.* [Rare in both uses.]

**cold-short** (kōld'shôrt), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Brittle when cold: as, *cold-short* iron.

II. *n.* In *founding*, a seam in a casting caused by the congealing of the metal so rapidly as to prevent a proper filling of the mold. Also *cold-shut*.

**cold-shot** (kōld'shot), *n.* Small iron particles or globules found in chilled parts of a casting.

**cold-shut**[1] (kōld'shut), *a.* Cold-hammered into shape, and joined without welding: said of the links of a chain so made.

**cold-shut**[2] (kōld'shut), *n.* In *founding*, same as *cold-short*.

**cold-slaw** (kōld'slâ), *n.* An incorrect form of *cole-slaw*.

**cold-sore** (kōld'sōr), *n.* A herpetic eruption about the mouth and nostrils, often accompanying a cold in the head.

**cold-stoking** (kōld'stō'king), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the operation of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the proper consistency for blowing. This operation follows that of clearing.

**cold-sweating** (kōld'swet'ing), *n.* In *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the epidermis and hair from hides, consisting in soaking them from six to twelve days in tanks through which flow streams of fresh cold water.

**cold-tankard** (kōld'tang'kȧrd), *n.* Same as *cool-tankard*.

**cold-tinning** (kōld'tin'ing), *n.* A method of covering metals with tin. The metal to be tinned is thoroughly cleaned by filing or turning and the use of emery-paper, and is then rubbed with a coarse cloth dampened with hydrochloric acid. A soft amalgam of tin is then applied with the same cloth, and the mercury is driven off by heat.

**cole**[1]† (kōl), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coal*.

**cole**[2] (kōl), *n.* [= E. dial. *cale* = Sc. *kale*, *kail*, < ME. *cole*, *cool*, *col*, also *cale*, *cal*, *caul*, < AS. *cāwel*, contr. *cāul* (cf. E. *soul*, < AS. *sāwel*), = MD. *coole*, D. *kool* = MLG. *kōl*, LG. *kōl*, *kaul* = OHG. *kōl*, also *chōlo*, *chola*, MHG. *kole*, G. *kohl* = Icel. *kāl* = Sw. *kål* = Dan. *kaal* = W. *cawl* = Bret. *kaol* = OF. *chol*, F. *chou* = Pr. *caul* = Sp. *col* = Pg. *couve* = It. *cavolo*, < L. *caulis*, later *colis*, cabbage, cabbage-stalk, also prob. the stalk or stem of any plant, = Gr. *καυλός*, a stalk; orig. a hollow stem, akin to Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, and L. *cavus*, hollow: see *cale*[1], *kale*[1], *cave*[1], *coil*, *n.*, *cœlo-*, etc.; and cf. *cauliflower*, *caulis*, etc., and *cabbage*[1].] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or plants of the genus *Brassica*: chiefly used in its compounds, *cole-rape*, *cole-seed*, *colewort*, etc. Also *cale* and *kale*.

**cole**[3] (kōl), *n.* [< Icel. *kollr*, a top, a head, a heap.] 1†. The head.

Our kynge was grete above his *cole*,
A brode hat in his crowne.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 109).

2. [Sc., also var. *coil*: see *coil*[4].] One of the small conical heaps in which hay is usually thrown up in the field after being cut; a hay-cock.

**cole**[4]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *cole* (rare); origin obscure. Hence, in comp., *colepixy*, *cole-prophet*, *col-fox*, *col-knife*, *colstpe*, and perhaps *colward*: see these words.] Treachery; deceit; falsehood; stratagem.

[They] Sigued [assigned] . . . [which] should from never,
And cast [considered] it to [for] ever.
*Richard the Redeless* (E. E. T. S.), iv. 24.

Nor colour crafte by sprenkling precious *cole*.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, l. 1114.

**colecannon**, *n.* See *calecannon*.

**colectomy** (kō-lek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κῶλον*, the colon, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut. See *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, excision of part of the colon.

**co-legatee** (kō-leg-a-tē'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *legatee*.] One who is a legatee together with another; one of several legatees. Also *collegatary*.

**coleiset**, *n.* See *cullis*.

**colemanite** (kōl'man-īt), *n.* [After Wm. T. *Coleman* of San Francisco.] A hydrous calcium borate, occurring in white to colorless monoclinic crystals with brilliant luster, and also in white compact masses, in California. In composition it is nearly identical with priceite.

**colemist**, *a.* See *colmy*.

**cole-mouse**, *n.* See *coal-mouse*.

**Coleonyx** (kol-ē-on'iks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1845), < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *ὄνυξ*, a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of American gecko-like lizards, of the family *Eublepharidæ*. *C. variegatus*, the variegated gecko, is a rare species, inhabiting the southwestern United States. It is of a brownish-yellow color, blotched or banded with reddish brown and pure white below.

Variegated Gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus*).

**coleophyl, coleophyll** (kol'ē-ō-fil), *n.* [Also, as NL., *coleophyllum*; < Gr. *κολεός*, sheath, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, the outer leaf of the plumule of the embryo in endogens, inclosing a succession of rudimentary leaves, and remaining as a sheath at their base after their development. Also called *coleoptile*. [Rare.]

**coleophyllous** (kol'ē-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< *coleophyl* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having or pertaining to a coleophyl.

**coleopter** (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tėr), *n.* [= F. *coléoptère*, < NL. *coleopterum*, neut. (sc. L. *insectum*, insect) of *coleopterus*: see *coleopterous*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a coleopterous insect; a beetle.

**Coleoptera**[1] (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coleopterum*: see *coleopter* and *coleopterous*.] An order of *Hexapoda*, or of the class *Insecta* proper, having the posterior pair of membranous wings sheathed by the hardened anterior pair called *elytra*, which when folded together usually form a nearly complete covering of the body; the sheath-winged insects or beetles. The head is mandibulate, completely and very uniformly constructed, consisting of a labrum attached to a clypeus, generally by means of an epistoma; 2 strong mandibles; 2 maxillæ, each bearing a palp; and a lower lip or labium, also palpiferous, and attached to a mentum which joins the jugulum or under side of the head. The antennæ range in number of joints from 1 to 50 or more, but the typical number is 11; they vary greatly in form. (See *antenna*.) The larva is variable, having 6 legs or none; there are no prolegs; the pupa is inactive; and metamorphosis is complete. The *Coleoptera* are by far the largest ordinal group in the animal kingdom, having about 80,000 species and 8,000 genera. Latreille's division of them into *Pentamera*, *Heteromera*, *Tetramera*, and *Trimera*, according to the number of joints of the tarsi, is still generally followed, though it is to some extent artificial and not strictly correct. Subordinate divisions now current are such as *Adephaga*, *Palpicornia*, *Brachelytra*, *Clavicornia*, *Lamellicornia*, *Sternoxi*, *Malacodermi*, *Atrachelia*, *Trachelida*, *Rhynchophora*, *Xylophaga*, *Longicornia*, *Phytophaga*, *Clavipalpi*, *Fungicola*, and *Aphidiphaga*. The *Coleoptera* are also called *Eleutherata*.

One of the *Coleoptera* (*Cicindela campestris*), about natural size. *a*, head; *b*, prothorax; *c*, abdomen; *d*, *d*, elytra; *e*, *e*, wings; *f*, *f*, antennæ.

**coleoptera**[2], *n.* Plural of *coleopteron*.

**coleopteral** (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-ral), *a.* [< *coleopter* + *-al*.] Same as *coleopterous*.

**coleopteran** (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-ran), *n.* [< *coleopter* + *-an*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a beetle.

**coleopterist** (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-rist), *n.* [< *Coleoptera* + *-ist.*] One versed in the natural history of the *Coleoptera* or beetles.

**coleopteron** (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-ron), *n.*; pl. *coleoptera* (-rą). [NL., < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*. Cf. *coleopterous*.] The elytron or wing-cover of a beetle.

**coleopterous** (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *coleopterus*, < Gr. *κολεόπτερος*, sheath-winged, < *κολεός*, a sheath, + *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coleoptera*: as, a *coleopterous* insect. Also *coleopteral*.

**coleoptile** (kol-ē-op'til), *n.* [= F. *coléoptile*, < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *πτίλον*, a feather, akin to *πτερόν*, a wing, = E. *feather*.] Same as *coleophyl*.

**Coleorhamphi**† (kol″ē-ō-ram'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Coleorhamphus*.] A group of birds formed for the reception of the sheathbills, *Chionidæ*: synonymous with *Chionomorphæ*.

**Coleorhamphus**† (kol″ē-ō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1818), < Gr. *κολεός*, sheath, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, bill.] A genus of birds, giving name to the group *Coleorhamphi*: synonymous with *Chionis*.

**coleorhiza** (kōl″ē-ō-rī'zą), *n.*; pl. *coleorhizæ* (-zē). [NL., < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath, + *ῥίζα*, a root.] In the embryo of many endogenous plants, the sheath covering the root, which bursts through it in germination.

**colepid** (kō'lę-pid), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Colepidæ*.

**Colepidæ** (kō-lep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colepa* + *-idæ*.] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Colepa*, of symmetrical ovate form, with terminal mouth, indurated cuticular surface, and special oral cilia.

**Colepina** (kō-lę-pī'ną), *n. pl.* [< NL., < *Colepa* + *-ina*2.] Ehrenberg's name of a group of infusorians represented by the genus *Colepa*. See *Colepidæ*.

**colepixy** (kōl'pik-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. *collepixie*, *collepiskie*, E. dial. *coltpixy*, q. v.; < *cole*4, treachery, + *pixy*, a fairy. See *cole*4 and its compounds.] A mischievous fairy; the will o' the wisp, regarded as a fairy.

I shall be ready at thine elbow to plaie the parte of Hobgoblin or *Collepixie*, and make thee for feare to weene the deuill is at thy polle.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 125.

**colepixy** (kōl'pik-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colepixied*, ppr. *colepixying*. [< *colepixy*, *n.*; with allusion to the invisible fairy agency.] To beat down (apples). *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**coleplant**†, *n.* [ME. *coleplaunte*, *colplonte*; < *cole*2 + *plant*1.] Colewort.

Bot I haue porettes and percyl and moni *colplontes* [var. *coleplauntes*]. *Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 278.

**cole-prophet**†, **col-prophet**†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *cold-prophet* (simulating *cold*); < ME. *colprophet*; < *cole*4 + *prophet*. See *cole*4 and its compounds.] A false prophet.

*Cole-prophet* and cole-poyson thou art both.
*J. Heywood*, Epigrams, vi. 89.

[*Cole-poyson* is a pun on *cold poison*.]

Whereby I found I was the hartles hare,
And not the beast *colprophet* did declare.
*Mir. for Mags.*

As hee was most vainely pursuaded by the *cold prophets*, to whom he gave no small credit. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Phavorinus saith, that if these *cold-prophets*, or oraclers, tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation.
*R. Scott*, Witchcraft, Sig. M. 8.

**Coleps** (kō'leps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κάλληψ*, the hollow or bend of the knee.] The typical genus of the family *Colepidæ*, with spinose carapace and no buccal setæ. It includes *Pinacocoleps*, *Criocoleps*, and *Dictyocoleps* of Diesing. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, and divide by transverse fission. *C. hirtus* is an example.

**coler**1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *collar*.

**coler**2†, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler*.

**colera**†, *n.* [ME., also *colere*, *colre*, etc.: see *choler*.] Bile; the gall, as the seat of certain bodily affections. It was frequently qualified by the adjective *black* or *red*, and regarded as the cause of certain diseases.

The grete superfluite
Of youre reede [red] *colera*, pardo.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 108.

**cole-rape** (kōl'rāp), *n.* [= D. *koolraap* = G. *kohlrabi* (also in E.) = Dan. *kaalrabi* = Sw. *kålrabi*; after It. *cavoli-rape*, pl., F. *chou rave*, turnip, < L. *caulis*, cabbage, + *rapa*, turnip: see *cole*2 and *rape*2.] The common turnip, *Brassica rapa*.

**colere**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler*.

**colered**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *collared*.

**cole-seed** (kōl'sēd), *n.* [< ME. **coleseed*, < AS. *cāwel-sæd*, cabbage-seed (= D. *koolzaad*, rape-seed), < *cāwel*, E. *cole*2, + *sæd*, E. *seed*.] 1. The seed of rape, *Brassica campestris*, variety *oleifera*.—2. The plant itself.

**cole-slaw** (kōl'slâ), *n.* [< D. **koolslaa*, < *kool*, cabbage (= E. *cole*2), + *slaa*, a reduced form of *salaad*, *salade*, salad: see *cole*2 and *slaw*2.] A dish consisting of finely cut cabbage dressed with vinegar, salt, pepper, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked; cabbage-salad. Also called, erroneously, *cold-slaw*. [U. S.]

**co-lessee** (kō-le-sē'), *n.* [< *co*-1 + *lessee*.] In *law*, a joint lessee; a partner in a lease; a joint tenant.

**co-lessor** (kō-les'ọr), *n.* [< *co*-1 + *lessor*.] In *law*, a joint grantor of a lease; a partner in giving a lease.

**colestaff**† (kōl'stâf), *n.*; pl. *colestaves* (-stāvz). Same as *cowlstaff*.

**colesula** (kō-les'ų-lą), *n.*; pl. *colesulæ* (-lē). [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath.] The membranous sac inclosing the spore-case in *Hepaticæ* or liverworts.

**colesule** (kō'le-sūl), *n.* [< *colesula*.] Same as *colesula*.

As the fronds approach maturity the terminal leaves become modified so as to form an involucrum, within which a special covering appears, the *colesule* or perianth, surrounding the pistillidia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 718.

**colet**†, **collet**2† (kol'et), *n.* [ME. *colet*, *colit*, by apheresis from *acolit*, acolyte: see *acolyte*.] An inferior church servant: same as *acolyte*.

**cole-tit**, *n.* See *coal-tit*.

**Coleus** (kō'lę-us), *n.* [NL. (so called because the filaments are united about the style), < Gr. *κολεός*, a sheath.] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, of tropical Asia and Africa, in general cultivation for their brilliant foliage. There are about 50 species; but all the numerous cultivated varieties have been derived from *C. Blumei* of Java, and from *C. Veitchii* and *C. Gibsoni* of the Pacific islands.

**colewort** (kōl'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *colwort*; < *cole*2 + *wort*1. Also, corruptly, *collard*, *collet*.] 1. The common cultivated cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*.—2. A young cabbage cut before the head is formed.

**col-fox**†, *n.* [ME., < *cole*4 + *fox*1. See *cole*4 and its compounds.] A crafty fox.

A *col-fox*, ful of sleigh iniquité.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 394.

**coliander**† (kō-li-an'dėr), *n.* An early form of *coriander*.

**Colias** (kō'li-as), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), < Gr. Κωλιάς, an epithet of Venus, in reference to her temple on a promontory of that name in Attica.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*. *Colias hyale* is the pale clouded-yellow butterfly of Europe; *C. philodice* is the common yellow butterfly of North America.

*Colias hyale*, natural size.

**colibert**, *n.* See *collibert*.

**colibri** (ko-lē'brē), *n.* [F., Sp., etc., *colibri*, *kolibri*, etc.; said to be the Carib name.] A name given to various species of humming-birds.

**colic** (kol'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *colick*, *collick*, < ME. *colyke* = D. *koliek*, *kolijk* = MLG. *kolik*, *kolk* = G. Dan. *kolik* = Sw. *colik*, < OF. *colique*, F. *colique* = Sp. *cólica* = Pg. It. *colica*, < (ML.) NL. *colica*, < Gr. *κωλική*, colic, prop. fem. of *κωλικός* (> L. *colicus*), pertaining to the colon, < *κῶλον*, the colon: see *colon*2. The noun in E. precedes the adj.] I. *n.* In *pathol.*, severe spasms of pain in the abdomen or bowels; specifically, spasms of pain arising from perverted and excessive peristaltic contractions.—**Biliary** or **hepatic colic**, the spasms of pain attendant on the passage of a gallstone.—**Devonshire colic**, lead-colic: so named from its frequent occurrence among the workers in the lead-mines of Devonshire, England.—**Lead-colic**, colic arising from poisoning by lead.—**Renal colic**, spasms of pain caused by the passage of a renal calculus along the ureter.—**Saturnine colic** (*colica saturnina*), lead-colic.

II. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the colon or large intestine: as, a *colic* artery.—2. Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, *colic* pangs.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 484.

**colica** (kol'i-kạ), *n.*; pl. *colicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. (sc. L. *arteria*, artery) of L. *colicus*: see *colic*.] A colic artery; a branch of a superior or inferior mesenteric artery, supplying the colon and the sigmoid flexure of the rectum. In man three colic arteries are named: the *colica dextra* or right colic artery, *colica media* or middle colic artery, and *colica sinistra* or left colic artery; respectively distributed to the ascending, transverse, and descending colon.

**colical** (kol'i-kạl), *a.* [< *colic* + *-al*.] Of the nature of colic. [Rare.]

**colichemarde** (kō-lēsh-mārd'), *n.* [F., also *colismarde*; said to be a corruption of the name of Count *Königsmark*.] A long sword in which the forte of the blade is very broad and the foible very narrow and slight, the change being abrupt, with a rapid curve or slope on each side. This weapon came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century.

**colick**†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *colic*.

**colicked** (kol'ikt), *a.* [< *colic*(*k*) + *-ed*2.] Affected with colic; griped. [Rare.]

Leaving the bowels inflated, *colicked*, or griped.
*G. Cheyne*, Regimen, p. 110.

**colicky** (kol'i-ki), *a.* [< *colic*(*k*) + *-y*1.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of colic: as, *colicky* pains.—2. Affected with colic; subject to colic: as, a *colicky* baby. [Colloq.]

**colic-root** (kol'ik-rōt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants having reputed medicinal virtues, as *Aletris farinosa*, *Dioscorea villosa*, and *Liatris squarrosa*.

**colie, coly** (kol'i), *n.*; pl. *colies* (-iz). [A native name.] In *ornith.*, a conirostral bird of the family *Colidæ*.

The *colies* are all fruit-eaters, live in small bands, frequent thick bushes, and, when disturbed, fly straight to some neighboring covert.
*G. E. Shelley*, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 394.

**colieret**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collier*1.

**coliform** (kol'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *colum*, a strainer (see *colander*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a sieve; cribriform; ethmoid.

**Coliidæ** (kō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-idæ*.] A family of non-passerine picarian or coccygomorphic birds, having all four toes turned forward (the feet thus being pamprodactylous), extremely long and narrow central tail-feathers, a conical bill, and soft silky plumage of a uniform subdued color, the bill generally being brightly tinted. They are confined to Africa, and are known as *mouse-birds* and *colies*. The family consists of the single genus *Colius*. Also *Colidæ*.

**Coliinæ** (kol-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-inæ*.] The colies, regarded as a subfamily. *Swainson*, 1837.

**Colimacea**† (kol-i-mā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Colimacées*), appar. < L. *co-*, together, + *limax* (*limac-*), a snail.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of trachelipods or univalves, including all the land shell-bearing mollusks. They are now distributed among numerous families and several orders.

**Colimacidæ** (kol-i-mas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colimacea* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Helicea* or *Helicidæ*.

**colin** (kol'in), *n.* [< F. *colin* (NL. *colinus*), OF. *Colin* (whence E. *Collins* as a surname: see *Collinsia*), prop. dim. of *Colas* for *Nicolas*, Nicholas, a proper name.] 1. The common partridge, quail, or bob-white of the United States, *Ortyx virginiana* or *Colinus virginianus*.—2. *pl.* The American quails of the subfamily *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*.

**colindery** (kol-in'dę-ri), *n.*; pl. *colinderies* (-riz). [A newspaper word, made from *col*(*onial and*) *Ind*(*ian exhibition*) + *-ery*.] An exhibition of the colonial and Indian industries of the British empire: commonly in the plural. The name was invented on the occasion of such an exhibition in London in 1886.

The Commissioners of the various colonies and courts at the exhibition were convened by Sir Philip Owen, under the Prince of Wales's instructions, to consider the means of continuing the highly successful and educationally useful exhibits of the late *Colinderies* as a permanent Colonial Museum. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 334.

**Colinus** (kō-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < F. *colin*: see *colin*.] A genus of American quails, including those called bob-whites; the colins: synonymous with *Ortyx* (which see).

**Colioidæ** (kol-i-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-oidæ*.] The colies, *Coliidæ*, rated as a superfamily.

**Coliomorphæ** (kol'i-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κολιός*, a kind of woodpecker, + *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the third cohort of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, consisting of four families, and embracing the crows, jays, starlings, grackles, birds of Para-

dise, and some others: equivalent to the same author's earlier *Ambulatores* or *Coraviformes*.

**coliomorphic** (kol*i*-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Coliomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coliomorphæ*.

**colisance**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cognisance*, 3. *Wright*.

**Coliseum**, *n.* See *Colosseum*.

**colitis** (kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶλον, the colon (see *colon*[2]), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; colonitis.

**Colius** (kō'li-us), *n.* [NL., < *colic*, *coly*, native name.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Coliidæ*, the colies, of which there are 6 or 8 species, all confined to Africa. *C. capensis* is the type.

**colk**[1]†, *n.* [E. dial. *coke* and *couk*; < ME. *colke*, *colek*, a hole, = OFries. *kolk*, NFries. *kolcke* = D. *kolk*, a pit, hollow, = MLG. *kolk*, *kulk*, a hole, a hole filled with water, esp. one caused by the action of water, LG. *kolk*, a hole, pit, ditch.] A core; a kernel.

> Alle erthe by skille may likned be
> Tille a rounde appel of a tree,
> The whiche in myddes has a *colke*
> As has an eye [egg] in myddes a yolke.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 6443.
>
> It is fulle roten inwardly
> At the *colke* within.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 281.

**colk**[2] (kolk), *n.* [Sc.] A name of the king eider-duck, *Somateria spectabilis*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

**col-knife**†, *n.* [ME.; < *cole*[4], treachery, deceit (as a prefix in this case depreciative), + *knife*.] A big "ugly" knife.

> Both boteres and bragers
> God kepe us fro,
> That with thare long dagers
> Dos mekylle wo,
> From alle bylle hagers
> With *col-knyfes* that go.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 85.

**coll**[1] (kol), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *cowl*, Sc. also *cow*; < ME. *collen*, *colen*, var. of *cullen*, *killen*, hit, strike, cut, later kill, < Icel. *kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = Norw. *kylla*, poll, cut, prune, = D. *kollen*, knock down: see *kill*[1], which is thus a doublet of *coll*[1].] 1. To cut off; clip, as the hair of the head; poll.

> A sargant sent hi to jaiole
> And Iohan hefd [head] comanded to *cole*.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 13174.

2. To cut; cut short; lop; prune.

> When by there came a gallant hende,
> Wi' high *coll'd* hose and laigh *coll'd* shoon,
> And he seem'd to be sum kingis son.
> *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, *i.* 150).

3. To cut obliquely.

[North. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

**coll**[2]† (kol), *v. t.* [< ME. *collen*, < OF. *a-coler* (= Pr. *colar*), embrace, < *col*, < L. *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] 1. To embrace; caress by embracing the neck.

> Sche *kolled* it [the child] ful kindly and askes is name,
> & it answered ful sone & seide, "William y higt."
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 69.
>
> [He will] flatter and speak fair, ask forgiveness, kiss and *coll*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 575.

2. To insnare.

> This devel is mikel with wil and magt, . . .
> *Colleth* men to him with his onde [envious hate].
> *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 221.

**coll**[2]† (kol), *n.* [< *coll*[2], *v.*] An act of embracing; an embrace, especially about the neck. *T. Middleton*.

**coll**[3]†, *a.* A dialectal variant of *cold*.

> She'd ha' dipped her foot in *coll* water.
> *Johnny Cock* (Child's Ballads, VI. 246).

**coll-**. See *col-*.

**colla**, *n.* Plural of *collum*.

**collabefaction**† (ko-lab-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **collabefactio(n-)*, < *collabefieri*, pp. *collabefactus*, be brought to ruin, < *com-*, with, + *labefacere*, make to totter, < *labi*, fall, + *facere*, make.] A wasting away; decay; decline. *Blount*.

**collaborate** (ko-lab'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collaborated*, ppr. *collaborating*. [< LL. *collaboratus*, pp. of *collaborare*, *conlaborare*, work with, < L. *com-*, with, + *laborare*, work, < *labor*, work: see *labor*.] To work with another or others; coöperate with another or others in doing or producing something; especially, to work with another in a literary production or a scientific investigation.

> He [Scribe] is said in some cases to have sent sums of money for "copyright in ideas" to men who not only had not actually *collaborated* with him, but who were unaware that he had taken suggestions from their work.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 554.

**collaborateur** (ko-lab'ō-ra-tėr'), *n.* [F.] The French form of *collaborator*, sometimes used by English writers.

> *Collaborateur* is an excellent word, which neither "colabourer" nor "fellow-workman" defines accurately. Many have felt the need of it; but the right form, for us, is "collaborator." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 154, note.

**collaboration** (ko-lab-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [After F. *collaboration*, < LL. as if **collaboratio(n-)*, < *collaborare*: see *collaborate*.] The act of working together; united labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

**collaborator** (ko-lab'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [After F. *collaborateur*, < ML. *collaborator*, < LL. *collaborare*: see *collaborate*.] An associate in labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

> Without the impelling fanaticism of Luther and his *collaborators*, their battle against Rome would never have been fought. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 245.

**collagen, collagenic**, etc. See *collogen*, etc.

**collapsable** (kō-lap'sa-bl), *a.* [< *collapse* + *-able*.] See *collapsible*.

**collapse** (kō-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collapsed*, ppr. *collapsing*. [< L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collabi*, *conlabi*, fall together, fall in, < *com-*, together, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall together, or into an irregular mass or flattened form, through loss of firm connection or rigidity and support of the parts or loss of the contents, as a building through the falling in of its sides, or an inflated bladder from escape of the air contained in it.

> In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted and the sides of the canals *collapse*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To break down; go to pieces; come to nothing; fail; become ruined: as, the project *collapsed*.

> The ruins of his crown's *collapsed* state.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 588.
>
> Those corrupted inbred humours of *collapsed* nature.
> *Quarles*, Judgment and Mercy.
>
> An American female constitution which *collapses* just in the middle third of life. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, to sink into extreme weakness or physical depression in the course of a disease. (*c*) To appear as if collapsing; lose strength, courage, etc.; subside; cease to assert one's self or push one's self forward: as, after that rebuke he *collapsed*. [Colloq.]

**collapse** (kō-laps'), *n.* [< *collapse*, *v.*] 1. A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel.—2. Figuratively, a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a breakdown.

> There was now a general *collapse* in heroism; intrigue took the place of patriotic ardour. *W. Chambers*.

3. In *med.*, an extreme sinking or depression; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers: as, the stage of *collapse* in cholera.

**collapsible** (kō-lap'si-bl), *a.* [< *collapse* + *-ible*.] Capable of collapsing; liable to collapse; made so as to collapse: as, a *collapsible* balloon; a *collapsible* tube or drinking-cup. Also *collapsable*.

> The Berthon *collapsible* boat, for infantry in single file, is also employed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 458.

**collapsion** (kō-lap'shon), *n.* [< LL. *collapsio(n-)*, *conlapsio(n-)*, < *collabi*, collapse: see *collapse*, *v.*] The act of falling together or collapsing; the state resulting from collapse. [Rare.]

> The *collapsion* of the skin after death.
> *P. Russell*, Indian Serpents, p. 7.

**collar** (kol'ėr), *n.* [A later spelling, imitating the L. form, of earlier mod. E. *coller*, < ME. *coller*, earlier *coler*, < OF. *color*, *colier*, F. *collier* = Pr. *colar* = Sp. Pg. *collar* = It. *collare*, < L. *collare*, a collar, < *collum* = AS. *heals*, E. *halse*[1], the neck: see *halse*[1].] 1. Something worn about the neck, whether for restraint, convenience, or ornament. Specifically—(*a*) A band, usually of iron, worn by prisoners or slaves as a means of restraint or a badge of servitude.

> A grazing iron *collar* grinds my neck.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

(*b*) In *armor*, a defense of mail or plate for the neck. (*c*) An ornamental and symbolic chain or necklace formerly worn by knights and gentlemen as a badge of adherence. It is still used as one of the insignia of an honorary order, usually identified with the higher classes of that order, and worn only on state occasions. The cross, medallion, or the like, is on such occasions attached to the collar, instead of to the ribbon with which it is usually worn. The collars of some of the orders of knighthood are given in the descriptions of the separate orders. See *collar of SS*, below. (*d*) The neck-band of a coat, cloak, gown, etc., either standing or rolled over.

> Let us have standing *collers* in the fashion.
> All are become a stiff-necked generation.
> *Rowlands*, Knave of Hearts (1611).
>
> A standing *collar* to keep his neck band clean.
> *L. Barry*, Ram Alley (1611).

(*e*) A separate band or ruff worn for cleanliness, ornament, or warmth, and made of linen, muslin, lace, fur, etc. (*f*) Same as *bandoleer*, 2.

> If one bandaleer take fire, all the rest do in that *collar*.
> *Lord Orrery*, quoted in Grose, i. 5.

(*g*) A halter.

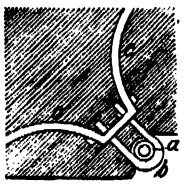
> While you live, draw your neck out of the *collar*.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

(*h*) A neck-band forming that part of the harness of a draft-animal, as a horse, to which the traces are attached, and upon which the strain of the load falls; also a neck-band placed upon some other animal, as a dog, as an ornament or as a means of restraint or of identification.

> Her traces of the smallest spider's web;
> Her *collars* of the moonshine's watery beams.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.
>
> With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
> And *collars* of the same their necks surround.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

(*i*) A wide ring of metal put about a piece of stove-pipe to make it close the "thimble" in a chimney where the thimble is larger than the pipe: as, a 6-inch *collar* is needed if a 6-inch pipe is to be used with an 8-inch thimble.

2. Anything resembling a collar; something in the form of a collar, or analogous to a collar in situation. (*a*) In *arch.*: (1) A ring or cincture. (2) A collar-beam. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) The ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric. (2) The point of junction in the embryo between the caudicle and the plumule. (3) The point of junction of the root and stem. (4) Same as *collarbags*. (*c*) In *mach.*: (1) An enlargement or swell encircling a rod or shaft, and serving usually as a holding- or bearing-piece. (2) An enlarged portion of the end of a car-axle, designed to receive the end-thrust of the journal-bearing; a button. (*d*) In *mining*, the timbering around the mouth of a shaft, or at the surface of the ground. (*e*) A skirting or rain-shedding device placed round a chimney where it passes through the roof. (*f*) *Naut.*: (1) An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay, to go over a masthead. (2) A rope formed into a wreath, with a heart or deadeye in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part. (*g*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A ring around the neck, however made, as by color of hair or feathers, shape or texture of hair or feathers, thickening of integument, presence of a set of radiating processes, etc. See cut under *Balænoglossus*. (2) In *Infusoria*, specifically, the raised rim of a collar-cell. (3) In *entom.*: (i.) The upper part of the prothorax when it is closely united to the mesothorax, forming a crescent-shaped anterior border to it, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Diptera*. (ii.) A posterior prolongation of the head, usually termed a *neck*. [Rare.]—**Against the collar**, uphill, so that the horse's shoulders are constantly pressed against the collar; hence, figuratively, at a disadvantage; against difficulties; against opposition.—**Anchor and collar**. See *anchor*[1].—**Bishop's collar**, in *armor*, a collar or tippet of chain-mail of peculiar form, reaching to the end of the shoulders, and forming in front a point where the two sides come together and are held by buckles or the like. The shape was nearly that of the pelerine.—**Collar and clamp**, a hinge ordinarily used upon dock-gates; an anchor and collar (which see, under *anchor*[1]).—**Collar of brawn**, the quantity of brawn rolled or wound up in one piece: brawn being derived from the collar or breast part of a boar.



Collar and Clamp.

*a*, hole for the pintle of the leaf; *b*, clevy; *c*, *c*, anchor.

> Item, a *coller of* good large fat *brawn*
> Serv'd for a drum, waited upon by two
> Fair long black puddings lying by for drumsticks.
> *Cartwright*, Ordinary.

**Collar of SS**. (*a*) A decoration which is known to have been instituted by Henry IV. of England, and is identified with the house of Lancaster. It was revived after the wars of the Roses, and was a favorite decoration in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. A similar collar is still worn as a mark of dignity by certain English officials, but is now inseparable from the office. The collar consists of an S often repeated, but the other details differed at different times, being roses, knots, the Tudor portcullis, and similar emblems. (*b*†) A sort of punch made of sack, cider, and sugar. *The Cheats*, 1662, in Wright.—**Hempen collar**. See *hempen*.—**In collar**, ready for or used to work, as a horse.—**Out of collar**, unready for or unused to work.—**To slip the collar**, to escape or get free; disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.

**collar** (kol'ėr), *v. t.* [< *collar*, *n.*] 1. To seize by the collar.

> With grim determination, he had *collared* and carried himself to sleep forthwith.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 323.

2. To put a collar on.

> The British dog was within an ace of being *collared* and tax-ticketed, after the continental fashion.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 301.

3. To roll up and bind (a piece of meat): as, to *collar* beef. See *collared beef*, under *collared*.—4. In *racing slang*, to draw up to; get even with or be neck-and-neck with in racing.

**collarage** (kol'ėr-āj), *n.* [< *collar* + *-age*.] A duty formerly levied in England on the collars of draft-horses.

**collar-awl** (kol'ėr-âl), *n.* A saddlers' needle for sewing horse-collars.

**collarbags** (kol'ėr-bagz), *n.* The smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*. Also *collar*.

**collar-beam** (kol'ėr-bēm), *n.* A beam or piece of timber extending between two opposite raf-

ters, at some height above their base. It prevents sagging, and also serves as a strut or tie, or as a ceiling-joist for a garret. Sometimes called *wind-beam*.

**collar-bird** (kol'ėr-bėrd), *n.* A bower-bird of the genus *Chlamydodera:* so called from the nuchal collar. The spotted collar-bird is *C. maculata*.

**collar-block** (kol'ėr-blok), *n.* A block on which harness-makers shape and sew collars.

**collar-bolt** (kol'ėr-bōlt), *n.* A bolt forged with a shoulder or collar. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering.

**collar-bone** (kol'ėr-bōn), *n.* The clavicle.

**collar-cell** (kol'ėr-sel), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a flagellate cell in which a rim or collar of the cell-wall surrounds the base of the flagellum: a frequent condition of monadiform cells, whether belonging to the group of which the genus *Monas* is a representative or occurring elsewhere, as in sponges. See *Choanoflagellata*.

**collar-check** (kol'ėr-chek), *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with a checked pattern, used in the manufacture of horse-collars.

**collard** (kol'ėrd), *n.* [A corruption of *colewort.*] A variety of cabbage with the fleshy leaves scattered upon the stem instead of gathered into a head. [Southern U. S.]

The poor trash who scratched a bare subsistence from a sorry patch of beans and *collards*.
*Gilmore*, My Southern Friends, p. 54.

In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than *collards* or greens.
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XIV. 46.

**collar-day**† (kol'ėr-dā), *n.* In England, a day on which knights appeared at court in the collars of their orders.

It being St. Andrew's, and a *collar-day*, he went to the Chapel. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 69.

**collare** (ko-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *collaria* (-ri-ą). [L.: see *collar*, *n.*] 1. The collar or prothorax of an insect, which bears the anterior pair of legs: sometimes restricted to an elevated posterior portion of the prothorax, seen in many *Hymenoptera* and *Hemiptera*.—2. In *decorative art*, a necklace or collar, as of an order, represented on a figure in embroidery, goldsmiths' work, or the like.

**collared** (kol'ėrd), *a.* [< *collar*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] 1. Having a collar, or something resembling a collar.

The amœboids that form the wall of this cavity become metamorphosed into *collared* flagellate zooids.
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 509.

2. In *her.*, same as *gorged*, 2.—**Collared beef**, beef from which the bones are removed, rolled and bound with a string or tape and braised with various preparations of herbs, wine, spices, etc. It is pressed under a heavy weight and served in slices.—**Collared cell.** See *cell*.

**collared-chained** (kol'ėrd-chānd), *a.* In *her.*, wearing a collar to which a chain is attached. See *chain*.

**collaret, collarette** (kol'ėr-et), *n.* [< ML. *collaratus*, dim. of L. *collare*, collar: see *collar*, *n.*] 1. A small collar or fichu of linen, lace, fur, etc., worn by women.—2. Any piece of armor protecting the neck, more particularly in front. See *gorgerin* and *hausse-col*.

**collaria**, *n.* Plural of *collare*.

**collarino** (kol-ą-rē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *collare*, collar: see *collar*, *n.*] In *arch.*, an astragal. Also *colarin*.

**collar-launder** (kol'ėr-län'dėr), *n.* In *mining*, a gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place.

**collarless** (kol'ėr-les), *a.* [< *collar*, *n.*, + *-less.*] 1. Having no collar.—2. In *Infusoria*, not choanate.

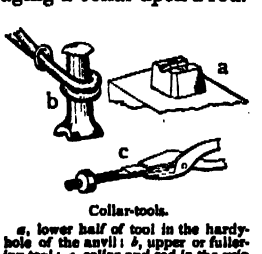
**collar-nail** (kol'ėr-nāl), *n.* A form of nail used in blind-soling boots and shoes. It has a projecting collar up to which it is driven into the heel or sole; the outer lift or sole is then driven on the projecting head of the nail, which thus holds without extending through the leather.

**collar-plate** (kol'ėr-plāt), *n.* An auxiliary nut used to support long pieces in a lathe.

**collar-swage** (kol'ėr-swāj), *n.* A swage used by blacksmiths in swaging a collar upon a rod.

**collar-tool** (kol'ėr-tōl), *n.* In *forging*, a rounding-tool for swaging collars or flanges on rods.

**collar-work** (kol'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Uphill work, such as compels a horse to press against the collar; hence, figuratively, difficult work of any kind.




Collar-tools.

*a*, lower half of tool in the hardy-hole of the anvil; *b*, upper or fullering tool; *c*, collar and rod in the grip of the pincers.

**collatable** (kọ-lā'tą-bl), *a.* [< *collate* + *-able.*] Capable of being collated.

**collate** (kọ-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collated*, ppr. *collating*. [< L. *collatus*, *conlatus*, pp. of *conferre*, bring together, compare, bestow (see *confer*), < *com-*, together, + *ferre* (= E. *bear*¹), with pp. *latus*, carry: see *ablative*, *delate*, *prolate*, etc.] 1. To bring together and compare; examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement: applied particularly to manuscripts and books: as, to *collate* all the manuscripts of a classical author.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

Constant care he took,
*Collating* creed with creed, and book with book.
*Crabbe*, Works, V. 73.

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on by collation: followed by *to*.

He was *collated* by Sir George Ashe, bishop of Clogher, to the archdeaconry of Clogher. *Goldsmith*, Parnell.

3. To bestow or confer. [Rare.]

The grace of the Spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated*. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

4. In *bookbinding*, to verify the arrangement of, as the sheets of a book after they have been gathered. It is usually done by counting and inspecting the signatures at the foot of the first page of each sheet.

**collateral** (kọ-lat'ę-rąl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *collaterall*, < ME. *collateral* = F. *collatéral* = Sp. *colateral* = Pg. *collateral* = It. *collaterale*, < ML. *collateralis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *lateralis*, of the side: see *lateral*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated at the side; belonging to the side or to what is at the side; hence, occupying a secondary or subordinate position.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

Ye cannot compare an ordinary Bishop with Timothy, who was an extraordinary man, foretold and promis'd to the Church by many Prophecies, and his name joyn'd as *collaterall* with Saint Paul, in most of his Apostolick Epistles. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Having seene this, we descended into the body of the church, full of *collaterall* chapells and large oratories.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Nov., 1644.

2. Acting indirectly; acting through side channels. [Rare.]

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me:
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give . . .
To you in satisfaction. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

3. Accompanying; attendant, especially as an auxiliary; aiding, strengthening, confirming, etc., in a secondary or subordinate way: as, *collateral* aid; *collateral* security (see below); *collateral* evidence.

Hit [poverty] defendeth the flessh fro folyes ful menye:
And a *collateral* confort, Crystes owen sonde [sending].
*Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 136.

He that brings any *collateral* respect [consideration] to prayers, loses the benefit of the prayers of the congregation. *Donne*, Sermons, iv.

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations.
*Bp. Atterbury.*

Not merely the writer's testimony, . . . but *collateral* evidence also is required. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. Descending from the same stock or ancestor (commonly male) as another, but in a different line: distinguished from *lineal*. Thus, the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather.

When a peer whose title is limited to male heirs dies, leaving only daughters, his peerage must expire, unless he have, not only a *collateral* heir, but a *collateral* heir descended through an uninterrupted line of males from the first possessor of the honour.
*Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. In *bot.*, standing side by side: as, *collateral* ovules.—6. In *geom.*, having a common edge, as two adjoining faces of a polyhedron. *Kirkman.*—**Collateral ancestors**, uncles, aunts, and other collateral antecessors who are not "ancestors" in the sense of progenitors.—**Collateral assurance**, in *law*, assurance made over and above the principal deed.—**Collateral bundle.** See *bundle*.—**Collateral circulation.** See *circulation*.—**Collateral eminence**, a smooth protuberance in the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum, between the middle and posterior horns, caused by the collateral sulcus or fissure.—**Collateral facts**, in *law*, facts not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action.—**Collateral fibers**, of the cerebellum, the fibers which connect one lamina with the adjacent laminæ.—**Collateral fissure**, in *anat.*, the collateral sulcus.—**Collateral-inheritance tax**, a tax laid on property received by collateral heirs by will or under an intestate law.—**Collateral issue**, in *law*, an issue aside from the main question in the case.—**Collateral proceeding**, in *law*, another proceeding, not for the direct purpose of impeaching the proceeding to which it is said to be collateral. In this sense a new action brought to set aside a judgment in a former action is a direct and not a collateral proceeding. The phrase, however, is sometimes loosely used of any proceeding other than a step in the main action or suit. In this sense, while a motion made in an action to set aside a judgment therein is a direct proceeding, a fresh action to set aside the judgment would be a collateral proceeding.—**Collateral security**, any property or right of action, as a bill of sale or stock-certificate, which is given to secure the performance of a contract or the discharge of an obligation and as additional to the obligation of that contract, and which upon the performance of the latter is to be surrendered or discharged.—**Collateral sulcus**, in *anat.*, the occipitotemporal fissure of the cerebrum lying below the calcarine fissure, giving rise to the collateral eminence in the lateral ventricle of the brain. See *sulcus*.—**Collateral trust-bonds.** See *bond*¹.—**Collateral warranty.** See *warranty*.—**Condition collateral.** See *condition*.

II. *n.* 1. A kinsman or relative descended from a common ancestor, but not in direct line.—2. Anything of value, or representing value, as bonds, deeds, etc., pledged as security in addition to a direct obligation.

**collateralityt**, *n.* [< F. *collatéralité*; as *collateral* + *-ity.*] The state of being collateral. *Cotgrave.*

**collaterally** (kọ-lat'ę-rąl-i), *adv.* In a collateral manner. (*a*) Side by side. (*b*) Indirectly.

The Papists more directly, . . . and the fanatics more *collaterally*. *Dryden.*

(*c*) In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

Members of his own family *collaterally* related to him.
*Coxe*, House of Austria, xxv.

(*d*) With or by means of collaterals.

Dear to the broker is a note of hand
*Collaterally* secured. *Halleck*, Fanny.

**collateralness** (kọ-lat'ę-rąl-nes), *n.* The state of being collateral.

*Collateralité* [F.], collaterality or *collateralnesse*.
*Cotgrave.*

**collation** (kọ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *collacioun*, *colasioun*, etc., discourse, conversation, comparison, reflection, = D. *collatie* = MLG. *collatie*, *klatie* = G. Dan. *kollation*, < OF. *collacion*, discourse, etc., F. *collation* = Sp. *colacion* = Pg. *collação* = It. *collazione* (in sense 8 *colazione*), < L. *collatio(n-)*, *conlatio(n-)*, a bringing together, collection, comparison, < *collatus*, *conlatus*, pp. of *conferre*: see *collate*.] 1. The act of collating, or bringing together and comparing; a comparison of one thing with another of a like kind; especially, the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books or of records or statistics.

The omissions and the commissions in the Chronicle of Fabyan are often amusing and always instructive; but these could not have been detected but by a severe *collation*, which has been happily performed.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 286.

The earliest instances we recall of this method of centralized *collation* is of meteorological observations, in this country conducted for many years by the Smithsonian Institution. *Science*, IV. 411.

2. A compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church.

It is preued in vitas patrum, that is to seie, in lyues and *colaciouns* of fadris.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

3. The act of reading and conversing on the lives of the saints, or the Scriptures: a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict. *Dr. W. Smith.*—4†. A conference.

"Yet wol I," quod this markis softely,
"That in thy chambre I and thou and she
Have a *collacion*." *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 269.

They call it a *Collation*, because (forsooth) it wanted some Councill-formalities. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 90.

5†. A contribution; something to which each of several participators contributes.

A shot or *collation*, because every particular apostle did cast in and collate his article, to make up this sum.
*Bp. Nicholson*, Expos. of Catechism, p. 25.

6†. In the medieval universities, a sort of theological lecture laying down certain propositions without necessarily proving them. It was not a commentary, although it might contain a general analysis of the Book of the Sentences (see *sentence*) and might begin and end with a text of Scripture.

7†. Reasoning; drawing of a conclusion.

It byholdeth alle thinges, so as I shal seye, by a strok of thought formerly without discours or *collacioun*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 165.

8. A repast; a meal: a term originally applied to the refection partaken of by monks in monasteries after the reading of the lives of the saints.

When I came, I found such a *collation* of wine and sweetmeats prepared as little corresponded to the terms of the invitation. *Whiston*, Memoirs, p. 272.

Here one of the great sheiks resides, who would have prepared a *collation* for us, and asked us to stay all night, but we only took coffee, and he sent a man with us.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 61.

The convention, after dissolving itself, partook of a modest *collation* in the senate chamber.
*Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 273.

**9†.** The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.

The baptism of John . . . was not a direct instrument of the Spirit for the *collation* of grace.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the *collation* of these benefits. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

**10.** In *canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who is the ordinary of the benefice, and who at the same time has the benefice in his own gift or patronage, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if the bishop of the diocese is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called *collation*.

**11.** In *civil* and *Scots law*, the real or supposed return of a former advancement to the mass of a decedent's property, made by one heir, that the property may be equitably divided among all the heirs; hotch-pot.

The application of the principle of *collation* to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their shares. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

**Collation of goods**, in *civil law*. See def. 11.—**Collation of rights**, that species of service which the judge renders to any person by putting him in possession of a certain right. *J. S. Mill.*—**Collation of seals**, one seal set on the reverse of another, on the same label. *Wharton.*

**collation†** (kō-lā'shon), *v. i.* [< *collation*, *n.*, 8.] To partake of a light repast.

I went to see a coach-race in Hide Park, and *collation'd* in Spring Garden. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, May 20, 1658.

**collationer** (kō-lā'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *collation* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A collator of the printed sheets of books. [Rare.]—**2.** One who partakes of a collation or repast. [Rare.]

We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room, forming a semicircle, and all strictly facing the royal *collationers*.
*Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 99.

**collatitious†** (kol-a-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *collatitius*, more correctly *collaticius*, < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] Contributed; brought together; performed by contribution.

Other men's *collatitious* liberality.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 46.

**collative** (kō-lā'tiv), *a.* [= F. *collatif* = Sp. *colativo* = Pg. *collativo*, < L. *collativus*, brought together, combined, < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] **1†.** Conferring or bestowing.

Institutive or *collative* of power. *Barrows.*

**2.** Collating.—**3.** *Eccles.*, presented by collation: applied to advowsons or livings of which the bishop and patron are the same person.—**Collative act**, in *logic*, the act of joining premises and thence deducing a conclusion; the act of comparing a thing with itself or with something else. [A Scotist term.]

**collator** (kō-lā'tor), *n.* [< L. *collator*, a comparer, contributor, etc., < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] One who collates or makes a collation. (*a*) One who compares manuscripts or editions of books. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, a person who collates the printed sheets of books. (*c*) One who collates to a benefice. (*d†*) One who confers any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

Well-placed benefits redound to the *collator's* honour.
*Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 16.

**collaud†** (ko-lâd'), *v. t.* [< L. *collaudare*, *conlaudare*, < *com-*, together, + *laudare*, praise: see *laud*.] To unite in praising.

Beasts wild and tame . . .
*Collaud* his name. *Howell*, Letters.

**collaudation†** (kol-â-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *collaudatio(n-)*, < *collaudare*, pp. *collaudatus*: see *collaud*.] Joint or combined laudation, encomium, or flattery.

The rhetorical *collaudations*, with the honourable epithets given to their persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

**colleague** (kol'ēg), *n.* [< F. *collegue*, now *collègue* = Sp. *colega* = Pg. It. *collega*, < L. *collēga*, *conlēga*, a partner in office, < *com-*, with, + *legare*, send on an embassy: see *legate*.] An associate in office, professional employment, or special labor, as in a commission: not properly used of partners in business.—**Syn.** *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

**colleague** (ko-lēg'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colleagued*, ppr. *colleaguing*. [< *colleague*, *n.*] To cooperate in the same office, or for a common end; combine.

*Colleagued* with the dream of his advantage.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

**colleagueship** (kol'ēg-ship), *n.* [< *colleague* + *-ship*.] The state of being a colleague.

**collect†**, *n.* See *collock*.

**collect** (kō-lekt'), *v.* [< OF. *collecter*, F. *collecter* = Sp. *colectar* = Pg. *collectar* = It. *collettare*, < ML. *collectare*, collect money, < L. *collecta*, a collection in money, (LL.) a meeting, assemblage, (ML.) a tax, also an assembly for prayer, a prayer (see *collect*, *n.*), prop. fem. of *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, *conligere* (> F. *colliger* = Pg. *colligar*), gather together, collect, consider, conclude, infer, < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*. From L. *colligere* come also E. *coil*[1] and *cull*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To gather into one place or group; assemble or bring together; make a combination, group, or collection of; gather: as, to *collect* facts or evidence; to *collect* curiosities or rare books.

A passion for *collecting* books is not always a passion for literature. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 57.

**2.** To receive or compel payment of; bring to a settlement: as, to *collect* a bill.—**3.** To ascertain or infer from observation or information; infer. [Now rare.]

The reverent care I bear unto my lord
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

We may *collect* the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins.
*South*, in Whipple's Ess. and Rev., II. 81.

**To collect one's self**, to recover from surprise or a disconcerted state; regain command over one's scattered thoughts or emotions.

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect myself*. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

—**Syn. 1.** To convene, convoke, muster, accumulate, amass, group.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To gather together; accumulate: as, pus *collects* in an abscess; snow *collects* in drifts.—**2†.** To compose one's self.

*Collect*,
I fear you are not well: pray tell me why
You talk thus? *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 3.

**collect** (kol'ekt), *n.* [< ME. *collect*, *colect*, < LL. *collecta*, a meeting (L. a collection in money), in ML. also a meeting for prayer, and (for *oratio ad collectam*, a prayer at a preliminary service in one church, before proceeding to another church to attend mass, a prayer at the latter church being called *oratio ad missam*) a prayer, etc.: see *collect*, *v.*] **1.** In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other Western liturgies: (*a*) A concise prayer, varying according to the day, week, octave, or season, recited before the epistle, regularly consisting of one sentence, and asking for some grace or blessing with reference to some teaching of the epistle or gospel, or both. A collect is composed of an address to the Trinity or to one of the Divine Persons, a petition thus introduced, and the pleading of Christ's merits or final ascription to a Person of the Trinity. One collect may be used alone or several in succession. Collects regularly belong to the eucharistic office, but are repeated in the day-offices (hours, morning and evening prayer), thus forming a constant link between the latter and the altar service. They are characteristic of Western liturgies and offices, not being known in the Eastern churches. Almost all those still in use are very ancient, and the origin of this form of prayer is at least as old as the fifth century. Leo the Great (440–61) and Gelasius I. (492–96) are reputed the first composers of collects. See *oratio*.

The unity of sentiment and severity of style which characterise these little pieces [Milton's Sonnets] remind us . . . of the *Collects* of the English Liturgy.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

While the East, again, soars to God in exclamations of angelic self-forgetfulness, the West comprehends all the spiritual needs of man in *Collects* of matchless profundity.
*P. Freeman*, Principles of Divine Service, I. 274.

(*b*) In a wider sense, a prayer of similar character or construction, especially one following the collect for the day, or used just before the conclusion of an office. (*c*) A name sometimes given to the synapte of the Greek Church.—**2.** A collection. [Rare.]

Yet anything that others can write of him is poor indeed beside a *collect* of his own golden sayings.
*Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 137.

**collectable, collectible** (kō-lek'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *collect* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being collected.

**collectanea** (kol-ek-tā'nē-ą), *n. pl.* [LL., neut. pl. of L. *collectaneus*, gathered together: see *collectaneous*.] A selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; a miscellany.

**collectaneous†** (kol-ek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *collectaneus*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, gather together: see *collect*, *v.*] Gathered; collected.

**collectarium** (kol-ek-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collectaria* (-ą). [ML., < *collecta*: see *collect*, *n.* Cf. *collectanea*.] In medieval use, a separate liturgical book containing the collects, which are now included in the Missal and the Book of Common Prayer.

In the same illumination [the original illumination in the Book of Hours] the young clerk (probably an acolyte) who is seen to the right, kneeling, and holding up before the bishop a *collectarium*, out of which that prelate is singing the collect, is vested in a girdled alb, the neck of which is worked like the canons' surplices.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 439, note.

**collected** (kō-lek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *collect*, *v.*] Having control of one's mental faculties; not disconcerted; firm; prepared; self-possessed; composed: as, to be quite *collected* in the midst of danger.

The jury shall be quite surprised,
The prisoner quite *collected*.
*Praed*, On the Year 1828.

The expression [of the Norwegian men] was sensible and *collected*, but with nothing about it specially adventurous or daring. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 81.

—**Syn.** *Cool*, *Composed*, etc. See *calm*[1].

**collectedly** (kō-lek'ted-li), *adv.* **1.** In one view; together; collectively. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—**2.** In a firm, composed, or self-possessed manner: as, he spoke quite calmly and *collectedly*.

**collectedness** (kō-lek'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being collected or brought into close union or concentration. [Rare.]—**2.** A collected or calm state of the mind; composure.

**collectible**, *a.* See *collectable*.

**collecting-cane** (kō-lek'ting-kān), *n.* See *cane*[1].

**collection** (kō-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *collection* = Pr. *collectio* = Sp. *colección* = Pg. *collecção* = It. *collezione*, < L. *collectio(n-)*, a bringing together, inference (tr. Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a syllogism: see *syllogism*), ML. also a collection in money, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect*, *v.*] **1.** The act or practice of collecting or of gathering together: as, the *collection* of rare books.

His [Cotton's] antiquarian tastes were early displayed in the *collection* of ancient records, charters, and other manuscripts, which had been dispersed from the monastic libraries in the reign of Henry VIII. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 503.

**2.** An assemblage or gathering of objects; a number of things collected, gathered, or brought together; a number of objects considered as constituting one whole of which the single objects are parts: as, a *collection* of pictures; a *collection* of essays; a *collection* of minerals.

A class, or *collection* of individuals, named after a quality common to all. *Bain*, Logic, I. 51.

Every *collection* ought to form a definite congruous whole, which can be visited, studied, and remembered with a certain unity of impression.
*Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 61.

Specifically—**3.** A sum of money collected for religious or charitable purposes, especially during a religious service.

Now concerning the *collection* for the saints. 1 Cor. xvi. 1.

**4†.** The act of deducing consequences; inference from premises; that which is deduced or inferred; an inference; sometimes, specifically, an inductive inference.

Good my lord,
What light *collections* has your searching eye
Caught from my loose behaviour?
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

Wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of these words by modern divines. *Milton.*

**5.** A private examination at the end of each term at the colleges of the English universities.—**6.** The act of receiving or compelling payment of dues, public or private, as for taxes, customs duties, or personal debts.—**7.** The jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship. See *collector*, 3.—**Collection Act**, a United States statute of 1799 (1 Stat., 627) which established districts for the collection of duties on imports, regulated the business of custom-houses and customs officers, and prescribed rules for the entry and clearing of vessels, etc.—**Collection of light**, in *astrol.*, a situation of three planets so that two of them are in aspect with the third, though not with each other.—**Syn. 2.** Assemblage, group, crowd, mass, lot, heap; compilation, selection.—**3.** Contribution.

**collectitious†** (kol-ek-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *collectitius*, more correctly *collecticius*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*: see *collect*, *v.*] Gathered together; collected.

**collective** (kō-lek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *collectif* = Sp. *colectivo* = Pg. *collectivo* = It. *collettivo*, < L. *collectivus*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to, vested in, or exercised by a number of individuals jointly, or considered as forming one body; united; aggregated: opposed to *individual* and *distributive*: as, *collective* actions.

When a body of men unite together and occupy, by appropriation or by conquest, a tract of land, and then divide it into equal shares, that is no evidence of *collective* ownership. *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 20.

**2.** In *gram.*, denoting an aggregate, group, or assemblage; expressing under the singular form a whole consisting of a plurality of individual objects or persons: as, a *collective* noun.—**3†.** Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

Critical and *collective* reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**4.** Having the quality or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection. [Rare.]

Local is his throne, . . . to fix a point,
A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*

**5.** Relating to or of the nature of collectivism; belonging to the people as a whole.—**Collective fruits**, fruits resulting from the aggregation of several flowers into one mass, as the mulberry and pineapple.—**Collective note**, in *diplomacy*, a note or an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—**Collective noun.** See II.—**Collective sense**, in *logic*, an acceptation of a common noun such that something is asserted of the individuals it denotes taken together which is not asserted of any one of them separately. Thus, in the sentence "The planets are seven in number," *planets* is taken in a collective sense.—**Collective whole**, in *logic*, a whole the material parts of which are separate and accidentally brought together, as an army, a heap of stones, a pile of wheat, etc.

**II.** *n.* [Cf. L. *nomen collectivum*, a collective noun.] In *gram.*, a noun in the singular number signifying an aggregate or assemblage, as *multitude, crowd, troop, herd, people, society, clergy, meeting*, etc. Collectives as subjects can have their verbs either in the singular or in the plural, the latter by preference in familiar style; but usage varies as to different words of this class, according as they express more prominently a unity or a complexity; they take attributives, however, in the singular: as, the jury *meets* or *meet*, but *this* jury *meets*.

Wee shall also put a manifest violence and impropriety upon a knowne word against his common signification in binding a *Collective* to a singular person.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**collectively** (kọ-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly: as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

During the hunting and pastoral stages, the warriors of the group hold the land *collectively*.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

**collectiveness** (kọ-lek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being collective; combination; union; mass. *Todd.* Also *collectivity*.

**collectivism** (kọ-lek'tiv-izm), *n.* [< *collective* + *-ism*; = F. *collectivisme*.] The socialistic theory or principle of centralization of all directive social and industrial power, especially of control of the means of production, in the people collectively, or the state: the opposite of *individualism*.

As used in current speech, and also in economics, no very definite line of distinction between communism and socialism can be drawn. Generally speaking, communism is a term for a system of common property, and this should be accepted as the reasonably correct usage of the word; but even by socialists it is frequently used as practically synonymous with socialism. *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 207, note.

*Collectivism*, which is now used by German as well as by French writers, denotes the condition of a community when its affairs, especially its industry, are managed in the collective way, instead of the method of separate, individual effort. *Woolsey*, Communism and Socialism, p. 4.

**collectivist** (kọ-lek'tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [< *collective* + *-ist*; = F. *collectiviste*.] A believer in the principle of collectivism; especially, one who holds that the materials of production, as the soil, should belong to the people at large.

The *Collectivists* admit that recompense should be proportioned to work done, which is the principle of individual responsibility.
*Orpen*, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 245.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Believing in the principle of collectivism.—**2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of collectivism; founded on the principle of collectivism.

The message then proceeds to speak of measures for "organizing the life of the people in the form of corporative associations under the protection and furtherance of the state"—a clause which might be taken as an admission of the *collectivist* principle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 216.

**3.** Relating or belonging to the collectivists: as, a *collectivist* writer.

**collectivity** (kol-ek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *collective* + *-ity*.] **1.** Same as *collectiveness*. *J. Morley.*—**2.** The whole collectively considered; the mass. [Rare.]

The *collectivity* of living existence becomes a self-improving machine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 436.

Specifically—**3.** The people of a commune or state taken collectively; the people at large; the citizens as a whole.

The Marxists insisted that the social regime of collective property and systematic co-operative production could not possibly be introduced, maintained, or regulated, except by means of an omnipotent and centralised political authority—call it the State, call it the *collectivity*, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 140.

**4.** Collectivism; especially, the ownership on the part of the state or the people at large of all means of production, especially of the soil.

*Collectivity*, in the dialect of the Socialists, means the ownership of all the instruments of production by the state, and its use of them in such manner as shall seem best calculated to eradicate or diminish poverty.
*The Nation*, Nov. 15, 1883.

**collector** (kọ-lek'tọr), *n.* [= F. *collecteur* = Sp. *colector* = Pg. *collector* = It. *collettore*, < ML. *collector*, < L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather together: see *collect*, *v.*] **1.** One who collects or gathers; especially, one who makes it a pursuit or an amusement to collect objects of interest, as books, paintings, plants, minerals, shells, etc.

Ancillon was a great *collector* of curious books, and dexterously defended himself when accused of the Bibliomania. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 58.

**2.** A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. [Rare.]

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison.*

**3.** A person employed to collect dues, public or private; especially, an officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs duties, taxes, or toll within a certain district. Under the government of the United States these are of two classes, called *collectors* of customs and *collectors* of internal revenue.

Qwich messe peny and ferthing schal be resceyued be the *collectour* for the gere [year] chosen.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 452.

The king sent his chief *collector* of tribute unto the cities of Juda. 1 Mac. i. 29.

Specifically—**4.** In British India, the chief administrative official of a zillah or district, charged with the collection of the revenue, and also, except in Bengal proper, possessing certain magisterial powers. *Yule and Burnell.*—**5.** One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford University who are appointed each Lent to divide the determining bachelors into classes and distribute the schools. Also called *Lent collectors*.—**6.** A person appointed to care for the estate of a decedent until letters testamentary or of administration upon it are granted.—**7.** In *elect.*, the upper plate of a disk or condenser, employed for collecting electricity; more generally, any arrangement for collecting electricity.

A pointed *collector* was not employed until after Franklin's famous researches on the action of points.
*S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 4.

**Collector of births and burials**, a local English (Norfolk) municipal officer who makes a weekly return of births and burials to the magistrates.

**collectorate** (kọ-lek'tọ-rāt), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ate*[3].] The district of a collector; a collectorship; specifically, an administrative district, or zillah, of British India under the jurisdiction of a collector. See *collector*, 4.

Good brass utensils are also made at Kelahi and at Bagmandli in the Ratnagiri *collectorate*.
*Birdwood*, Indian Arts, I. 161.

**collector-magistrate** (kọ-lek'tọr-maj'is-trāt), *n.* In British India, a collector.

**collectorship** (kọ-lek'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ship*.] **1.** The office of a collector of customs or taxes.—**2.** The jurisdiction of a collector.

**collectress** (kọ-lek'tres), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ess*.] A female collector.

**colleen** (kol'ēn), *n.* [< Ir. *cailin*, a girl, little girl, < *caile*, a girl, + dim. *-in*.] A girl. [Irish.]

**collegatary** (ko-leg'ạ-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *collegataries* (-riz). [< LL. *collegatarius*, *conlegatarius*, < L. *com-*, with, + LL. *legatarius*, a legatee.] Same as *co-legatee*.

**college** (kol'ej), *n.* [Formerly also *colledge*; < F. *college*, now *collège*, = Sp. *colegio* = Pg. It. *collegio*, < L. *collēgium*, a connection of associates, a society, guild, fraternity, < *collēga*, a colleague, associate: see *colleague*, *n.* Cf. *collegium*.] **1.** An organized association of men, invested with certain common powers and rights, performing certain related duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a body of colleagues; a guild; a corporation; a community: as, an ancient Roman *college* of priests; the *college* of cardinals; the Heralds' *College* in England; a *college* of physicians or surgeons.

There is a *Colledge* of Franciscan Friers called the Cordeliers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

Both worships, as well as the science of magic, had their *colleges* of priests and devotees.
*J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., iv. § 1.

**2.** (*a*) An endowed and incorporated community or association of students within a university. See *university*. A college corporation in the English universities consists of a master, fellows, and scholars. (*b*) The institution or house founded for the accommodation of such an association. Such houses began to be established about A. D. 1200, as charitable foundations for affording food and lodging to poor students, and did not at first undertake to subject them to any regular discipline or to order their studies. But schools were early attached to them, and the entire instruction of most of the universities was ultimately given in the colleges.

The primary object of a *college* is not the teaching of anybody; it is the maintenance in an incorporated society of some of those who come to profit by the teaching and other advantages of the University.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 616.

The name *college* seems first to have been specially applied to the houses of religious orders, where were accommodated those youths who meant to devote themselves wholly to a "religious" life.
*Laurie*, Lectures on Universities, p. 246.

(*c*) In Scotland, the United States, and Canada, an incorporated and endowed institution of learning of the highest grade. In the United States *college* is the generic name for all such institutions (sometimes given even to professional schools), *university* being properly limited to colleges which in size, organization (especially in division into distinct schools and faculties), methods of instruction, and diversity of subjects taught approach most nearly to the institutions so named in Europe. (*d*) A school or an academy of a high grade or of high pretensions. (*e*) An edifice occupied by a college. (*f*) In France, an institution for secondary education, controlled by the municipality, which pays for the instruction given there, and differing from the lyceum in that the latter is supported and directed by the state. The curriculum is nearly the same in both, the college being usually modeled on the lyceum.—**3†.** A collection or assembly; a company.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 218.

**4.** A debtors' prison. [Eng. slang.]

The settlement of that execution which had carried Mr. Plornish to the Marshalsea *College*.
*Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xxxi.

**Apostolic college.** (*a*) The apostles of Christ considered as a collective body possessing corporate authority. (*b*) The whole body of bishops of the historical church, regarded as continuing and possessing in their corporate capacity the authority of the original assembly of apostles.—**College church.** (*a*) Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*). (*b*) A church connected with a college. [U. S.]—**College of Justice**, in Scotland, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.—**College of regulars**, a monastery attached to a university.—**Electoral college.** See *electoral*.—**Heralds' college.** See *herald*.—**Sacred College**, the body of cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 1.

**college-pudding** (kol'ej-pụd'ing), *n.* A kind of small plum-pudding.

**colleger** (kol'ej-ėr), *n.* [< *college* + *-er*[1].] A member of a college; specifically, one of seventy scholars at Eton College, England, described in the extract.

Those *Collegers* [at Etou] are the nucleus of the whole system, and the only original part of it, the paying pupils (oppidans, town-boys) being, according to general belief, an after growth. They (the *Collegers*) are educated gratuitously, and such of them as have nearly but not quite reached the age of nineteen, when a vacancy in King's College, Cambridge, occurs, are elected Scholars there forthwith and provided for during life—or until marriage.
*C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 322.

**collegia**, *n.* Plural of *collegium*.

**collegial** (kọ-lē'ji-ạl), *a.* [= F. *collégial* = Sp. *colegial* = Pg. *collegial* = It. *collegiale*, < L. *collegialis*, < *collegium*, a college: see *college*.] **1.** Pertaining to a college, or an organized body of men appointed to perform any function, as contrasted with an individual: as, a *collegial* system of judges; a *collegial* verdict.—**2.** Relating to a college; collegiate.

The *collegial* corporations had usurped the exclusive privilege of instruction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**3.** *Eccles.*, having the character of a collegium, or voluntary assembly which has no relationship to the state. See *collegium*, *collegialism*.—**Collegial church.** Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*).

**collegialism** (kọ-lē'ji-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *collegial*, 3, + *-ism*.] *Eccles.*, the theory of church polity which maintains that the church is a society or collegium of voluntary members, and is not subordinate to the state, but stands on an equality with it, and that the highest ecclesiastical authority rests with the whole society, which is independent and self-governing: opposed to *territorialism* and *episcopalism* (which see).

**collegian** (kọ-lē'ji-ạn), *n.* [< ML. as if **collegianus*, < L. *collegium*: see *college*.] **1.** A member

of a college, particularly of a literary institution so named; an inhabitant of a college; a student.

He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow-*collegians*. *Lamb*, To Southey.

2. An inmate of a debtors' prison. Also *collegiate*. [Eng. slang.]

It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night enclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, "with the compliments of a *collegian* taking leave." *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, vi.

**Collegiant** (kọ-lē′ji-ant), *n.* [< *collegium* + *-ant*[1].] One of a sect founded near Leyden, Holland, in 1619, the societies of which are called *colleges*. The sect spread rapidly in the Netherlands, and is still maintained there and in Hanover. In doctrine and practice the Collegiants resemble the Quakers, having no creed nor organized ministry; but they believe in the necessity of baptism, which they administer by immersion.

**collegiate** (kọ-lē′ji-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *collegiato*, a. and n., < LL. *collegiatus*, only as a noun, one of a society, college, etc., < L. *collegium*, a society, college, etc.: see *college*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a college, or an organized body of men having certain common pursuits or duties: as, *collegiate* societies. *Hooker*. See *college*, 1.—2. Pertaining to a college within a university, or to a college which forms an independent institution for higher learning; furnished by or pursued in a college: as, *collegiate* life; *collegiate* education. See *college*, 2.

Arnold himself has the academic bias. There is in him a slight *collegiate* contemptuousness and aloofness. *The Century*, XXVII. 929.

3. Constituted after the manner of or connected with a college in any sense: as, *collegiate* masterships in a university. *Milton*.

Nevertheless, the government of New-England was for having their students brought up in a more *collegiate* way of living. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.

4. Collected; combined; united. *Bacon*. [Rare.]—**Collegiate charge**, in Scotland, a charge or pastorship devolving on a minister as the colleague and successor of an emeritus pastor.—**Collegiate church**. (*a*) In England, a church that has a college or chapter, consisting of a dean, canons, and prebends, but has not a bishop's see. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of them were anciently abbeys, which have been secularized.

To be *collegiate*, a *church* must have daily choir-service sung in it, support a dean and canons, and possess a chapter, as if it were a cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 254.

(*b*) In Scotland, a church or congregation the active pastor of which is the colleague and successor of the emeritus pastor. (*c*) In the United States, a corporate church having several houses of worship, with coördinate pastors.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a college or university.

Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry, . . . as prentices, servants, *collegiates*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 585.

2. Same as *collegian*, 2.

His beginnings were debauched, and his study and first practice in the gaol, . . . and there he . . . busied himself with the cases of his fellow-*collegiates*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, i. 123.

**collegiately**† (kọ-lē′ji-āt-li), *adv.* In a collegiate manner; in or within a college.

'Tis true, the University of Upsal in Sweden hath ordinarily about seven or eight hundred students belonging to it, which do none of them live *collegiately*, but board all of them here and there at private houses. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.

**colleging** (kol′ej-ing), *n.* [< *college* + *-ing*[1].] Training and education in college. [Rare.]

Though lightly prized the ribboned parchments three,
Yet collegiase juvat, I am glad
That here what *colleging* was mine I had.
*Lowell*, Indian Summer Reverie.

**collegium** (kọ-lē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *collegia* (-ạ). [ML., a special use of L. *collegium*, a college: see *college*.] A corporation; especially, an independent and self-governing ecclesiastical body uncontrolled by the state. See *collegial*, 3, and *collegialism*.

**col legno** (kol lā′nyō). [It.: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the; *legno*, < L. *lignum*, wood: see *ligneous*.] Literally, with the wood: a direction in violin-playing to use the back of the bow instead of the hair.

**Collema** (ko-lē′mạ), *n.* [NL., < LL. *collema*, < Gr. *κόλλημα*, that which is glued together, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] 1. A genus of lichens, typical of the family *Collemei*.—2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Every possible stage from the typical nostoc to the typical *collema* was seen repeatedly. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 25.

**collemaceous** (kol-ẹ-mā′shius), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-aceous*.] In *lichenology*, resembling or having the characters of *Collemei*. Also *collemeine*.

**Collembola** (ko-lem′bọ-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἐμβολή*, a putting in place, a setting, insertion, etc.: see *embolic*.] 1. An order of apterous ametabolous insects, containing the lowest or most generalized types of the true insects. It is represented by forms such as *Podura*, which have 3 thoracic and 6 abdominal segments (the anterior abdominal segment with a ventral sucker and the penultimate one with a pair of long setiform appendages), and no wings, and which undergo no metamorphosis. Different authors include in the order or exclude from it the thysanurous insects, as *Campodea* and *Lepisma*.

2. A suborder of the order *Thysanura*: restricted to the springtails proper, the *Poduridæ* and *Sminthuridæ*.

**collembole** (kol′em-bōl), *n.* One of the *Collembola*.

**collembolic** (kol-em-bol′ik), *a.* [< *Collembola* + *-ic*.] Same as *collembolous*.

**collembolous** (ko-lem′bọ-lus), *a.* [< *Collembola* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Collembola*; being apterous and ametabolous, as an insect of the family *Poduridæ* or order *Thysanura*.

**Collemei** (ko-lē′mē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collema*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens having a frondose or foliaceous thallus, and especially characterized by their gelatinous consistency when wet, and by their bluish-green gonidia (gonimia); jelly-lichens.

**collemeine** (ko-lē′mē-in), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *collemaceous*.

**collemoid** (ko-lē′moid), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Collemei*.

**collenchyma** (ko-leng′ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a layer of modified parenchyma immediately beneath the epidermis, having the cells thickened at the angles by a pad-like mass which is capable of swelling greatly in water. It is found in the young stems, petioles, and leaf-veins of many dicotyledonous plants.

**collenchymatous** (kol-eng-kim′ạ-tus), *a.* [< *collenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, containing or resembling collenchyma.—2. In *zoöl.*, having the character or quality of collenchyme; consisting of or containing collenchyme.

**collenchyme** (ko-leng′kim), *n.* [< NL. *collenchyma* (in another sense): see *collenchyma*.] The tissue (of sponges) which is produced by collencytes. It is mesodermal, and in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear, colorless gelatinous matrix in which the collencytes are embedded.

*Collenchyme* does not originate through the transformation of sarcenchyme, . . . for it precedes the latter in development. Schulze . . . has compared *collenchyme* to the gelatinous tissue which forms the chief part of the umbrella of jellyfish. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

**collencytal** (kol-en-sī′tạl), *a.* [< *collencyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a collencyte.

**collencyte** (kol′en-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἐν*, in, + *κύτος*, a containing hollow.] One of the irregularly branching or stellate cells or connective-tissue corpuscles from which collenchyme arises, found embedded in the matrix of the latter in the mesoderm of sponges.

**collepixie**†, *n.* See *colepixy*.

**coller**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collar*.

**coller**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *choler*.

**collery-stick** (kol′ẹ-ri-stik), *n.* A missile weapon resembling the boomerang, used by the Colleries, or Thieves, a native race of southern India. Also *colleree-stick*.

**collet**[1] (kol′et), *n.* [= G. *kollet*, < F. *collet* = It. *colletto*, < ML. *colletus*, a band or collar, dim. of L. *collum*, > F. *col*, the neck: see *collar*.] 1. A band or collar; specifically, a small collar or band worn by the inferior clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.—2. Among jewelers: (*a*) Same as *culet*. (*b*) The ring or flange within which a jewel or a group of jewels is set, as that part of a ring which holds the seal. The word is most common in connection with large compositions of jewelers' work.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs, p. 101.

3. In *glass-manuf.*, that part of a glass vessel which adheres to the pontee or iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot.—4. In *mach.*, a small band of metal, as the ring which fastens the packing of a piston.—5. In *gun.*, that part of the muzzle of a cannon which lies between the astragal and the face of the piece.

**collet**[1] (kol′et), *v. t.* [< *collet*[1], *n.*] To set in or as in a collet.

And in his foyle so lovely set,
Faire *collited* in gold. *Arnim*, 1609.

**collet**[2]† (kol′et), *n.* [Like *collard*, a corruption of *colewort*.] Same as *colewort*.

**collet**[3]†, *n.* See *colet*.

**colleter** (ko-lē′tẹr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **κολλητήρ*, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together: see *colleterium*.] In *bot.*, one of the glandular hairs which cover the leaf-buds of many plants; by extension, any glandular hair.

On the buds of various trees peculiar glandular hairs termed *colleters* exist. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 91.

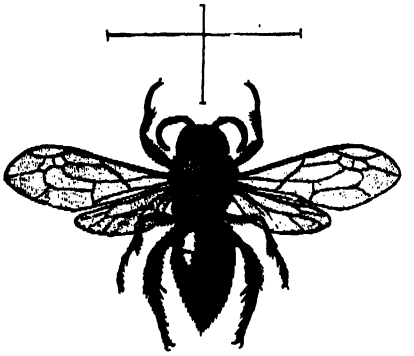
**colleteria**, *n.* Plural of *colleterium*.

**colleterial** (kol-ẹ-tē′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *colleterium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a colleterium.—**Colleterial gland**, the colleterium.

Behind it [the spermatheca of the female cockroach] are two large, ramified, tubular *colleterial glands*, which probably give rise to the substance of which the egg-case is formed. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 360.

**colleterium** (kol-ẹ-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *colleteria* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. as if **κολλητήριον*, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] In *zoöl.*, a glandular organ secreting a viscid or glutinous substance by which the ova are glued together, as in various insects; a colleterial gland. The oöthecs or egg-case of the cockroach and other insects is probably secreted by the colleterium, which consists of several tubular glands in the abdomen opening into the oviduct.

**Colletes** (ko-lē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *κολλητής*, one who glues, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] A genus of solitary



*Colletes compacta.* (Cross shows natural size.)

bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, forming with *Prosopis* the group *Obtusilingues*. They usually burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches.

**colletic** (ko-let′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κολλητικός*, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue together: see *colleterium*.] I. *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant; colleterial.

II. *n.* An agglutinant.

**colletin** (kol′et-in), *n.* [< F. *colletin*, a jerkin, < *collet*, a collar: see *collet*[1].] A piece of armor covering the neck and the upper part of the breast, and arranged to support the articulated pauldrons and also, to a certain extent, the plastron and back-piece.

**colletocystophore** (ko-lē-tō-sis′tọ-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κολλητής*, one who glues, + *cystophore*.] In *zoöl.*, one of the peculiar marginal bodies characteristic of lucernarian hydrozoans, replacing or representing the tentaculicysts of other hydrozoans. Also *colletocystophor*.

**colley**, *n.* See *collie*.

**collibert** (kol′i-bėrt; F. pron. kol-ē-bār′), *n.* [Also *colibert*; < OF. *colibert*, *collibert*, < ML. *collibertus*, usually in pl. *colliberti*, applied to serfs nominally freed, but still subject to certain servile conditions (hence also called *conditionales*), < L. *collibertus*, *conlibertus*, a fellow-freedman, < *com-*, together, + *libertus*, a freedman, < *liber*, free: see *liberty*. Cf. *culvert*[2].] 1†. A socman; a tenant holding in fee socage, but obliged, as long as he held, to render some customary service or due.—2. One of a despised race formerly existing in several parts of France, afterward chiefly found in Poitou, where they lived in boats on the rivers, but now nearly extinct: probably so called from the ancient class of French serfs of that name.

**collicapital** (kol-i-kap′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *collum*, neck, + *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the neck and head. *Cones.* [Rare.]

**colliculus** (ko-lik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *colliculi* (-lī). [NL., < LL. *colliculus*, a little hill, dim. of L. *collis*, a hill: see *colline*.] In *anat.*, a small eminence; a little elevation.—**Colliculus bulbi**, in *anat.*, spongy tissue surrounding the urethra as it enters the bulb.—**Colliculus nervi optici**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The thalamus opticus. (*b*) The papilla of the optic nerve.—**Colliculus seminalis**. Same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).

**Collida** (kol'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-ida.*] A superfamily group of monocyttarian or monozoic radiolarians having a single central nucleus: distinguished from *Collosoa* or polycyttarian forms.

**collide** (ko-līd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collided*, ppr. *colliding.* [= D. *collideren* = G. *collidiren* = Dan. *kollidere* = Sp. *colidir* (obs.) = Pg. *collidir* = It. *collidere*, < L. *collidere, conlidere*, strike or clash together, < *com-*, together, + *lædere*, strike, dash against, hurt: see *lesion.*] **I.** *intrans.* To strike together with force; come into violent contact; meet in opposition: as, the ships *collided* in mid-ocean; their plans *collided*, or *collided* with each other.

It colored electric lights could be produced, . . . the risk of *colliding* with other steamers . . . carrying electric lanterns would be lessened, . . . but the danger of running down smaller craft which must use the ordinary light would be enhanced.
*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1883, p. 137.

**II.** *trans.* To strike against; encounter with a shock. [Rare.]

Struck or *collided* by a solid body.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

**collidine** (kol'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-id*[1] + *-ine*[2].] A ptomain prepared by Neucki from decaying glue. It is an oily, colorless liquid ($C_8H_{11}N$), has an agreeable odor, and is very poisonous.

**collie** (kol'i), *n.* [Also written *colly, colley*, dial. or obs. *coley, coaly, coally*, etc.; prob. < Gael. *cuilean, cuilein*, a whelp, puppy, cub, = Ir. *cuileann*, a whelp, kitten.] A sheep-dog; a variety of dog especially common in Scotland, much esteemed by shepherds and also by dog-fanciers.

The tither was a ploughman's *collie*,
A rhyming, ranting, roving billie,
Wha for his friend and comrade had him.
*Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

**collier**[1] (kol'yėr), *n.* [Also *coalier, coallier*, conformed to *coal*, but the vowel is properly short; earlier mod. E. *collier*, < ME. *colyer, colier*, < *col*, coal, + *-yer, -ier*, as in *lawyer, sawyer, bowyer*: see *coal.* Cf. MLG. *kolere* = MHG. *kolære*, G. *köhler.*] 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

That five or six thousand *colliers* and ploughmen should contend during an hour with half that number of regular cavalry and infantry would now be thought a miracle.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

2†. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

All maner of *colyers* that bryngeth colys to towne for to sille, smale or grete, that they bryng their sakkes of juste mesure. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

3. A coasting-vessel employed in the coal-trade.

*Cholers* that cayreden [carry] col come there biside.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2520.

**Collier's lung**, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.

**collier**[2] (kol'yėr), *n.* The gaper, *Mya truncata*, a bivalve mollusk. [Local, Irish.]

**collier-aphis** (kol'yėr-ā'fis), *n.* Same as *dolphin-fly.*

**colliery** (kol'yėr-i), *n.*; pl. *collieries* (-iz). [Also, rarely, *coalery*, conformed to *coal*; < *collier*[1] + *-y*: see *-ery.* Cf. *coalery.*] 1. A place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or -pit, with the requisite apparatus for working it.—2. The coal-trade.

**collieshangie** (kol'i-shang'i), *n.* [Sc., appar. a loose compound of *collie*, a dog, + *shangie*, a chain with which dogs were tied.] A noisy quarrel or dispute; a confused uproar.

How the *collieshangie* works
Atween the Russians and the Turks. *Burns.*

Patting her husband on the shoulder, she bade him sit down for a "hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himsell and other folk into *collie-shangies.*"
*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

**colliflower**† (kol'i-flou-ėr), *n.* An old spelling of *cauliflower.*

**colliform** (kol'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *collum*, neck, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, having the form of a collar: applied to the pronotum when it is short, narrow, and closely applied to the mesothorax.

**colligate** (kol'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colligated*, ppr. *colligating.* [< L. *colligatus*, pp. of *colligare, conligare*, bind together, < *com-*, together, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligature.*] To bind or fasten together, literally or figuratively.

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nicholson.*

The scientific ideas by which the phenomena are *colligated.* *Whewell*, Philos. of Discovery.

The beasts delighted in dashing furiously through one file, which being *colligated* was thrown each time into the greatest confusion. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 269.

**colligation** (kol-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *colligatio(n-)*, < *colligare*: see *colligate.*] 1. A binding or twisting together.

That tortuosity or complicated nodosity we usually call the navel; occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels before mentioned. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. In *logic*, the binding together of facts by means of a general description or hypothesis which applies to them all.

All received theories in science, up to the present time, have been established by taking up some supposition, and comparing it, directly or by means of its remoter consequences, with the facts it was intended to embrace. Its agreement, under certain cautions and conditions, . . . is held to be the evidence of its truth. It answers its genuine purpose, the *colligation* of facts.
*Whewell*, Nov. Org. Renovatum, iv. § 11.

*Colligation* is not always induction; but induction is always *colligation.* *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. ii. § 4.

**colligener**†, *n.* [For **collegener*, < *college* + *-ner* as in *citiner, chessner*, etc.] One living in a college or monastery; a collegiate; a cenobite.

St. Augustine in his book entitled De opera monachorum crieth out against idle *colligeners.*
*Dr. Hutchinson*, Image of God, p. 208.

**colligible**† (kol'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *colligere*, collect (see *collect, v.*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being collected or gathered. *Fuller.*

**collilongus** (kol-i-long'gus), *n.*; pl. *collilongi* (-lon'ji). [NL., < L. *collum*, neck, + *longus*, long.] The long straight muscle which lies on the front of the cervical vertebræ: more commonly called the *longus colli.* *Coues.*

**collimate** (kol'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collimated*, ppr. *collimating.* [< L. **collimatus*, pp. of **collimare*, a false reading (appar. simulating L. *limes*, limit, bound), in some manuscripts of Cicero and Aulus Gellius, of *collineare*, pp. *collineatus*, of which the proper E. form is *collineate*, q. v. Cf. It. *collimare*, aim at, point.] To bring into the same line, as the axes of two lenses or the telescope of an optical instrument; also, to make parallel, as the rays of light passing through a lens.

**collimating** (kol'i-mā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *collimate, v.*] Correcting inaccurate adjustment in the line of sight of a telescope; making parallel.—**Collimating eyepiece**, an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector, used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument.—**Collimating lens**, a lens like that of the collimator of a spectroscope.

**collimation** (kol-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [< *collimate* (see *-ation*); = F. *collimation* = Pg. *collimação.* Cf. *collineation.*] The accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope. A telescope having only one motion, as a meridian instrument or a surveyors' level, is in collimation when the mean of the wires or other assumed point apparently traverses a great circle of the heavens when the telescope is rotated. The *error of collimation*, or the distance of the small circle actually described, when the line of sight is not accurately adjusted, from the parallel great circle, is also familiarly called the *collimation.* It is measured by reversing the telescope in its bearings and measuring half the angular distance between the two objects thus successively brought to the mean position of the wires. Two telescopes are said to be in collimation when their optical axes coincide.—**Line of collimation**, the line in which the optical axis of the telescope ought to be.

**collimator** (kol'i-mā-tọr), *n.* [< *collimate* + *-or.*] 1. A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus, and so arranged that another telescope can readily be brought into collimation with it, when an observer at the eyepiece of the latter can look into the objective of the former and see the cross-wires or slit in its focal plane. The intersection of the wires of the collimator is used as a standard point of reference.—2. The receiving telescope of a spectroscope, consisting of a slit through which the light enters, and a tube with a lens at its extremity which causes the rays to fall upon the prism or grating in parallel lines.

**collin** (kol'in), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-in*[2].] The purest form of gelatin, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called *colloids.*

**colline**† (kol'in), *n.* [< F. *colline* = Sp. *colina* = Pg. It. *collina*, a hill, < ML. *collina*, hilly land, fem. (sc. L. *terra*, land) of L. *collinus*, adj., < *collis*, a hill, = E. *hill*: see *hill*[1].] A little hill; a mount. [Rare.]

It has also a . . . nobly well wall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine *collines* and ponds.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Sept., 1654.

**collinear** (ko-lin'ē-ạr), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *linea*, line: see *linear*, and cf. *collineate.*] Lying in the same straight line.

**collineate** (ko-lin'ē-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collineated*, ppr. *collineating.* [< L. *collineatus*, pp. of *collineare, conlineare*, direct in a straight line, aim, < *com-*, with, + *lineare*, < *linea*, line. Cf. *collimate.*] I. *trans.* To bring into a fixed straight line; bring into line with something else.

**II.** *intrans.* To lie in a line with another.

**collineation** (ko-lin-ē-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *collinéation*, < L. as if **collineatio(n-)*, < *collineare*: see *collineate.*] The act or result of placing anything in a line with another thing or other things.—**Axis of collineation.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of collineation.** See *center*[1].

**Collinge axle.** See *axle.*

**collingly**† (kol'ing-li), *adv.* [< *colling*, ppr. of *coll*, embrace, + *-ly*[2].] With an embrace or embraces.

And hoong about his necke
And *collingly* him kist.
*Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 94.

**collingual** (ko-ling'gwạl), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual.*] Speaking the same language. *Westminster Rev.*

**collinic** (ko-lin'ik), *a.* [< *collin* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or derived from gelatin.—**Collinic acid**, $C_8H_4O_2$, an acid of the aromatic series, a product of the oxidation of various albuminoid bodies.

**Collinsia** (ko-lin'si-ạ), *n.* [From Zaccheus *Collins*, an early botanist of Philadelphia (1764–1831). The surname *Collins* is a patronymic genitive of ME. *Colin*, < OF. *Colin*, dim. of *Colas*, a familiar short form of *Nicolas*: see *colin*, and *nickle*[3], *nickel.*] A genus of annual plants, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ.* It contains 14 species, natives of the United States, chiefly of the Pacific coast. They have handsome, somewhat bilabiate, flowers. Several species are in cultivation.

**Collinsonia** (kol-in-sō'ni-ạ), *n.* [From Peter *Collinson* of London (1694–1768), through whom Linnæus received the original species from John Bartram. The surname *Collinson*, ME. *Collinson*, is equiv. to *Collins*: see *Collinsia.*] A genus of North American labiate plants of the Atlantic States. There are 4 species, odorous perennials, with racemes of yellow or whitish flowers, and known as *horse-weed, citronella*, etc. They are used as a remedy in dropsy, rheumatism, fevers, and other complaints. *C. Canadensis* is considered tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

**colliquable** (ko-lik'wạ-bl), *a.* [< *colliquate*, after *liquable*; = Sp. *colicuable.*] Capable of being liquefied or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

**colliquament**† (ko-lik'wạ-ment), *n.* [< *colliquate*, after LL. *liquamentum*, a melting, concoction.] 1. The melted state of anything; that which has been melted.—2. The first rudiments of an embryo.

**colliquant** (kol'i-kwạnt), *a.* [= Sp. *colicuante*, < ML. **colliquan(t-)s*, ppr. of **colliquare*: see *colliquate.*] Having the power of dissolving or melting; wasting.

**colliquate** (kol'i-kwāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *colliquated*, ppr. *colliquating.* [< ML. **colliquatus*, pp. of **colliquare* (> It. *colliquare* = Sp. *colicuar*), **conliquare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *liquare*, cause to melt: see *liquate.*] To melt; dissolve; change from solid to fluid; fuse; make or become liquid.

The ore . . . is *colliquated* by the violence of the fire.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 481.

Ice . . . will dissolve with fire; it will *colliquate* in water. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**colliquation** (kol-i-kwā'shọn), *n.* [< *colliquate*, after *liquation*; = F. *colliquation* = Sp. *colicuacion* = Pg. *colliquação* = It. *colliquazione.*] 1. The act of melting; fusion; a melting or fusing together.

Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

2. In *old med.*, a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by an excessive excretion of fluids.

**colliquative** (ko-lik'wạ-tiv), *a.* [< *colliquate* + *-ive*; = F. *colliquatif* = Sp. *colicuativo* = Pg. It. *colliquativo.*] 1. Melting; dissolving; fusing.—2. In *med.*, profuse or excessive in flow, so as to cause exhaustion; wasting: as, a *colliquative* sweat (a profuse clammy sweat); *colliquative* diarrhea. *Dunglison.*

**colliquativeness** (ko-lik'wạ-tiv-nes), *n.* [< *colliquative* + *-ness.*] 1. The state or quality of melting or dissolving.—2. In *med.*, the property of wasting or exhausting.

**colliquefaction** (ko-lik-wē-fak'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *colicuefaccion*, < L. *colliquefactus*, pp. of **colliquefacere*, **conliquefacere*, < *com-*, together, + *liquefacere*, make liquid: see *liquefy.*] A melting or fusing together; the reduction of different bodies to one mass by fusion.

The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction.*
*Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

**collish** (kol'ish), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A tool used for polishing the edges of the sole of a boot or shoe.

**collision** (kǫ-lish'ǫn), *n.* [= D. *collisie* = G. *collision* = Dan. *kollisjon* = F. *collision* = Sp. *colision* = Pg. *collisão* = It. *collisione*, < LL. *collisio(n-)*, < L. *collidere*, pp. *collisus*, dash together: see *collide*.] 1. The act of striking or dashing together; a striking together of two bodies; the meeting and mutual striking or clashing of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; specifically, in recent use, the dashing together of two railroad-trains, or of two boats or ships.

By *collision* of two bodies, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1072.

Motion may create light; either directly, as in the minute incandescent fragments struck off by violent *collisions*, or indirectly, as through the electric spark. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 66.

2. Opposition; antagonism; counteraction: as, a *collision* of interests or of parties.

The *collision* of contrary false principles. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii.

They were taught to measure their own strength by *collision* with other powers on a common scene of action. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

3. See extract.

*Collision* of a vowell . . . is the contraction of two vowells into one, as *thaduice* for *the aduice*, *thaire* for *the aire*, &c. *Minsheu*.

**Collision bulkhead.** See *bulkhead*. = Syn. *Concussion*, etc. See *shock*.

**collision** (kǫ-lizh'ǫn), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *collision*, *n.*] To collide; strike against. [Rare.]

Wave *collisions* wave. *Trans. Roy. Microc. Soc.*, 1870, p. 298.

**collisional** (kǫ-lizh'ǫn-al), *a.* [< *collision* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a collision.—2. Colliding: as, a *collisional* distance; *collisional* particles.

**collisive** (kǫ-lī'siv), *a.* [< L. *collisus* (pp. of *collidere*, dash together: see *collide*) + *-ive*.] Causing collision; clashing. *Blackmore*.

**collitigant** (ko-lit'i-gant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *colitigante* = Pg. *collitigante*, < L. as if **collitigan(t-)s*, **conlitigan(t-)s*, < *com-*, together, + *litigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *litigare*, dispute: see *litigant*.] I. *a.* Disputing, wrangling, or litigating together. *Maunder*.

II. *n.* One who litigates or wrangles with another.

**Collocalia** (kol-ǫ-kā'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *καλιά*, a dwelling, hut, barn, nest, = E. *hall*, q. v.] A genus of swifts, or small swallow-like birds, of the family *Cypselidæ*. They build the so-called edible birds' nests, much prized among the Chinese, which consist largely of inspissated saliva secreted by the large salivary glands characteristic of the genus. There are numerous species, of Asia, Africa, and Polynesia, the best-known of which is *C. esculenta*. Some of them are known as *salanganes*.

*Collocalia esculenta.*

**collocate** (kol'ǫ-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collocated*, ppr. *collocating*. [< L. *collocatus*, pp. of *collocare* (> Sp. *colocar* = Pg. *collocar* = It. *collocare*), *conlocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, place: see *locus*. From *collocare* comes also *couch*, q. v.] 1. To set or place together.

To marshall and *collocate* in order his battailes. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

2. In *civil law*, to allocate or allot (the proceeds of a judicial sale) among creditors, in satisfaction of their claims.

**collocate**† (kol'ǫ-kāt), *a.* [< L. *collocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Set or placed together.

The parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon*.

**collocation** (kol-ǫ-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *collocation* = Sp. *colocacion* = Pg. *collocação* = It. *collocazione*, < L. *collocatio(n-)*, < *collocare*: see *collocate*, *v.*] 1. The act of collocating or placing together; disposal in a certain order with something else; an arranging.

The disposition and *collocation* of that knowledge which we preserve in writing. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

If elegance consists in the choice and *collocation* of words, you have a most indubitable title to it. *Sir W. Jones*, To R. Orme.

2. The state of being placed or ordered along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement; connection: as, in this *collocation* the sense of the word is clear.—3. In *civil law*, the allocation among creditors of the proceeds of a judicial sale, in satisfaction of their claims; also, the schedule prepared by the court showing the amount due to each.

**collock** (kol'ǫk), *n.* [E. dial., earlier also *collock*, *collecke*, < ME. *collock*, *colok*, appar. < Icel. *kolla*, a pot or bowl without feet, + E. dim. *-ock*.] A large pail. [North. Eng.]

**collocution** (kol-ǫ-kū'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *collocution* = It. *collocuzione*, < L. *collocutio(n-)*, < *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] A speaking or conversing together; colloquy; dialogue. [Rare.]

**collocutor** (ko-lok'ū-tǫr), *n.* [= Sp. *colocutor* = It. *collocutore*, < LL. *collocutor*, < L. *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] One of the speakers in a dialogue or conversation; an interlocutor. [Rare.]

On my speaking of it, in conversation with a very learned scholar, in much the same terms that I have employed in the text, my *collocutor* very positively queried its ever having got into print. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 190.

**collocutory** (ko-lok'ū-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< L. *collocutus* (pp. of *colloqui*, speak together: see *colloquy*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or conversation; colloquial. [Rare.]

We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbean or *Collocutory* kind. *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 10.

**Collodaria** (kol-ǫ-dā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κολλώδης*, viscous, like glue (see *collodion*), + *-aria*.] A group of spumellarians without a skeleton, or with a rudimentary one composed mainly of detached silicious spicules scattered outside the central capsule; a suborder proposed by Haeckel for the families *Thalassicollidæ*, *Collosoidæ*, *Thalassosphæridæ*, and *Sphærozoidæ*.

**collodion** (kǫ-lō'di-ǫn), *n.* [NL., also *collodium*, < Gr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving pyroxylin or guncotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It forms a useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds. When the solution is applied to the wound, it immediately dries in a semi-transparent, tenacious film, which adheres firmly to the part, and protects the wound or abrasion. With the addition of a small quantity of iodides and bromides, collodion is employed as the basis of a photographic process, called the *collodion* or *wet process*. To obtain a negative picture by this process, a glass plate is covered with a film of collodion, which is sensitized by a salt (usually the nitrate) of silver, and the plate exposed in the camera. The latent image obtained is then developed by the application of a solution of iron protosulphate, water, and acetic acid, and the unprecipitated silver remaining in the film is dissolved by a fixing solution of sodium hyposulphite or of potassium cyanide. To obtain a positive picture, a sheet of paper is laid upon the face of the negative in a frame, the paper having been sensitized by floating on a solution of silver nitrate, or by any other of several methods. The frame is then exposed to light in such a manner that the rays, to reach the paper, must pass through the negative, and the exposure is continued till the tone is sufficiently deep, after which the tint is improved by means of gold chlorid and other salts, and the picture fixed with sodium hyposulphite. Positive pictures may also be obtained direct by the collodion process. Collodion is used also as a water-proof coating in place of varnish, especially to protect lucifer matches from the effects of dampness.

**collodionize** (kǫ-lō'di-ǫn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collodionized*, ppr. *collodionizing*. [< *collodion* + *-ize*.] To prepare, as a photographic plate, with collodion; treat with collodion.

Into this [a special solution] is dipped the proof after taking it from the water and draining it, the *collodionized* side uppermost. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 442.

**collodiotype** (kǫ-lō'di-ǫ-tīp), *n.* [< *collodion* + *type*.] A picture produced by the collodion process, or the method by which such pictures are produced. See *collodion*.

**collodium** (kǫ-lō'di-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as *collodion*.

**collogen** (kol'ǫ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] That part of connective tissue which on boiling with water yields gelatin. It appears to constitute the greater part of the white fibrous substance. Also spelled *collagen*.

**collogenic** (kol-ǫ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *collogen* + *-ic*.] Furnishing gelatin on boiling, as the white fibers of connective tissue. Also *collagenic*.

**collogenous** (ko-loj'e-nus), *a.* [< *collogen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of collogen. Also *collagenous*.

**collogonidia** (kol'ǫ-gǫ-nid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + NL. *gonidia*, pl. of *gonidium*, q. v.] In *lichenology*, gonidia which are bluish-green, embedded in a colloid envelop, and often disposed in necklace-like chains. They occur chiefly in the families *Pannariei* and *Collemei*. Also called *gonimia*.

**collograph** (kol'ǫ-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *γράφειν*, write.] A manifold writing- or copying-machine, depending in its construction on the fact that when a film of moist bichromated gelatin is brought into contact with ferrous salts, tannin, or certain other substances, it acquires the property of attracting a fatty ink. *Spon*, p. 1609.

**collogue** (ko-lōg'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collogued*, ppr. *colloguing*. [E. dial. contr. *clogue*; appar. a modification of **colloque*, < L. *colloqui*, speak together, the form being influenced by *colleague*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To use flattery; gloze; flatter.

Robert also would *collogue* with him, praising his riches, nobility and valiant courage, which Fortunatus could well endure. *Fortunatus*.

To lie, dissemble, *collogue*, and flatter their lieges. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 327.

2. To confer or converse confidentially and secretly; plot mischief; lay schemes in concert.

He never durst from that time doe otherwise then equivocat or *collogue* with the Pope and his adherents. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

After that, he proceeds to *collogue*, to conspire with one party, and tell them his decision, twenty hours before he informs the other. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 197.

II. *trans.* To wheedle; flatter.

They *collogue* and soothe up their silly auditors. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 609.

**colloid** (kol'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. as if **κολλοειδής*, contr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance. Cf. *collodion*.] I. *a.* Like glue or jelly. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, semi-solid, penetrable, slowly diffusible, and non-crystalline. See II.

Certain liquid *colloid* substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 184.

(*b*) In *geol.*, partly amorphous: applied to minerals.—**Colloid bodies**, certain irregular bodies, of the aspect of colloid substance, found in the cerebrospinal axis, apparently the result of the metamorphosis of myelin.—**Colloid cancer**, or **colloid carcinoma**, a carcinoma characterized by the transparency of its tissues, due to colloid degeneration of its epithelial cells. It is found most frequently in the alimentary canal and mammæ, more rarely in the ovary and elsewhere.—**Colloid degeneration**, in *pathol.*, the conversion of the substance of a cell into colloid substance, involving when extreme the destruction of the cell. It occurs in the thyroid gland, in certain tumors, and occasionally elsewhere.—**Colloid sphere**, a globule with an oily luster, the result of the colloid degeneration of a single cell.—**Colloid substance**, in *pathol.*, a clear jelly-like substance, firmer and more consistent than mucous substance, soluble in water, not precipitated by acetic acid, and not giving a color with iodine. It arises from colloid degeneration.

II. *n.* A substance in a peculiar state of aggregation characterized by slow diffusibility, permeability by crystalloid solutions, etc. See extract.

They are distinguished by the gelatinous character of their hydrates. Although often largely soluble in water, they are held in solution by a most feeble force. They appear singularly inert in the capacity of acids and bases, and in all the ordinary chemical relations. But, on the other hand, their peculiar physical aggregation, with the chemical indifference referred to, appears to be required in substances that can intervene in the organic processes of life. The plastic elements of the animal body are found in this class. As gelatine appears to be its type, it is proposed to designate substances of the class as *colloids*. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 183.

**colloidal** (ko-loi'dal), *a.* [< *colloid* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a colloid.

The gases form *colloidal* unions with the metals, and are diffused through them just as water is diffused through a jelly. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 259.

**colloidality** (kol-oi-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *colloidal* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being colloid; colloidal nature or character.

The inquiry suggests itself whether the colloid molecule may not be constituted by the grouping together of a number of smaller crystalloid molecules, and whether the basis of *colloidality* may not really be this composite character of the molecule. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 231.

**collonell**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *colonel*.

**collonema** (kol-ǫ-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] Same as *myxoma*.

**collop** (kol'ǫp), *n.* [< ME. *collop*, *colop*, *colloppe*, *coloppe*, a slice of flesh (for roasting, etc.), =

Sw. *kalops*, formerly *kallops*, *kollops*, slices of beef stewed, = G. *klops*, a dish of meat made tender by beating; prob. of LG. origin: cf. D. *klop*, a knock, stroke, stamp (= G. *klopf*, a knock), < *kloppen*, knock, beat (= G. *klopfen*, knock), related to *klappen* = G. *klaffen* = Sw. *klappa* = E. *clap*[1], q. v. Cf. E. dial. *clop* for *clap*. Otherwise < OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, a blow, stroke: see *coup*[1].] 1. A slice or lump of flesh; a piece of meat.

And I sigge [say], bi my soule I haue no salt bacon,
Ne no cokeneyes, bi Crist, *colopus* to maken.
*Piers Plowman* (A), vii. 272.

He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks. Job xv. 27.

God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

Slices of this Kind of Meat [salted and dried] are at this Day called *Collops* in the North, whereas they are named Steaks when cut from fresh Meat.
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 332.

Figuratively — **2.** A slice or piece of anything; anything in the shape of a collop. [Rare.]

This, indeed, with the former, cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*

Clouds . . . in flocky rosettes, others in broad, many-folded *collops*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

**Collop Monday**, the day succeeding Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding Shrove Tuesday. — **Minced collops**, minced beef; minced meat. [Scotch.]

**colloquia**, *n.* Plural of *colloquium*.

**colloquial** (kọ-lō'kwi-ạl), *a.* [< L. *colloquium*, conversation (see *colloquy*), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to conversation; conversational.

Where penury is felt the thought is chain'd,
And sweet *colloquial* pleasures are but few.
*Cowper*, Task, iv. 400.

His [Johnson's] *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

2. Peculiar or appropriate to the language of common or familiar conversation; belonging to ordinary, every-day speech: often especially applied to common words and phrases which are not admissible in elegant or formal speech.

The amusing exaggerations of Giraldus when he criticises the *colloquial* Latin of Hubert Walter.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 144.

**colloquialise**, *v. t.* See *colloquialize*.

**colloquialism** (kọ-lō'kwi-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *colloquial* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common or familiar conversation. = Syn. *Slang*, etc. See *cant*[2].

**colloquiality** (kọ-lō-kwi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *colloquial* + *-ity*.] The state of being colloquial. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

**colloquialize** (kọ-lō'kwi-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colloquialized*, ppr. *colloquializing*. [< *colloquial* + *-ize*.] To make colloquial. *Worcester.* Also *colloquialise*. [Rare.]

**colloquially** (kọ-lō'kwi-ạl-i), *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

Intent on writing *colloquially* and strictly suppressing excitement and indignation. *Spectator*, 1864.

**colloquist** (kol'ọ-kwist), *n.* [< *colloquy* + *-ist*.] A speaker in a colloquy.

The *colloquists* in this dialogue. *Malone*, Dryden.

**colloquium** (kọ-lō'kwi-um), *n.*; pl. *colloquia* (-ạ). [L., a conversation: see *colloquy*.] 1. In *law*, that part of the complaint or declaration in an action for defamation which shows that the words complained of were spoken concerning the plaintiff. — **2.** A colloquy; a meeting for discussion.

Writs were issued to London and the other towns principally concerned, directing the mayor and sheriffs to send to a *colloquium* at York two or three citizens with full power to treat on behalf of the community of the town.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 87.

**colloquize** (kol'ọ-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colloquized*, ppr. *colloquizing*. [< *colloquy* + *-ize*.] To take part in a colloquy or conversation; converse. *Charlotte Brontë.*

**colloquy** (kol'ọ-kwi), *n.*; pl. *colloquies* (-kwiz). [< L. *colloquium*, < *colloqui*, *conloqui*, speak together, < *com-*, together, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A conversation; especially, a conversation which is of the nature of a discussion or conference.

In retirement make frequent *colloquies* or short discoursings between God and your own soul.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, p. 24.

*Collosphæra polygona*, highly magnified.

**Collosphæra** (kol-ọ-sfē'-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1856), < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *σφαῖρα*, ball.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Collosphæridæ*. *C. polygona* is an example.

**Collosphæridæ** (kol-ọ-sfer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collosphæra* + *-idæ*.] A family of spumellarians with the skeleton either consisting of simple reticulate spheres, or composed of two concentric reticulate spheres, severally inclosing the spherical, polyzoic, central capsules.

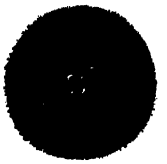
**collow**†, *v.* and *n.* See *colly*[1].

**Collozoa** (kol-ọ-zō'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Collozoum*, q. v.] A superfamily group of polycyttarian radiolarians, containing those which have several or many nuclei: distinguished from *Collida*.

**Collozoida** (kol-ọ-zō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collozoum* + *-idæ*.] A family of spumellarians with skeleton entirely wanting and central capsules social, thickly embedded in a common gelatinous body, typified by the genus *Collozoum*.

**Collozoum** (kol-ọ-zō'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ζῷον*, animal.] A genus of radiolarians, giving name to the *Collozoa*.

**Collucianist** (ko-lū'shian-ist), *n.* [< LL. *Collucianista*, pl., < L. *com-*, together, with, + *Lucianus* (see def.) + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] One of the followers of Lucian of Antioch, who taught doctrines similar to those afterward known as Semi-Arian, but was subsequently reconciled to the church, and died as a martyr in the persecution under Diocletian.



*Collozoum serpentinum*, highly magnified.

Lucian's doctrine is known to have been precisely the same as that species of Arianism afterwards called Semi-Arianism; but it is not on that account that I here trace the rise of Arianism to Lucian. . . . These men [Arius and others] actually appealed to him as their authority, and adopted from him the party designation of *Collucianists*.
*J. H. Newman*, Arians of the Fourth Century, p. 7.

**colluctancy**†, *n.* [< L. *colluctan(t-)s*, ppr. of *colluctari*, struggle: see *colluctation*, and cf. *reluctance*.] A struggling against something; resistance; opposition; contrariety. *Bailey.*

**colluctation**† (kol-uk-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *colluctatio(n-)*, < *colluctari*, *conluctari*, pp. *colluctatus*, struggle, < *com-*, together, + *luctari*, struggle: see *reluct*.] A struggling against or with something, or a resisting; contest; struggle; opposition.

And being weakened with *colluctation* of contrarie passions, a Feauer, taking that occasion and aduantage, apprehends him, and soone after kills him.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 359.

*Colluctation* with old hags and hobgoblins.
*Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 9.

**collude** (kọ-lūd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colluded*, ppr. *colluding*. [= F. *colluder* = Sp. *coludir* (obs.) = Pg. *colludir* = It. *colludere*, < L. *colludere*, *conludere*, play together; in legal use, conspire in a fraud; < *com-*, together, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*, *ludus*.] To conspire in a fraud or deception; act in concert through a secret understanding; play into one another's hands. See *collusion*.

If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition.
*Burke*, Affairs of Ireland.

How is he to be punished or impeached, if he *colludes* with any of these banks to embezzle the public money?
*D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

**colluder** (kọ-lū'dėr), *n.* One who conspires in a fraud; one who is guilty of collusion.

*Colluders* yourselves, as violent to this law of God by your unmerciful binding, as the Pharisees by their unbounded loosening! *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**collum** (kol'um), *n.*; pl. *colla* (-ạ). [L., = AS. *heals*, E. *halse*: see *collar* and *halse*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the neck, in the most general sense; the whole neck. [Little used, except in some anatomical names.] — **2.** The neck-like prolongation of some flask-shaped infusorians, or of the choanocytes of sponges, which ends in the flagellum and is surrounded by the collar.

The endoderm extends distally in a cylindrical neck or *collum*, which terminates in a long flagellum surrounded by a delicate protoplasmic frill or collar.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

3. In *entom.*, the upper part or collar of the prothorax of a beetle, usually called the *pronotum*. [Rare.] — **4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *collar*, 2 (*b*). (*b*) In mosses, the neck or tapering base of the capsule. — **Collum obstipum**, in *pathol.*, wryneck.

**collurio, collyrio** (ko-lū'-, ko-lir'i-ō), *n.* [NL.; prop. *collyrio*; < Gr. *κολλυρίων* (occurring once with var. *κορυλλίων*), a bird of the thrush kind, perhaps the fieldfare.] 1. An old book-name of the shrike. It was made the specific name of the red-backed shrike of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*. Hence — **2.** [*cap.*] A generic name applied, with various extensions, to the group of shrikes of which *Lanius excubitor* is the type. *Kaup*, 1829, after *Moehring*, 1752.

**collusion** (kọ-lū'zhọn), *n.* [= F. *collusion* = Sp. *colusion* = Pg. *collusão* = It. *collusione*, < L. *collusio(n-)*, < *colludere*, pp. *collusus*, collude: see *collude*.] 1. Secret agreement for a fraudulent or harmful purpose; a secret or crafty understanding for unworthy purposes.

A second character is that they [miracles] be done publicly, . . . that there may be no room to suspect artifice and *collusion*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, III. xi.

A *collusion* between the Delphic priests and the Alcmæonides [was discovered]. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 488.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a secret understanding between two or more persons to act or proceed as if adversely or at variance with, or in apparent defiance of, one another's rights, in order to prejudice a third person or to obtain a remedy which could not as well be obtained by open concurrence.

If a person designed to alien lands in mortmain, the religious or ecclesiastical persons to whom he designed to alien them brought by *collusion* an action to recover the lands, and recovered them by default.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

**collusive** (kọ-lū'siv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *collusivo*, < L. *collusus*: see *collusion* and *-ive*.] 1. Fraudulently concerted or secretly entered into between two or more: as, a *collusive* arrangement. See *collusion*, 2.

These *collusive* suits were held to be beyond the danger of the statutes. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Acting in collusion.

The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be *collusive*. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary.

**collusively** (kọ-lū'siv-li), *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion; by secret agreement to defraud or injure.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was, like the plaintiff and the plaintiff's counsel, acting *collusively*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**collusiveness** (kọ-lū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being collusive.

**collusory** (kọ-lū'sọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *collusoire* = Sp. *colusorio* = Pg. *collusorio*, < LL. **collusorius* (in adv. *collusorie*), < *collusor*, a colluder (L. a playmate), < L. *colludere*, pp. *collusus*, collude: see *collude*.] Carrying out fraud or deceit by secret concert; containing collusion; collusive.

**collution**† (kọ-lū'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *collutio(n-)*, a washing, < L. *colluere*, pp. *collutus*, wash, rinse, < *com-*, together, + *luere*, wash.] A wash or lotion.

**collutorium** (kol-ū-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collutoria* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *collutus*, pp. of *colluere*, *conluere*, wash, rinse: see *collution*.] In *med.*, a mouth-wash; a gargle.

**colluvies** (ko-lū'vi-ēz), *n.* [L., washings, sweepings, filth, < *colluere*, wash thoroughly: see *collution*.] 1. Filth; excrement; in *med.*, specifically, a discharge from an old ulcer. *Dunglison.* — **2**†. Figuratively, a vile medley; a rabble. [Rare.]

We have been reputed a *colluvies* of wild opinionists swarmed into a remote wilderness, to find elbow-room for our fanatic doctrines and practices.
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler.

**colly**[1]†, **collow**† (kol'i, -ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **colyen*, *colien*, var. *colwen*, *colowen* (verbal n. *colwinge*, *colowinge*), where *w* prob. represents an older *y* for *i*; < AS. as if **colian*, make black as with coal, < *col*, coal: see *coal*, *n.*] To make foul or dirty; grime, as with the smut of coal; blacken.

Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

*Poisld* [F.], *collowed*, smeared, bleached, begrimed with soot or with the touch of a sooty skillet, etc. *Cotgrave.*

Fie, fie, Club, go a' t' other side the way, thou *collowest* me and my ruff. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 2.

Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

That youthful Virgin of five and forty with . . . a shining Face and *colly'd* eyebrows.
*Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, i.

**colly**[1]†, **collow**† (kol'i, -ō), *n.* [< *colly*[1], *collow*, *v.*, ult. < AS. *col*, coal.] The black grime or soot of coal or burned wood.

Besmeared with soot, *colly*, etc.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

**colly**[2], *n.* See *collie*.

**collyba**, *n.* Plural of *collybos*.

**collybi**, *n.* Plural of *collybus*.

**collybist** (kol'i-bist), *n.* [< LL. *collybista*, ML. also *collybistes*, < Gr. *κολλυβιστής*, a money-changer, < *κόλλυβος*, a small coin, also (as in L. *collybus*, *collubus*) exchange, the rate of exchange: see *collybus*.] A money-changer. *Bp. Hall.*

**collybos** (kol'i-bos), *n.*; pl. *collyba* (-bȧ). [< Gr. *κόλλυβος*, also *κόλλαβος*, a kind of cake, mostly in pl. *κόλλυβα*, boiled wheat distributed to the congregation. Cf. *collybus*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a cake of wheaten bread distributed to the people on the Saturday after Ash Wednesday, and also at celebrations of the liturgy for the departed.

The Saturday of the first week of the fast is observed in memory of S. Theodore Tiro, who is said to have appeared, in the time of Julian the Apostate, to Eudoxius, then Patriarch of Constantinople, and to have warned him of a stratagem by which the Emperor proposed to sell in the markets bread offered to idols, and actually sprinkled with the blood of the sacrifices, recommending him to confine his people to the cakes called *collyba*. On this day, a distribution of these cakes is made to the poor.
*J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 745.

**colly-brand** (kol'i-brand), *n.* A Cornish name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*.

**collybus** (kol'i-bus), *n.*; pl. *collybi* (-bī). [Gr. *κόλλυβος*, a small coin, also exchange, the rate of exchange. See *collybist*.] The smallest Athenian coin, apparently equivalent in value to about the sixteenth part of a United States cent.

**collyria**, *n.* Plural of *collyrium*.

**Collyridian** (kol-i-rid'i-ạn), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Collyridiani*, pl., < LL. *collyrida*, also *collyris*, < Gr. *κολλυρίς* (*κολλυριδ-*), a cake, dim. of *κόλλυρα*, a roll or loaf of coarse bread.] I. *n.* One of a heretical sect of Arabia in the fourth century, composed almost exclusively of women, who worshiped the Virgin Mary as a pagan goddess, offering to her little cakes which they afterward ate.

The Church of Rome is not willing to call the *Collyridians* heretics, for offering a cake to the Virgin Mary.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Collyridians.

Among the *Collyridian* heretics, women were admitted to the priesthood. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 387.

**collyrie**†, *n.* [< L. *collyrium*: see *collyrium*.] Same as *collyrium*.

**collyrio**, *n.* See *collurio*.

**collyrite** (kol'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κολλύριον*, collyrium (see *collyrium*), + *-ite*².] A variety of clay of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

**collyrium** (ko-lir'i-um), *n.*; pl. *collyria* (-ȧ). [L., < Gr. *κολλύριον*, an eye-salve, poultice, dim. of *κολλύρα*, a roll of bread.] 1. Eye-wash, or a salve for the eyes.

Democritus's *collyrium* is not so sovereign to the eyes as this is to the heart. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

He that took clay and spittle to open the blind eyes, can make anything be *collyrium*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 42.

2. A preparation to blacken or color the eyelids and eyebrows.

I will but touch your temples,
The corners of your eyes, and tinct the tip,
The very tip o' your nose, with this *collyrium*.
*B. Jonson*, Fortunate Isles.

A *collyrium* commonly composed of the smoke-black which is produced by burning a kind of libán — an aromatic resin. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 41.

3. A preparation of medicine in a solid state, made up in a long cylindrical roll so as to be introduced into an opening of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository.

**colmar**¹ (kol'mär), *n.* A sort of pear, so called from the town of Colmar in Alsace.

**colmar**²†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fan. See extract under *bubble-bow*. [Fashionable slang.]

**colmeniert**, *n.* [Also written *tolmeiner*; corrupt forms, supposed by some to represent F. *d'Allemagne*, now *Allemagne* (cf. *Almain*), of Germany, the plant being a German pink.] The sweet-william: a name used in old herbals.

**colmeyt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *colmy*.

**colmyt**, *a.* [ME. *colmy*, *colmie*, appar. < **colm*, E. *culm*¹, coal-dust: see *culm*¹ and *coal*.] Black; smutted; collied.

He sette him wel loge,
In beggeres rowe;
He lokede him abute
With his *colmie* snute.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1062.

Thanne Pacience parceyued of poyntes of his cote,
Was *colmy* [var. *colomy*, *culmy*] thorw coueityse and vnkynde desyrynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 356.

**colmy** (kol'mi), *n.* [< *colmy*, *a.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

**colobe**¹†, *n.* [< LL. *colobium*: see *colobium*.] Same as *colobium*. *Wright.*

**colobe**² (kol'ōb), *n.* A book-name of monkeys of the genus *Colobus*.

**colobia**, *n.* Plural of *colobium*.

**colobin** (kol'ō-bin), *n.* [< *Colobus* + *-in*¹.] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe. *E. Blyth.*

**colobium** (ko-lō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *colobia* (-ȧ). [LL., < Gr. *κολόβιον*, *κολοβίων*, a colobium, < *κολοβός*, docked, curtailed, mutilated, < *κόλος*, docked, curtailed. Cf. *colure*.] 1. A tunic without sleeves, or with short close-fitting sleeves, worn by deacons and others in the early church: identical with or a variety of the dalmatic. See *dalmatic* and *leviton*.—2. A similar garment, with or without a hood, formerly worn by monks.—3. A dress worn by a king at his coronation, corresponding to the clerical dalmatic. See *dalmatic*.

**coloboma** (kol-ō-bō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *colobomata* (-mạ-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. *κολόβωμα*, the part taken away in mutilation, < *κολοβοῦν*, dock, mutilate, < *κολοβός*, docked, mutilated: see *colobium*.] In *med.*: (*a*) The part taken away in mutilation; a mutilation; a defect. (*b*) A defect in the iris, choroid, retina, optic nerve, or lens, due to incomplete or perverted closing of the choroidal fissure: also used for other fissures in the eye or its lids.

**Colobrachia** (kol-ō-brā'ki-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, curtailed, + L. *brachium*, arm.] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of *Echinodermata*, consisting of the sea-stars or starfishes (*Asterida*) and sea-lilies or lily-stars (*Crinoida*), together distinguished from the armless echinoderms (*Lipobrachia*), which comprise the sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers.

**colobrachiate** (kol-ō-brā'ki-ȧt), *a.* [As *Colobrachia* + *-ate*¹.] Of or pertaining to the *Colobrachia*.

**Colobus** (kol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοβός*, docked, curtailed: see *colobium*.] 1. A genus of African monkeys, of the family *Semnopithecidæ*. They have a saccular stomach, a rudimentary thumb (whence the name), a high facial angle, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. There are several species, some of very handsome coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe or colobin. *Solater.*—3. A genus of reptiles. *Merrem*, 1820.—4. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Serville*, 1833.—5. A genus of mollusks.

**Colocasia** (kol-ō-kā'si-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *colocasia*, fem. sing., also *colocasia*, neut. pl., < Gr. *κολοκασία*, fem. sing., also *κολοκάσιον*, neut. sing., an Egyptian plant resembling the water-lily.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Araceæ*, natives of the East Indies, with acrid leaves

*Colocasia antiquorum.*

and tubers, the latter containing much starchy matter. *C. antiquorum* (*C. esculentum*) and its several varieties have long been cultivated for use as food, and are found throughout the tropics, being the well-known *taro* (*kalo*) of the Pacific islands, the *yu-tao* of China, the *sato imo* of Japan, and the *oto* of Central America. In the Sandwich islands the leaves are roasted and eaten in the same manner as the tubers.

**Colocephali** (kol-ō-sef'ạ-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *colocephalus*: see *colocephalous*.] An order of physostomous fishes having no precoracoid arch, no preoperculum, and no symplectic, maxillary, or pterygoid bones. It was constituted for the typical *Muræniдæ*. *Cope*, 1870.

**colocephalous** (kol-ō-sef'ạ-lus), *a.* [< NL. *colocephalus*, < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, defective, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ichth.*, lacking or defective in certain bones of the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colocephali*.

**colocola**, **colocolo** (kol-o-kō'lȧ, -lō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of a wild cat of South America, *Felis colocolo* of Molina, related to the ocelot and of about the same size. It is of marked ferocity, and is very destructive to the animals among which it lives, especially to the monkeys.

**colocynth** (kol'ō-sinth), *n.* [Also formerly *coloquint*; < ME. *coloquint* (= D. *kolokwint*(*-appel*) = G. *coloquinte* = Dan. Sw. *kolokvint*), < OF. *coloquinte* (F. *coloquinte*); also *coloquintida* = Sp. *coloquintida* = Pg. *coloquintida* = It. *coloquintida*, *colloquintida*, < ML. *coloquintida*, for *colocynthida*, acc. of *colocynthis*; < L. *colocynthis*, < Gr. *κολοκυνθίς*, the colocynth and its fruit, < *κολοκύνθη*, *κολοκύντη*, the round gourd or pumpkin.] The bitter apple, the fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties. The fruit is a round gourd, resembling an orange in size and appearance, with many seeds embedded in a light and spongy pulp, which is very bitter. It is used in medicine as a purgative. The seeds are an article of food in some parts of Africa.

Colocynth (*Citrullus Colocynthis*).—Flowering branch and fruit.

**colocynthein** (kol-ō-sin'thē-in), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-e-in*.] A resinous substance formed, together with sugar, by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin.

**colocynthin** (kol-ō-sin'thin), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-in*².] A peculiar principle obtained from colocynth, and present to a greater or less extent in many plants of the gourd family. It is a soft, semi-transparent mass resembling some resins, very soluble in alcohol, and far less so in water, but affording with the latter a solution of extreme bitterness. It is a violent purgative.

**colocynthitin** (kol-ō-sin'thi-tin), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-ite*² + *-in*².] A white, crystalline, tasteless substance obtained from colocynth.

**cologne** (kọ-lōn'), *n.* [An abbrev. of F. *eau de Cologne*, Cologne water: *eau*, < L. *aqua*, water; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *Cologne* = G. *Köln*, < ML. *Colonia*, orig., in L., *Colonia Agrippina* or *Agrippinensis*: so called in honor of *Agrippina*, the wife of the emperor Claudius.] A perfumed spirit, first made on a large scale at Cologne in 1709 by Jean Farina, and still extensively produced there by persons bearing or assuming that name. It consists of spirits of wine treated with a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent. Also called *eau de Cologne* and *Cologne water*.

**Cologne earth, glue**, etc. See the nouns.

**cololite** (kol'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλον*, the colon (see *colon*²), + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *geol.*, a substance appearing to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but more probably formed of worm-casts like those of the lobworm. It is frequently found in the lithographic sandstone of the Oölite.

**colomba** (kō-lom'bȧ), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

**Colombella**, *n.* Same as *Columbella*.

**Colombian** (kō-lom'bi-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Colombia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the United States of Colombia, a republic of South America, bordering on the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean, west of Venezuela and north of Ecuador. It was formerly part of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, then (from 1819) part of the republic of Colombia (from which Venezuela withdrew in 1829 and Ecuador in 1830), and afterward (from 1831) the republic of New Granada till 1861, when the present name was adopted.—**Colombian bark**. See *bark*².

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the United States of Colombia.

**colombier** (kō-lom'biėr), *n.* Same as *columbier*.

**Colomesinæ** (kol'ō-me-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colomesus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Tetrodontidæ* which have the frontal bones narrowed and excluded from the orbits, the postfrontals being elongated, projected forward, and connected with the prefrontals.

**colomesine** (kō-lom'e-sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colomesinæ*.

**Colomesus** (kō-lom'e-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλος*, defective, + *μέσος*, middle.] A genus of swell-fishes, typical of the subfamily *Colomesinæ*, containing those tetrodontids whose median frontal bone is narrowed and thus excluded from the roof of the orbits.

**colometry** (kō-lom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *κωλομετρία*, < *κῶλον*, a clause, etc. (see *colon*¹), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*,

analysis of a rhythmical period into cola or sections. See *colon*[1], 2.—2. In *paleography*, measurement of manuscripts by cola or lines of determinate length; stichometry. See *stichometry* and *colon*[1], 3.

**colon**[1] (kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *cola* (-lȧ) in senses 1, 2, and 3, *colons* (-lonz) in sense 4. [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon, colo*, < L. *cōlon*, a member of a verse or poem, < Gr. *κῶλον*, a member, limb, clause, part of a verse.] 1. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, one of the larger or principal divisions of a sentence or period; a long clause, or a group of minor clauses or commata. See *comma*, 1.—2. In *anc. pros.*, one of the members or sections of a rhythmical period, forming an uninterrupted sequence of feet, united under a principal ictus or beat: sometimes called a *series*. A colon could not consist of more than 6 trisemic, 5 tetrasemic or pentasemic, or 3 hexasemic feet. It usually corresponded to one of the lines of a modern couplet, triplet, or stanza, or formed part only of a longer line. A *pure colon* is a colon consisting of feet of one kind only; a *mixed colon* is composed of feet of different kinds. See *period*.

3. In *paleography*, a long clause or group of clauses, or a series of words of about the average length of such a group, estimated as approximately equal to a dactylic hexameter in extent—that is, as containing from 12 to 17 syllables. A colon in this sense was frequently written as a separate line in manuscript, and served to measure the length of a book or treatise. See *colometry* and *epos*.

4. A mark of punctuation formed by two dots like periods placed one above the other (:), used to mark a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that indicated by the semicolon and less than that indicated by the period. The colon is commonly used (1) to emphasize a close connection in thought between two clauses of which each forms a complete sentence, and which might with grammatical propriety be separated by a period; (2) to separate a clause which is grammatically complete from a second which contains an illustration or amplification of its meaning: thus, in this work illustrative clauses introduced by "as" are separated from the definition by a colon; (3) to introduce a formal statement, an extract, a speech in a dialogue, etc. Originally it was the mark of the termination of the grammatical or paleographic division called by the same name, and it is now frequently used to mark off metrical periods in prose intended for chanting.

**colon**[2] (kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *colons* (-lonz), *cola* (-lȧ). [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon*, < L. *cōlon, cōlum* (prop. *cŏlon, cŏlum*), < Gr. *κόλον* (sometimes incorrectly written *κῶλον* by confusion with *κῶλον*, a member: see *colon*[1]), the large intestine, also food, meat, fodder. Hence *colic*.] 1. In *anat.*, a portion of the intestinal tract, the so-called "large" as distinguished from the "small" intestine, continuous from the ileum to the rectum; the great gut, beginning at the cæcum and ending in the sigmoid flexure. In man and mammals generally the colon is distinguished from the preceding small intestine by its greater caliber, and by its sacculation, due to the particular distribution of its circular muscular fibers, which constrict it at some places and allow it to bulge out at others, making a series of pouch-like expansions. It may also present continuous bands of longitudinal fibers, or lengthwise constrictions, so that the cross-section is not circular. The colon may not be distinguishable in size or appearance from the rest of the intestine, as in birds, where its commencement is marked only by the presence of a cæcum or of two cæca; and when these are wanting, there is no distinction. In man the course and situation of the colon are definite, owing to the binding of the gut in place by the mesocolon and gastrocolic omentum. Beginning at the cæcum and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the concave surface of the liver and the bottom of the stomach to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes in the form of an S to the upper part of the sacrum, where it becomes the rectum. The parts of the colon are designated according to their position or direction: as, the *right lumbar* or *ascending colon*; the arch of the colon, or *transverse colon*; the *left lumbar* or *descending colon*; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac colon*. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, the second portion of an insect's intestine, generally broader than the preceding portion or ileum. It may be straight or convoluted, terminating at the anal opening, or separated from it by a short rectum.

**colonate** (ko-lō'nāt), *n.* [< LL. *colonatus*, < L. *colonus*, a husbandman, a serf: see *colone*, *colonus*, *colony*, and *-ate*[3].] The condition of a colonus or serf; a mild form of slavery existing under Roman and early feudal law.

**colone**† (ko-lōn'), *n.* [= F. *colon* = Sp. Pg. It. *colono*, < L. *colonus*, a husbandman: see *colonus*, *colony*.] A peasant; a rustic; a clown.

> A country *colone* toil and moil.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

**colonel** (kėr'nel or -nl; old pron. kol-ō-nel'), *n.* [Orig. *coronel*, *coronell* (later also *coronall*), and then, after F., *colonel*, *colonell*, *collonell*; introduced from Sp. about 1548 (the date of the first instance noted; see the first extract below); < Sp. *coronel* = Pg. *coronel* (> ML. *coronellus*) = It. *colonnello* (> ML. *colonellus*, F. *colonel*, *colonnel*, > D. *colonel*), a colonel, lit. the leader of the column or company at the head of the regiment, < *colonnello* (ML. *colonellus*), the column at the head of a regiment, dim. of *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*, and cf. *colonnade*. The change of *l* to *r* in the Sp. Pg. form is due to dissimilation, or perhaps to association with Sp. L. *corona*, Pg. *corôa*, a crown; cf. Sp. dim. *coronel*, a crown (in heraldry): see *coronal*. The E. word, orig. pron. as spelled, *cor-o-nel'*, *cor'o-nel*, became, by regular phonetic change, *cor'nel*, and now *cur'nel* (kėr'nel) (being often so spelled in novels and character sketches which seek to be realistic), retaining the *r* of its Sp. form; but the spelling was soon changed to suit the F. form, which was much more familiar to the eye of readers. Hence the later occasional pronunciations kol-ō-nel', kol'ō-nel.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry, next in rank below that of a general officer—in the United States army, of a brigadier-general. In the British army, except in the artillery and engineers, the office of colonel is often honorary, and is generally conferred on distinguished officers and princes of the blood royal, the real command resting with the lieutenant-colonel in each battalion, who after five years of service becomes a colonel. Generals who have had what is called "a regiment given to them" as a reward for service, and virtually as a retirement, have the rank of colonel. In the Russian, German, and Austrian armies the colonel of each regiment, holding the title only as an honor, is usually a member of some princely or other eminent family, often foreign, and sometimes appointed in childhood. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Col.*

> Hee was . . . *coronell* of the footemen, thowgh that tearm [was] in those dayes [1544] unuzed.
> *Life of Lord Grey* (1575) (Camden Soc.), p. 1.

**colonel** (kėr'nel or -nl; old pron. kol-ō-nel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colonеled*, *colonelled*, ppr. *colonеling*, *colonelling*. [< *colonel*, *n.*] To act as colonel; play the colonel.

> Then did sir knight abandon dwelling,
> And out he rode a-*colonelling*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 14.

**Colonel Bogie.** In *golf*, an imaginary player, to whom is assigned, by the committee in charge, a score against which the players have to play.

> This "*Bogie*" score usually represents par play over the green, and it is made known before the competition begins, so that each competitor knows what he has to do at every hole. Each player counts his score at every hole, and if he holes out at that particular hole in fewer strokes, or in the same number, or in more than the appointed number, he wins, halves, or loses the hole to "Bogie," as the case may be. At the end of the game the number of holes won from "Bogie" are placed against those lost to "Bogie," and the player who is the greatest number of holes up or the fewest down wins the competition.
> *W. Park, Jr.*, The Game of Golf, p. 13.

**colonelcy** (kėr'nel-si), *n.* [< *colonel* + *-cy*.] The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

**colonelship** (kėr'nel-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coronellship*, *coronallship*; < *colonel* + *-ship*.] Same as *colonelcy*.

**coloner**† (kol'ō-nėr), *n.* [As *colone* + *-er*[1].] Same as *colonist*. *Holland.*

**coloni**, *n.* Plural of *colonus*.

**colonial** (kō-lō'ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *koloniaal* = G. *colonial* = Dan. *kolonial*, < F. *colonial* = Sp. Pg. *colonial* = It. *coloniale*, < NL. *colonialis*, < L. *colonia*, colony.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or belonging to a colony: as, *colonial* government; *colonial* rights; specifically, in *Amer. hist.*, relating to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States of America, or to their period. See *colony*.

> *Colonial* journalism was a necessary and a great factor in the slow process of *colonial* union.
> *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 304.

2. In *zoöl.*, forming colonies; consisting of or living as colonies; not separate; aggregative; social: as, the *colonial Anthozoa*.—**Colonial architecture**, the style of architecture prevalent in the American colonies just before and at the time of the revolution. It is a development of the classical forms of the English Renaissance modified by conditions of local materials and circumstances, and in many examples is characterised by much refinement of proportion and detail.

II. *n.* A member or citizen of a colony, especially of one of the British colonies in the eastern hemisphere.

> It cannot . . . be fairly said that drunkenness is in any considerable degree a vice which distinguishes the younger generation of *colonials*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 554.

**colonialism** (kō-lō'ni-al-izm), *n.* [< *colonial* + *-ism*.] 1. A practice, idiom, or phrase peculiar to a colony.—2. Collectively, the characteristics of colonial life.

> He broke through the narrow trammels of *colonialism*.
> *The American*, VI. 46.

**colonialise** (kō-lō'ni-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colonialised*, ppr. *colonialising*. [< *colonial* + *-ise*.] To render colonial in character.

> The institutions will be rapidly *colonialised* and Americanized. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 75.

**colonially** (kō-lō'ni-al-i), *adv.* 1. In a colony; as a colony: as, to live *colonially*.—2. In the manner of colonists; as regards the colonies.

**colonical**† (kō-lon'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *colonicus* (< *colonus*, a husbandman: see *colone*) + *-al*.] Relating to husbandmen.

> *Colonical* services were those which were done by the Ceorls and Socmen . . . to their lords.
> *Spelman*, Feuds and Tenures, xxv.

**colonisation, colonisationist**, etc. See *colonization*, etc.

**colonist** (kol'ō-nist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kolonist*; as *colony* + *-ist*.] 1. An inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.

> Alarmed that so desperate an alternative [submission or independence] should be forced upon them, the *colonists*, still professing loyalty to a common sovereign, were driven nearer and nearer to a total denial of the power of the British legislature. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., IV. 5.

2. An animal or a plant found in a country or region in which it is not indigenous.

> A marine plant from the southern coast of North America, which must be regarded as a *colonist* in the Azores, although we have no evidence as to the time or mode of its introduction. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ.

**colonitis** (kol-ō-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *colon* (see *colon*[2]) + *-itis*. The proper etymological form is *colitis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the colon; colitis.

**colonization** (kol'ō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *colonize* + *-ation*; = F. *colonisation*, etc.] 1. The act or process of colonizing.

> The increase of our trade and manufactures, . . . our growth by *colonization* and by conquest, have concurred to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals. *Burke*, On Present Discontents.

2. The state of being colonized. Specifically—3. In *U. S. hist.*, the assisted emigration of free negroes to Africa for the formation of colonies there. See *colonizationist*.—4. The settling of men temporarily in a voting-precinct in order to vote at an election.

Also *colonisation*.

**colonizationist** (kol'ō-ni-zā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *colonization* + *-ist*.] An advocate of colonization; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who favored colonization of emancipated slaves and free negroes, preferably in Africa, as the best remedy for the evils and dangers produced by slavery. Also *colonisationist*.

**colonize** (kol'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *colonized*, ppr. *colonizing*. [= F. *coloniser*, etc.; as *colony* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To plant or establish a colony in; occupy with a colony or colonies: as, England *colonized* Australia.

> But Issa and Pharos, the only ones to which we can fix a positive date, were *colonized* only in the first half of the fourth century. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 191.

2. To form a colony of; establish in a new settlement; settle together as a body: as, to *colonize* the surplus population; to *colonize* laborers in a mining region.—3. To migrate to and settle in, especially as the first or the principal inhabitants; occupy as a colony: as, English Puritans *colonized* New England.—4. To place or settle for the time being in a voting-precinct so as to be able to vote at an election: as, to *colonize* voters.

II. *intrans.* To form a colony; congregate in a new settlement: as, to *colonize* in India.

Also *colonise*.

**colonizer** (kol'ō-ni-zėr), *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies. Also *coloniser*.

**colonizing** (kol'ō-ni-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *colonize*, *v.*] Given to emigration and the founding of colonies in new countries: as, the British are a *colonizing* people. Also *colonising*.

> Rhodes too was in early times a *colonizing*, and so a famous power—one, therefore, of which some knowledge might naturally have reached the writer of the Pentateuch.
> *G. Rawlinson*, Orig. of Nations, ii. 188.

**colonnade** (kol-ō-nād'), *n.* [< F. *colonnade*, < It. *colonnato*, *colonnata*, a range of columns, < *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] In *arch.*, any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals, called intercolumniations, from one another, such intervals varying according to the requirements of art and utility, and of the order employed.

**colonnaded** (kol-ō-nā'ded), *a.* [< *colonnade* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a colonnade.

Sombre, old, *colonnaded* aisles. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

He visited Athens again, later than 432, for he saw the Propylæa or *colonnaded* entrance of the Acropolis, completed in that year.

*R. C. Jebb*, Primer of Greek Literature.

**colonne** (ko-lon′), *n.* [F., < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] One of the three columns, of twelve figures each, stamped upon a roulette-table.

**colonnette** (kol-o-net′), *n.* [F., dim. of *colonne*: see *colonne*.] A little column.

The façade . . . with its multiple *colonnettes* and pilasters resembles a gigantic organ.

*C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 187.

**colonus** (ko-lō′nus), *n.*; pl. *coloni* (-nī). [L., a husbandman, a farmer, colonist, later a serf: see *colone* and *colony*.] 1. A colonist.—2. Under the later Roman empire, a cultivator bound to the soil; an agricultural serf.

**colony** (kol′ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *colonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. *colonie*; = D. *kolonie* = G. *kolonie* = Dan. Sw. *koloni*, < F. *colonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *colonia*, < L. *colonia*, a colony, < *colonus*, a husbandman, colonist, < *colere*, till, cultivate, dwell: see *cult*, *cultivate*, etc.] 1. A company or body of people who migrate from their native country or home to a new province, country, or district, to cultivate and inhabit it, but remain subject to or intimately connected with the parent state; also, the descendants of such settlers so long as the connection with the mother country is retained. Among the ancient Greeks the simple colony, which was not necessarily dependent upon the parent state except in religious matters, must be distinguished from a *cleruchy* (which see). Among the Romans the earliest colonies, so called, were merely garrisons in a hostile territory. Later, colonies were founded for the benefit of the poor of Rome; but Sylla restored the military character to the colony, which became in general a foundation for the benefit of veteran soldiers who had served their time. The colonists retained their Roman citizenship, and received their lands by lot, the original inhabitants of the site being subordinated to them. In American history the name is given especially to the thirteen separate communities along the Atlantic coast under English rule which combined in the revolution, and were formed in 1776 into the United States of America. They were (in geographical order) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These were all originally English colonies excepting New York and Delaware, which were for a time respectively Dutch (as New Netherland) and Swedish (as New Sweden). Their governments were by charter (in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), proprietary (in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland), or royal (in the remaining colonies). In each (except Rhode Island and Connecticut, which chose their own governors) the governor was appointed by the crown or by the proprietaries. The crown claimed a veto on legislation, and jurisdiction of appeals from the court of last resort.

Once on a time thirteen famous *colonies* of the older England voted that they were and ought to be free and independent States. By that vote they ceased, in the sense of a colonial office, to be English *colonies* any longer. In the sense of history they became English *colonies* more truly than before. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. The country or district planted or colonized.

This citie [Augusta] was a *Colony* of the Romanes, by whom it was for a long time inhabited.

*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 97.

3. A number of persons of a particular nation, taken collectively, residing temporarily or indefinitely in a foreign city or country: as, the American *colony* in Paris.—4. A number of animals or plants living or growing colonially. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, a group of (generally unicellular) fungi or algæ produced by cell-division from a common parent cell, and adhering in groups or chains, sometimes held together by an enveloping gelatinous substance, each individual being able to exist separately. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a polyp-stock, polypidom, or some similar aggregate of individuals: applied to various actinozoans, hydrozoans, and polyzoans, to the social or compound ascidians, etc. Thus, a bit of living coral is a *colony* of coral polypites. See cut under *Coralligena*.—**Crown colony**, a colony in which the crown has the entire control of the legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the home government: distinguished from colonies having a constitution and representative government. Gibraltar and Hongkong are examples of British crown colonies.—**Old Colony**, specifically, the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, or the region once occupied by it: so called from having been the earliest settlement within the present limits of Massachusetts.

**colony**† (kol′ō-ni), *v. t.* [< *colony*, *n.*] To colonize. *Fanshaw.*

**colophany**, *n.* An erroneous form of *colophony*.

**colophene** (kol′ō-fēn), *n.* [< *coloph(ony)* + *-ene*.] A viscid, aromatic hydrocarbon-oil obtained by the rapid distillation of colophony, or by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid, the product being in both cases afterward purified.

**colopholic** (kol-ō-fol′ik), *a.* [< *coloph(ony)* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Derived from or related to colophony: applied to one of the acids present in colophony. Colopholic acid is produced by the action of heat on pinic acid, and is the least soluble in alcohol of all the colophonic acids.

**colophon** (kol′ō-fon), *n.* [< LL. *colophon*, < Gr. *κολοφών*, the summit, top, esp. in phrases like *κολοφῶνα ἐπιτιθέναι*, give the finishing stroke, *κολοφῶνα ἐπάγειν τῷ λόγῳ*, put an end to a speech, etc. (imaginatively explained by Strabo with ref. to the city *Κολοφών* in Ionia, because the cavalry from that city was "so excellent that it always decided the contest"; but see *colophony*); prob. akin to L. *columen*, top, summit: see *column*. Cf. Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point, < *κόρυς*, head, helmet: see *corypha*, *coryphæus*.] 1. An emblematic device, or a note, especially one relating to the circumstances of production, as the printer's or scribe's name, place, and date, put at the conclusion of a book or manuscript.

The *colophon* may be, and frequently is, a pious ejaculation, such as "Laus Deo!" or "Deo sit laus et gloria!" . . . or . . . the mark or device of the printer; the seal, as it were, solemnly affixed to an instrument of high importance, as a published book was once thought to be.

*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 170.

2. The end of a book; the word "finis," or "the end," marking the conclusion of any printed work.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1832. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1874.

**colophone** (kol′ō-fōn), *n.* Same as *colophony*. *Fallows.*

**Colophonian**[1] (kol-ō-fō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Colophon* (see *colophony*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Colophon, an ancient city of Ionia.

**colophonian**[2] (kol-ō-fō′ni-an), *a.* [< *colophon* + *-ian*.] Relating to a colophon, or the conclusion of a book. *Cudworth.*

**colophonic** (kol-ō-fon′ik), *a.* [< *colophony* + *-ic*.] Derived from colophony, as certain resinous acids called *pinic acid*, *pimaric acid*, *sylvic acid*, and *colophonic acid*. All these acids are isomeric, their common formula being $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

**colophonite** (kol′ō-fō-nīt), *n.* [< *colophony* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet of a reddish-yellow or brown color, occurring in coarse granular masses: so called from its resemblance in color and luster to the resin colophony.

**colophonium** (kol-ō-fō′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *colophonia*, colophony: see *colophony*.] Same as *colophony*.

**colophony** (kol′ō-fō-ni), *n.* [Formerly *colofony*; sometimes written *colophany*, after F. *colophane*, formerly *colophone*, = Pr. Pg. *colophonia* = Sp. It. *colofonia*, < L. *colophonia* (sc. *resina*) (NL. also *colophonium*, > Dan. *kolofonium*), < Gr. *κολοφωνία* (sc. *ῥητίνη*), Colophonian resin, fem. of *Κολοφώνιος* (L. *Colophonius*), Colophonian, < *Κολοφών* (L. *Colophon*), a city of Ionia, prob. so named from *κολοφών*, summit, top (there are about thirty towns named *Summit* in the United States): see *colophon*.] A solid, amorphous substance, of an amber or blackish-brown color, left after distilling crude turpentine with water; common resin, or rosin. It is widely used in the arts, especially in making soap and the cheaper grades of varnish, and in medicine as an ingredient of plasters. Also *colophone*. [The word is not now in use except as a book-word.]

**Colopterida** (kol-op-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colopterus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] In Cabanis's classification of birds, a name of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, embracing the tyrant flycatchers and their immediate allies, as a group of clamatorial or non-oscine *Passeres*. See *Tyrannidæ*.

**Colopterus** (ko-lop′tē-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1845), < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, curtal, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of the family *Colopteridæ*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson*, 1842.

**coloquint**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coloquinte*, F. *coloquinte*: see *coloquintida*.] Same as *coloquintida*.

Cucumber wilde and *coloquynt* doo brese.

*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

**coloquintida** (kol-ō-kwin′ti-dā), *n.* [= F. *coloquinte* = Sp. *coloquintida* = Pg. *coloquintida*, < ML. *cologuintida*, corruption of *colocynthida*, prop. acc. of L. *colocynthis*, > E. *colocynth*: see *colocynth*.] The colocynth or bitter apple. See *colocynth*.

The food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida*.

*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

**color**, **colour** (kul′ọr), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *colour*, *color*, *coloure*, *collour*, < ME. *colour*, *colur*, *culur*, rarely *color*, < AF. *culur*, OF. *colur*, *color*, *colour*, *coulour*, mod. F. *couleur* (> D. *kleur* = Dan. *kulör* = Sw. *kulör*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *color* (Pg. also contr. *cor*) = It. *colore*, < L. *color* (*color-*), OL. *colos* (cf. *arbor*[1]), color, tint, orig. a covering, from the root of *celare*, cover, hide, *occultare*, hide: see *conceal* and *occult*. For the transfer of sense, cf. Gr. *χροιά*, *χρόα*, surface, skin, color.] 1. Objectively, that quality of a thing or appearance which is perceived by the eye alone, independently of the form of the thing; subjectively, a sensation, or the class of sensations, peculiar to the organ of vision, and arising from stimulation of the optic nerve. The proper stimulus to the sensation of color is light radiated from a luminous body or reflected from the surface of a non-luminous body; but it can be induced by other means, as by an electric shock. When a ray of white light is analyzed, as by a prism, into parts each of a definite wave-length, the parts show the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which form a continuous spectrum, each color shading gradually into the next. (See *light* and *spectrum*.) These colors have been termed *primary* or *simple*, though in fact they do not excite simple color-sensations. If the colors of the spectrum are recombined, white light reappears. Similarly, if two colors which lie near together in the spectrum, both on the same side of light of wave-length 0.524 micron, are mixed (for example, if two rays of colored light are thrown upon the same spot so as to be reflected from it together), the intermediate colors are nearly produced. If, however, the colors, being on different sides of that point, are taken further and further apart in the spectrum, the mixture becomes gradually whiter (less saturated) until two colors are found which produce pure white light. If the colors are still further removed, a purple results. Those pairs of colors which when mixed produce white or gray light are called *complementary colors*; such are red and green-blue, orange and blue, yellow and indigo-blue, green-yellow and violet. The sensations produced by the different parts of the spectrum, however, vary with the intensity of the light: thus, orange when highly illuminated looks more yellow than when darker, and the main effect of increasing the illumination of a color is to add a yellow color-sensation, called the *color of brightness*. If, instead of mixing spectral colors, colored pigments are mixed, very different results are obtained: thus, while spectral blue and yellow produce white, blue and yellow pigments produce green. This is due to the fact that the blue pigment absorbs nearly all the yellow and red light, while the yellow pigment absorbs the blue and violet light, so that only the green remains to be reflected. Colors vary in *chroma*, or freedom from admixture of white light; in brightness or *luminosity*; and in *hue*, which roughly corresponds to the mean wave-length of the light emitted. The numbers which measure these quantities, as well as any other system of three numbers for defining colors, are called *constants of color*. Pure white light and darkness are not ordinarily regarded as colors; but white and black objects are commonly spoken of as colored, although the former reflect and the latter absorb all the rays of light without separating them into colors properly so called.

2. In *painting*: (*a*) The general effect of all the hues entering into the composition of a picture. (*b*) An effect of brilliancy combined with harmony: said either of a work in different colors or of a work in monochrome, or of an engraving: as, the picture has no *color*; of the engraving is full of *color*.

Though there is no *colour*, strictly speaking, in an engraving consisting merely of black and white lines, yet the term is often . . . applied to an engraving which is supposed, from the varied character of its lines and the contrast of light and shade, to convey the idea of varied local *colour* as seen in a painting. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 218.

3. Any distinguishing hue, or the condition of having a distinguishing hue—that is, a hue different from that which prevails among objects of the kind concerned, whether the prevailing hue be positive, as green, or neutral or negative, as white or black; hence, (*a*) in a picture or view, or in a fabric or other material dyed or painted, any hue, especially a pure tint (often implying a vivid one), other than black and white; (*b*) in human beings, from the standpoint of the white races, a hue or complexion other than white, and especially black; (*c*) in *bot.*, any hue except green. See *colored*, 2.—4. The natural hue of the face; a red or reddish tint; flush; blush; complexion in general.

But aye she drank the cauld water,
To keep her *colour* fine.

*Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 201).

Look, whether he has not turned his *colour*, and has tears in his eyes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

My *colour* came and went several times with indignation. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

5. That which is used for coloring; a pigment; paint.

The statue is but newly fixed, the *colour's*
Not dry. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

By mixing his *colours* with white, the artist obtains his tints. By mixing *colours* with *colours*, he produces compound *colours*, or hues; and by mixing *colours* or tints with black, he gets shades.

*Salter's Field's Chromatography*, p. 27.

6. *pl.* (*a*) A flag, ensign, or standard, such as is borne in a military body, or by a ship: so called from being usually marked by a particular combination of colors: sometimes used as a singular noun. See *flag*[2].

I thought I should have had a tomb hung round
With tatter'd *colours*, broken spears.
*Lust's Dominion*, iv. 5.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*.
*Addison.*

The national *colors* were waving in all directions.
*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 26.

(*b*) A distinctive marking by color or colors, as of a badge or dress; specially colored insignia; hence, any symbol or mark of identification: as, the *colors* of a party; the *colors* of a boxer; the *colors* of a rider or an owner in a horse-race.

In whate countre thay kaire that knyghttes myghte knawe
Iche kynge be his *colours*.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2304.

7†. An ornament of style.

Figures of poetrie,
Or *colours* of rethorik.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 859.

8. Kind; sort; variety; character; description.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this *colour*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

He [Henry VIII.] could send Cromwell to the block the moment he discovered that he was pursuing designs of a *colour* which did not recommend itself to him.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 244.

9. Appearance; aspect.

Nothing is further from *colour* or ground of truth, than that which you write of Sir Robert Drury's going to mass.
*Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

A business difference between communes will take on much the same *colour* as a dispute between diggers in the lawless West, and will lead as directly to the arbitrament of blows. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 479.

10. That which serves to hide the real character of something and give a false appearance; mere appearance; false show; pretense; guise.

Why hunt I then for *colour* or excuse?
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 267.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

My father instantly clapped his hand on my uncle Toby's mouth, under *colour* of whispering in his ear.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

11†. Reason; ground; especially, good reason; excuse.

The most *colour* of comparison is in the other twaine. . . . And thus as I said, in these two things may you catche most *colour* to compare the wealthy mans merite with the merite of tribulation.
*Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 50.

I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

What has Aëcius done, to be destroy'd?
At least, I would have a *colour*.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, iv. 3.

Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name,
Un-napt with meritorious actions,
She might with *colour* disallow my suit.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 1.

12. An apparent or prima facie right, pretext, or ground: especially used in legal phraseology, and commonly implying falsity or some defect of strict right: as, to extort money under *color* of office; to hold possession under *color* of title.

Finding no *colour* to detaine me, they dismiss'd me with much pitty of my ignorance.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

[He] went also to the houses of those few families planted there, and forced some of them to swear allegiance to the crown of Sweden, though he had no *color* of title to that place. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 170.

13. In *mining*, a particle or scale of gold, as shown when auriferous gravel or sand is panned or washed out with the batea or horn-spoon. [Cordilleran mining region.]—14. In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, its supposed function being that of giving the power of perceiving colors or of distinguishing their shades. —15. In *her.* See *tincture*.—16. Animation; vividness.

Ho couthe kyndliche with *colour* discriue,
Yf alle the worlde were whit other swanwhit alle thynges?
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 214.

17. In *music:* (*a*) The various rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic characteristics in a composition which constitute its individuality, as variations in rhythm, melodic decorations or figures, intentional discords, etc. The use of the term is traceable to the early use of colored lines to assist in the interpretation of the neums, and also of colored notes and other signs in the mensural-music. (*b*) The timbre or quality of a musical tone. See *timbre*.—**Absorption of color.** See *absorption*.—**Accidental colors, acoustic color, adjective color.** See the adjectives.—**Application colors.** Same as *spirit colors*.—**Artists' colors,** the finer and more expensive colors used by artists, in distinction from the coarser colors used by house-painters.—**Body color.** See *body-color*.—**Brass-color.** See *brass*1.—**Broken colors.** See *broken*.—**Cake-color.** See *water-color*, below.—**Coal-tar colors.** See *coal-tar*.—**Color in pleading**†, in *law*, a false statement pleaded by the defendant, from which the plaintiff seems to have an apparent but not a sufficient right, the object being to lay a foundation for matter in avoidance of it.—**Color of office,** the semblance of right by which a sheriff or other officer assumes to do that which the law does not really authorise. It implies an illegal act.—**Color of title,** semblance or appearance of title, irrespective of its validity. According to the stricter authorities, to give *color of title* the instrument should be good in form, identify the property, profess to convey it, and be duly executed; and in such case possession under it may ripen into perfect title, irrespective of the void or voidable character of the instrument.—**Confluent colors.** See *confluent*.—**Distemper colors,** colors ground in water to a creamy consistency, to which is added a sizing of glue or white of egg to make them adhere to the surface to which they are applied. They are generally used for decorating plastered walls or ceilings. Also called *fresco colors*.—**Dry color,** any dry pigment suitable for grinding in a medium to be used in painting.—**Ecclesiastical colors, liturgical colors,** colors for vestments, and for hangings of the altar, sanctuary, pulpit, etc., varying according to the festival, the season, or the kind of office. According to the Roman sequence of colors, white, as the color of purity and joy, is used on the festivals of Christ, the Virgin, angels, and saints not martyrs, and at marriages; red, as the color of blood, on the feasts of the Holy Cross and of martyrs, and also at Whitsuntide with reference to the tongues of fire (Acts ii. 3); violet or purple, as the penitential color, in Advent, Septuagesima, etc., Lent, and on vigils, etc.; green, the prevailing color of natural vegetation, and symbolic of hope, on days and during seasons not otherwise distinguished, especially from Trinity to Advent Sunday, both exclusive; black, on Good Friday, at funerals, and at services for the departed. These colors are widely used in Anglican churches also, though less frequently for vestments than for hangings. Some Anglican churches have revived the old English or Sarum colors, namely, red as the ordinary Sunday color, as a penitential color on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Even, and Whitsun Even, and also on the same days as in the Roman use; white, throughout Eastertide; yellow, for feasts of confessors; blue, indifferently with green; and brown or gray with violet, for penitential seasons. In the Greek Church vestments, etc., of various colors are used, but there is no fixed or habitual sequence as in the West, except that red is preferred for Lent.—**Fast colors,** those colors which do not wash out or fade easily from exposure to the sun.

The name of *fast colours* is given to those which resist the action of light, air, water, alcohol, dilute acids and alkalis, and of weak hypochlorites and soap solution.
*Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 19.

**Fresco colors.** Same as *distemper colors* (which see, above).—**Fundamental color,** a color which, under the illumination of average diffused daylight, produces as nearly as possible a fundamental color-sensation. Also called *primary color*. See *color-sensation*.—**General color,** in *painting*, the effect in combination of all the hues or tones appearing in a picture.—**Gradation of color,** the continuous variation of the color-sensations excited by the different parts of a surface.—**Graining-colors,** colors ground in linseed-oil with the addition of a small amount of wax to prevent their spreading when manipulated with a graining-comb to imitate the graining of various woods. —**Ground color.** See *ground*1, *a.*—**High color.** (*a*) A hue which excites intensely chromatic color-sensations. (*b*) Redness of the complexion.—**Intense color,** a high color. —**Japan colors,** colors ground in a medium called japan. They are used by coach- and car-painters, and are often called *coach-colors*. They are thinned with turpentine before using, and dry dead or flat, that is, without any gloss. They are afterward varnished, which brings out the brilliancy of color.—**Law of color,** the principle that every color of the spectrum can be matched by a mixture of some two out of three colors, namely, the scarlet vermilion of the spectrum at wave-length 0.639 (Angström), the pure blue of the spectrum at wave-length 0.464, and a green a little more intense than the pure green of the spectrum at wave-length 0.524, except only that the green of the spectrum contains a little of both red and blue.—**Liturgical colors.** See *ecclesiastical colors*, above.—**Local color.** (*a*) In *painting*, the hue, or combination of hues, special to any object or part. (*b*) A general system of light and shadow upon which the modeling and tinting of details is executed; chiaroscuro.

*Local colour* in all the black and white arts means the translation of all hues into their relative degrees of gray.
*Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 424.

(*c*) Distinct characteristics, peculiarities, or individuality: said of a place, a country, a period, etc.

One [tower] inserted in the body of the wall [of Chester] and the other connected with it by a short, crumbling ridge of masonry, they contribute to a positive jumble of *local color*. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 11.

Hence—(*d*) Analogous characteristics in a literary composition.—**Low color,** a color of little chromatic intensity. —**Mixture of colors,** a color which throws upon the retina a sum of lights similar in quantity, and proportionate in intensity, to the lights which would be projected by the constituent colors, the sum of the proportions being unity. Thus, if A, B, and C are the lights thrown upon the retina by three colors, and another color projects a light which is the sum of ½ A, ⅓ B, and ¼ C, then the latter is said to be a *mixture* of A, B, and C.—**Moist color.** See *water-color*, below.—**Neutral color,** a color which matches a mixture of white and black.—**Oil-color,** a pigment of any kind ground in linseed- or poppy-oil. The former oil is generally used for house-paints, the latter for artists' colors.—**Persons of color,** specifically, persons having any proportion, however small, of African blood.

Marriages between white men and *women of colour* are by no means rare. *M'Culloch*, Geog. Dict., Brazil.

**Positive colors,** those colors which are unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colors.—**Primary colors,** (*a*) The seven colors into which Newton arbitrarily divided the spectrum. See def. 1, above. (*b*) The colors red, yellow, and blue, from the mixture of which it was erroneously supposed (from the facts of the mechanical mixture of pigments) all other colors could be produced. (*c*) The red, green, and violet light of the spectrum, from the mixture of which all other colors can be produced. Also called *fundamental colors*.—**Pulp-colors,** the name given by paper-stainers and calico-printers to colors ground in water.—**Pure color.** (*a*) A color produced by homogeneous light. (*b*) Any very brilliant or decided color. (*c*) In *painting*, color in which each hue is lighted or shaded only with a modification of itself, and not with a totally different hue. Thus, a brick wall painted in *pure color* will be red in both sunlight and shadow, as distinguished from a representation of such a wall as red in the sun, and blue, gray, or brown in the shade.—**Secondary colors.** See *secondary*.—**Spirit colors,** certain colors obtained in calico-printing, so called from the use of "spirits," the technical name for the acid solutions of tin, in applying the colors. Also called *application colors*.—**Subjective colors.** Same as *accidental colors* (which see, under *accidental*).—**Substantive color.** See *adjective color*, under *adjective*.—**To cast color**†, to lose color; change color.

He *cast* al his *colour* and bi-com pale.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

**To change color,** to turn red or pale: said of a person.

Canst thou quake and *change* thy *colour*?
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

**To fear no colors**†, to fear no enemy: probably at first a military expression. *B. Jonson; Swift.*

I can tell thee where that saying was born, of, I *fear no colours*. . . . In the wars. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

**To match colors,** to find colors which produce the same color-sensations.—**To show one's colors,** to declare one's opinions, sentiments, or intentions.—**Tube-colors,** oil-colors put up in collapsible tin tubes, for the use of artists. —**Varnish colors,** a class of colors used in glass-painting. They are soft, and form when applied a kind of glaze upon the surface of the glass.—**Vitrifiable colors,** the oxids of various metals ground to a paste in a medium, usually oil of turpentine, and used for decorating pottery. The colors are developed by being fused into the glaze at a high temperature in a kiln.—**Water-color.** (*a*) A pigment ground in water containing a small amount of glue, glycerin, honey, or molasses, to cause it to bind and adhere to the surface on which it is applied. When pressed into molds and thoroughly dried, they are called *cake-colors;* but when sold in the form of a stiff paste they are called *moist colors*. (*b*) A painting done in such pigments.—**Young-Helmholtz theory of color** [named for Thomas Young (1773–1829), who, however, did not prove the theory, and Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand Helmholtz, born 1821], the doctrine that there are three kinds of nerves in the retina, giving respectively sensations of red, green, and violet, and that all other color-sensations are due to the simultaneous excitation of two kinds of nerves or of all three.=**Syn. 1.** *Shade, Tint*, etc. See *hue*1.—**10.** Plea, pretext, semblance, disguise.

**color, colour** (kul'ǫr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *colloure, coloure;* < ME. *colouren, coloren,* < OF. *colorer,* F. *colorer* = Sp. Pg. *colorar* (Pg. also *corar*) = It. *colorare,* color (cf. F. *colorier,* OF. *colorir* (> D. *kleuren* = G. *colorieren* = Dan. *kolorere* = Sw. *kolorera*) = Sp. Pg. *colorear* and *colorir* = It. *colorire,* color, paint, adorn), < L. *colorare,* give a color to, color, < *color,* color: see *color, n.* Cf. *colorish.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give or apply a color to; change or alter the color or hue of; dye; tinge; paint; stain.

There was no link to *colour* Peter's hat [that is, with smoke]. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To cause to appear different from the reality; give a specious appearance to; set in a fair light; palliate; excuse; make plausible.

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen.
*Dryden*, Ded. of Æneid.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind.
*Addison*, Freeholder.

(*b*) To give a special character or distinguishing quality to, analogous to color in a material object.

Most [writings] display the individual peculiarities of their authors, and are *colored* by personal feelings.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 233.

**Coloring matter,** any element from which the color of natural objects is derived, or any substance employed in the arts for the purpose of imparting color.—**Coloring tool,** in *seal-engraving*, a tool used for cutting color-lines upon the field of work. It has two cutting edges; one, placed in a line already cut, serves as a gage to fix the distance of the next line.—**To color** (a stranger's) **goods**†, to allow him to enter goods at the custom-house in one's name, to avoid the alien's duty: said of a freeman.

The said marchants shal not allow any man which is not of their company, nor shal not *colour* his *goods* and marchandize vnder their company.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 174.

II. *intrans.* To become red in the face; flush; blush: as, he *colored* from bashfulness: often followed by *up*.

"If you believed it impossible to be true," said Elizabeth, *colouring* with astonishment and disdain, "I wonder you took the trouble of coming so far."
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 201.

**colorability, colourability** (kul'ǫr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *colorable, colourable:* see *-bility.*] 1. The power of absorbing or receiving color.

The *colourability* of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.
*W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 375.

2. Speciousness; plausibility.

**colorable, colourable** (kul'ọr-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-able,* after LL. *colorabilis,* chromatic (in music), < L. *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] 1. Capable of being colored; capable of being dyed, painted, tinged, or stained.—2. Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right, fairness, or fitness, especially a false appearance: as, a *colorable* pretext; a *colorable* excuse.

Among the many curious objections which have appeared against the proposed constitution, the most extraordinary and the least *colourable* is derived from the want of some provision respecting the debts due to the United States. *A. Hamilton,* Federalist, No. 84.

Every one hastened to urge some former service or some present necessity as a *colorable* plea for obtaining a grant of some of the suppressed lands.
*I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., I. 362.

His wives — the deadly-lively sort of ladies whose portraits are, if not a justification, at least a *colourable* occasion for understanding the readiness with which he [Henry VIII.] put them away.
*Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.

=Syn. 2. *Specious, Plausible,* etc. See *ostensible.*

**colorableness, colourableness** (kul'ọr-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Speciousness; plausibleness.

**colorably, colourably** (kul'ọr-ạ-bli), *adv.* Speciously; plausibly.

Elisha's servant, Gehazi, a bribing brother, he came *colorably* to Naaman the Syrian.
*Latimer,* 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

**Colorado beetle.** See *beetle*[2].

**coloradoite** (kol-ọ-rä'dọ-īt), *n.* [< *Colorado* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native tellurid of mercury, a rare metallic mineral, found in Colorado.

**colorant** (kul'ọr-ạnt), *n.* [< L. *colorant(t-)s,* ppr. of *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] A coloring matter.

This wonderful *colorant* [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents known in chemistry upon aniline. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXV. 207.

**colorate** (kul'ọr-āt), *a.* [< L. *coloratus,* pp. of *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] Colored; dyed or tinged with some color. [Rare.]

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate.*
*Ray,* Works of Creation, ii.

**coloration** (kul-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *coloration* = Sp. *coloracion* = It. *colorazione,* < L. as if **coloratio(n-),* < *colorare,* pp. *coloratus,* color: see *color, v.*] 1. The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored; a coloring.

The most serious objection to the increase of the aperture of object-glasses was the *coloration* of the image produced. *Whewell.*

2. Specifically, the special character or appearance of the colors and colored marks on a surface; an arrangement of colors.

The slender whip-snakes are rendered almost invisible as they glide among the foliage by a similar *coloration.*
*A. R. Wallace,* Nat. Select., p. 54.

**colorational** (kul-ọ-rā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *coloration* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or dependent on color: as, *colorational* changes.

**colorature** (kul'ọr-ạ-tūr), *n.* [= G. *coloraturen* = Dan. *koloratur,* < It. *coloratura,* < LL. as if **coloratura* (cf. *colorabilis:* see *colorable*), < L. *colorare,* pp. *coloratus,* color: see *color, v.*] A general term for runs, trills, and other florid decorations in vocal music, in which single syllables of the words are to be sung to two or more tones. Also called *coloring.*

**color-bearer** (kul'ọr-bãr''ẽr), *n.* One who bears a flag; an officer or a soldier who carries the colors.

**color-blind** (kul'ọr-blīnd), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Incapable of perceiving certain colors. See *color-blindness.*

Some men are verse-deaf as others are *color-blind.*
*Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 273.

**II.** *n.* One who is incapable of accurately distinguishing colors, or certain colors; such persons collectively.

Another engineer had by some oversight not been tested in his division, and this led to his examination and . . . conviction by the writer as a *color-blind.*
*Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVI. 438.

**color-blindness** (kul'ọr-blīnd''nes), *n.* Incapacity for perceiving colors, independent of the capacity for distinguishing light and shade, and form. It is not a mere incapacity for distinguishing colors (for this might be due to want of training), but an absence or great weakness of the sensations upon which the power of distinguishing colors must be founded. Color-blindness may be *total,* that is, the absence of all perception of colors as such, independently of light and shade, all colors appearing simply as shades; or *partial,* the entire or partial inability to distinguish particular colors independently of difference of light and shade. The most common form of the latter defect is the inability to perceive red as a distinct color, red objects being confounded with gray or green, and next in frequency is the inability to perceive green. The color which to a normal eye is complementary to the defective color appears as gray; and a mixture of white and black (gray) of the proper luminosity certainly cannot be distinguished by the color-blind from the defective color (red or green). The results of statistical inquiries as to the prevalence of color-blindness show its existence in from 2 to 6 per cent. of males, while among women the number of cases seems to be considerably under 1 per cent. Also called *daltonism* and *achromatopsia.*

**color-box** (kul'ọr-boks), *n.* 1. A portable box for holding artists' colors, brushes, etc.—2. An instrument, invented by Maxwell, for mixing the light of any three portions of the spectrum in any required proportions.

**color-chart** (kul'ọr-chärt), *n.* A variously colored surface with lines of reference to facilitate the identification of colors.

**color-circle** (kul'ọr-sẽr'kl), *n.* An arrangement of the hues red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and purple, in this order, about the circumference of a circle.

**color-combination** (kul'ọr-kom-bi-nā'shọn), *n.* A juxtaposition of colors.

**color-comparator** (kul'ọr-kom'pạ-rā-tọr), *n.* An apparatus used in comparing tints of the same color.

**color-cone** (kul'ọr-kōn), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cone, the vertex being black, the axis gray, every circumference a color-circle, and the intermediate parts intermediate in color.

**color-contrast** (kul'ọr-kon'trạst), *n.* A contrast of colors.

**color-cylinder** (kul'ọr-sil'in-dẽr), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cylinder, on the same principle as in the color-cone.

**color-diagram** (kul'ọr-dī'ạ-gram), *n.* A diagram in which the colors are laid down upon an exact system.—**Newton's color-diagram,** a plane diagram in which any four points are chosen arbitrarily to represent any four colors, and the other points in the plane represent the other colors, in such a manner that the colors produced by the mixture of any two colors lie invariably on one right line.

**color-doctor** (kul'ọr-dok'tọr), *n.* In *calico-printing,* a ruler or blade having a slight reciprocating motion, placed in contact with the engraved roll to distribute the coloring material.

**colored, coloured** (kul'ọrd), *p. a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a color; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Having a distinguishing hue. (*a*) Having some other hue than white or black, especially a bright or vivid hue, as red, purple, blue, etc.: as, a *colored* ribbon.

Several fragments of gold, *colour'd* silk, and linen were also found, the relics of the regal dress in which it was customary . . . to inter kings. *Fairholt,* I. 62, note.

Take my *colour'd* hat and cloak. *Shak.,* T. of the S., i. 1.

(*b*) In *bot.,* of any hue but green: as, a *colored* leaf. (*c*) Having a dark or black color of the skin; black or mulatto; specifically, in the United States, belonging wholly or partly to the African race; having or partaking of the color of the negro. In census-tables, etc., the term is often used to include Indians, Chinese, etc.

What practical security has the *colored* citizen for his right [of suffrage]? *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 387.

Hence—(*d*) Of or pertaining to the negroes, or to persons partly of negro origin: as, the *colored* vote.

3. Having a specious appearance; deceptive: as, a *colored* statement.—**Colored glass.** See *glass.*—**Colored light,** a mixture of a nitrate or chlorate with charcoal and sulphur, or other ingredients that burn with a bright-colored flame, used for night-signals and military and pyrotechnic purposes. The salts chiefly used to give colored flames are barium chlorate, which imparts a green color; strontium nitrate, red; sodium chlorid or nitrate, yellow; potassium chlorid or nitrate, violet.

**color-equation** (kul'ọr-ẽ-kwā'zhọn), *n.* An equation in which the different terms added together represent lights which impinge simultaneously upon the retina, and in which the sign of equality implies the exact matching of the colors of the light on the two sides.

**colorer, colourer** (kul'ọr-ẽr), *n.* One who uses colors: as, painters and *colorers.* [Often used with a suggestion of merely mechanical work.]

**color-guard** (kul'ọr-gärd), *n.* In the United States army, a guard attached to each infantry battalion, having charge of the national and regimental colors. It is composed of a color-sergeant and seven corporals, who are selected for this service from the men most distinguished for courage, and for precision under arms and in marching. The color-sergeant carries the national colors. In the American civil war each regiment carried a national flag and a State flag, the latter usually borne by a corporal.

**colorific** (kul-ọ-rif'ik), *a.* [= F. *colorifique* = Pg. It. *colorifico,* < L. *color,* color, + *-ficus,* < *facere,* make.] 1. Having the quality of producing colors, dyes, or hues; able to give color or tint to other bodies.—2. Pertaining to color or color-sensations.

The several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorific* qualities. *Sir I. Newton,* Opticks.

The refrangibility of calorific rays cannot extend much beyond that of *colorific* light.
*W. Herschel,* quoted in Smithsonian Rep., 1880, p. 568.

**Colorific intensity,** the chroma of a color-sensation, or its departure from a neutral tint.

**colorimeter** (kul-ọ-rim'e-tẽr), *n.* [= F. *colorimètre,* < L. *color,* color, + *metrum,* measure.] An instrument for determining the strength of colors, especially of dyes. It consists essentially of two glass tubes of the same size, placed side by side on a stand. They are about half an inch in diameter and 15 inches high, and graduated. A standard solution of the color is placed in one tube, and in the other is placed a solution of the sample to be tested. To the darker solution enough water is added to bring both solutions to the same depth of color, and from this is calculated the strength of the tested sample.

**colorimetric** (kul'ọ-ri-met'rik), *a.* [< *colorimetry* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the colorimeter or colorimetry.

**colorimetry** (kul-ọ-rim'e-tri), *n.* [As *colorimeter* + *-y*[3].] The determination of the strength of colors, especially of dyes, by means of a colorimeter.

**colorine** (kul'ọr-in), *n.* [< *color* + *-ine*[2].] A dry alcoholic extract of madder, consisting essentially of alizarin, purpurin, fatty matter, and other substances soluble in alcohol, present in garancine.

**coloring, colouring** (kul'ọr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *color, colour, v.*] 1. The act or art of applying or combining colors, as in painting.—2. A combination of color; tints or hues collectively; effect of a combination of tints, as in a picture or natural landscape.

The clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober *colouring* from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality.
*Wordsworth,* Immortality, st. 10.

3. A particular use of color, or style of combining colors, as in the work of an artist.

They who propose to themselves in the training of an artist that he should unite the *colouring* of Tintoret, the finish of Albert Dürer, and the tenderness of Correggio.
*Ruskin,* Modern Painters, III. iii. § 33.

4. A peculiar character or indefinable tone analogous to the effect of a general hue or tint, or of the combination of colors in a painting: said especially of tendency or style in writing or speaking.

The Castilian poet has successfully given to what he adopted the *coloring* of his own national manners.
*Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 74.

5. A specious appearance; pretense; show: as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.

The usurpations of the legislature might be so flagrant and so sudden as to admit of no specious *colouring.*
*A. Hamilton,* Federalist, No. 49.

6. In *music,* same as *colorature.*—7. The commercial name for a preparation of caramel used to color soups and gravies. See *caramel,* 1.—**Bronze coloring.** See *bronze.*

**colorisht, colourisht** (kul'ọr-ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *coloriss-,* stem of certain parts of *colorir, colourir,* F. *colorier* (= Sp. Pg. *colorir* = It. *colorire*), color, paint, adorn, a var. of OF. and F. *colorer:* see *color, v.,* and *-ish*[1].] To color; paint; renew the color of.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential evocation, and new impressions but the *colourishing* of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.
*Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

**colorist, colourist** (kul'ọr-ist), *n.* [= F. *coloriste* (> D. Dan. *kolorist* = G. *colorist*) = Sp. Pg. It. *colorista,* < ML. *colorista,* < L. *color,* color: see *color, n.,* and *-ist.*] One who colors; a painter; especially, when used absolutely, a painter whose works are notable for beauty of color.

The great *colourists* of former times.
*Malone,* Sir J. Reynolds.

**color-lake** (kul'ọr-lāk), *n.* See *lake.*

The beautiful red combination of alizarin with alumina is generally known as a *colour-lake* and not as a colouring matter proper. *Benedikt,* Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 28.

**colorless, colourless** (kul'ọr-les), *a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-less.*] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent, blanched, or entirely white: as, *colorless* water, glass, or gas; *colorless* cheeks or hair.

Light reflected merely from the outer surface of bodies is in general *colourless.* *Spottiswoode,* Polarisation, p. 15.

**colorlessness, colourlessness** (kul'ọr-les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being without color or distinctive hue.

**color-line** (kul'ọr-lin), *n.* 1. In the United States, the social or political line of demarkation between the white or dominant class and persons of pure or mixed African descent.—2. *pl.* In *seal-engraving,* and in heraldic work in black and white, fine parallel lines engraved upon the field for the conventional expression of heraldic colors.

**colorman, colourman** (kul'ọr-man), *n.*; pl. *colormen, colourmen* (-men). One who prepares and sells colors. [Eng.]

**color-party** (kul'ọr-pär'ti), *n.* In the English service, the two officers who carry the colors of a regiment, usually the two junior lieutenants. Four sergeants are told off to assist, one between the two officers and three in rear rank.

**color-printing** (kul'ọr-prin'ting), *n.* Printing with one color after another, or in different colors at once occupying parts of the sheet.

**color-reaction** (kul'ọr-rē-ak'shọn), *n.* See *reaction*.

**color-sensation** (kul'ọr-sen-sā'shọn), *n.* A sensation of the kind produced by the excitation of the retina of the eye. Such sensations are of threefold variability, differing in luminosity, chroma, and hue. See *color*, 1.—**Fundamental color-sensation**, one of the three hues out of which all others are composed. These seem to be a pure red, green, and blue or violet.

**color-sense** (kul'ọr-sens), *n.* The power of perceiving color; the sense for color.

**color-sergeant** (kul'ọr-siär'jẹnt), *n.* A sergeant who has charge of company or regimental colors. In the British army he is a non-commissioned officer who ranks higher and receives better pay than an ordinary sergeant, and, in addition to discharging the ordinary duties of a sergeant, attends the colors in the field or near headquarters. There is one to each company or battalion of infantry. They are selected for meritorious service, and wear an honorary badge over the chevron. A color-sergeant can be degraded only by court martial. In the United States army a color-sergeant is one of the regular sergeants detailed to carry the regimental colors. He receives no higher pay, but is relieved of the other duties of a sergeant. See *color-guard*.

**color-striker** (kul'ọr-strī'kėr), *n.* A practical color-maker. [Eng.] [In making chemical colors (chrome-yellow, Prussian blue, chrome-green, etc.), one is said to *strike* the color when the proper chemical salt is added to another solution to produce the precipitate of color. This use of the word *strike* is primarily English, but is current to some extent in the United States.]

**color-triangle** (kul'ọr-trī'ang-gl), *n.* A color-diagram in the form of a triangle so arranged that all colors are represented by points within it, and all points within it represent possible colors, except certain points in the neighborhood of the vertex representing the fundamental green.

**color-variation** (kul'ọr-vā-ri-ā'shọn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, difference or variability in color within specific limits, as in color-varieties of the same species. There is in many cases a wide range of color-variation, sometimes correlated with geographical distribution, and no doubt dependent upon climatic and other conditions of environment; but in many other instances it appears to be an individual variation referable to no known cause. Specific categories of color-variation are *albinism*, *melanism*, and *erythrism*. (See these words.) The regular occurrence of some kinds of color-variation is called *dichromatism*, examples of which are the gray and red phases of many owls, and the white or colorless and variously colored phases of many herons. Regularly recurring or periodical changes of color, according to age, sex, or season of the year, do not constitute color-variation.

**color-variety** (kul'ọr-vạ-rī'e-ti), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a variety of a species characterized by a peculiar color, or by an arrangement of colors different from that seen in other varieties. Such characters are sometimes constant in a great number of individuals, and are supposed by many naturalists to indicate a tendency to the formation of races. The common black and gray squirrels of the eastern United States are well-marked color-varieties of the same species, though they were formerly described as two distinct species.

**colossal** (kọ-los'al), *a.* [= D. *kolossaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolossal*, after F. *colossal* = Sp. *colosal* = Pg. *colossal* = It. *colossale*, < L. *colossus*, a colossus: see *colossus* and *-al*.] Like a colossus; of extraordinary size; huge; gigantic.

> This great *colossal* system of empire, thus founded on commerce. *Pownall*, Study of Antiquities, p. 96.
>
> Let his great example stand
> *Colossal*, seen of every land.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii.
>
> The great banqueting-hall . . . contains a *colossal* chimney-piece, with a fireplace large enough to roast, not an ox, but a herd of oxen. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 254.

—**Syn.** Immense, enormous, prodigious.

**colosset** (kọ-los'), *n.* [< F. *colosse*, < L. *colossus*: see *colossus*.] Same as *colossus*.

> In another Court not farre from this, stand foure other *Colosses*, or huge Images of Copper. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

**colosseant** (kol-o-sē'ạn), *a.* [< L. *colosseus*, also *colossæus*, < Gr. *κολοσσαῖος*, colossal, < *κολοσσός*, a colossus: see *colossus*.] Like a colossus; gigantic; colossal.

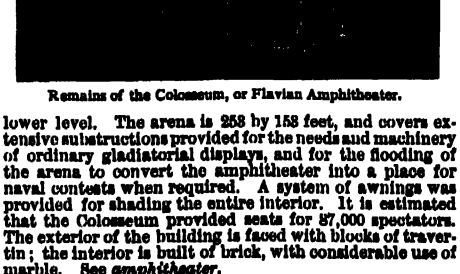
> Among others he mentions the *colossean* statue of Juno. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries.

**Colossendeidæ** (kol'o-sen-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colossendeis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sea-spiders, of the order *Pycnogonida* (or *Podosomata*), typified by the genus *Colossendeis*, with the mandibles rudimentary or lacking, and palpi present. It is the largest family of the order. Some of the species measure nearly 2 feet across the outstretched legs.

**Colossendeis** (kol-o-sen'dē-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοσσός*, colossus, + NL. *Endeis*, q. v.] A genus of sea-spiders, typical of the family *Colossendeidæ*. *C. colossea* and *C. leptorhynchus* are examples.

*Colossendeis leptorhynchus.* After Carpenter.

**Colosseum, Coliseum** (kol-o-, kọl-i-sē'um), *n.* [The form *Coliseum* (after ML. *Coliseum*, > F. *Colisée* = Sp. *Coliseo* = Pg. *Coliseo, Coliseu* = It. *Coliseo, Culiseo*) is now less common than *Colosseum* (= D. G. Dan. *Kolosseum* = It. *Colosseo*), < L. (ML. NL.) *Colosseum*, prop. neut. of L. *colosseus* (*colossæus*), colossal: see *colossean, colossus*.] A name given on account of its size to the Flavian amphitheater in Rome, the greatest of ancient amphitheaters, which was begun by the emperor Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus), and finished by his son Titus in A. D. 80. A large portion of the structure still exists, part of the wall being entire. The outline of the Colosseum is elliptic, the exterior length of the building being 607 feet, and its breadth 512 feet; it is pierced with 80 vaulted openings or vomitories in the ground story, over which are superimposed on the exterior face three other stories, the whole rising perpendicularly to a height of 159 feet. The lower story is decorated between the arches with Doric semi-columns; the second and third stories, also with arched openings, bear respectively Ionic and Corinthian semi-columns; and the fourth story, which is higher than the others, and walled in, bears an equal number of Corinthian pilasters, and is pierced in alternate intercolumniations with rectangular windows, and in the remaining intercolumniations with smaller rectangular openings at a lower level. The arena is 253 by 158 feet, and covers extensive substructions provided for the needs and machinery of ordinary gladiatorial displays, and for the flooding of the arena to convert the amphitheater into a place for naval contests when required. A system of awnings was provided for shading the entire interior. It is estimated that the Colosseum provided seats for 87,000 spectators. The exterior of the building is faced with blocks of travertin; the interior is built of brick, with considerable use of marble. See *amphitheater*.



Remains of the Colosseum, or Flavian Amphitheater.

**colossi**, *n.* Plural of *colossus*.

**Colossian** (kọ-los'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *Colossenses*, n. pl., *Colossinus*, a.; < *Colossæ*, < Gr. *Κολοσσαί*: see def.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Colossæ.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor; specifically, one of the Christians of Colossæ, to whom Paul addressed one of the epistles forming part of the canon of the New Testament.—2. *pl.* The abbreviated title of one of the books of the New Testament, "the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Colossians." It was probably written during the earlier part of Paul's imprisonment at Rome, about A. D. 62. Gnostic and ascetic teachers had invaded the church, and the object of the epistle is to set before the disciples their real relation to Christ, and the consequent largeness of both their spiritual life and their spiritual liberty. There is much in common, in the spirit, the thoughts, and even the phraseology of this epistle, with that to the Ephesians, which was written and sent about the same time. Often abbreviated *Col.*

**colossict** (kọ-los'ik), *a.* [< L. *colossicus*, < Gr. *κολοσσικός*, colossal, < *κολοσσός*, a colossus: see *colossus*.] Colossal: as, "*Colossick* statues," *Chapman*, Busay D'Ambois, i. 1.

> A certain instrument that lent supportance
> To your *colosstc* greatness. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

**Colossochelys** (kol-o-sok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοσσός*, a colossus, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of colossal fossil land-tortoises, of the family *Testudinidæ*. *C. atlas* is supposed to have been from 12 to 14 feet long. The remains occur in the Sivalik hills in northern India. *Falconer and Cautley.*

**colossus** (kọ-los'us), *n.*; pl. *colossi* (-ī) or, rarely, *colossuses* (-ez). [= F. *colosse* = Sp. *coloso* = Pg. It. *colosso* = D. *kolos* = G. *koloss* = Dan. *kolos* = Sw. *kolos*, < L. *colossus*, < Gr. *κολοσσός*, sometimes *κολοττός*, a gigantic statue; perhaps related to *κολοκάνος* or *κολεκάνος*, a long, lank, lean person.] A statue of gigantic size; specifically (usually with a capital), the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, which is said to have been 70 cubits high, and was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. According to the popular fable, it stood astride the mouth of the port, so that ships sailed between its legs; but in fact it stood on one side of the entrance of the port. It was overthrown by an earthquake in 224 B. C., after standing about fifty-six years, and its fragments lay where they fell for nearly a thousand years.

> He doth bestride the narrow world,
> Like a *Colossus*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.
>
> In that isle he also defaced an hundred other *colossuses*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels.
>
> One of the images . . . was a magnificent *colossus*, shining through the dusky air like some embodied Defiance. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 265.

**colossus-wise** (kọ-los'us-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; astride, as the colossus at Rhodes was fabled to have stood. *Shak.*

**colosteid** (ko-los'tē-id), *n.* A stegocephalous amphibian of the family *Colosteidæ*.

**Colosteidæ** (kol-os-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colosteus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of stegocephalous amphibians, typified by the genus *Colosteus*. They had a lizard-like form, with the belly covered by rhombic shields, and imperfectly ossified vertebræ. They lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

**colostethid** (kol-os-tē'thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Colostethidæ*.

**Colostethidæ** (kol-os-teth'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colostethus* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Colostethus*. They have premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical diapophyses and precoracoids, but no omosternum.

**Colostethus** (kol-os-tē'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1866), < Gr. *κόλος*, defective, + *στῆθος*, breast.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Colostethidæ*.

**Colosteus** (ko-los'tẹ-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), so called with ref. to the imperfect ossification of the vertebræ, < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, imperfect, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The typical genus of the family *Colosteidæ*.

**colostration** (kol-os-trā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *colostration*, etc., < L. *colostratio(n-)*, < *colostrum*, the first milk after delivery: see *colostrum*.] A disease of infants, caused by drinking the colostrum. See *colostrum*, 1.

**colostric** (ko-los'trik), *a.* [< *colostrum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the colostrum.

**colostrous** (ko-los'trus), *a.* [< *colostrum* + *-ous*.] Having the colostrum.

**colostrum** (ko-los'trum), *n.* [L., neut., also *colostra, colustra*, fem.; origin obscure.] 1. The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.—2†. An emulsion made by mixing turpentine and the yolk of eggs.

**colotomy** (kọ-lot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλον*, the colon, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy* and *colon*2.] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the colon, usually for the purpose of forming an artificial anus.

**colour, colourable**, etc. See *color*, etc.

**colouverinet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *culverin*. *Grose.*

**colp**1†, *n.* See *coup*1.

**colp**2†, *n.* [Appar. a contr. of *collop*.] A bit of anything. *Coles*, 1717.

**colp**3 (kolp), *n.* [W. *colp*, a pointed spar, a dart.] A light dart or javelin used by the Celts.

**colpenchyma** (kol-peng'ki-mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, the bosom-like fold of a garment (see *gulf*), + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

**colpeurynter** (kol-pū-rin'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, lap, womb, + **εὐρυντήρ*, a dilator, < *εὐρύνειν*, dilate, widen, < *εὐρύς*, wide.] In *med.*,

a rubber bag into which water may be forced for dilating the vagina.

**colpice** (kol'pis), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. NL. *colpicium* (Bailey), ult. < OF. *colper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1]. Cf. *coppice*.] A young tree cut down and used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

**colpitis** (kol-pī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vagina.

**colpocele** (kol'pō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *colpocèle*, < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A tumor projecting into the vagina; hernia vaginalis. Also called *elytrocele*.

**Colpoda** (kol-pō'dą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολπώδης*, winding, sinuous, < *κόλπος*, bosom, bay, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A genus of ciliate infusorians, representing a low grade of organization of the *Ciliata*, common in infusions of hay. They have somewhat the shape of a bean, move actively by means of numerous cilia, the longest of which are at the anterior end of the body, and have a contractile vacuole at the other end, and a large endoplast in the middle. They become quiescent, retract their cilia, are incased in structureless cysts, and in that state multiply by the process of fission into two, four, or more individuals. The genus is referred by Kent to *Enchelyidæ*. *C. cucullus* is found in fresh-water infusions.

2. [Used as a plural.] A synonym of *Arctisca*.

**Colpodea** (kol-pō-dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Colpoda*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate enterodelous infusorians, with ventral apertures and simple cilia only.

**Colpodella** (kol-pō-del'ą), *n.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of monadiform infusorians, or so-called zoöspores, which become globular and encysted without passing through an amœboid stage.

**Colpodina** (kol-pō-dī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + *-ina*[2].] A group of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Colpoda*. *Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60.

**colpohyperplasia** (kol-pō-hī-pėr-plā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ὑπέρ*, over, + *πλάσις*, a forming, < *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of the vaginal mucous membrane, associated with increased mucous secretion.—**Colpohyperplasia cystica**, colpohyperplasia in which many broad flat cysts develop in the mucous membrane of the vagina.

**colpoperineorrhaphy** (kol-pō-per'i-nē-or'ą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *περίνεον*, perineum, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing.] In *surg.*, an operation involving the vagina and perineum, performed for the repair of a perineal rupture.

**colpoplastic** (kol-pō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *colpoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to colpoplasty.

**colpoplasty** (kol'pō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the vagina. Also called *elytroplasty*.

**colpoptosis** (kol-pop-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapsus of the vagina.

**colporrhagia** (kol-pō-rā'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *-ραγία*, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the vagina.

**colporrhaphy** (kol-por'ą-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of uniting the walls of the vagina when ruptured. Also called *elytrorrhaphy*.

**colporrhea** (kol-pō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, bosom, lap, womb, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] Same as *leucorrhea*.

**colportage** (kol'pōr-tāj), *n.* [< F. *colportage*, hawking, peddling, < *colporter*, hawk, peddle: see *colporteur*.] The work carried on by colporteurs; the distribution by gift or sale of Bibles and other religious literature.

**colporteur, colporter** (kol'pōr-tėr), *n.* [< F. *colporteur*, a hawker, peddler, newsman, < *colporter*, carry on the neck, hawk, peddle, < *col*, neck (see *col*, *collar*), + *porter*, carry: see *port*[3].] A person employed by a Bible or tract society, or the like, to distribute gratuitously or sell at low rates Bibles and various other religious publications.

**col-prophet**†, *n.* See *cole-prophet*.

**colrake** (kol'rāk), *n.* [< ME. *colrake*, < *col*, coal, + *rake*.] 1†. A rake or poker used by bakers. —2. In *mining*, a shovel used in stirring lead ores during the process of washing.

**colsipe**†, *n.* [ME., as if mod. **colship*, < *cole*[4], treachery, + *-ship*. See *cole*[4] and its compounds.] Treachery; deceit.

> Alle we atter dragen off ure eldere,
> The [who] broken drigtinnes word thurg the neddre
> Ther-thurg haveth mankin
> Bothen nith and win,
> *Kolsipe* and gisting. *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 216.

**colstaff**, *n.* Same as *cowlstaff*.

**colt** (kōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coult*; < ME. *colt*, a young horse, a young ass, < AS. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel, = Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy, dial. *kultt*, a boy or lad; cf. Sw. *kull* = Dan. *kuld*, a brood, children collectively. Cf. *child*.] 1. A young horse, or a young animal of the horse tribe: commonly and distinctively applied to the male, the young female being a *filly*. In the Bible it is applied to a young camel and to a young ass. In *sporting*, a thoroughbred colt becomes a horse at five years old, others at four years.

> Thirty milch camels with their *colts*. Gen. xxxii. 15.
>
> Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a *colt* the foal of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

2. A person new to office or to the exercise of any art; a green hand: as, a team of *colts* at cricket. [Slang.]—3†. A cheat; a slippery fellow.

> An old trick, by which C. Varres, like a cunning *colt*, often holpe himself at a pinch.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 224.

4. A rope's end used for punishment; also, a piece of rope with something heavy at the end used as a weapon. [Slang.]—5. The second after-swarm of bees. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 23. [Rare.]—**To cast one's colt's tooth**, to get rid of youthful habits, or to sow wild oats: in allusion to the shedding of a colt's first set of teeth, which begins when the animal is about three years old.

> Well said, Lord Sands;
> *Your colt's tooth* is not *cast* yet.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 3.

**To have a colt's tooth**, to have a tendency to friskiness, wantonness, or licentiousness.

> Yet I *have* alway *a coltes tooth*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 34.

=**Syn.** *Filly*, etc. See *pony*.

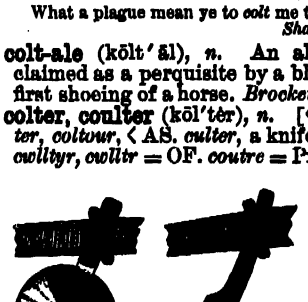
**colt** (kōlt), *v.* [< *colt*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To frisk, frolic, or run at large, like a colt. *Spenser*. —2. [Cf. *çalve*, *v.*, 2, and *cave*[1], *v.*, II., 2.] To become detached, as a mass of earth from a bank or excavation; cave: with *in*. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *trans.* To befool; fool.

> *Lod.* Take heed of his cheating.
> *Gi.* I warrant you, sir, I have not been matriculated at the university . . . to be *colted* here.
> *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 5.
>
> What a plague mean ye to *colt* me thus?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

**colt-ale** (kōlt'āl), *n.* An allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by a blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

**colter, coulter** (kōl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *colter*, *coltour*, < AS. *culter*, a knife, a colter, = W. *cwltyr*, *cwlltr* = OF. *coutre* = Pr. *coltre* = It. *coltro*, < L. *culter*, a knife, a colter; cf. Skt. *kartari*, scissors, < √ *kart*, cut. From L. *culter* come also *cutlass*, *cutler*, etc.] An iron blade or sharp-edged wheel attached to the beam of a plow to cut the ground and thus facilitate the separation of the furrow-slice by the plowshare. Also *culter*.—**Rolling colter**, or **wheel-colter**, a colter of circular shape rotating upon an axis sustained below the plow-beam.



Rolling Colter. Knife-Colter.

**colter-neb** (kōl'tėr-neb), *n.* The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*: so named from the shape of its beak (neb).

**colt-evil** (kōlt'ē'vl), *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable.

**coltish** (kōl'tish), *a.* [< ME. *coltissch*; < *colt* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a colt.

> He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, *coltish*, and in the road. *The Century*, XXVII. 184.

2. Frisky; gay; wanton; licentious. *Chaucer*.

> Plato I read for nought, but if he tame
> Such *coltish* years.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

**coltishly** (kōl'tish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

**coltishness** (kōl'tish-nes), *n.* [< *coltish* + *-ness*.] Friskiness; wantonness.

**colt-like** (kōlt'lik), *a.* Like a colt; characteristic of a colt.

> Devils pluck'd my sleeve; . . .
> With *colt-like* whinny and with hoggish whine
> They burst my prayer. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

**colt-pixy** (kōlt'pik'si), *n.* A hobgoblin: now explained as "a spirit or fairy in the shape of a horse, which neighs and thus misleads horses into bogs"; but this is a sophistication due to popular etymology, the word being a perversion of *colepixy*, the will o' the wisp. See *colepixy*. [Prov. Eng.]

**coltsfoot** (kōlts'fůt), *n.* The popular name of the *Tussilago Farfara*, natural order *Compositæ*, a plant of Europe and Asia, now naturalized in the United States, the leaves of which were once much employed in medicine. The name is given from the shape of the leaf. The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*, is also sometimes known as *coltsfoot*, as is, in the West Indies, *Piper peltatum*. Also called *ass's-foot*. — **Coltsfoot candy, coltsfoot rock**, a candy having medicinal properties derived from the leaves of the true coltsfoot. It is used for coughs and colds.—**Sweet coltsfoot**, the European butter-dock, *Petasites officinalis* (*P. vulgaris*); also, *P. palmata* of North America.

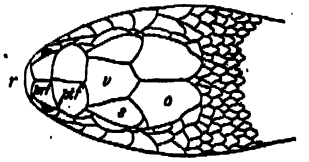
Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

**coltstaff** (kōlt'stȧf), *n.* Same as *cowlstaff*.

**colt's-tail** (kōlts'tāl), *n.* A name of the fleabane, *Erigeron Canadensis*.

**coltsa**, *n.* See *colsa*.

**Coluber** (kol'ū-bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *coluber*, fem. *colubra*, a serpent, snake. Hence ult. E. *cobra*[1], *culverin*.] A genus of ordinary snakes, formerly coextensive with the family *Colubridæ*, now limited to the most typical representatives of that family. They have transverse plates on the belly, the plates under the tail forming a double row; a flattened head with nine larger plates; teeth almost equal, and no poison-fangs. The harmless common snake or ringed snake of Europe, *Coluber natrix*, is an example of the genus.




Head of *Coluber obsoletus*, top view. *r*, rostral plate; *prf*, prefrontal; *pf*, postfrontal; *v*, vertical; *s*, superciliary; *o*, occipital. Nostrils indicated by dark spots.

**colubrid, colubride** (kol'ū-brid), *n.* A snake of the family *Colubridæ*.

> True *Colubridæ*, Colubrina, are land snakes.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 192.

**Colubridæ** (ko-lū'bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglyphodont serpents, containing common innocuous species, representative of the suborder *Colubrina*. They have plates on the head, broad ventral scutes in single series, the caudal scutes in two series, a long and tapering tail, and no anal spurs. There is no coronoid bone, the postorbital is not extended over the superciliary region, and the nostril is in or between nasal plates. The family contains such species as the common snake of Europe (*Coluber natrix*, *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*) and the common black-snake of the United States (*Tropidonotus* or *Bascanion constrictor*). It is divided by Cope into 12 subfamilies and more than 200 genera. See cuts under *black-snake*, *Coluber*, and *Tropidonotus*.

**colubride**, *n.* See *colubrid*.

**colubriferous**†, *a.* [< L. *colubrifer* (< *coluber*, a snake, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]) + *-ous*.] Bearing snakes or serpents.

**colubriform** (ko-lū'bri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *colubriformis*, < *Coluber* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *colubrine*, 1.

**Colubriformia** (ko-lū-bri-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *colubriformis*: see *colubriform*.] Same as *Colubrina*, 2 (*a*).

**Colubrina** (kol-ū-brī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *colubrinus*: see *colubrine*.] 1. A general term for innocuous serpents, as distinguished from *Viperina* or *Thanatophidia*.—2. More definitely: (*a*) A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing all the innocuous serpents with ungrooved and imperforate teeth and dilatable jaws. Also called *Colubriformia* and *Aglyphodontia*. (*b*) The *Aglyphodontia* together with the *Proteroglyphia*, thus including venomous serpents of the families *Elapidæ* and *Hydrophidæ*.

**Colubrinæ** (kol-ū-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-inæ*.] One of 12 subfamilies of *Colubridæ*, with 36 genera, including *Coluber* proper, having the head distinct and moderately long, the

body and tail both long and slender, and the teeth entire and similar in size.

**colubrine** (kol'ū-brin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *colubrinus*, < *coluber*, a serpent: see *Coluber*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to a snake or serpent; ophidian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Colubrina* or *Colubridæ*. Also *colubriform*. — 2. Cunning; crafty. *Bailey; Johnson.* [Rare.]

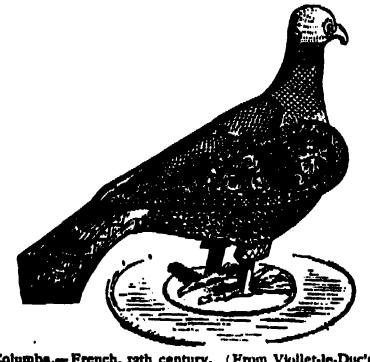
**II.** *n.* A colubrine serpent. *Mivart.*

**colubris** (kol'ū-bris), *n.* [NL., accom. of *colibri*, q. v.] The specific name of the common humming-bird of the United States, *Trochilus colubris*.

**colubroid** (kol'ū-broid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Coluber* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Colubrine; colubriform; specifically, resembling or having the characters of the *Colubridæ*.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Colubridæ* or *Colubrina*.

**Columba**[1] (kō-lum'bạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *columba*, fem., *columbus*, masc., a dove, pigeon, appar. = Gr. *κόλυμβος*, fem. *κολυμβίς*, a diver, a kind of sea-bird. Origin uncertain. Cf. L. *palumbes*, a wood-pigeon; Skt. *kādamba*, a kind of goose; E. *culver*[1], a dove.] 1. A genus of pigeons, formerly coextensive with the order *Columbæ*, now restricted to species typical of the family *Columbidæ* and subfamily *Columbinæ*, such as the domestic pigeon or rock-dove (*C. livia*), the stock-dove (*C. œnas*), the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*), and several others of both hemispheres. The bill is comparatively short and stout; the wings are pointed; the tail is much shorter than the wings, and square or little rounded; the tarsi are shorter than the middle toe, and are scutellate in front and feathered above; and there are 10 remiges or wing-feathers, and 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. See cut under *rock-dove*. — 2. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. *Isaac Lea*, 1837. — 3. [*l. c.*] [ML.] In the medieval church, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept, when, as was often the case, it was made in the shape of a dove. It was of precious metal, and stood on a circular platform or basin, had a sort of corona above it, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. The opening was in the back. — **Columba Noachi**, Noah's Dove, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hind feet of Canis Major. It contains, according to Gould, 115 stars visible to the naked eye; but only 3 are prominent. It was proposed by Bartsch in 1624.



Columba.— French, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

**columba**[2] (kō-lum'bạ), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

**Columbacei** (kol-um-bā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *columbaceus*: see *columbaceous*.] The pigeons and doves rated as a suborder (with *Gallinacei*) of *Rasores*. [Not in use.]

**columbaceous** (kol-um-bā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *columbaceus*, < L. *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*[1] and *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling birds of the suborder *Columbacei*.

**Columbæ** (kō-lum'bē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *columba*: see *Columba*[1].] An order of birds of the pigeon kind, sometimes including the dodo and sand-grouse, but more frequently excluding them. They are altricial, psilopædic, monogamous birds, having the skull schizognathous and schizorhinal, with prominent basipterygoid processes, the angle of the mandible not recurved, the rostrum slender and straight, the sternum double-notched or notched and fenestrate, the humeral crest salient, two carotids, one pair of syringeal muscles, the cæca coli small or null, the gizzard muscular, the crop highly developed, the gall-bladder generally absent, the ambiens muscle normally present, the oil-gland nude, small or wanting, the plumage not aftershafted, and the feet insessorial. The group thus defined is divided by different authors into from two to five families.

**columbarium** (kol-um-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *columbaria* (-ạ). [L., a dove-cote, a pigeon-house, hence later (LL.) in senses like those of E. *pigeonhole*, a putlog-hole, a hole near the axle of a wheel, a hole in the side of a vessel for an oar, a rowlock, a place of sepulture; prop. neut. of *columbarius*, adj., pertaining to doves, < *columba*, a pigeon, dove: see *Columba*[1].] 1†. A dove-cote; a pigeon-house. Also *columbary*. — 2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a place of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, consisting of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls, in which the

Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastian, Rome.

cinerary urns were deposited: so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed in a dove-cote for the doves to build their nests in. — 3. In *arch.*, a hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam. Also called *putlog-hole*. — 4. *Eccles.*, the columba or dove-shaped pyx. See *columba*[1], 3.

**columbary**† (kol'um-bā-ri), *n.* [< L. *columbarium*: see *columbarium*.] Same as *columbarium*, 1. *Sir T. Browne.*

**columbate** (kō-lum'bāt), *n.* [< *columb(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base: same as *niobate*.

**Columbella** (kol-um-bel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *columba*, a pigeon (referring to the dove-like color of the shell of the typical species), + dim. *-ella*. Cf. *Columba*[1].] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Columbellidæ*. *C. mercatoria* is an example. Also *Colombella*.

*Columbella mercatoria.*

**columbellid** (kol-um-bel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Columbellidæ*.

**Columbellidæ** (kol-um-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Columbella* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Columbella*, having an oval obconic or turreted shell with rather short spire, a toothed inner and internally thickened crenulated outer lip, and a narrow aperture with a short anterior canal. The most distinctive feature is the dentition of the tongue, which has a low unarmed median tooth, and a lateral one on each side, somewhat like a cleaver and with slits separating denticles. There are several hundred species, mostly of small size and often brightly colored; they are all carnivorous and littoral, and are especially numerous in the tropics.

**columbethra**, *n.* See *colymbethra*.

**columbiad** (kō-lum'bi-ad), *n.* [< NL. *Columbia* (see *Columbian*) + *-ad*[2].] A heavy cast-iron smooth-bore cannon of a form introduced by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and used in the war of 1812. Columbiads were made of 8- and 10-inch caliber, and were used for projecting both solid shot and shells. They were equally suited to the defense of narrow channels and distant roadsteads. In 1860 General Rodman, of the United States ordnance, devised a 15-inch columbiad, which was cast hollow, and cooled from the interior, thus increasing the hardness and density of the metal next the bore. These guns are now obsolete.

**Columbian** (kō-lum'bi-ạn), *a.* [< NL. *Columbianus*, < *Columbia*, a poet. name for the United States, < *Columbus*, Latinized form of the name of the discoverer of America, It. *Colombo*, Sp. *Colon*. The name is identical with It. *colombo*, a dove, a pigeon, < L. *columbus*, a dove, a pigeon (see *Columba*[1]); cf. the E. surnames *Dove*, *Pigeon*, *Culver*, *Turtle*, of the same signification.] Pertaining to Columbia as a poetical name for the United States.

**columbic**[1] (kō-lum'bik), *a.* [< *columb-ium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from *columbium*.

**columbic**[2] (kō-lum'bik), *a.* [< *columbo* + *-ic*.] Existing in or derived from columbo-root: as, *columbic* acid.

**columbid** (kō-lum'bid), *n.* A bird of the family *Columbidæ*.

**Columbidæ** (kō-lum'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Columba*[1], 1, + *-idæ*.] The leading family of the order or suborder *Columbæ*, including the true pigeons and doves. The characters of the family are much the same as those of the suborder, with which the group is nearly coextensive. It differs chiefly in the exclusion of the tooth-billed pigeon, *Didunculus strigirostris*, as the type of a different family. A few other genera, as *Goura*, *Calœnas*, and *Carpophaga* are sometimes likewise excluded. There are about 300 species, inhabiting temperate and tropical regions in nearly all parts of the globe. See *dove* and *pigeon*.

**columbier** (kō-lum'bi-ėr), *n.* [Also *colombier*; < F. *colombier*, a dove-cote, pigeonhole (*grand colombier*, a size of paper), < L. *columbarium*: see *columbarium*.] A size of writing-paper, 23 × 33½ inches in the United States, 24 × 34½ inches in England, and 63 × 89 centimeters in France. — **Petit columbier**, a size of paper 58 × 80 centimeters.

**columbiferous** (kol-um-bif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *columbium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or containing columbium.

**Columbigallina** (kō-lum'bi-ga-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < *Columba*[1], 1, q. v., + *Gallina*, q. v.] A genus of *Columbidæ*, the dwarf doves, usually called *Chamæpelia*: lately adopted instead of the latter, being of prior date. See cut under *ground-dove*.

**columbin** (kō-lum'bin), *n.* A non-conducting material placed between the parallel carbons of the electric candle.

**Columbinæ** (kol-um-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Columba*[1], 1, + *-inæ*. Cf. *columbine*[1].] 1. The typical subfamily of the family *Columbidæ*, containing the true pigeons. — 2. In Nitzsch's classification, a major group of birds, equivalent to the order *Columbæ* of authors in general.

**columbine**[1] (kol'um-bin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *colombin*, < L. *columbinus*, adj., < *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*[1]. Cf. *columbine*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or having the characters of a pigeon or dove; in *ornith.*, belonging to the *Columbæ* or *Columbinæ*; columbaceous.

Com forth now with thin eyen *columbine*.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 897.

For it is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with the *columbine* innocence, except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 21.

2. Of a dove-color; resembling the neck of a dove in color.

**II.** *n.* One of the *Columbæ* or *Columbidæ*.

**columbine**[2] (kol'um-bin), *n.* [< ME. *columbine* = F. *colombine*, < ML. *columbina*, columbine, prop. fem. of L. *columbinus*, dove-like: see *columbine*[1]. Cf. the equiv. name *culverwort*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Aquilegia* (which see). The common European columbine, *A. vulgaris*, is a favorite garden-flower, and owes its name to the fancied resemblance of its petals and sepals to the heads of pigeons round a dish, a favorite device of ancient artists. — **Feathered columbine**, a book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden-plant.

Flower of Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).

**columbite** (kō-lum'bīt), *n.* [< *columb-ium* + *-ite*[2].] The native niobate (columbate) of iron, a mineral of black color and high specific gravity, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is the principal source of niobium (columbium), and generally contains also more or less of the allied element tantalum. Some varieties contain considerable manganese, and these are slightly translucent and have a dark reddish-brown color. It is found most abundantly in Connecticut, also in other localities of the United States, in Greenland, and in Bavaria. Also called *niobite*.

**columbium** (kō-lum'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Columbia*: see *Columbian*.] Same as *niobium*.

**columbo** (kō-lum'bō), *n.* [< *Colombo*, in Ceylon, once supposed to be the original habitat of the plant.] The root of *Jateorrhiza Columba* (*J. palmata*), a menispermaceous plant of southeastern Africa, cultivated in some African and East Indian islands. The columbo of commerce consists of thick circular disks, an inch or two in diameter and depressed in the middle, cut from the root, the taste of

Flowering Branch of *Jateorrhiza Columba*.

which is persistently bitter and slightly aromatic. It is much used in medicine as a mild tonic. A false columbo-root is furnished by *Cocculus fenestratum*, a menispermaceous plant of Ceylon. Also written *calumba*, *colomba*, *columba*.—**American columbo**, the root of *Frasera Walteri or Carolinensis*, a gentianaceous plant of the Atlantic States, having the mild tonic properties of gentian.

**columel** (kol'ū-mel), *n.* Same as *columella*, 1.

> The cathedral . . . challengeth the precedency of all in England for a majestick Western front of *columel* work.
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Northampton.

**columella** (kol-ū-mel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *columellæ* (-ē). [L. (NL.), also *columnella*, a little column (see *colonel*), dim. of *columen* or *columna*, a column: see *column*.] 1. A little column.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In many cryptogams, especially in *Musci*, as *Mucorini* and *Myxomycetes*, a central axis in the spore-case, a continuation of the pedicel. The spores are arranged about it, and in the *Myxomycetes* the capillitium branches from it.

Columellæ.
1. Fennel-seed, showing carpels supported by a divided columella or carpophore, def. 2 (*c*). 2. Capsule of a moss, divided to show the columella, *c*, def. 2 (*a*).

> The spores or gonidial cells are contained in the upper part of the capsule, where they are clustered round a central pillar, which is termed the *columella*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 337.

(*b*) The persistent axis of certain capsules, from which the edges of the valves break away. (*c*) The carpophore in *Umbelliferæ*, the continuation of the axis bearing the two halves of the fruit.—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells, round which the whorls are convoluted. See cut under *univalve*. (*b*) A bone of the tympanic cavity or middle ear in birds, most reptiles, and some amphibians, corresponding to the stirrup-bone or stapes of mammals; the columella auris. (*c*) A bone of the side of the skull of some reptiles, especially lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, which may meet the parietal or a process of it; the column-bone; the columella cranii. Its presence in nearly all lizards gives rise to the term *Cionocrania*, or "column-skulls," as a major division of *Lacertilia*. See cuts under *acrodont* and *Cyclodus*.

> In the principal group of the Lacertilia, a column-like membrane bone, called the *columella*, . . . extends from the parietal to the pterygoid on each side, in close contact with the membranous or cartilaginous wall of the skull. . . . This *columella* appears to correspond with a small independent ossification, which is connected with the descending process of the parietal and with the pterygoid, in some Chelonia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 189.

(*d*) The modiolus or central axis of the cochlea in mammals, round which the lamina spiralis winds; the columella cochleæ. (*e*) A core of connective tissue in crinoids which occupies the central cavity included by the coil of the alimentary canal. (*f*) A structure in the center of the visceral chamber of corals, typically a calcareous rod which extends from the bottom of the chamber to the floor of the calice, projecting upward in the latter, and with which the primary septa are usually connected. (*g*) One of the rods attached to the hyomandibular capsule of the urodele amphibians, representing a remnant of a branchial arch. (*h*) A process in the chitinous mandibles of polyzoans. *G. Busk.* (*i*†) In *human anat.*, an old name of the uvula.—**Columella auris, cochleæ, cranii**. See 3 (*b*), (*d*), (*c*), above.—**Columellæ fornicis**, the columns or anterior pillars of the fornix.

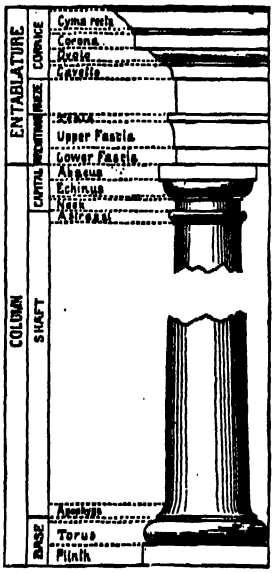
**columellar** (kol-ū-mel'ạr), *a.* [< L. *columellaris*, pillar-formed, < *columella*, a pillar: see *columella* and *-ar*3.] 1. Same as *columelliform*.—2. Pertaining to a columella, in any sense of that word.—**Columellar lip**, the inner lip of a univalve shell.

**Columellaria**† (kol'ū-me-lā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), < L. *columella*, a pillar: see *columella*.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of *Trachelipoda* having a plicated columellar lip. Originally the genera *Cancellaria*, *Mitra*, *Marginella*, *Voluta*, and *Columbella* were referred to it, but subsequently *Cancellaria* was excluded.

**Columellidæ**† (kol-ū-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lea, 1843), < **Columella* (< L. *columella*, a pillar: see *columella*) + *-idæ*.] A family of univalve shells: same as *Columellaria*.

**columelliform** (kol-ū-mel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *columella*, a little column (see *columella*), + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a columella: as, a *columelliform* stapes. *Huxley*. Also *columellar*.

**column** (kol'um), *n.* [< ME. *columne*, column (of a page), = OF. *colonne*, later *colomne*, mod. F. *colonne* (> G. D. *colonne* = Dan. *kolonne* = Sw. *colonn*, in special senses) = Pr. *colonna* = Sp. *columna*, now *coluna*, = Pg. *columna* = It. *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column, pillar, post, orig. a collateral form of *columen*, contr. *culmen*, a pillar, top, crown, summit (> E. *culmen*, *culminate*, etc.), = AS. *holm*, a mound, a billow, the sea (> E. *holm*[1], q. v.); akin to L. *collis*, a hill (= E. *hill*[1], q. v.), *celsus*, high (see *excelsior*), prob. to Gr. *κολοφών*, top, summit (> E. *colophon*, q. v.). From L. *columna* come also ult. E. *colonel*, *colonnade*, etc.] 1. A solid body of greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; more specifically, as an architectural term, a cylindrical or slightly tapering or fusiform body, called a *shaft*, set vertically on a stylobate, or on a congeries of moldings which forms its *base*, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its *capital*. Columns are distinguished by the names of the styles of architecture which they represent: thus, there are Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and medieval columns. In classic architecture they are further distinguished by the names of the orders to which they belong, as Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns; and again, in various styles, by some peculiarity of position, of construction, of form, or of ornament, as attached, twisted, cabled or rudented, and carolitic columns. Columns are used chiefly in the construction or adornment of buildings. They are also used singly, however, for various purposes: as, the *astronomical column*, from which astronomical observations are made; the *chronological column*, inscribed with a record of historical events; the *gnomonic column*, which supports a dial; the *itinerary column*, pointing out the various roads diverging from it; the *military column*, set up as a center from which to measure distances; the *triumphal column*, dedicated to the hero of a victory, etc.




Column (Tuscan order), illustrating the terms applied to the several parts.

> The fragments of her *columns* and her palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin.
> *Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.
>
> A chapel and a hall
> On massive *columns*, like a shorecliff cave.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Anything resembling a column in shape; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and throughout of the same or about the same diameter as its base: as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.

> The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere.
> *Bentley*.

3. In *bot.*, a body formed by the union of filaments with one another, as in *Malvaceæ*, or of stamens with the style, as in orchids. See cut under *androphore*.

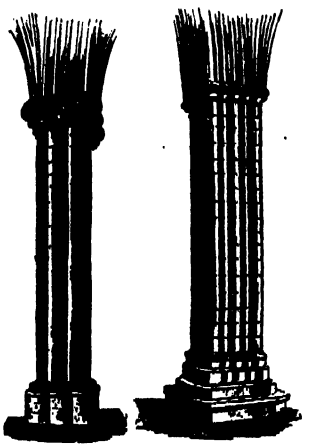
> In all common Orchids there is only one well-developed stamen, which is confluent with the pistils, and they form together the *column*.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 3.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a part or organ likened to a column or pillar; a columna or columella: as, the spinal *column*; the fleshy *columns* of the heart.—5. In *Crinoidea*, specifically, the stalk or stem of a crinoid.—6. *Milit.*, a formation of troops narrow in front and extended from front to rear: thus distinguished from a *line*, which is extended in front and thin in depth.

> Presently firing was heard far in our rear—the robbers having fled; the head of the *column* advanced, and the dense body of pilgrims opened out.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 360.
>
> McPherson was in *column* on the road, the head close by, ready to come in wherever he could be of assistance.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

7. *Naut.*, a number of ships following one another.—8. In *printing*, one of the typographical divisions of printed matter in two or more vertical rows of lines. The separation of columns is made by a narrow blank space in which is sometimes placed a vertical line or rule. Division into columns economises space, and saves the fatigue of the eye arising from attempts to trace the connection of an over-long line with the following line.

Hence—9. The contents of or the matter printed in such a column, especially in a newspaper: as, the *columns* of the daily press.—10. An apparatus used for the fixation of colors upon fabrics by means of steam. It consists of a cylinder of copper punctured with small holes and having a steam-pipe in its interior. The printed fabrics are wrapped around the cylinder, and the steam is allowed to percolate through, setting the colors in what is called steam style. The column is generally used in France, while the steam-chest serving for the same operation is used in England.—**Agony column**. See *agony*.—**Annulated columns**. See *annulated*.—**Attached column**. Same as *engaged column*.—**Banded column**, in *arch.*, a column having one or more cinctures.—**Burdach's columns**, the external portions of the posterior columns of the spinal cord (which see, under *spinal*).—**Clustered column**, in *arch.*, a pier which consists or appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together. These shafts are sometimes attached to one another throughout their whole height, and sometimes only at the capital and base. Columns of this kind commonly support one or more clustered arches. Also called *bundle-pillar*.—**Column of the nose**, the anterior portion of the nasal septum.—**Columns of Bertin** [after E. J. *Bertin*, a French anatomist, 1712–81], the prolongations inward of the cortical substance of the kidney between the pyramids.—**Columns of Clarke, vesicular columns of Clarke** [after J. A. L. *Clarke*, an English anatomist, 1817–80], two symmetrically placed tracts of medium-sized nerve-cells of the spinal cord, laterodorsad of the central canal, confined to the thoracic region.—**Columns of Goll**, the median portion of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.—**Columns of Morgagni**. Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columns of the abdominal ring**, the edges of the opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which forms the external abdominal ring. Also called *pillars of the abdominal ring*.—**Columns of the fornix**, the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also called *columellæ fornicis*.—**Columns of the medulla oblongata**, the longitudinal segments into which the medulla oblongata is divided by the grooves upon its surface, comprising the anterior pyramids, the lateral tracts, the restiform bodies, the funiculus cuneatus, and the funiculus gracilis.—**Columns of the rectum**, longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane of the rectum. Also called *columns of Morgagni*.—**Columns of the spinal cord**, the longitudinal masses of white matter of the spinal cord. They are anterior, lateral, and posterior. See *spinal cord*, under *spinal*.—**Columns of the vagina**. See *columnæ rugarum*, under *columna*.—**Columns of Türck**, the direct pyramidal tracts, a portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord, on either side, lying next to the anterior median fissure.—**Coupled columns**, in *arch.*, columns disposed in pairs, the two shafts being close together but not touching.—**Engaged column**, in *arch.*, a column built into a wall so that it appears as if a part of it were concealed. Also called *attached column*.—**Flying column**, a column of troops formed and equipped for rapid movements.—**Hermetic column**. See *hermetic*.—**Manubial column**, a column adorned with trophies and spoils.—**Syn. 1.** See *pillar*, 1.



Clustered Columns, 13th century.
1, from Worcester cathedral; 2, from Exeter cathedral.

**columna** (kō-lum'nạ), *n.*; pl. *columnæ* (-nē). [NL. (L.): see *column*.] A column or pillar: used in anatomical names. See *column*.—**Columna dorsalis**, the dorsal column; the posterior white column of the spinal cord.—**Columnæ adiposæ**, in *embryol.*, the trabeculæ of fat which make their appearance in the embryo as the rudiments of the subcutaneous fatty layer.—**Columnæ carneæ**, fleshy columns; muscular bundles on the inner side of the walls of the ventricles of the heart, of which some are merely sculptured in relief, some are attached at both ends to the ventricular walls while they are free in the middle, while some, springing from the ventricular walls, are attached to the chordæ tendineæ. The last are called *papillary muscles*.—**Columnæ papillares**, the papillary muscles.—**Columnæ recti**. Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columnæ rugarum**, the anterior and posterior longitudinal ridges of the mucous membrane of the vagina.—**Columnæ vesicularis**. Same as *columns of Clarke* (which see, under *column*).—**Columna lateralis**, the lateral white column of the spinal cord.—**Columna ventralis**, the anterior white column of the spinal cord.

**columnal** (kō-lum'nal), *a.* [< *column* + *-al*.] Same as *columnar*. [Rare.]

> Crag overhanging, nor *columnal* rock,
> Cast its dark outline there. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

**columnar** (kō-lum'nạr), *a.* [< LL. *columnaris*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] 1. Having the form of a column; formed in columns; like the shaft of a column.

> White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit.
> *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. Of or pertaining to columns, or to a column.

> The Norman in Apulia could hardly fail to adopt the *columnar* forms of the land in which he was settled.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 326.

**Columnar structure**, in *mineral.*, structure consisting of more or less slender columns or fibers.

**columnarian** (kol-um-nā′ri-an), *a.* [< *columnar* + *-ian.*] Same as *columnar*. *Johnson.*

**columnarity** (kol-um-nar′i-ti), *n.* [< *columnar* + *-ity.*] The quality of being columnar.

**columnary** (kol′um-nā-ri), *a.* Same as *columnar*. [Rare.]

**columnated** (kol′um-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *columnatus*, supported by pillars, < *columna*, a pillar: see *column*. Hence (< L. *columnatus*), through It. *colonnata*, E. *colonnade*, q. v.] Ornamented with columns; columned: as, *columnated* temples. [Rare.]

**column-bone** (kol′um-bōn), *n.* In *herpet.*, the columella of the skull. See *Cyclodus*, *Cionocrania*, and *columella*, 3 (*c*).

**columned** (kol′umd), *a.* [< *column* + *-ed*².] Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned with columns: as, "the *column'd* aisle," *Byron*, Giaour.

> The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
> Troas and Ilion's *column'd* citadel,
> The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

**columniation** (kō-lum-ni-ā′shon), *n.* [Improp. for **columnation*, < L. *columnatio(n-)*, a supporting by pillars, < *columna*, a pillar: see *column*.] In *arch.*, the employment of columns in a design; collectively, the columns thus used in a structure. *Gwilt.*

**columniferous** (kol-um-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. (L.) *columna*, a column, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the filaments of the stamens united into a column, as the flowers of *Malvaceæ*. See cut under *androphore*.

**column-lathe** (kol′um-lāᵺe), *n.* A lathe mounted on a vertical extensible post, so that an operator can sit or stand while at work, used by dentists and watchmakers.

**column-rule** (kol′um-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of brass, type-high, used for the separation of columns. It is beveled to a thin edge in the middle of its upper surface, and its impression forms a vertical line.

**column-skulls** (kol′um-skulz), *n. pl.* Same as *Cionocrania*. See *columella*, 3 (*c*).

**columnula** (kō-lum′nū-lē), *n.*; pl. *columnulæ* (-lē). [NL. (cf. *columella*), dim. of (L.) *columna*, a column: see *columna*, *column*.] In *anat.*, a little column; a columella.

**colure** (kō-lūr′), *n.* [= F. *colure* = Sp. Pg. It. *coluro*, < NL. *colurus*, a colure, < LL. *colurus*, dock-tailed, *coluri circuli*, the colures, < Gr. *κόλουρος*, dock-tailed, pl. *κόλουροι* (sc. *γραμμαί*, lines), the colures (so called because cut off by the horizon), < *κόλος*, docked (cf. *colobium*), + *οὐρά*, a tail.] In *astron.* and *geog.*, one of two circles of declination intersecting each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz., Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, and thus dividing both the ecliptic and the equinoctial into four equal parts.

**Colus** (kō′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλος*, a kind of goat without horns, < *κόλος*, docked, curtal, stump-horned, hornless.] Same as *Saiga*.

**Colutea** (ko-lū′tē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολουτέα*, also *κολυτέα*, *κολοιτέα*, *κολωτέα*, var. of *κολοιτία*, a tree that bears pods.] A genus of shrubs, natural order *Leguminosæ*, having inflated pods, like small bladders; bladder-senna. There are several species, natives of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, of which *C. arborescens*, with yellow

Bladder-senna (*Colutea arborescens*).

flowers, is the most commonly known, and is not rare as an ornamental shrub. The leaves and seeds are slightly purgative. The smoke of the dried leaves is said to act as a powerful errhine.

**colvert**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *culver*¹.

**colverteent**, *n.* Same as *colbertine*.

**colward**†, *a.* [ME., appar. a var. of *culvard*, *culvert*, < OF. *culvert*, *cuivert*, villain: see *culvert*² and *collibert*. Otherwise < *cole*⁴, treachery, + *-ward*: see *cole*⁴ and its compounds.] False; treacherous; deceitful; wicked.

> Throly in-to the deueles throte man thrynges by lyue,
> For couetyse, & *colwarde* & croked dede.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 181.

**coly**, *n.* See *colie*.

**colydiid** (kō-lid′i-id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Colydiidæ*.

**Colydiidæ** (kol-i-di′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colydium* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the first 4 ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ regular, and the legs not fossorial.

**Colydium** (kō-lid′i-um), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Colydiidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1792.

**colymbethra** (kol-im-beth′rą), *n.* [Gr. *κολυμβήθρα*, a swimming-bath, eccles. a font, < *κολυμβᾶν*, dive. See *Colymbus*, *Columba*¹.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A baptismal bowl or font.

> In Russia, the *columbethra* is movable, and only brought out when wanted. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 214.

(*b*) A baptistery. Also written *columbethra*.

**Colymbidæ** (kō-lim′bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colymbus* + *-idæ*.] A family of short-winged, short-tailed, 4-toed swimming and diving birds, of the order *Pygopodes*, either (*a*) containing all the loons and grebes; or (*b*) restricted to the web-footed loons, and corresponding to the genus *Colymbus*; or (*c*) transferred to the lobe-footed grebes, and used as a synonym of *Podicipidæ* or *Podicipedidæ* (which see).

**colymbion** (kō-lim′bi-on), *n.* [MGr. **κολύμβιον* (cf. Gr. *κολυμβήθρα*, a font), < Gr. *κολυμβᾶν*, dive. See *Colymbus*, *Columba*¹.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a holy-water stoup or basin.

> The *colymbion* answers to the benatura of the Latin Church. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 214.

**Colymbus** (kō-lim′bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλυμβος*, a diver, a kind of sea-bird; cf. *κολυμβᾶν*, dive, plunge. See *Columba*¹.] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Colymbidæ*, in any sense of that word. The name has been given to the web-footed loons or divers, as distinguished from the grebes; to both of these, indiscriminately; to the grebes alone; and formerly to sundry other birds, as some of the auk family. See *diver*, *loon*, *grebe*.

**colytic** (kō-lit′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κωλυτικός*, hindering, preventive, < *κωλυτός*, verbal adj. of *κωλύειν*, hinder, prevent, check.] Antiseptic. *Med. Record*, July, 1884. [Rare.]

**colza** (kol′zą), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *coltza*; < F. *colza*, < OF. *colzat* (Walloon *colza*, *golza*), < D. *koolzaad* = E. *coleseed*, q. v.] The coleseed or rape, a variety of *Brassica campestris* with very oily seeds. See *rape*².

**colza-oil** (kol′zą-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

**com**†. An obsolete preterit of *come*. *Chaucer*.

**com-**. [L. *com-*, prefix, with, together, often, esp. in later L., merely intensive, < *cum*, in OL. often *com*, prep., with, agreeing in use and perhaps in orig. form (**scum*? **scom*?) with Gr. prefix and prep. *σύν*, earlier *ξύν* (transposed from **σκυν*?), Cypriote *κίν*, with, together (see *syn-*), akin to *κοινός* (for **κονιός*), common (see *cenobite*). No certain Teut. connection (see *ge-*). L. *com-*, in comp., usually remains before *b*, *m*, and *p* (and sometimes before a vowel (see *comitia* and *count*²), and in OL. in any position), and becomes *co-* before a vowel (usually) and *h*, *col-* (in classical L. usually *con-*) before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* = *j*, *n* (where sometimes *co-*), *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and in classical L. as well as ML. often before *b*, *m*, *p*, *con-* being thus the most frequent form, often used as the normal form. In Rom. and in E. (and in similar forms in other Teut. tongues), the L. prefix *com-*, *con-*, *col-*, etc., generally remains unchanged, but the assimilated forms are generally reduced to *co-* in Sp., and partly in the other languages. In OF. and AF. *com-*, *con-*, were often *cum-*, *cun-*, whence in ME. *cum-*, *cun-*, *coun-*, beside *com-*, *con-*, the latter forms now prevailing in spelling, even when pronounced *cum-*, *cun-* (as in *company*, *confure*, etc.). In a few E. words, as *comfit*, *comfort*, *discomfit*, *com-* (pron. and formerly written *cum-*, ME. *cun-*, *con-*) is changed from orig. L. *con-*. In many E. words derived through the F. the L. *com-* (*con-*, etc.) is concealed: see *coil*¹ = *cull*¹, *cost*², *costive*, *costume* = *custom*, *couch*, *council*, *counsel*, *count*¹, *count*², *countenance*, *cover*¹, *covert*, *curfew*, *curry*¹, *kerchief*, etc. See *co-*¹, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, and also *contra-*, *counter*², *counter-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, appearing also in other forms, *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, meaning 'together,' 'with,' or merely intensive, and in English words often without assignable force. See words following, and those beginning with *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*.

**com.** An abbreviation of *commissioner*, *commodore*, *commander*, *commerce*, *committee*, *commentary*, etc.

**coma**¹ (kō′mą), *n.* [< NL. *cōma*, < Gr. *κῶμα*, a deep sleep, < *κοιμᾶν*, put to sleep. Cf. *cemetery*.] In *pathol.*, a state of prolonged unconsciousness somewhat resembling sleep, from which the patient cannot be aroused, or can be aroused only partially, temporarily, and with difficulty; stupor.

> It is often important to distinguish the *coma* of drunkenness from that of apoplexy.
> *Hooper*, Physician's Vade Mecum, § 914.

**Coma foudroyant**, or **fulminating coma**, coma suddenly developing in the midst of apparent good health, in syphilitic patients. — **Coma vigil**, a comatose state accompanied by unconscious muttering, occurring in typhus and typhoid fevers.

**coma**² (kō′mą), *n.*; pl. *comæ* (-mē). [< L. *cōma*, < Gr. *κόμη*, the hair of the head. Hence ult. *comet*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The leafy head of a tree, or a cluster of leaves terminating a stem, as the leafy top of a pineapple. (*b*) The silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as of the willow-herb, *Epilobium*. — 2. In *astron.*, the nebulous hair-like envelop surrounding the nucleus of a comet. — 3. In *microscopy*, the hazy fringe on the outline of a microscopic object seen when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.

Coma, 1 (*b*).
Seed of Willow-herb (*Epilobium*).

> The aperture of these objectives could not be greatly widened without the impairment of the distinctness of the image by a *coma* proceeding from uncorrected spherical aberration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 262.

**Coma Berenices**, an ancient asterism (though not one of the 48 constellations of Hipparchus), situated north of Virgo and between Boötes and Leo, and supposed to represent the famous amber hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes.

**comal**¹ (kō′mal), *a.* [< *coma*¹ + *-al.*] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of coma.

**comal**² (kō′mal), *a.* [< *coma*² + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a coma. See *coma*².

**comarb** (kō′märb), *n.* [Also written *coarb*, *comorb*, *comarba*; < Ir. *comharba*, a successor, abbot, vicar, also protection.] Anciently, in Ireland, the head of one of the families or tribes into which each sept or clan was divided. As such he was the coheir or inheritor of both the temporal and the spiritual or ecclesiastic powers of the tribe.

> The abbot of the parent house and all the abbots of the minor houses are the *comharbas* or co-heirs of the saint.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 236.

**comarbship** (kō′märb-ship), *n.* [< *comarb* + *-ship.*] Anciently, in Ireland, the guild-like community constituted by a sept or family.

> Each member of a *Comarbship* and of a co-tenancy gave a pledge for the fulfilment of his share of the duties of the co-partnership, and all were collectively responsible for all fines, tributes, etc.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxvi.

**comart**† (kō-märt′), *n.* [If a genuine reading, < *co-*¹ + *mart.*] In the following extract, probably a covenant or agreement. *Covenant* appears in place of it in the edition of 1623 and in most modern editions; *compact* is also found.

> By the same *comart* . . .
> His [lands] fell to Hamlet.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet (ed. Warburton, 1747), i. 1.

**Comarum** (kom′a-rum), *n.* [NL. (so called on account of the similarity of its fruit to that of the arbutus), < Gr. *κόμαρος*, the arbutus.] An old genus of rosaceous plants now included in *Potentilla*.

**comate**¹ (kō′māt), *a.* [< L. *comatus*, hairy, < *coma*, hair: see *coma*².] Hairy; tufted. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma or tuft of silky hairs; comose. See cut under *coma*². (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Having long hairs on the vertex or upper part of the head, the surface below being nearly or quite glabrous. (2) In general, having very long flexible hairs covering more or less of the upper surface: said of the clothing of insects.

**co-mate**²† (kō-māt′), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *mate*¹.] A fellow, mate, or companion.

> Now, my *co-mates* and brothers in exile,
> Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
> Than that of painted pomp?
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.
>
> I am proud
> Only to be in fellowship with you,
> *Co-mate* and servant to so great a master.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

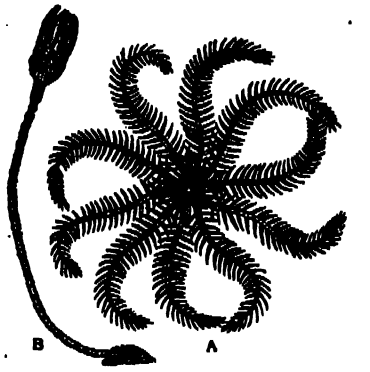
**comatose** (kō′ma-tōs), *a.* [= F. *comateux*, < NL. *comatosus*, < *coma*(*t-*): see *coma*¹.] Pertaining to or resembling coma; affected with coma; morbidly drowsy or lethargic: as, a *comatose* state; a *comatose* patient; "hysterical and *comatose* cases," *N. Grew*.

**comatose** (kō'ma-tōs), *a.* Same as *comatose*.

**Comatula** (kō-mat'ū-lą), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *comatulus*, dim. of L. *comatus*, hairy: see *comate*[1].] The typical genus of living crinoids of the family *Comatulidæ* or feather-stars. The rosy feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea*, is also known as *Antedon rosacea*, and in its fixed stalked state as *Pentacrinus europæus*. *Lamarck*, 1816.

**comatulid** (kō-mat'ū-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Comatulidæ*.

**Comatulidæ** (kom-ą-tū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comatula* + *-idæ*.] A family of extant free-swimming crinoids, of the class *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Comatula*; the feather-stars or hair-stars. They are stalked and fixed only when young, and the larva is free and vermiform, with four cili-




*A*, Rosy Feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea* (or *Antedon rosacea*), adult free form. *B*, Young stalked form of *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *dentata*, slightly enlarged.

ated zones and a tuft of cilia at the aboral end of the body. In the adult state they have a mouth and an anus, and usually ten cirrous arms, which they have the power of lashing toward the ventral surface, so as to propel themselves, as well as to bring food within their grasp. Representatives of the family are found in most seas.

**comb**[1] (kōm), *n.* [< ME. *comb*, earlier *camb*, a comb, crest (of a cock, a hill, a dike, etc.), also honeycomb, < AS. *camb*, a comb, crest (of a helmet, a hat, etc.), also a honeycomb, = OS. *camb* = MD. *kamme*, D. *kam* = OHG. *chamb*, MHG. *kam*, *kamp*, G. *kamm* = Icel. *kambr* = Norw. *kamb* = Sw. Dan. *kam*, a comb, crest, etc. (Dan. and G. also a cam: see *cam*[1]), lit. a 'toothed' implement, = Gr. *γόμφος*, a peg, bolt, style (orig. tooth?, > *γομφίος*, a grinder-tooth, the tooth of a key); cf. *γαμφαί*, *γαμφηλαί*, pl., the jaws, = Skt. *jambha* = OBulg. *zabu*, tooth. See *cam*[1], a doublet of *comb*[1].] 1. A thin strip of wood, metal, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., one or both edges of which are indentated so as to form a series of teeth, or to which teeth have been attached; or several such strips set parallel to one another in a frame, as in a currycomb. Combs are used for arranging the hair in dressing it; also, in a great variety of ornamental forms, for keeping women's hair in place after it is dressed; and for various other purposes. Those worn in the hair are often carved and elaborately decorated.

When you have apparelled your selfe handsomely, combe your head softly and easily with an Iuorie *combe*; for nothing recreateth the memorie more.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

And fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 880.

2. Anything resembling a comb in appearance or use, especially for mechanical use. Specifically—(*a*) A card used in hand-carding or in a carding-machine for separating and dressing wool. (*b*) A toothed blade which removes the cotton from the doffer of a carding-machine. (*c*) In *hat-making*, the former on which a fleece of fiber is taken up and hardened into a bat. *E. H. Knight*. (*d*) A toothed metal instrument used by painters in graining. (*e*) A tool with teeth of wire used in making marbled papers. (*f*) A steel tool with teeth corresponding to the thread of a screw, used for chasing screws or work which is rotated in a lathe. *E. H. Knight*. (*g*) A row of sharp brass points connected with one another and with the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and placed near the revolving plate to carry off the electricity generated. (*h*) In *medieval armor*, the upright blade which took the place of a crest on the morions of the sixteenth century. (*i*) The dilated and regularly pectinated inner edge of the middle claw of sundry birds, as herons and goatsuckers. (*j*) A comb-like set of points or processes of a tooth.

It [the pulp-cavity of a tooth] may be divided, anteroposteriorly, as in notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the flying lemur, where a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the *comb*.
*Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 275.

(*k*) The notched scale of a wire micrometer. *E. H. Knight*. (*l*) The window-stool of a casement. *Gwilt*.

3. The fleshy crest or caruncle growing, in one of several forms, on the head of the domestic fowl, and particularly developed in the male birds: so called from its serrated indentures in the typical form, or single comb, which resemble the teeth of a comb. Several characteristic variations in the form of the comb have received distinctive names. An *antlered comb* is one having more or less the form of a stag's antlers, as seen in Polish and La Flèche fowls, often in Houdans, etc. The *leaf-comb* has much the form of a strawberry-leaf, set transversely on the head. It is the preferable form of comb in Houdan fowls. The *pea-comb* appears as if formed of three low, bluntly serrated combs set side by side on the head, the middle one of the three being the highest. It is the typical comb of the Brahma fowls. A *rose-comb* is a low comb set flat on the head, like a cap, broad in front, and tapering to a projecting spike behind, the upper part being evenly covered with small projections. It is best illustrated in the Hamburg fowls, and is also found in the Wyandotte, the Sebright bantam, and other varieties. The *strawberry-comb* resembles a half of a strawberry, generally somewhat wrinkled, and set well forward on the head. It is characteristic of the Malay and the Sumatra fowls.

His *comb* was redder than the fyn coral,
And bataylld, as it were a castel wall.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 33.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs; hens little or none.
*Bacon*.

4. Anything resembling in nature, shape, or position the caruncle on a fowl's head. Specifically—(*a*) The similar but erectile and variable fleshy and vascular colored process growing over each eye of some gallinaceous birds, as ptarmigan and other grouse. (*b*) The top or crest of a wave.

5. The pecten or marsupium in the interior of a bird's eye. [Rare.]—6. In *mining*, the division of the mass of a lode into parallel plates, or layers of crystalline material parallel to its walls. Some lodes have several such combs, symmetrically arranged, so that each comb on one side of the center of the mass has its counterpart on the other. Often the face of the comb turned toward the center of the lode is covered with well-developed crystals, and where the central combs meet a cavity studded with crystals is formed.

7. The projection on the top of the hammer of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight*.—8. The top corner of a gun-stock, on which the cheek rests in firing.—9. A honeycomb.

They sport abroad, and rove from home,
And leave the cooling hive, and quit the unfinished *comb*.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

**comb**[1] (kōm), *v.* [< *comb*[1], *n.* The old verb is *kemb*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To dress with a comb: as, to *comb* one's hair.

With a comb of pearl I would *comb* my hair,
And still as I *comb'd* I would sing and say,
"Who is it loves me? who loves not me?"
*Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

2. To card, as wool; hackle, as flax.—3. To grain with a painter's comb.—**Combed-out work**, a kind of embroidery in which loops of wool are cut, and the threads then combed out until they are finely subdivided; they are then secured to the foundation by gum.—**Combed ware**, pottery or china decorated with color which has been drawn into zigzag lines or waves by a process similar to that used in the marbling of paper.—**To comb one's hair the wrong way**. See *hair*[1].

II. *intrans.* To roll over or break with a white foam, as the top of a wave.

My foe came quite to the verge of the fall where the river began to *comb* over.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

Lake des Allemands was *combing* with the tempest and hissing with the rain.
*G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXV. 92.

**comb**[2] (kōm), *n.* [Also written *coomb*; < ME. **comb* (?), < AS. *cumb*, a vessel of a certain capacity (used for liquids), = MLG. *kump*, LG. *kump*, also *kumpen* (> G. *kump*, *kumpen*) = OHG. *chumpf*, MHG. *kumpf*, *kompf*, *kumpf*, G. *kumpf*, m., a hollow vessel, a basin, bowl, trough, < ML. **cumbus*, **cumpus*, *cimpus*, a basin, bowl (cf. *cumba*, a bowl (a trough?), a boat, a tomb of stone: see *catacomb*), < Gr. *κύμβος*, a hollow vessel, cup, basin, *κύμβη*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl, boat (see *cymbal*), = Skt. *kumbha*, a pot. Cf. *cup*.] 1. A dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter. [Eng.]—2. A brewing-vat. [Prov. Eng.]

**comb**[3], **coomb**[2] (kōm, kōm), *n.* [Also written *combe*, *coom*; < ME. **comb*, < AS. *cumb*, a narrow valley, prob. < W. *cwm* (pron. kōm), a hollow between two hills, a dale, a dingle, = Corn. *cum*, a valley, a dingle, a valley opening downward, = Ir. *cumar*, a valley, bed of an estuary. Cf. OF. *combe* = Pr. *comba* = It. dial. *comba* (ML. *cumba*), a valley, appar. also of Celtic origin. Prob. orig. a 'hollow,' akin to L. *cavus*, hollow, Gr. *κύαρ*, a cavity, *κοῖλος*, hollow, etc.: see *cave*[1], *cage*, *ceil*, *cælum*.] A more or less rounded, bowl-shaped hollow or valley inclosed on all sides but one by steep and in some cases perpendicular cliffs. The use of the word is closely limited to certain portions of southwestern England and Wales, and to a part of Ireland, especially to county Kerry, where the combs (there also called *corries*) are numerous and of great size, many of them containing lakes.

From those heights
We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan *combs*.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

Anon they pass a narrow *comb* wherein
Were slabs of rock with figures, knights on horse,
Sculptured.
*Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**combacy**†, *n.* [Irreg. < *combat* + *-cy*.] Combat.

Conclude by *combacy*
To win or lose the game.
*Warner*, Albion's Eng., iv. 22.

**combat** (kom'- or kum'bat), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; < F. *combatre*, now *combattre*, = Pr. *combattre* = Sp. *combatir* = Pg. *combater* = It. *combattere*, fight, battle, < ML. **combattere*, < L. *com-*, together, + ML. *battere*, beat, fight: see *bate*[1] and *batter*[1].] I. *intrans.* To fight; struggle or contend; battle; especially, in earlier use, engage in single fight.

Forc'd by the tide to *combat* with the wind.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

Our endeavours are not only to *combat* with doubts, but always to dispute with the devil.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 19.

After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters.
*Gibbon*.

II. *trans.* To fight or do battle with; oppose by force; contend against; resist contentiously: as, to *combat* an antagonist; to *combat* arguments or opinions.

Such was the very armour he had on
When he the ambitious Norway *combated*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

His will did never *combat* thine,
And take it prisoner.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 2.

They who would *combat* general authority with particular opinion, must first establish themselves a reputation of understanding better than other men.
*Dryden*, Pref. to State of Innocence.

He needs must *combat* might with might.
*Tennyson*, Epilogue.

**combat** (kom'- or kum'bat), *n.* [After F. *combat*, n., from the verb.] A fight, especially, in earlier use, between two; in general, a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer; contest; engagement; battle.

About this Time also the Duke of Lancaster was to perform a *Combat*, upon a Challenge with a Prince of Bohemia.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 122.

My courage try by *combat*, if thou dar'st.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

The *combat* deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave!
*Campbell*, Hohenlinden.

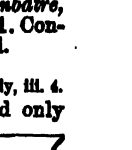
**Single combat**, a fight between two; a duel.—**Syn.** *Conflict*, *Contest*, etc. See *battle*[1].

**combatable** (kom-bat'ą-bl), *a.* [< *combat* + *-able*; = F. *combattable*, etc.] Capable of being combated; disputed, or opposed.

**combatant** (kom'- or kum'bą-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *combatant*, now *combattant*, ppr. of *combatre*, *combattre*, combat: see *combat*, *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Contending; disposed to combat or contend.

Their valours are not yet so *combatant*.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. In *her.*, same as *affronté*, but applied only to ferocious creatures, such as lions.


Two Lions Combatant.

Two rampant lions, face to face, are said to be *combatant*.
*Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. gloss., p. 113.

**Combatant officer.** See *officers of the line*, under *line*.

II. *n.* 1. A person who combats; one who engages in battle; one who fights, whether in single combat or in an army or a fleet.

Sound, trumpets; and set forward, *combatants*.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

A *combatant* is any person directly engaged in carrying on war, or concerned in the belligerent government, or present with its armies and assisting them; although those who are present for purposes of humanity and religion—as surgeons, nurses, and chaplains—are usually classed among non-combatants, unless special reasons require an opposite treatment of them.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 129.

2. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

A controversy which long survived the original *combatants*.
*Macaulay*.

3. A name of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*. See *ruff*.—4. In *her.*, a figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard. *Bailey*.

**combater** (kom'- or kum'bą-tėr), *n.* One who combats, disputes, or contends; a combatant. [Rare.]

*Combaters* or fighters.
*Sherwood*.

**combative** (kom'- or kum'bą-tiv), *a.* [< *combat* + *-ive*.] Disposed to combat; pugnacious; showing a disposition to fight, contend, or oppose.

His fine *combative* manner.
*Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

**combatively** (kom'- or kum'ba-tiv-li), *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaciously.

**combativeness** (kom'- or kum'ba-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being combative; disposition to contend or fight; pugnacity. By phrenologists the word is used to designate one of the propensities. See cut under *phrenology.*

**comb-bearer** (kōm'bār'ėr), *n.* [A translation of NL. *ctenophorum:* see *ctenophore.*] A ctenophore; a comb-jelly; one of the *Ctenophora.*

Closely related to idyia is pleurobrachia, one of the commonest of the *comb-bearers*, or Ctenophoræ, on the northern coast of the United States. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 321.

**comb-brosch** (kōm'brōch), *n.* A tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

**comb-brush** (kōm'brush), *n.* 1. A brush used to clean combs.—2†. A lady's-maid, or under lady's-maid. [Eng.]

The maid who at present attended on Sophia was recommended by Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived for some time, in the capacity of a *comb-brush.*
*Fielding*, Tom Jones, xvii. 8.

**comb-cap** (kōm'kap), *n.* In *armor*, a morion with a comb. This, like other steel caps, had commonly a stuffed or quilted cap worn beneath it to prevent direct contact with the head.

Good *combe-caps* for their heads, well-lined with quilted-caps. *Grose*, Military Antiquities, I. 126.

**combe**, *n.* See *comb*[3].

**combed** (kōmd), *a.* [< *comb*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a comb or crest.

And had for his crest a cock argent,
*Combed* and wattled gules. *Longfellow.*

**combel** (kom'bel), *n.* In *her.*, same as *fillet.*

**comber**[1] (kō'mėr), *n.* [< *comb*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who combs; one whose occupation is the combing of wool, etc.—2. A long curling wave.

We were congratulating ourselves upon getting off dry, when a great *comber* broke fore and aft the boat, and wet us through and through.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 153.

**comber**[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *cumber.*

**comber**[3] (kom'bėr), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall). The resemblance to *scomber* is accidental.] 1. The *Serranus cabrilla*, also called *smooth serranus* and *gaper*, a fish of the sea-perch family, about a foot long, common on the southern coast of England.—2. A species of wrasse or *Labrus* (*L. maculatus*, var. *comber*), with a white lateral band from the eye to the caudal fin, found on the Cornish coast. Also called *comber wrasse.*

**comberous**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous.*

**comb-frame** (kōm'frām), *n.* A square wooden frame fitted to a beehive, in which the bees may construct the comb, and by which the comb can easily be removed from the hive.

**comb-honey** (kōm'hun'i), *n.* Honey in or with the comb; unstrained honey.

The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars either as pure extracted honey or as *comb-honey*—that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it.
*London Times.*

**combinable** (kom-bī'na-bl), *a.* [< *combine, v.*, + *-able*; = F. *combinable*, etc.] Capable of combining or of being combined; suitable for combining.

Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study. *Chesterfield.*

**combinableness** (kom-bī'na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being combinable; suitableness for combining. [Rare.]

**combinant** (kom-bī'nant), *n.* [< LL. *combinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *combinare*, combine: see *combine, v.*] In *math.*, a function of the quantities appearing in a given set of functions which remains unaltered as well for linear substitutions impressed upon the variables as for linear combinations of the functions themselves (*Sylvester*, 1853); a covariant which remains unaltered when each quantic is replaced by a linear function of all the quantics (*Cayley*, 1856).

**combinate**† (kom'bi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *combinatus*, pp. of *combinare*, combine: see *combine, v.*] Espoused; betrothed. [Rare.]

There she lost a noble and renowned brother; . . . with him . . . her marriage-dowry; with both her *combinate* husband. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

**combination** (kom-bi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *combinaison* = Sp. *combinacion* = Pg. *combinação* = It. *combinazione*, < ML. *combinatio(n-)*, < LL. *combinare*, pp. *combinatus*, combine: see *combine, v.*] 1. The act of uniting in a whole, or the state of being so united; a coming together so as to form a group, sum, product, etc.; especially, the union of related parts in a complex whole: as, a *combination* of wheels and springs in a watch; a *combination* of ideas; a *combination* of circumstances.

All this is but deceit, mere trifles forg'd
By *combination* to defeat the process
Of justice. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. The whole or complex thus formed; the product of combining: as, a soft *combination* of stops in organ-playing.

It is this glorious pile of mountains which gives to Granada that *combination* of delights so rare in a Southern city. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 121.

Specifically—3. The union or association of two or more persons or parties for the attainment of some common end; a league: as, a political or a criminal *combination;* success is possible only through *combination.*

The Indians and they . . . by a generall *combination* in one day plotted to subuert the whole Colony.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 70.

4. In *chem.*, chemical union; the production of a chemical compound.—5. In *math.*, the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. Thus, the number of combinations of four figures taking two together is six (12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34).—**Aggregate combination.** See *aggregate.*—**Chemical combination.** See *chemical.*—**Combination borders,** in *printing*, types of ornamental designs, of varied character, intended to be combined or composed so as to form a complete design on a larger scale.—**Combination lock.** See *lock.*—**Combination pedal,** in *organs*, a pedal which draws or retires several stops at once. It is *single-acting* when it only operates to add to or to subtract from the stops already drawn, and *double-acting* when it both adds to and subtracts from the stops already drawn, so as always to produce a given combination.—**Combination plane,** a plane having a guide which can be changed from one side to the other, or adjusted vertically, as required by the nature of the work.—**Combination-room,** in the University of Cambridge, a room adjoining the hall, into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.—**Combination tone.** Same as *combinational tone* (which see, under *tone*).—**Commutative combination.** See *commutative.*—**Consecutive combination,** in *chem.*, a term applied to the chemical process by which a series of compounds are formed from one another. Thus, by an addition of soda to dihydrogen sodium phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate is formed, and by further addition of soda to this compound trisodium phosphate is produced. In each case one atom of basic hydrogen is replaced by the alkali.—**Heat of combination.** See *heat.*—**Laws of chemical combination,** the laws which regulate the union of substances by chemical affinity. See *chemical* and *equivalent.*—**Syn. 3.** *Party, Faction*, etc. (see *cabal*[1]), alliance, league, set, clique, coalition, conspiracy, confederation.

**combinational** (kom-bi-nā'shon-al), *a.* [< *combination* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a combination or to the act of combining; having the quality of combining.—**Combinational tone.** See *tone.*

**combinative** (kom-bī'na-tiv), *a.* [< *combinate* + *-ive.*] Tending to combine; uniting: in *math.*, applied to a covariant which is equally a covariant when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of them. Also *combinatory.*

**combinatorial** (kom-bi-na-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *combinatory* + *-al.*] Concerned with combinations.—**Combinatorial analysis,** in *math.*, a method of treating problems in the calculus by reducing them to problems in combinations.—**Combinatorial mathematician,** one who has a preference for the combinatorial analysis.

**combinatory** (kom-bī'na-tō-ri), *a.* [< *combinate* + *-ory*; = F. *combinatoire.*] Same as *combinative.*—**Combinatory imagination,** that sort of fancy which brings into relation objects experienced independently.

**combine** (kom-bīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *combined*, ppr. *combining.* [< ME. *combinen* = F. *combiner* = Sp. Pg. *combinar* = It. *combinare*, < LL. *combinare*, unite, join (two things together), < L. *com-*, together, + *bini*, two by two: see *binary.*] I. *trans.* To associate, unite, or join into a whole; connect closely together.

They rejoice
Each with their kind, lion with lioness;
So fitly them in pairs thou hast *combined.*
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 394.

Thousands of people who perhaps agree only on a single point can *combine* their energies for the purpose of carrying that single point.
*Macaulay*, Gladstone in Church and State.

We cannot reduce the world of experience to a web of relations in which nothing is related, as it would be if everything were erased from it which we cannot refer to the action of a *combining* intelligence.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 42.

—**Syn.** To mix, compound, blend.

II. *intrans.* 1. To unite; coalesce: as, honor and policy *combine* to justify the measure.

All experience *combines* to testify against the stability and working power of "hazy" and amorphous creeds.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 322.

Specifically—2. To unite in friendship or alliance for the attainment of some common end; league together; join forces; associate; coöperate: followed by *with.*

He that loves God's abode, and to *combine*
*With* saints on earth, shall one day with them shine.
*G. Herbert*, Church Porch, st. 72.

You *with* your foes *combine.* *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

3. To unite by affinity or chemical attraction: as, two substances which will not *combine* of themselves may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

One of the most important laws in chemistry is known as the law of *combining* proportions.
*W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 67.

**combine** (kom-bīn'), *n.* [< *combine, v.*] A combination or agreement; especially, a secret combination for the purpose of committing fraud; a conspiracy. [Colloq. and recent; first publicly used in the trial of an alderman for bribery in New York in 1886.]

He believes . . . that trusts, pools, *combines*, and the like, are the unconscious agencies of socialism.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 802.

**combined** (kom-bīnd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *combine, v.*] Related as parts of a combination; united closely; associated; leagued; confederated; banded.

For insuring the general safety *combined* action of the whole horde or tribe was necessary.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

**combinedly** (kom-bī'ned-li), *adv.* In a combined manner; in a state of combination; unitedly; jointly.

The flesh, the world, the devil, all *combinedly* are so many fierce adversaries. *Barrow*, Sermons, ii. 30 (Ord MS.).

**combinement**† (kom-bīn'ment), *n.* [< *combine* + *-ment.*] Combination.

Having no firm *combinements* to chayne them together in their publique dangers, they lay loose to the advantage of the common enemy. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 2.

**combiner** (kom-bī'nėr), *n.* One who or that which combines.

This so excellent *combiner* of all virtues—humility.
*W. Montagu*, Devoute Essays, ii. 186.

**combing** (kō'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *comb*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of using a comb.—2. The process of carding wool. See *card*[2], *v. t.*, and *carding-machine.*—3. The process of hackling flax.—4. Graining on wood.—5. That which is removed by combing or carding: generally in the plural: as, the *combings* of wool or hair.—6†. Hair combed over a bald part of the head. *Artif. Handsomeness.*—7. Same as *coaming.*

**combing-machine** (kō'ming-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for carding wool. See *carding-machine.*

**comb-jelly** (kōm'jel'i), *n.* A comb-bearer or ctenophore; one of the *Ctenophora.*

**combless** (kōm'les), *a.* [< *comb*[1] + *-less.*] Without a comb or crest: as, "a *combless* cock," *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

**comb-paper** (kōm'pā'pėr), *n.* Marbled paper in which the design or decoration is most largely produced by the use of the comb.

**comb-pot** (kōm'pot), *n.* A stove used to warm the combs employed in preparing long-stapled wool for worsted. It consists of a flat iron plate heated by fire or steam, with a similar plate above it, the space between the two being sufficient to admit the teeth of a comb.

**comb-rat** (kōm'rat), *n.* A book-name of the species of the genus *Ctenodactylus.*

**Combretaceæ** (kom-brē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Combretum* + *-aceæ.*] An order of shrubby or arborescent polypetalous exogens, allied to the *Myriaceæ*, and including about 250 species, natives of the tropics. All possess astringent properties, which are frequently utilized in tanning; a few are cultivated for ornament, and others are fine timber-trees. The principal genera are *Terminalia* and *Combretum.*

**combretaceous** (kom-brē-tā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the order *Combretaceæ.*

**Combretum** (kom-brē'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *combretum* (Pliny), a kind of rush: origin unknown.] A large tropical genus of plants of the order *Combretaceæ*, chiefly shrubs. Various species furnish tanning and dyeing materials, and some are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome flowers.

**comb-saw** (kōm'sâ), *n.* A hand-saw used in cutting combs. It has two blades, one for cutting, the other to enter the kerf and serve as a spacing-gage to determine the distance for the next cut. In certain machine-work circular saws are used, having an intermittent longitudinal motion equal to the spacing-distance of the teeth.

**comburgess** (kom-bėr'jes), *n.* [= F. *combourgeois*, < ML. *comburgensis*, a fellow-burgess: see *com-* and *burgess.*] A fellow-burgess: a term formerly used in England of one who was a member or an inhabitant of the same borough with another, particularly of a member of Par-

liament who was a resident of the borough he represented.

The statutes of Henry IV. and V. enforced residence as a requisite for electors and elected alike, and that of Henry VI. prescribed that the qualification of both must lie within the shire. The same rule applied to the boroughs. And it was for the most part strictly observed; the members were generally "co-citizens" or *com-burgesses*.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 423.

**combust**† (kǫm-bust'), *a.* [< ME. *combust* = Sp. It. *combusto*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up, consume, < *com-* (intensive) + **būrere*, perhaps akin to Skt. √*prush*, burn; otherwise explained as < *comb-* for *com-* + *urere*, burn, = Gr. *ἀϝεν*, kindle, = Skt. √*ush*, burn: see *aurora*, *adust*[2], *east*[1].] 1. Burnt.

*Combust* materes and coagulate.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.

Hence—2. In *astron.*, so near the sun as to be obscured by it, or not more than 8½° from it.

And if I hadde, O Venus ful of myrthe,
Aspectes badde of Mars or of Saturne,
Or thou *combust* or let were in my byrthe.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 717.

Who can discern those planets that are oft *Combust*?
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

**combust** (kǫm-bust'), *v. t.* [Formed from *combustible*, *combustion*. Cf. *combust*, *a.*] To inflame with excitement and agitation.

All Germany was *combusted* with great troubles.
*Time's Storehouse*, p. 251 (Ord MS.).

**combustibility** (kǫm-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Same as *combustibleness*.

**combustible** (kǫm-bus'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *combustible* = Sp. *combustible* = Pg. *combustivel* = It. *combustibile*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up: see *combust*, *a.*] I. *a.* 1. Capable of taking fire and burning; capable of undergoing combustion: as, wood and coal are *combustible*. Hence—2. Easily excited; fiery; irascible; inflammable: said of persons.

Arnold was a *combustible* character.
*Irving*, Life of Washington.

II. *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn: as, wood and coal are *combustibles;* the building was full of *combustibles*. See *combustion*.

**combustibleness** (kǫm-bus'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being combustible; capability of burning or of being burned. Also *combustibility*.

**combustion** (kǫm-bus'chǫn), *n.* [< F. *combustion* = Sp. *combustion* = Pg. *combustão* = It. *combustione*, < LL. *combustio(n-)*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up: see *combust*, *a.*] 1. The action of fire on inflammable materials; the act or process of burning. Chemically considered, combustion is a process of rapid oxidation caused by the chemical union of the oxygen of the air, which is the supporter of combustion, with any material which is capable of oxidation—that is, combustible. It results in the formation of oxygen compounds, some or all of which may be gaseous and therefore invisible, and in the liberation of energy, which is made evident by a rise of temperature and often by flame or incandescence. The weight of the products of combustion is always precisely equal to the sum of the weight of the burned substance and that of the oxygen used in the burning. The energy set free is also precisely the same as that which would be required to separate the oxygen again from its combinations. In common life oxygen is the sole supporter of combustion. In the laboratory iodine, chlorin, and some other substances also perform a similar office in certain cases. The term *combustion* has also been applied to slow processes of oxidation not attended by high temperature or evolution of light, such as the combustion in the body which keeps up the animal heat, and the slow decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the air. See *eremacausis*.

The compression of air renders the *combustion* of gaseous matter less perfect, and, . . . within certain limits at least, the more rarefied the atmosphere in which flame burns, the more complete its *combustion*.
*E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 901.

Any chemical action whatsoever, if its energy rise sufficiently high, may produce the phenomenon of *combustion*, by heating the body to such an extent that it becomes luminous. *Fownes*.

2†. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; inflammatory excitement; confusion; uproar.

These cruel wars . . . brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh*.

I found Mrs. Vanhomrigh all in *combustion*, squabbling with her rogue of a landlord.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, Letter 28.

3. In *astrol.*, the state of being combust.

*Combustion.*—The being within 8° 30′ of the ☉, which is said to burn up those planets near him, so that they lose their power. It is always an evil testimony.
*W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 330.

**Spontaneous combustion**, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the action of an external agent. It not infrequently takes place in heaps of rags, wool, or cotton soaked with oil, and in masses of wet coal. In the first case it is caused by the rapid spontaneous oxidation of oil, which raises the temperature sufficiently to make it burst into flame; in the second case a similar rapid oxidation of the sulphur of pyrites contained in coal causes an increase of heat sufficient finally to ignite the coal. See *fame*.

**combustious**†, **combustuous**† (kǫm-bus'chus, -tū-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *combust*, *a.*, + *-ious*, *-u-ous*.] Combustible; inflammable.

Subject and servile to all discontents,
As dry *combustious* matter is to fire.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1162.

**combustive** (kǫm-bus'tiv), *a.* [< *combust*, *a.*, + *-ive*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of combustion.

The alcohol has become acetic acid by the *combustive* action of the mycoderm.
*Lady Claud Hamilton*, tr. of Life of Pasteur, p. 79.

2†. Disposed to take fire; combustible. *Bp. Gauden*.

**combustuous**†, *a.* See *combustious*.

**come** (kum), *v.*; pret. *came*, pp. *come*, ppr. *coming*. [Early mod. E. also *cum* (ppr. also *comming*, *cumming*, pret. often *come*, *com*); < ME. *cumen*, *comen* (pret. *cam*, *com*, *cum*, pl. *comen*, *cumen* (> mod. dial. *come*, pret.), pp. *cumen*, *comen*), < AS. *cuman* (ONorth. *cuma*, *cyma*, *come*, *cwome*), contr. of **cwiman* (pret. *cōm*, *cwom*, pl. *cōmon*, *cwōmon*, for **cwam*, pl. **cwāmon*, pp. *cumen*), = OS. *kuman* = OFries. *kuma*, *koma*, mod. Fries. *kommen* = MD. D. *komen* = MLG. LG. *komen* = OHG. *queman*, *chweman*, *coman*, *choman*, *cuman*, *kuman*, MHG. *chomen*, *komen*, *kumen*, G. *kommen* = Icel. *koma* = Sw. *komma* = Dan. *komme* = Goth. *kwiman* (pret. *kwam*, pl. *kwēmum*, etc., pp. *kwumans*), come, = L. *ven-ire* (for **gvem-ire*) (> F. Pr. Sp. *venir* = Pg. *vir* = It. *venire*), come, = Umbrian *ben-* = Oscan *ben-* = Gr. *βαιν-ειν* (for **βάγϳειν* for **γάνϳειν*) = OPers. √*gam*, *jam* = Zend √*gam* = Skt. √*gam*, go. A very prolific root; from the E. word are derived *comely*, *become*, *becoming*, etc., *income*, *oncome*, *outcome*, etc.; from the L., *advene*, *convene*, *prevene*, *supervene*, *convenient*, *advent*, *convent*, *event*, *invent*, *prevent*, *adventure*, *conventicle*, *venture*, etc.; from the Gr., *base*[2], *basis*, *bema*, *anabasis*, *catabasis*, *acrobat*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. Primarily, to move with the purpose of reaching, or so as to reach, a more or less definite point, usually a point at which the speaker is, was, or is to be at the time spoken of, or at which he is present in thought or imagination; to move to, toward, or with the speaker, or toward the place present to his thought; advance nearer in any manner, and from any distance; draw nigh; approach: as, he *comes* this way; he is *coming; come* over and help us.

*Cum* to me, mi leofmon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 98.

And than he sente for the kynge, and he *come*, and brought Merlyn; and so thei *come* ridynge to the abbey, and herde messe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

A Myle from Flom Jordan, is the Ryvere of Jabothe, the whiche Jacob passed over, whan he *cam* fro Mesopotayme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 103.

*Comes* me to the Court one Polemon, an honest plaine man of the country. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.

When we had seen every thing, I was desirous of returning, tho' our conductors were for staying, and taking some refreshment; but when they saw the people *coming* about us, they changed their sentiments, and we mounted our horses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 49.

The Lord God will *come* with a strong hand. Isa. xl. 10.

And *come* he slow, or *come* he fast,
It is but death who *comes* at last.
*Scott*, Marmion, ii. 30.

Our royal word upon it,
He *comes* back safe. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

[Formerly *come* might be followed by an infinitive expressing the motion in a more particular manner.

There *com* *go* a lite child.
*Life of St. Cuthbert*, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, [I. 14.]

2. To arrive by movement, or in course of progression, either in space or in time: used (*a*) absolutely, or (*b*) with *to*, *on*, *into*, etc., before the point or state reached (equivalent to reach, arrive at), or (*c*) followed by an infinitive denoting the purpose or object of the movement or arrival: as, he *came to* the city yesterday; two miles further on you will *come to* a deep river; he has *come to* want; the undertaking *came to* grief; I will *come to see* you soon; we now *come to consider* (or to the consideration of) the last point.

That he was *cumen* that broht us liht.
*Metrical Homilies*, p. 96.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change *come*. Job xiv. 14.

Ye shall not see me, until the time *come* when ye shall say, Blessed is he that *cometh* in the name of the Lord. Luke xiii. 35.

I am glad you are *come* so safe from Swisserland to Paris.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 15.

We *came* in an hour and a half *to* an old way out with great labour over a Rocky Precipice, and in one hour more we arrived at Beer.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 64.

In the Evening Captain Minchin and Mr. Richards and his Wife *came* aboard, having staid one night at the Fort; and told me all that had happened to them ashore.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 177.

I perceive, by the book in my hand, that I am condemned to die, and after that to *come to* judgment.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 84.

[In this use the sign of the infinitive is occasionally omitted.

The Hyrcanian deserts . . . are as throughfares now
For princes to *come view* fair Portia.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.]

3. To move into view; appear; become perceptible or observable; begin to exist or be present; show or put forth: as, the light *comes* and goes.

Somer is *comen* and winter gon.
*Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 197.

Specifically—4. To sprout or spring up; acrospire: as, the wheat is beginning to *come*. [In this use also found spelled *comb*. Compare *come*[1], *n.*, 2, 3, and *coming*, *n.*, 3.]

[The barley] vpon the cleane floore on a round heape, resteth so vntill it be readie to shoote at the roote end, which maltsters call *coming*. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this maner, they saie it is *come*, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke and then thinner and thinner vpon the said floore, as it *commeth*.
*W. Harrison*, Descrip. of England.

It is reported that if you lay a good stock of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine it will make the vine *come* earlier and prosper better. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To result. (*a*) To appear as the result or consequence of some act, practice, or operation: used either absolutely or with *by* or *of*: as, the butter *comes* in the churn; that *comes of* your carelessness.

Usefulness *comes by* labour, wit *by* ease. *G. Herbert.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Why sure she won't pretend to remember what she's ordered not!—ay, this *comes of* her reading!
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

One distinctive tenet . . . affirms that Brahmanism does not properly *come by* caste or descent, but *by* learning and devotional exercises.
*Lyall*, quoted in W. E. Hearn's Aryan Household, p. 313.

(*b*) To be equal or equivalent in result or effect when taken together or in sum: with *to:* as, the taxes *come to* a large sum; the total *comes to* $81,000; it *comes to* the same thing.

6. To happen; befall; occur; take place.

Another with his finger and his thumb,
Cried, "Via! we will do't, *come* what will *come*."
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

All things *come* alike to all. Eccl. ix. 2.

So *comes* it, lady, you have been mistook.
*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

7. To become; happen to be; chance to be.

So *came* I a widow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

How *came* my man in the stocks? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

How *came* you and Mr. Surface so confidential?
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

8†. To be becoming.

"Ne wep nogt," he sede, "leue sone, vor yt ne *comth* nogt to the." *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 420.

9. In the imperative, interjectionally (often strengthened by repetition or by the addition of other emphatic words): (*a*) Move along, or take a hand (with me, or the person speaking); unite in going or acting: as, *come*, *come*, let us be going!

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him. Mat. xxi. 38.

*Come!* said he to me, let us go a little way up the Forehrouds; it may be that may make the Ship wear; for I have been doing it before now.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 64.

(*b*) Attend; give heed; take notice; come to the point: used to urge attention to what is to be said, or to the subject in hand.

*Come*, give me your promise to love, and to marry her directly. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

*Come*, *come*, open the matter in brief.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

*Come* now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord. Isa. i. 18.

"*Come*, I say," he remonstrated, "you are taking the thing too much to heart." *W. Black.*

10. To overflow. [Prov. Eng.]—[In the colloquial phrases *come* Friday, *come* Candlemas, for next Friday, next Candlemas, *come* is an imperative used conditionally: thus, let Friday come—that is, if or when Friday comes. Certain of the compound tenses of this verb were once regularly and are still frequently formed with the verb *be* instead of *have*. See *be*, *b* (*c*). *Come*, with an adverb or a preposition, enters into a great number of expressions, some highly idiomatic and requiring separate definition, and others which retain more obviously the meaning of their elements. The principal idiomatic phrases are here given.]—**Come on!** (*a*) Come along; join me in going.

"Childe, *come on* with me,
God hase herde thi prayer."
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

(*b*) Approach; come at me: used in defiance or as a challenge: as, *come on!* I am not afraid of you. [Colloq.]—**Come your ways,** come along; come hither. *Shak.*—**Out and come again.** See *out.*—**To come** (an infinitive qualifying preceding noun), to appear or arrive in the future: as, he was thinking of dangers *to come.*

The prophetic soul
Of the wide world dreaming on things *to come.*
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cvii.

**To come about.** (*a*) To happen; fall out; come to pass; arrive: as, how did these things *come about?* (*b*) To turn; change; come round: as, the wind will *come about* from west to east; the ship *came about.*

On better thoughts and my urged reasons,
They are *come about* and won to the true side.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 4.

If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd *come about.* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

**To come across.** See *across.*—**To come amiss.** See *amiss.*—**To come and go,** to advance and retire; move back and forth; alternate; appear and disappear.

Also for worldly goods they *come and go*, as things not long proprietary to any body.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The colour of the king doth *come and go*
Between his purpose and his conscience.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

O fie! I'll swear her colour is natural: I have seen it *come and go.* *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

**To come around.** See *to come round*, below.—**To come at,** to reach; arrive within reach of; gain; come so near as to be able to take or possess; attain: as, we prize those most who are hardest *to come at;* *to come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

How could a Physician tell the Vertue of that Simple, unless he could *come at* it, to apply it?
*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 39.

The Books . . . were lockt up in Wired cases, not to be *come at* without particular leave.
*Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

**To come away.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to begin to move or yield: said of the anchor or anything that is being hauled. (*b*) To part or separate; break off: as, the branch *came away* in my hands. (*c*) To germinate or sprout; come on: as, the wheat is *coming away* very well. [Eng.]—**To come by.** (*a*) To pass near.

The Duke thus syttynge, the sayde p[ro]cessyon *come by* hym, and byganne to passe by aboute .vij. of the cloke.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

(*b*) To obtain; gain; acquire.

I, as I never desired the title, so have I neglected the meanes to *come by* it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

In Symoniacall purchases he thinks his Soule goes in the bargaine, and is loath to *come by* promotion so deare.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

Examine how you *came by* all your state.
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

**To come down.** (*a*) Literally, to descend.

In *comynge doun* fro the Mount of Olyvete, is the place where oure Lord wopte upon Jerusalem.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

We *came down* into the valley to the bed of the brook Kedron, which is but a few paces over, and in many parts the valley itself is no wider.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 21.

(*b*) To be transmitted.

The fact and circumstances of Darius's voyage are *come down* to us, and by those very same means.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 456.

(*c*) Figuratively, to be humbled or abased: as, his pride must *come down.*

Your principalities shall *come down.* Jer. xiii. 18.

(*d*) *Theat.*, to advance nearer to the footlights: opposed to *to go up*—that is, to move away from the footlights.—**To come down on** or **upon,** to descend suddenly upon; pounce upon; treat with severity; take to task; rate soundly; make a violent attack upon.

The Abbey of Glastonbury, *on* which Henry VIII., in the language of our day, *came down* so heavily.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 51.

**To come down with,** to pay over; lay down, as in payment. [Colloq.]

Little did he forsee, when he said, "All is but dust!" how soon he would *come down with* his own. *Dickens.*

**To come down with the dust,** to pay the money. [Slang.]—**To come high** or **low,** to be expensive or cheap; cost much or little.—**To come home.** (*a*) To move toward or reach one's home or dwelling-place. (*b*) *Naut.*: (1) To drag or slip through the ground: said of an anchor in heaving up. (2) To reach the place intended, as a sail in hoisting, etc. (*c*) To go to the heart or the feelings; touch the feelings, interest, sympathies, or reason: with *to*: as, his appeal *came home to* all.

*Come home to* men's business and bosoms.
*Bacon*, Ded. of Essays (ed. 1625).

**To come in.** (*a*) To enter, as into an inclosure or a port; make an entrance; appear, as upon a scene.

I may recall the well-known fact that in geological treatises, published not many years ago, mammals were always spoken of as having abruptly *come in* at the commencement of the tertiary series. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 288.

(*b*) To submit to terms; yield.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer to *come in.*
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Many Cities which till that time would not bend, gave Hostages, admitted Garrisons, and *came in* voluntarily.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

(*c*) To appear; begin to be, or be found or observed; especially, be brought into use.

Since this new preaching hath *come in*, there hath been much sedition. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It [the fruit of the date] is esteem'd of a hot nature, and, as it *comes in* during the winter, being ripe in November, providence seems to have design'd it as a warm food, during the cold season, to comfort the stomach.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 206.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late.
*Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

(*d*) To enter as an ingredient or part of a compound thing.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness must *come in* to heighten his character. *Bp. Atterbury.*

If the law is too mild, private vengeance *comes in.*
*Emerson*, Compensation.

(*e*) To accrue from cultivation, an industry, or otherwise, as profit: as, if the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply without importation; the crops *came in* light.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully *in.*
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

(*f*) To calve; foal: said of cows and mares. [U. S.]—**To come in clipping-time.** See *clipping-time.*—**To come in for,** to arrive in time to take; be in the way of obtaining; get; unite with others in getting a share or part of.

Let God be honoured as he ought to be, let Religion *come in for* its share among all the things which deserve encouragement. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift.*

They *come in for* their share of political guilt. *Addison.*

**To come into.** (*a*) To join with; bring help to; also, and more generally, to agree to; comply with; give in one's adhesion to; unite with others in adopting: as, *to come into* a measure or scheme.

Ready to *come in to* everything that is done for the publick good. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*b*) To acquire by inheritance or bequest: as, *to come into* an estate.—**To come into one's head,** to occur to one's mind accidentally.

Dear Dick, howe'er it *comes into his head*,
Believes as firmly as he does his Creed,
That you and I, Sir, are extremely great.
*Prior*, To Mr. Harley.

**To come in unto,** to lie carnally with. Gen. xxxviii. 16.—**To come in with,** to join in suddenly with; break in with; interrupt by means of: as, he *came in with* a laugh.—**To come near** or **nigh,** to approach in place; hence, metaphorically, to approach in quality or degree; offer or bear comparison with; resemble.

Nothing ancient or modern seems *to come near* it.
*Sir W. Temple.*

**To come of.** (*a*) To issue from; proceed from, as a descendant.

Adam and alle that *comen of* him.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 12.

Ashur, *of* whom *came* the Assyrians.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

*Of* Priam's royal race my mother *came.*
*Dryden*, Æneid.

(*b*) To result from.

There can no falsehood *come of* loving her.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 1.

**To come of age,** to attain to the age of legal majority. See *age*, 3.—**To come off.** (*a*) To depart; move or turn away; withdraw; retreat.

We might have thought the Jews when they had seen the destruction of Jerusalem would have *come off* from their obstinacy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

(*b*) To escape; get free.

If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle.
*Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*c*) To emerge from some undertaking or transaction; issue; get out or away: as, *to come off* with honor or disgrace.

I know not what danger I undergo by this exploit; pray heaven I *come* well *off!*
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

No man giues better satisfaction at the first, and *comes off* more with the Elogie of a kind Gentleman, till you know him better, and then you know him for nothing.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Complementall Man.

(*d*) To happen; take place: as, the match *comes off* on Tuesday. (*e*†) To pay over; settle up.

We hear you are full of crowns;
Will you *come off*, sir? *Massinger.*

(*f*) To leave the shore and approach a ship, as persons in a boat; also, similarly, to leave a ship for the shore or for another ship: as, the captain *came off* in his gig.

They anchor'd again, and made signs for the people to come aboard. It was not long before the Shabander or chief Magistrate of the Town *came off.*
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 114.

(*g*†) Be quick! hurry up!

*Come of*, and let me ryden hastily.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 304.

Ayenie [again] to werk am I sette, and I haste.
*Come of*, let see who be the sharppe penne.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

(*h*) To cease (fooling, flattering, chaffing, or humbugging); desist: chiefly in the imperative: as, oh, *come off!* [Recent slang, U. S.]—**To come off roundly**†, to settle up handsomely.

If he
In th' old justice's suit, whom we robb'd lately,
Will *come off roundly*, we'll set him free too.
*Middleton*, The Widow, iv. 2.

Did Marwood *come off roundly* with his wages?
*Shirley*, The Wedding, iv. 4.

**To come on.** (*a*) To advance; make progress; thrive; flourish: as, the plants are *coming on;* the young man *comes on* well in his studies. (*b*†) To result from; come of.

I'll bring him the best 'parel that I have,
*Come on't* what will. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

**To come on one for** (something), to hold him liable or responsible for (it); depend upon him for (it).

The moment Sir Oliver dies, you know, you would *come on me for* the money. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

**To come out.** (*a*) To emerge; depart.

*Come out* of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins. Rev. xviii. 4.

(*b*) To become public; appear; be published; come to knowledge or notice: as, the truth has *come out* at last; this book has just *come out.*

The Gazettes *come out* but once a week and but few people buy them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 22.

To read them "as they *came out*" in their evening paper.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 480.

(*c*) To express one's self vigorously; throw off reserve and declare one's self; make an impression: as, he *came out* strong. [Colloq.] (*d*) To be introduced to general society; in a special sense, in England, to be presented at court: as, Miss B—— *came out* last season. (*e*) To appear after being clouded or obscured: as, the rain stopped and the sun *came out.* (*f*) To turn out to be; result from calculation.

The weight of the denarius . . . *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

**To come out of.** (*a*) To come forth or issue from; figuratively, to get through with; come to the end of: as, to *come out of* prison; he has *come out of* that affair very well.

Unclean spirits . . . *came out of* many that were possessed with them. Acts viii. 7.

(*b*) To be the issue or descendant of.

Kings shall *come out of* thee. Gen. xvii. 6.

**To come out well** or **ill,** to result favorably or unfavorably; prove to be good or bad, distinct or blurred, etc., as an undertaking, a print, or the like.—**To come out with,** to give publicity to; disclose.—**To come over.** A. With *over* as an adverb. In *distillation*, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Toluene, for example, nearly always *comes over* with benzine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 206.

B. With *over* as a preposition. (*a*) To pass above or across, or from one side to another; traverse: as, to *come over* a bridge or a road.

Israel *came over* this Jordan on dry land. Josh. iv. 22.

(*b*) To pass from an opposing party, side, or army to that one to which the speaker belongs. (*c*) To get the better of; circumvent; overcome; wheedle; cajole: as, you won't *come over* me in that way. [Colloq.]

What a rogue's this!
How cunningly he *came over* us!
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

**To come round** or **around.** A. With *round* or *around* as an adverb. (*a*) To happen in due course; be fulfilled; come to pass.

Farewell, my sorrows, and, my tears, take truce;
My wishes are *come round.*
*Fletcher (and another)*, Bloody Brother, v. 2.

"O God be thank'd!" said Alice the nurse,
"That all *comes round* so just and fair."
*Tennyson*, Lady Clare.

(*b*) To become favorable or reconciled after opposition or hostility: as, on second thought he will forget his anger and *come round.* (*c*) To recover; revive, as after fainting; regain one's former state of health.

B. With *round* or *around* as a preposition. To wheedle, or get the better of by wheedling.

The governess had *come round* everybody.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xi.

**To come short,** to fail; be inadequate.

To attain
The highth and depth of thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things!
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 414.

**To come short of,** to fail to reach or accomplish; attain or obtain less than is desired.

Men generally *come short of* themselves when they strive to out-doe themselves.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

All have sinned and *come short of* the glory of God.
Rom. iii. 23.

Why, he was afraid that he should *come short of* whither he had a desire to go. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 294.

**To come to.** A. With *to* as an adverb. (*a*†) To come to terms; consent; yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to?* *Swift.*

(*b*) To recover; come round; revive, especially after fainting. (*c*) *Naut.*, to turn the head nearer to the wind: as, the ship is *coming to.*

When it *came to*, the pilot was deceived, and said, Lord be merciful to us, my eyes never saw this place before.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

(*d*) In *falconry*, to begin to get tame: said of a hawk.

B. With *to* as a preposition. (*a*) To reach; attain; result in: as, to *come to* ruin, *to* good, *to* luck.

Thou hear'st what wealth (he says, spend what thou canst),
Thou 'rt like to *come to.* *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

*P. Hen.* Trust me, I am exceeding weary.
*Poins.* Is it *come to* that? I had thought weariness durst not have attached one of so high blood.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

If it *come to* prohibiting, there is not ought more likely to be prohibited then truth itself.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 54.

(*b*) To fall or pass to.

The other half
*Comes to* the privy coffer of the state.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

(*c*) To amount to: as, the taxes *come to* a large sum.

And now I'll tell thee I have promised him
As much as marriage *comes to*, and I lose
My honour, if my Don receives the canvas.
*Shirley*, The Brothers, ii. 1.

(*d*†) To become; come to be.

This Town of Hamburgh from a Society of Brewers is *come to* a huge wealthy Place. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.

**To come to anchor** (formerly *to an anchor*), to anchor; bring up at anchor.

We found it an Island of 6. myles in compasse: within a league of it we *came to an anchor*, and went on shore for wood and water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 110.

We *came to an anchor* in the port of Sibt.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 303.

**To come to blows.** See *blow*[3].—**To come to close quarters.** See *close*[2].—**To come to grief, hand, heel,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come to nothing,** to fail utterly; give no result; prove of no value: as, our efforts *came to nothing*.

My going up now to the City was in order to have his [the chief of the Factory's] assistance in the Voyage to Cochinchina, Champa, or Cambodia, which Captain Weldon had contrived for me; nor was it his fault that it *came to nothing*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 14.

**To come to one's self.** (*a*) To recover one's senses or consciousness; revive, as from a swoon.

When I was a little *come to myself* again, I asked him wherefore he served me so?
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 139.

(*b*) To resume the exercise of right reason after a period of folly.

When he *came to himself*, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! Luke xv. 17.

**To come to pass,** to happen; fall out; be brought about.

Bvt it *came to passe*, when fortune fled farre from the Greekes and Latines, & that their townes florished no more in traficke, nor their Vniuersities in learning, as they had done continuing those Monarchies.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

And it shall *come to pass*, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all the nations of the earth. Deut. xxviii. 1.

How *comes* it *to pass*, that . . . you now adventure to discover your self? *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 4.

**To come to the front.** See *front*.—**To come to time,** to be ready to go on with a pugilistic contest when "time" is called; hence, to do what is expected of one; face difficulties; refuse to back out. [Colloq.]—**To come true,** to be verified.—**To come up.** (*a*) To ascend; rise.

He that *cometh up* out of the midst of the pit.
Isa. xxiv. 18.

(*b*) To come forward for discussion or action; arise. (*c*) To grow; spring up, as a plant.

It shall not be pruned, nor digged; but there shall *come up* briers and thorns. Isa. v. 6.

(*d*) *Naut.*, same as *to come to*. (*e*) To come into use or fashion.

Since gentlemen *came up*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

I had on a gold cable hatband, then new *come up*, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

**To come upon.** (*a*) To happen on; fall in with: as, to *come upon* some friends in the park. (*b*†) To occur to.

This day it *came upon* me to write to Joanna Eleonora Malane, the noble young woman at Franckfort.
*Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

(*c*) To fall upon; attack or assail.

They *came upon* us in the night,
And brake my bower and slew my knight.
*Scott*, Waverley, lxiii.

**To come upon the town.** (*a*†) To make one's début in town society or as a man about town.

Five-and-twenty years ago the young Earl of Kew *came upon the town*, which speedily rang with the feats of his lordship. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, x.

(*b*) To become a charge upon the public for support, as in a poorhouse: as, she was so poor she feared she would have to *come upon the town*. Also *to come upon the parish*.—**To come up to,** to attain to; amount to.

Whose ignorant credulity will not
*Come up to* the truth. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

**To come up to the mark, scratch,** or **chalk,** to come to some mark or line where one ought to stand, especially to the scratch or line from which a race starts; hence, to meet one's engagements; do what one is expected to do.—**To come up with.** (*a*) To overtake in following or pursuit.

We *came up with* a party of men, who belonged to the sheik of Samwata.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 77.

(*b*) To get even with; pay off a score upon; punish (for folly or mischief): as, you will get *come up with* yet.—**When all comes to all.** See *all*.

II. *trans.* 1. To become; befit; suit. [Now only prov. Eng.]

No suche idell games it ne *cometh* the to worche.
*Life of St. Cuthbert*, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 14.

2. To do; act; practise; play the part of. [Slang.]

So you think to *come* the noble Lord over me. *Lever.*
Don't *come* tricks here. *Slang Dict.*

Often with an indefinite *it*.

In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four packs,
Which was *coming it* strong.
*Bret Harte*, Plain Language from Truthful James.

3. *Naut.*, to slacken: with *up*: as, to *come up* the tackle-fall.

Never *come up* all your lower rigging at sea.
*Luce*, Seamanship, p. 490.

**To come up the capstan,** to turn the capstan the contrary way, for the purpose of slackening the cable on it.

**come** (kum), *n.* [< ME. *come, cume,* coming, < AS. *cyme* = OS. *kumi* = OHG. *chumi, chome, quemi,* coming, = Icel. *koma, kvāma* = Dan. *komme;* from the verb.] 1†. Coming; arrival.

But yee cast at his *comme* to keepen hym hence,
Yee shall lose your lond & your life also.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 473.

2. [Also *coom;* pron. dial. kōm or köm.] The point of a radicle of malted grain, which, after kiln-drying, drops off during the process of turning; in the plural, malt-dust. They form an excellent manure. Also called *chive*.

**come-at-ability** (kum-at-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *come-at-able:* see *-bility*.] Attainableness; accessibility. *Sterne.* [Colloq. and humorous.]

**come-at-able** (kum-at'a-bl), *a.* [< *come* + *at* + *-able*.] Capable of being approached or come at; that may be reached, attained, or procured. [Colloq. and humorous.]

**comedian** (kō-mē'di-an), *n.* [< F. *comédien* (= Sp. Pg. *comediante* = It. *commediante*), a comedian, < *comédie,* comedy. The classical term for 'comedian' was Gr. *κωμῳδός,* L. *comœdus,* or Gr. *κωμικός,* L. *comicus:* see *comic, comedy*.] 1. One who acts or plays parts in a comic drama, whether male or female.—2. An actor or player generally.

The quick *comedians*
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

An adventurer of versatile parts; sharper; coiner; false witness; sham bail; dancing master; buffoon; poet; *comedian*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. A writer of comedy; a comic dramatist. *Milton.* [Now rare.]

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*.
*Peacham*, Of Poetry.

**comedic** (kō-mē'dik), *a.* [< *comedy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of comedy. [Rare.]

Our best *comedic* dramas. *Quarterly Rev.*

**comédienne** (ko-mā-di-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *comédien:* see *comedian*.] An actress who plays comedy.

**comedietta** (ko-mā-di-et'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *commedia,* a comedy: see *comedy*.] A dramatic composition of the comic class, but not so much elaborated as a regular comedy, and generally consisting of one or at most two acts.

Giving his *comedietta* or farce as a *lever du rideau*.
*The American*, VII. 173.

**comediographer**† (kō-mē-di-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κωμῳδιογράφος,* a comic writer, < *κωμῳδία,* a comedy, + *γράφειν,* write.] A writer of comedies. *Coles*, 1717.

**comedo** (kom'e-dō), *n.*; pl. *comedones* (kom-e-dō'nēz). [L., a glutton, < *comedere,* eat up, < *com-* (intensive) + *edere* = E. *eat*.] A small, worm-like, black-tipped mass, such as may sometimes be squeezed out of the sebaceous follicles of the face. It is usually simply the retained secretion of the morbid gland, but may include, contain, or be caused by the presence of a minute acarid, *Demodex folliculorum*.

*Comedones* are also well exemplified in the small, punctate, blackish points which exist here and there upon the forehead and elsewhere. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, pl. E.

**comedon** (kom'e-don), *n.* Same as *comedo*.

As long ago as the middle of the 17th century it was known that an animal inhabited the *comedon*, a hard, inflamed tubercle which appears on the forehead and skin, especially of young men. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 694.

**comedones,** *n.* Plural of *comedo*.

**come-down** (kum'doun), *n.* A fall or downfall, in a figurative sense; a sudden change for the worse in one's circumstances; a set-back.

**comedy** (kom'e-di), *n.*; pl. *comedies* (-diz). [< ME. *commedy* = D. *komedie* = G. *komödie* = Dan. *komedie* = Sw. *komedi,* < OF. *comedie,* F. *comédie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comedia* = It. *commedia,* < L. *comœdia,* < Gr. *κωμῳδία,* a comedy, < *κωμῳδός,* Bœotian *κωμαρυδός* (> L. *comœdus*), a comic actor, a comic writer, < *κῶμος,* a festival, festal procession, carousal, revel (otherwise < *κώμη,* a village, which is prob. akin to *κῶμος,* the festival *κῶμος* originating *ἐν κώμαις,* in villages, or rather perhaps because *κῶμος* was orig. a banquet (at which the guests *reclined;* cf. *κλίνη,* a couch, a dining-couch), both connected with *εὐνή,* a bed, *κοιμᾶν,* put to sleep, < *κεῖσθαι,* lie down, akin to E. *home*), + *ἀοιδός,* contr. *ᾠδός,* Bœotian *ἀρυδός,* singing, a singer, *ἀοιδή,* contr. *ᾠδή,* a song: see *Comus* and *ode*.] 1. That branch of the drama which addresses itself primarily to the sense of the humorous or the ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy,* which appeals to the more serious and profound emotions. See *drama* and *tragedy*.

*Comedy* [according to Aristotle], on the other hand, imitates actions of inferior interest ("neither painful nor destructive"), and carried on by characters whose vices are of a ridiculous kind. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 89.

2. In a restricted sense, a form of the drama which is humorous without being broadly or grossly comical: distinguished from *farce*.

*Comedy* presents us with the imperfections of human nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and chimerical; the one causes laughter in those who can judge of men and manners, by the lively representation of their folly and corruption; the other produces the same effect in those who can judge of neither; and that only by its extravagancies. *Dryden*, Pref. to Mock Astrologer.

3. A dramatic composition written in the style of comedy; a comic play or drama. Hence—4. A humorous or comic incident or series of incidents in real life.

**comelily** (kum'li-li), *adv.* [< ME. *comelili, comlyly, comelely;* < *comely, a.,* + *-ly*[2].] In a comely or suitable or decent manner. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

I saugh hir daunce so *comelely*.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 847.

**comeliness** (kum'li-nes), *n.* [< *comely* + *-ness*.] The quality of being comely. (*a*) Becomingness; suitableness; fitness.

For *comeliness* is a disposing fair
Of things and actions in fit time and place.
*Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

The Social Gilds were founded upon the wide basis of brotherly aid and moral *comeliness*, without distinction (unless expressly specified) of calling or class, and comprehended a great variety of objects.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxvii.

(*b*) Handsomeness; gracefulness of form or feature; pleasing appearance, especially of the person or of any part of it.

It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,
Strength, *comeliness* of shape, or amplest merit,
That woman's love can win or long inherit.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1011.

His face, as I grant, in spite of spite,
Has a broad-blown *comeliness*, red and white.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

It is the beauty of the great economy of the world that makes his [the farmer's] *comeliness*. *Emerson*, Farming.

**comeling**† (kum'ling), *n.* [< ME. *comeling, cumeling, cumling* (= OHG. *chomeling, chumelinc*), an incomer, comer, < *comen, cumen,* come, + *-ling*[1].] A comer; an incomer; a new-comer; a stranger.

To *cumlynges* do yee right, na suike [deceive],
For quilum war yee seluen alike.
*Cursor Mundi*, l. 6785.

So that within a whyle they began to molest the homelings (for so I find the word indigena to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein aduena is translated also a *comeling*). *Holinshed.*

**comely** (kum'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cumlie;* < ME. *comly, cumly, cumlich,* < AS. *cymlīc* (= MD. *komlick, komelick* = MHG. *komelīch, gomelīch*), fit, comely, < *cyme,* fit, suitable, comely (< *cuman,* come), + *-līc,* -ly[1]. For the thought, cf. *become,* suit, *becoming,* suitable, comely, and *convenient,* < L. *convenien(t-)s,* agreeing, suitable, convenient, < *convenire,* come together: both *become* and *convenient* containing ult. the element *come* (= L. *venire*): see *become, convenient*.] 1. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

sit blame I no burne to be, as him ought,
In *comliche* clothinge as his statt axith.
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 174.

Is it *comely* that a woman pray unto God uncovered?
1 Cor. xi. 13.

Bashful sincerity, and *comely* love.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

The *comely* Prostrations of the Body, with Genuflection, and other Acts of Humility in time of divine Service, are very Exemplary. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2. Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; pleasing in appearance: said of the person or of any part of it, and also of things.

He led him to a *comly* hille,
The Erthe opened, and in thay yode.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

A *cumlie* countenance, with a goodlie stature, geueth credit to learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

I have seen a son of Jesse, . . . a *comely* person.
1 Sam. xvi. 18.

You would persuade me that you are old and ugly—not at all; on the contrary, when well-dressed and cheerful, you are very *comely* indeed.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxv.

=Syn. 2. *Handsome, Pretty,* etc. See *beautiful*.

**comely**† (kum'li), *adv.* [< ME. *comely, comly, comliche, cumliche,* < AS. *cymlice,* adv., < *cymlic,* adj.: see *comely, a.*] Suitably or fittingly; gracefully; handsomely; in a pleasing manner.

Upon a day Gawein com fro huntynge, and clothed *comly* in a robe that was warme as a robe for the wynter. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 181.

To ride *comely*. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

**comen**[1]†. A Middle English form of the past participle (and infinitive) of *come.*

**comen**[2]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *common.*

**come-off** (kum'ôf), *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse: as, we can do without this *come-off.* [Rare.]

It would make one grin to see the author's *come-off* from this and the rest of the charters in this time. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 644.

**come-outer** (kum'ou'tėr), *n.* Literally, one who comes out; hence, one who abandons or emphatically dissents from an established creed, opinion, custom, sect, etc.; a radical reformer, especially as to religious doctrine or practice. [Slang, U. S.]

I am a Christian man of the sect called *Come-outers*. *Haliburton* (Sam. Slick), Human Nature.

L—— R—— is orthodox, and you are a kind of *come-outer*, but you will like each other for all that. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 209.

**comephorid** (ko-mef'ō-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Comephoridæ.*

**Comephoridæ** (kom-e-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comephorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Comephorus.* The body is elongate and naked, the head large with a depressed produced snout, the mouth deeply cleft and with teeth on the jaws and palate; there are 2 dorsals, the second long like the anal, and no ventrals. Only one species is known, *Comephorus baikalensis.*

**Comephorus** (ko-mef'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), < Gr. *κόμη,* hair (see *coma*[2]), + *-φόρος,* -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Comephoridæ,* the only known species of which is confined to Lake Baikal in Siberia. It is about a foot in length, and very oily.

**comer** (kum'ėr), *n.* One who comes; one who approaches, or has lately arrived: often applied to things.

Now leave those joys unsuiting to thy age,
To a fresh *comer*, and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

**All comers,** every one that comes; everybody, without exclusion or barring: as, a competition open to *all comers.*

The renowned champion . . . has published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against *all comers.* *Stillingfleet.*

**comerance**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumbrance.*

**comerous**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous.*

**comes** (kō'mēz), *n.*; pl. *comites* (kom'i-tēz). [L. (ML. NL.), a companion, > ult. E. *count*[2], q. v.] 1. In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, a companion of or attendant upon a great person; hence, the title of an adjutant to a proconsul or the like, afterward specifically of the immediate personal counselors of the emperor, and finally of many high officers, the most important of whom were the prototypes of the medieval counts. See *count*[2].—2. [ML.] In early and medieval usage, a book containing the epistles to be used at mass; an epistolary; more specifically, the ancient missal lectionary of the Roman Church, containing the epistles and gospels, and said to have been drawn up by St. Jerome. Hence—3. [NL.] In *music,* the repetition of the subject or "dux" of a fugue by the second voice at the interval of a fourth or fifth. Also called *consequent,* or *answer.*—4. [NL.] In *anat.,* a vessel accompanying another vessel or other structure.—**Comes nervi ischiadici,** the artery accompanying the great sciatic nerve.—**Comes nervi phrenici,** a branch of the mammary artery accompanying the phrenic nerve.—**Vena comites** (companion veins), the usually paired veins accompanying many of the smaller arteries of the body, as the ulnar, radial, or brachial.

**comessation**† (kom-e-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *comessatio(n-),* prop. *comissatio(n-),* < *comissari,* pp. *comissatus* (often written, on account of an erroneous etym., *comess-, commess-, commens-, commiss-,* etc.), revel, make merry, < Gr. *κωμάζειν,* go in festal procession, revel, make merry, < *κῶμος,* festal procession, revel, etc.: see *comedy.*] Feasting or reveling.

Drunken *comessations*. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 3.

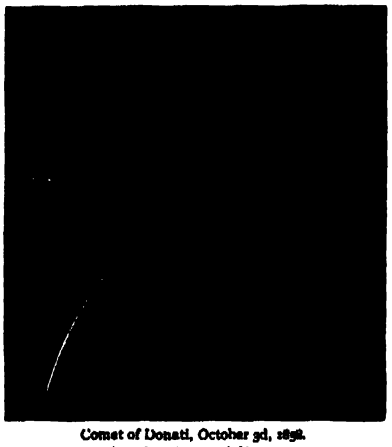
**comestible** (ko-mes'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *comestible* = Sp. *comestible* = Pg. *comestivel* = It. *commestibile,* < LL. *comestibilis,* eatable, < L. *comestus,* usually *comesus,* pp. of *comedere,* eat up, consume, < *com-* (intensive) + *edere* = E. *eat.*] I. *a.* Eatable; edible.

His markets the best ordered for prices of *comestible* ware, . . . any flesh or fish at a rated price, every morning. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 246.

II. *n.* An eatable; an edible; an article of food.

Wine, wax lights, *comestibles,* rouge, &c., would go to the deuce if people did not act upon their silly principles. *Thackeray.*

**comet** (kom'et), *n.* [< ME. *comete,* < AS. *cometa* = F. *comète* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cometa* = D. *komeet* = G. Dan. Sw. *komet,* < L. *cometa,* also *cometes,* < Gr. *κομήτης* (with or without *ἀστήρ,* star), a comet, lit. long-haired (so called from the appearance of its tail), < *κομᾶν,* wear long hair, < *κόμη,* hair: see *coma*[2].] 1. One of a class of celestial bodies which move about the sun in greatly elongated orbits, usually elliptical or parabolic. The typical comet, as it approaches the sun, has the appearance of a bright star-like point (the *nucleus*) surrounded by a mass of misty light (the *coma*), which is



Comet of Donati, October 3d, 1858.
(From "Annals of Harvard Observatory.")

extended away from the sun into a stream of light (the *tail*) reaching a length of from 2° to 90°. Comets which follow a parabolic orbit appear but once, their orbit being infinite, and are called *parabolic comets;* those moving in ellipses return periodically, and are called *periodic comets.* The fact of the periodicity of some comets was first established by Halley with reference to the comet of 1682. The paths in which they move are not, like those of the planets, all nearly in the same plane as the orbit of the earth, but are inclined to that orbit at all angles; and their motion along their paths, though generally direct, that is, in the same direction as that of the earth and the other planets, is sometimes retrograde. Some comets have no nucleus; and this is the case with every one while it is still very remote, when it appears as a mere nebulous patch. In this state it is called a *telescopic comet.* As it approaches the sun, the nucleus is gradually formed as a central but not sharply defined point of light; later, the tail, consisting of vaporous matter driven back by some repellent influence of the sun, often with enormous velocity, is formed; and lastly, if the comet is a bright one, a series of bright envelops rise successively from the nucleus, each extending back into the tail, and gradually disappearing. The matter of which comets are composed is so transparent that the faintest stars are seen through them without the slightest diminution of their luster. Of their physical constitution little is definitely known. The most remarkable discovery of recent times regarding them is the identity of the course of some of them with the orbit of certain showers of shooting stars. This was first demonstrated by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, who proved the agreement between the orbit of the great comet of 1862 and that of the star-shower seen annually about August 1st–10th. Very remarkable comets appeared in 1456, 1680, 1811, 1841, 1858 (Donati's), 1861, and 1874. They have always been objects of superstitious fear. See cut under *envelop.*

Canst thou tear-less gaze
(Euen night by night) on that prodigious Blaze,
That hairy *Comet*, that long streaming Star,
Which threatens Earth with Famine, Plague, and War?
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. In *her.,* same as *blazing-star.*—3. One of a group of humming-birds with long forked tails: as, the Sappho *comet, Cometes sappho;* the Phaon *comet, Cometes phaon.*—4†. A game of cards, somewhat like speculation, invented and popular in the reign of Louis XV. of France.

What say you to a poule at *comet* at my house?
*Southerne.*

**Comet wine,** wine made in any of the years in which notable comets have been seen, and supposed in consequence to have a superior flavor.

The old gentleman yet nurses some few bottles of the famous comet year (i. e. 1811), emphatically called *comet wine.* *London Times.*

**cometarium** (kom-e-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cometaria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *cometarius:* see *cometary.*] An astronomical instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet in that part of its orbit which is near the sun.

**cometary** (kom'e-tē-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cométaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *cometario,* < NL. *cometarius,* < L. *cometa,* a comet: see *comet.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of a comet.

There seems to be . . . little relation between the direction of the major axes of *cometary* orbits and the direction of the solar motion in space. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVI. 64.

II. *n.*; pl. *cometaries* (-riz). A cometarium.

**comet-finder** (kom'et-fin'dėr), *n.* In *astron.,* a telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to search for comets. Also called *comet-seeker.*

**cometic** (ko-met'ik), *a.* [< *comet* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a comet, or to comets in general; cometary: as, *cometic* forms; *cometic* movements.

Others [nebulæ] of the *cometic* shape, with a seeming nucleus in the centre, or like cloudy stars surrounded with a nebulous atmosphere. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 28.

**cometographer** (kom-et-og'rą-fėr), *n.* [< *cometography* + *-er*[1].] One who describes comets.

**cometography** (kom-et-og'rą-fi), *n.* [= F. *cométographie* = Sp. *cometografía* = Pg. *cometographia,* < Gr. *κομήτης,* a comet, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of or treatise on comets.

**cometology** (kom-et-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cométologie,* < Gr. *κομήτης,* a comet, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific investigation of comets.

**comet-seeker** (kom'et-sē"kėr), *n.* Same as *comet-finder.*

**comfit** (kum'fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfit;* < ME. *confit* = D. *konfijt,* < OF. *confit,* F. *confit* = Sp. *confite* (after F.) = Pg. *confeito* = It. *confetto,* a confect, < L. *confectus,* pp. of *conficere,* put together, prepare, > OF. *confire,* F. *confire,* preserve, pickle: see *confect, n.* (a doublet of *comfit*), and *confect, v.*] Any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a ball of sugar with a seed in the center; a bonbon.

Also brandrels or pepyns with carawey in *confetes.* *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

A little child came in to ask for an ounce of almond *comfits* (and four of the large kind which Miss Matty sold weighed that much). *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xv.

**comfit**† (kum'fit), *v. t.* [< *comfit, n.* Cf. *confect, v.*] To make a comfit of; preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit which does so quickly waste . . .
Thou *comfittest* in sweets to make it last.
*Cowley*, The Muse.

**comfiture**† (kum'fi-tūr), *n.* [< *comfit* + *-ure.* Cf. *confecture.*] Same as *comfit.*

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne*, Love's Usury.

**comfort** (kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort;* < ME. *comforten, cumforten, comforthen,* earlier *conforten, coumforten, counforten,* < AF. *cunforter,* OF. (and F.) *conforter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confortar* = It. *confortare,* < ML. *confortare,* strengthen, fortify, < L. *com-,* together, + *fortis,* strong: see *force, fort.*] 1†. To give or add strength to; strengthen; fortify; invigorate; corroborate.

Thenne hadde Pacience, as pilgrimes hauen in here poke vitailes,
Sobrete and symple-speche and sothfast-byleyue,
To *comforty* hym. *Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 188.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, . . . doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i.

2. To soothe when in grief or trouble; bring solace or consolation to; console; cheer; solace.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. Job xlii. 11.

*Comfort* your sorrows; for they do not flow
From evil done. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

It would be thy part
To *comfort* me amidst my sorrowing.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 351.

3. To relieve, assist, harbor, or encourage: in *law,* used especially of the conduct of an accessory to a crime after the fact.—**Syn.** 2. To revive, refresh, inspirit, gladden, animate.

**comfort** (kum'fėrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort;* < ME. *comfort, cumfort, comforth, comford, cumford, coumfort,* earlier *confort, kunfort,* < AF. *cunfort,* OF. (and F.) *confort* = Pr. *confort, cofort* = OSp. *conforto,* Sp. *confuerto* = Pg. It. *conforto,* comfort; from the verb.] 1. Strength; support; assistance; countenance; encouragement: now only a legal use: as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon.

And whan he [the king] wiste that Merlyn was come, he was gladde, and thought in his herte that now he sholde haue *comfort.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

**2.** Relief in affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; support; solace; consolation: as, to bring *comfort* to the afflicted.

There shal thei fynde *comfort* of Christes magnificence.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Hell comeli queene, *coumfort* of care!
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

**3.** A state of tranquil or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the satisfaction of bodily wants and freedom from care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content.

A welle of good freshe water, whiche was moche to our *comforth*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 17.

Home-born, heartfelt *comfort*, rooted strong
In industry, and bearing such rare fruit
As wealth may never purchase. *L. H. Sigourney.*

They knew luxury; they knew beggary; but they never knew *comfort*. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

**4.** That which gives or produces the feeling of welfare and satisfaction; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many *comforts*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1064.

Our creature *comforts*. *M. Henry*, Comment. Ps. xxxvii.

Our chiefest *comfort* is the little child.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**5.** Same as *comfortable*.—**Cold comfort.** See *cold*.—**Out of comfort**†, in trouble; in distress.

I hearing the fellow so forlorne and *out of comfort* with his luggage gave him . . . three half pence.
*Nash*, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

=Syn. *Comfort*, *Consolation*, *Solace*, relief, succor, ease, help. *Comfort* has a range of meaning not shared by the others, approaching that of pleasure, but of the quiet, durable, satisfying, heart-felt sort, meeting the needs most felt; as contrasted with *consolation*, it ordinarily applies to smaller or less known griefs, and is more positive and tender, and less formal. As contrasted with *solace*, *comfort* and *consolation* may or may not proceed from a person, while *solace* is got from things. *Comfort* may be merely physical; *consolation* and *solace* are spiritual.

Alas! to-day I would give everything
To see a friend's face, or to hear a voice
That had the slightest tone of *comfort* in it!
*Longfellow*, Judas Maccabæus, iv. 3.

He who doth not smoke hath either known no great griefs, or refuseth himself the softest *consolation*, next to that which comes from heaven.
*Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? i. 6.

Seeking but to borrow
From the trembling hope of morrow,
*Solace* for the weary day.
*Whittier*, The Ranger.

**comfortable** (kum'fėr-tą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfortable*; < ME. *comfortable*, *confortable*, < OF. *confortable*, *comfortable*, F. *confortable*, affording help or consolation, < *conforter*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*, and *-able*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, as after sickness or pain; enjoying contentment and ease or repose.

We took hasty counsel as to moving and making *comfortable* the more desperately injured.
*J. K. Hosmer*, The Color-Guard, xii.

For, something duller than at first,
Nor wholly *comfortable*,
I sit, my empty glass reversed,
And thrumming on the table.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

**2.** Cheerful; disposed to enjoyment.

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4.

Be *comfortable* and courageous, my sweet wife.
*T. Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 438.

**3.** Attended with or producing comfort; free from or not causing disquiet of body or mind: as, to be in *comfortable* circumstances.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge? *South.*

Secure in ignorance, he entertained a *comfortable* opinion of himself, and never doubted that he was qualified to instruct and enliven the public.
*Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lv.

**4.** Giving comfort; cheering; affording help, ease, or consolation; serviceable. (*a*) Of persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A comly prince he was to loke vppon,
And therwith [all] right good and honorable,
And in the feld a knyght right *comfortable*.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2212.

Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress, and make much of her. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1.

Saints, I have rebuilt
Your shrines, set up your broken images;
Be *comfortable* to me. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

(*b*) Of things.

Rigte as contricioun is *confortable* thinge, conscience wote wel,
And a sorwe of hym-self and a solace to the sowle.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv 281.

The Lord answered the angel . . . with . . . *comfortable* words. Zech. i. 13.

A *comfortable* doctrine. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

**The Comfortable Words**, in the Anglican Communion Office, four Scripture passages of a comforting and encouraging character (Mat. xi. 28; John iii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 15; 1 John ii. 1), following the Absolution, and preceding the Sursum Corda. They were first introduced, apparently from the "Consultation" of Archbishop Hermann of Cologne (1543), in the Order of the Communion of 1548, in which, with the Confession and Absolution, they intervene between Consecration and Communion, being immediately followed by the Prayer of Humble Access. =Syn. 3. Pleasant, agreeable, grateful.

**II.** *n.* A thickly wadded and quilted bedcover. Also *comfort* and *comforter*. [U. S.]

**comfortableness** (kum'fėr-tą-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comfortable.

**comfortably** (kum'fėr-tą-bli), *adv.* In a comfortable manner. (*a*) With ease or comfort: as, to travel *comfortably*.

Refresh the patients, and transfer them *comfortably* to the boats for Baton Rouge.
*J. K. Hosmer*, The Color-Guard, xii.

(*b*†) With cheerfulness.

With that anon Clarionas be ganne
To take hir chere mor *comfortably*,
Notwithstondyng she was bothe pale and wanne.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 751.

(*c*) In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. Isa. xl. 2.

**comfortative**† (kum'fėr-tą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confortatif* = Pr. *confortatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *confortativo*, < ML. as if **confortativus*, < *confortatus*, pp. of *confortare*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*, *-ate*[1], and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to promote ease or comfort; capable of making comfortable.

The loue that lith in his herte maketh hym lygte of speche,
And is companable and *confortatyf* as Cryst bit hymselue.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 213.

It is necessarie that tho thingis that schal cure this sijknes be temperate, hoot, and moist, and a litil attractyue, and to the synous *confortatyue*.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

The odour and smell of wine is very *comfortative*.
*Time's Storehouse*, p. 388 (Ord MS.).

**II.** *n.* That which gives or ministers to comfort.

The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *comfortative* I carry next my heart.
*Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 6.

**comforter** (kum'fėr-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumforter*; < *comfort* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who comforts or consoles; one who supports and strengthens the mind in distress, danger, or weakness.

I looked . . . for *comforters*, but I found none.
Ps. lxix. 20.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 48.

**2.** [*cap.*] The Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort, strengthen, and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. John xiv. 26.

**3.** A knitted or crocheted woolen scarf, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather.—**4.** Same as *comfortable*. [U. S.]

**comfortful** (kum'fėrt-fūl), *a.* [< *comfort* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of comfort. *Ruskin.*

**comfortless** (kum'fėrt-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfortless*, < ME. *comforteles*, *coumfortless*; < *comfort* + *-less*.] Without comfort; destitute of or unattended by any satisfaction or enjoyment. (*a*) Of persons.

I will not leave you *comfortless*. John xiv. 18.

(*b*) Of things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

Where was a Cave, ywrought by wondrous art,
Deepe, darke, uneasy, dolefull, *comfortlesse*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 36.

**comfortlessly** (kum'fėrt-les-li), *adv.* In a comfortless manner.

**comfortlessness** (kum'fėrt-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being comfortless.

**comfortment**† (kum'fėrt-ment), *n.* [< *comfort* + *-ment*; = Sp. *confortamiento*, < ML. *confortamentum*, < *confortare*, comfort. See *comfort*, *v.*] The act of administering comfort; entertainment.

Gracious and favourable letters . . . for the gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the saide Ambassadour.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

**comfortress** (kum'fėr-tres), *n.* [< *comforter* + *-ess*.] A woman who affords comfort. [Rare.]

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

**comfrey** (kum'fri), *n.* [Also written *comfry* and *cumfrey*; < ME. *cumfirie*, *comfory*, *cowmfory*, *confery*, *cowmfery*, comfrey, consolida (AS. *gallo*), < OF. *cumfirie*, later *confire* (ML. reflex *cumfiria*), appar. < ML. *confirma*, comfrey (so called with ref. to its reputed medicinal qualities), < L. *confirmare*, strengthen: see *confirm*. Cf. *consolida*.] A name given to several European and Asiatic plants of the genus *Symphytum*, natural order *Boraginaceæ*. The root of the common comfrey, *S. officinale*, often cultivated in American gardens, is very mucilaginous, and is used in decoction in dysentery, chronic diarrhea, etc. It was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary, and hence also called *bruisewort*. The prickly comfrey, *S. asperrimum*, from the Caucasus, is now somewhat widely cultivated as a forage-plant. See *Symphytum*.

*Cowmfory*, herbe, consolida major, et minor dicitur dayny [var. dayseys]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 97.

*Consire* [read *confire*] [F.], the herb *comfrey*, consound, ass ear, knitback, backwort. *Colgrave.*

**Saracen's comfrey**, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.—**Spotted comfrey**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—**Wild comfrey**, of the United States, *Cynoglossum Virginicum*.

**comic** (kom'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *comique* = Sp. *cómico* = Pg. It. *comico* = D. *komiek* = Sw. *komik* (cf. G. *komisch* = Dan. *komisk*), < L. *comicus*, < Gr. κωμικός, prop. of or pertaining to revelry or festivity, being the adj. of κῶμος, revelry, festivity (see *Comus*), but used as equiv. to the earlier κωμῳδικός, of or pertaining to comedy, < κωμῳδία, comedy: see *comedy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to or of the nature of comedy, as distinct from tragedy. See *comedy* and *drama*.

Thy tragic muse gives smiles, thy *comic*, sleep. *Dryden.*

**2.** Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. [Now more commonly *comical*.]

Mirthful *comic* shows. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

A *comick* subject loves an humble verse. *Roscommon.*

**Comic opera**, a light, harmonious opera, usually consisting of detached movements with more or less dialogue. See *opera*.—**Comic song**, a light, humorous, or grotesque song or ballad, usually descriptive.

**II.** *n.* A comic actor or singer; a writer of comedies; a comical person.

As the *comic* saith, his mind was in the kitchen.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations. *Tatler*, No. 22.

**comical** (kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *comic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to comedy. [Now more commonly *comic*.]

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

Hence—**2.** Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll; funny: said of persons and things: as, a *comical* fellow; a *comical* story; a *comical* predicament.

I am well able to be as merry, though not so *comical* as he. *Goldsmith*, Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern.

**3**†. [See etym. of *comic*.] Given to revelry or dissipation; licentious.

When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the sottish fury of their lewd and *comical* multitude, they . . . regretted their hasty murder.
*Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, Pref.

**4.** Strange; extraordinary. [Provincial.]=Syn. *Funny*, *Droll*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

**comicality** (kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *comical* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being comical; capacity for raising mirth; ludicrousness.

Ladislaw's sense of the ludicrous . . . had no mixture of sneering and self-exaltation: . . . it was the pure enjoyment of *comicality*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 88.

**2.** That which is comical or ludicrous; a comical act or event.

**comically** (kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a comical manner. (*a*) In a manner befitting comedy.

Some satirically, some *comically*, some in a mixt tone.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 416.

(*b*) In a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.

**comicalness** (kom'i-kal-nes), *n.* Comicality; drollery.

**comicart**†, *n.* [Prop. **comicker* (= G. Dan. *komiker*); < *comic* + *-ar*[1] = *-er*[1].] A writer of comedies. *Skelton.*

**comicry** (kom'ik-ri), *n.* [< *comic* + *-ry*. Cf. *mimicry*.] Comicality. [Rare.]

Cheerful *comicry*. *H. Giles.*

**coming** (kum'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *comming*, *cumming*; < ME. *coming*, *comynge*, *cuming*; verbal n. of *come*: see *come*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which comes, in any sense of the verb. Specifically—**2.** Arrival.

Forthi bad we in his *cuming*
Welcum him als worthi king.
*Metr. Homilies*, p. 12.

**3.** [Pron. dial. kŏ'ming. Cf. *come*, *v.*, I., 5, *come*, *n.*, 2, 3.] The act of sprouting.—**4.** *pl.* In *malting*, barley-shoots after the barley has been kiln-dried.

**coming**† (kum'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *come*, *v.*] Forward; ready to come; yielding; pliable.

What humour is she of? Is she *coming* and open, free?
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

A Girl so bright, so sparkling, and what recommends her much more to me, so *coming* that had she lived in the days of Venus, she would have rival'd that Goddess and out-done her too in her own Attributes.
*Mrs. Centlivre*, Beau's Duel, i. 1.

**coming-floor** (kō'ming-flōr), *n.* [< *coming-s* + *floor*.] The floor of a malt-house. *Halliwell.*

**coming-in** (kum'ing-in'), *n.* 1. Entrance; arrival; introduction.

The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. 2 Mac. vi. 3.

O bless his goings-out and *comings-in*,
Thou mighty God of heaven!
*B. Jonson*, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2†. Income; revenue.

What are thy rents? What are thy *comings-in?*
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

Our *comings-in* were but about three shillings a-week.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xv.

3†. Submission; compliance; surrender. *Massinger.*

**comingle** (kō-ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *co-*1 + *mingle*. Cf. *commingle*.] To mingle together; commingle. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2 (in some editions).

**coming-on**† (kum'ing-on'), *a.* Complaisant; willing to please.

Now I will be your Rosalind in a more *coming-on* disposition. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

**comique** (ko-mēk'), *n.* [F.: see *comic*.] A comic actor or singer.

**comitalia** (kom-i-tā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **comitalis*, < L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion. Cf. ML. *comitialis*, belonging to a count (ML. *comes*); L. *comitialis*, belonging to the comitia: see *comes*, *count*2, *comitia*.] In sponges, spicules accompanying the fibers. *F. E. Schulze.*

**comitat** (kom'i-tat), *n.* Same as *comitatus*, 2.

The village of Egyed in the *comitat* of Edenburg.
*C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 220.

**comitate**† (kom'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comitatus*, an escort: see *comitatus*.] To accompany.

With Pallas young the king associated,
Achates kinde Æneas *comitated*. *Vicars*, Æneid.

**comitatus** (kom-i-tā'tus), *n.*; pl. *comitatus*. [L. *comitatus*, an escort, an attending multitude, later an imperial escort, ML. the followers of any feudal lord, etc.; < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, etc.: see *count*2.] 1. A body of companions or attendants; an escort; specifically, in Roman and medieval times, a body of noble youth or comites about the person of a prince or chieftain. They were equipped, trained, and supported by the chief, and in return fought for him in war, and were bound in honor not to desert him.

The *comitatus*, or personal following of the king or ealdorman. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 87.

There seems to be no doubt that the first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the *Comitatus* or Companions of the King.
*Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 138.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a county or shire.—**Posse comitatus.** See *posse*.

**comites**, *n.* Plural of *comes*.

**comitia** (kō-mish'iạ), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *comitium*, a place of assembly, esp. for voting, < **comire*, pp. **comitus*, uncontracted forms of *coïre*, pp. *coitus*, go together, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *ire*, go.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, assemblies of the people. They were of three kinds: (*a*) The most ancient assembly, that of the 30 curiæ, or *comitia curiata*, in which the old patrician families found representation. Each curia had one vote, and the assembly acted on matters of state and affairs of family and religion. (*b*) The *comitia centuriata*, the assembly of the whole people by five fiscal classes, divided into centuries in the form of a military organization, according to the property census. There were 193 or 194 centuries, of which the first class had 98, so that the controlling vote lay with it. This assembly passed on laws and propositions with reference to which the king and the senate had the initiative, and had jurisdiction of capital offenses. (*c*) The *comitia tributa*, the assembly of the people by tribes or neighborhoods (a local division), 30—later 35—in number, without reference to rank. This assembly made nominations to the magistracy, had certain judicial powers extending to the imposition of fines and exile, and voted the laws called *plebiscita*. Under the empire the comitia were deprived of their judicial power, and of all influence upon foreign affairs, but retained a voice in the nomination or confirmation of certain magistrates.

2†. [Used as a singular.] An assembly.

No rogue at a *comitia* of the canters
Did ever there become his parent's robes
Better than I do these.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, v. 1.

3†. [Used as a singular.] In the English universities, same as *act*, 5.

**comitial** (kō-mish'iạl), *a.* [< L. *comitialis*, < *comitia*: see *comitia*. Cf. *comitalia*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws.—2. Pertaining to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*—**Comitial ill**†, **comitial sickness**† (Latin *morbus comitialis*), epilepsy or falling sickness: so called because, if any one was seized with it during the comitia or public assemblies in Rome, the meeting was broken up, the omen being considered bad.

So Melancholy turned into Madnes;
Into the Palsie, deep-affrighted Sadnes;
Th' Ill-habitude into the Dropsie chill,
And Megrim grows to the *Comitial-Ill*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Our [asses'] liver, hoofs or bones being reduced to powder are good, as the naturalists note, against the epilepsy, or *comitial-sickneese*. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 26.

**comity** (kom'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *comita(t-)s*, < *comis*, courteous, friendly, loving.] 1. Mildness and suavity in intercourse; courtesy; civility.

It is not so much a matter of *comity* and courtesy as of paramount moral duty. *Story*, Conflict of Laws, § 38.

2. In *international law*, that courtesy between states or nations by which the laws and institutions of the one are recognized, and in certain cases and under certain limitations given effect to, by the government of the other, within its territory.

*Comity*, as generally understood, is national politeness and kindness. But the term seems to embrace . . . also those tokens of respect which are due between nations on the ground of right.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 24.

A *comity* which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 420.

**Judicial comity.** See *judicial*.—**Syn.** Amenity, suavity, politeness, consideration.

**comma** (kom'ạ), *n.*; pl. *commata* (-ạ-tạ) in senses 1 and 2, *commas* in the other senses. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *komma* = F. *comma* = Sp. *coma* = Pg. It. *comma*, < L. *comma*, < Gr. κόμμα, a short clause of a sentence, that which is knocked off, a piece, the stamp of a die, < κόπτειν, strike, cut off.] 1. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a group of a few words only; a phrase or short clause, forming part of a colon or longer clause.—2. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A fragment or smaller section of a colon; a group of a few words or feet not constituting a complete metrical series. (*b*) The part of a dactylic hexameter ending with, or that beginning with, the cesura; also, the cesura itself.—3†. A clause.

In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first *comma*.
*L. Addison*, Western Barbary, p. 171.

4†. In *rhet.*, a slight pause between two phrases, clauses, or words.

We vse sometimes to proceede all by single words, without any close or coupling, sauing that a little pause or *comma* is geuen to euery word. This figure may be called in our vulgar the culted *comma*, for that there cannot be a shorter diuision than at euery words end.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 222.

5. In *musical acoustics*: (*a*) The interval between the octave of a given tone and the tone produced by taking six successive whole steps from the given tone, represented by the ratios $(\frac{9}{8})^6 : \frac{1}{2}$, or 531441 : 524288. Also called the *Pythagorean comma*, or *comma maxima*. (*b*) The interval between the larger and the smaller whole steps, represented by the ratio $\frac{9}{8} : \frac{10}{9}$, or 81 : 80. Also called the *Didymic* or *syntonic comma*.—6. In *punctuation*, a point (,) used to indicate the smallest interruptions in continuity of thought or grammatical construction, the marking of which contributes to clearness.—7. A spot or mark shaped like such a comma.—8. In *entom.*: (*a*) A butterfly, *Grapta comma-album*: so named from a comma-shaped white mark on the under side of the wings. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Rennie*, 1832.—**Comma bacillus.** See *bacillus*, 3.

**commaculate**† (ko-mak'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *commaculatus*, pp. of *commaculare*, pollute, < *com-* (intensive) + *maculare*, spot: see *maculate*.] To pollute; spot.

Detesting sinne, that doth *commaculate*
The soule of man.
*The Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

**command** (kọ-mand'), *v.* [< ME. *commanden*, *commaunden*, commonly *comanden*, = D. *kommanderen* = G. *commandiren* = Dan. *kommandere* = Sw. *kommandera*, < OF. *commander*, commonly *comander*, *cumander*, F. *commander* = Pr. Sp. *comandar* = Pg. *commandar* = It. *comandare*, command, < ML. *commandare*, command, order, the same word, without vowel-change, as *commendare*, command, order, also, as in L., intrust, commend, < *com-* (intensive) + *mandare*, commit, intrust, enjoin: see *mandate*. Cf. *commend*.] I. *trans.* 1. To order or direct with authority; give an order or orders to; require obedience of; lay injunction upon; order; charge: with a person as direct object.

The state *commanded* him out of that territory in three hours' warning, and he hath now submitted himself, and is returned as prisoner for Mantua. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi.

The darke *commanded* vs then to rest.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 139.

Specifically—2. To have or to exercise supreme power or authority, especially military or naval authority, over; have under direction or control; determine the actions, use, or course of: as, to *command* an army or a ship.

Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2.

Thou hast *commanded* men of might;
*Command* thyself, and then thou art right.
*Fletcher*, The Pilgrim, v. 4.

3. To require with authority; demand; order; enjoin: with a thing as direct object: as, he *commanded* silence.

If thou be the Son of God, *command* that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and *commands* to some, leaves free to all.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 747.

4. To have within the range of one's (its) power or within the sphere of influence; dominate through ability, resources, position, etc., often specifically through military power or position; hence, have within the range of the eye; overlook.

The haughty Dane *commands* the narrow seas.
*Marlowe*, Edward II., ii. 2.

The other [key] doth *command* a little door.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

Up to the eastern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 101.

A cross of stone,
That, on a hillock standing lone,
Did all the field *command*.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 22.

My harp would prelude woe,
I cannot all *command* the strings.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

5†. To bestow by exercise of controlling power.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing upon thee.
Deut. xxviii. 8.

6. To exact, compel, or secure by moral influence; challenge; claim: as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people.

It [criticism] has been the road to fame and profit, and has *commanded* both applause and guineas, when the unfortunate objects of it have been blessed with neither.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

7. To have at one's disposal and service.

Such aid as I can spare you shall *command*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

8†. To intrust; commit; commend. See *commend*.

Kynge Ban and his brother arayed hem to move the thirde day, and *Comaunded* theire londes in the kepynge of Leonces, and Pharien, that was theire cosyn germayn, and a gode man and right a trewe.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 130.

—**Syn.** To bid, govern, rule, control. See *enjoin*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as or have the authority of a commander.

Virtue he had, deserving to *command*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. To exercise influence or power.

Not music so *commands*, nor so the muse. *Crabbe.*

3. To be in a superior or commanding position.

A princely Castle in the mid'st *commands*,
Invincible for strength and for delight.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 198.

**command** (kọ-mand'), *n.* [= F. *commande* = Sp. It. *comando* = Pg. *commando*, command; from the verb. Hence also (from E.) Hind. *kamān*, (from It.) Turk. *gomanda*, command.] 1. The right or authority to order, control, or dispose of; the right to be obeyed or to compel obedience: as, to have *command* of an army.

Whiles yet my soldiers are in my *command*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3.

2. Possession of controlling authority, force, or capacity; power of control, direction, or disposal; mastery: as, he had *command* of the situation; England has long held *command* of the sea; a good *command* of language.

I have some money ready under my *command*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

What an eye,
Of what a full *command* she bears!
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers.
*Dryden.*

Never had any writer so vast a *command* of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair.
*Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

3. A position of chief authority; a position involving the right or power to order or control:

as, General Smith was placed in *command*.—4. The act of commanding; exercise of authority or influence.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it.
*Jer. Taylor.*

*Command* cannot be otherwise than savage, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 180.

5. The thing commanded or ordered; a commandment; a mandate; an order; word of command.

The captain gives *command*. *Dryden.*

6. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the control of a particular officer.

Please you to march;
And four shall quickly draw out my *command*.
*Shak.*, Cor., i. 6.

Biddle's small *command*, less than one thousand men, after a severe contest, was gradually forced back.
*The Century*, XXXIII. 131.

7. Dominating situation; range of control or oversight; hence, extent of view or outlook.

The steepy stand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.
*Dryden*, Æneid.

8. In *fort.*, the height of the top of a parapet above the plane of its site, or above another work.

The *command*, or height of the parapet above the site, has a very important bearing in the defence of permanent works. *Mahan*, Permanent Fortifications, p. 6.

**To be at one's command**, to be at one's service or bidding: be subject to one's orders or control.—**Word of command** (*milit.*), the word or phrase addressed by a superior officer to soldiers on duty commanding what they are to do: as, at the *word of command* the troops charged. =Syn. 1 and 2. Sway, rule, authority.—5. Injunction, charge, direction, behest, bidding, requisition.

**commandable** (kǫ-mán'da-bl), *a.* [< *command* + *-able*.] Capable of being commanded. *N. Grew.* [Rare.]

**commandancy-general** (kǫ-mán'dan-si-jen'e-ral), *n.* [After Sp. *comandancia general: comandancia*, the office of a commander, the district of a commander (= OF. *comandance*, command), < *comandante*, a commander; *general* = E. *general:* see *commandant* and *general*.] The office or jurisdiction of a governor or commander-general of a Spanish province or colony.

**commandant** (kom-an-dánt'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kommandant*, < F. *commandant* (= Sp. It. *comandante* = Pg. *commandante*), n., orig. ppr. of *commander*, command: see *command*, *v.*] A commander; especially, a commanding officer of a fortified town or garrison.

Perceiving then no more the *commandant*
Of his own corps. *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 31.

The murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers. *Burke.*

**commandatory**† (kǫ-mán'da-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **commandatorius*, *commendatorius*, < *commandatus*, *commendatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commendare*, command: see *command*, *v.* Cf. *commendatory*.] Having the force of command; mandatory.

How *commandatory* the apostolic authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches.
*Bp. Morton*, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 73.

**commandedness** (kǫ-mán'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being commanded. *Hammond.*

**commander** (kǫ-mán'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *commaundour* = Dan. *kommandör*, < OF. *commandeor*, F. *commandeur* = Pr. *comandaire*, *comandador* = Sp. *comendador* = Pg. *commendador* = It. *commendatore*, < ML. **commandator*, *commendator*, < *commandatus*, *commendatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commendare*, command (see *command*, *v.*); in mod. E. as if < *command* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *commodore*.] 1. One who has the authority or power to command or order; especially, a military leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it.

I have given him for . . . a leader and *commander* to the people. Isa. lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army and styled them, My Soldiers. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

Hence—2. One who has control, in any sense. [Rare.]

Were we not made ourselves, free, unconfin'd,
*Commanders* of our own affections?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Specifically—3. In the British and United States navies, an officer next in rank below a captain and above a lieutenant or a lieutenant-commander. He may command a vessel of the third or fourth class, or may be employed as chief of staff to a commodore on duty under a bureau, as aid to a flag-officer, etc. In the navy of the United States, the commander ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Com.*

4. (*a*) The chief officer of a commandery in the medieval orders of Knights Hospitallers, Templars, etc. See *commandery*, 2 (*b*). (*b*) A similar officer in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (*c*) A member of a higher class in a modern honorary order. Where there are five classes, the commanders are the third in dignity; where there are three, they are generally the second: as, a *commander* of the Bath.

5. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet used in paving, or by sailmakers and riggers.

His gang . . . stood in line with huge wooden beetles called *commanders*, and lifted them high and brought them down . . . with true nautical power and precision.
*C. Reade*, Hard Cash, vii.

6. In *surg.*, a box or cradle for incasing an injured limb.—7. In *hat-making*, a string which is pressed down over a conical hat while it is on the block, to bring it to the required cylindrical form.—8. In *medieval fort.*, same as *cavalier*, 5.

[They laid] another [battery] against the Keepe of Andrussi with two *commanders*, or caualiers, which were aboue with one fort of eleuen other pieces.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

**Commander of the Faithful** (Arabic *amīr al mūminīn*), a title adopted by the calif Omar, and borne by the succeeding califs and the sultans of Constantinople.—**Grand commander.** (*a*) The chief fiscal officer of the order of Malta or of Knights Hospitallers, etc. (*b*) A member of the highest class, or one of the highest classes, of some modern honorary orders. See *order*.=Syn. 1. *Leader*, *Head*, etc. See *chief*.

**commander-in-chief** (kǫ-mán'dėr-in-chēf'), *n.* 1. The commander of all the armies of a state or nation; the chief military commander. (*a*) In Great Britain, the highest staff-officer of the army. (*b*) In the United States, the President, who is vested with this authority, both in the army and in the navy, by the Constitution. The title, however, is often unofficially applied to the general officer holding the highest actual rank in the army (now that of senior major-general), and hence having the general supervision of its organization and movements.

2. In the navy, a flag-officer commanding an independent fleet or squadron.

**commandership** (kǫ-mán'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *commander* + *-ship*.] The office of a commander.

**commandery** (kǫ-mán'dėr-i), *n.*; pl. *commanderies* (-iz). [Also contr. *commandry*; < F. *commanderie* (ML. *commanderia*), < *commander*, command: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ery*.] 1. The office or dignity of a commander.—2. A district under the authority or administration of a commander. (*a*) A district under the authority of a military commander or a governor.

The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors. *Brougham.*

To the elector of Baden [are ceded] the Brisgau and the Ortenau, the city of Constance, and the *commandery* of Meinau. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, p. 401.

(*b*) Among several medieval orders of knights, as the Templars, Hospitallers, etc., a district under the control of a member of the order, called a commander or preceptor, who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use and accounted for the rest: in England more especially applied to a manor belonging to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Hence—(*c*) A similar territorial district, or a lodge, in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (*d*) In certain religious orders, as those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony, the district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander.

3. A house, technically called a *cell*, in which the demain-rents of a medieval commandery were received, and which also served as a home for veteran members of the order. It was sometimes fortified, and occasionally formed an extensive and formidable stronghold.

**commanding** (kǫ-mán'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *command*, *v.*] 1. Directing with authority; invested with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising authority: as, a *commanding* officer.—2. Of great or controlling importance; powerful; paramount: as, *commanding* influence.

In the sixteenth, and to a certain degree in the seventeenth century, Protestantism exercised a *commanding* and controlling influence over the affairs of Europe.
*Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 185.

The political economy of war is now one of its most *commanding* aspects. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 150.

We can ill spare the *commanding* social benefit of cities.
*Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

3. Dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction: as, a *commanding* eminence.—4. Pertaining to or characteristic of a commander, or of one born or fitted to command; characterized by great dignity; compelling respect, deference, obedience, etc.: as, a man of *commanding* address; *commanding* eloquence.

Is this a *commanding* shape to win a beauty?
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

He was advanced in life, tall, and of a form that might once have been *commanding*, but it was a little bowed by time—perhaps by care. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 25.

5. Imperious; domineering.—**Commanding cards.** See *card*[1].

**commandingly** (kǫ-mán'ding-li), *adv.* In a commanding manner; powerfully.

Parliamentary memorials promising so much interest, that, let them be treated in what manner they may, merely for the subjects, they are often *commandingly* attractive.
*De Quincey*, Style, i.

**commanditaire** (kom-mon-di-tãr'), *n.* [F., < *commandite*, a partnership: see *commandite*.] In France, a silent partner in a joint-stock company, who is liable only to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited-liability company.

**commandite** (kom-mon-dēt'), *n.* [F., irreg. < *commander*, in sense of 'commend, intrust.'] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than a certain amount; limited liability; a special partnership. *J. S. Mill.*

**commandlesst** (kǫ-mánd'les), *a.* [Irreg. < *command*, *v.*, + *-less*.] Ungoverned; ungovernable.

That their *commaundlesse* furies might be staid.
*Heywood*, Troia Britannica (1609).

**commandment** (kǫ-mánd'ment), *n.* [< ME. *commandement*, *comandement*, < OF. *commandement*, *comandement*, F. *commandement* = Pr. *comandamen* = OSp. *comandamiento* = Pg. *commandamento* = It. *comandamento*, < ML. **commandamentum*, *comandamentum*, *commendamentum*, < *commandare*, *commendare*, command: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; a charge; an authoritative precept.

Thei dide his *comaundment*, and lepe to horse.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

A new *commandment* I give unto you, That ye love one another. John xiii. 34.

To good men thou art sent,
By Jove's direct *commandement*.
*B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

Specifically—2. Any one of the ten injunctions, engraved upon tables of stone, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, according to the account in Exodus. See *decalogue*.

Thou knowest the *commandments*, Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Honour thy father and thy mother. Luke xviii. 20.

3. Authority; command; power of commanding.

I thought that all things had been savage here;
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

4. In *old Eng. law*, the offense of instigating another to transgress the law.—**Ten commandments.** (*a*) The decalogue. (*b*) The ten fingers. [Slang.]

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

(*c*) The lines in an apple extending from the stem through the pulp. [Colloq.]

**commando** (kǫ-mán'dō), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *kommando*, lit. a command, < Sp. *comando* = Pg. *commando* = It. *comando*, command: see *command*, *n.*] A military expedition or raid undertaken by private individuals for personal ends; more specifically, the name given to the quasi-military expeditions undertaken by the Boers and English farmers of South Africa against the natives.

If the natives objected, a *commando* soon settled the matter. *A commando was merely a new name for an old thing.* It was war without any of the usages or restraints of war. *Good Words.*

**commandresst** (kǫ-mán'dres), *n.* [< *commander* + *-ess*, after OF. *commanderesse*.] A woman invested with supreme authority; a female commander.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative which Wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress* over other virtues.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 8.

Fortune, the great *commandress* of the world.
*Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

Let me adore this second Hecate,
This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 2.

**commandry** (kǫ-mán'dri), *n.* A contracted form of *commandery*.

**commarkt** (kom'ärk), *n.* [< OF. *comarque*, < ML. *commarca*, *comarcha*, *commarchia*, < *com-* + *marca*, *marcha*, a march, boundary: see *march*[2] and *mark*[1].] The frontier of a country.

The *commark* of S. Lucar's.
*Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 2.

**commassee** (ko-mas'ē), *n.* A coin, chiefly copper, current in Arabia at the rate of from 40 to 60 to a United States dollar.

**commata**, *n.* Latin plural of *comma*, 1 and 2.

**commaterial**† (kom-ma-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *com-* + *material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 757.

**commateriality**† (kom-ma-tē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *commaterial* + *-ity.*] The state of being commaterial.

**commatia**, *n.* Plural of *commation.*

**commatic, commatical** (ko-mat'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *commaticus*, < Gr. κομματικός, < κόμμα(τ-), a short clause: see *comma.*] 1. Brief; concise; having short clauses or sentences. [Rare.] — 2. In *music*, relating to a comma. — **Commatic temperament**, in *music*, a system of tuning which is based upon a use of commas in determining intervals.

**commation** (ko-mat'i-on), *n.*; pl. *commatia* (-ia). [Gr. κομμάτιον, dim. of κόμμα, a short clause: see *comma.*] In *anc. Gr. comedy*, a short song in trochaic or anapestic verse, in which the leader of the chorus bade farewell to the actors as they retired from the stage before the parabasis.

**comma-tipped** (kom'a-tipt), *a.* [< *comma* (*bacillus*) + *tip* + *-ed*².] Tipped or terminated as with a comma: used of a certain species of bacillus, the comma bacillus. See cut under *bacillus.*

**commatism** (kom'a-tizm), *n.* [< L. *comma*(*t-*), a short clause, + *-ism.*] Briefness; conciseness in writing; shortness or abruptness of sentences. [Rare.]

*Commatism* of the style. *Horsley*, On Hosea, p. 43.

**commeasurable** (ko-mezh'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *com-* + *measurable.*] Having or reducible to the same measure; commensurate; equal.

A *commeasurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done. *I. Walton*, Donne.

**commeasure** (ko-mezh'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commeasured*, ppr. *commeasuring.* [< *com-* + *measure.* Cf. *commensurate.*] To coincide with; be coextensive with.

Until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will,
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,
*Commeasure* perfect freedom. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

**commeddle**† (ko-med'l), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *meddle.*] To mingle or mix together.

Religion, O how it is *commedled* with policy!
*Webster*, White Devil, iii. 2.

**comme il faut** (kom ēl fō). [F.: *comme* = Pr. *com* = OSp. *com*, Sp. *como* = OPg. *com*, Pg. *como* = OIt. *com*, It. *come*, as, < L. *quo modo*, in what or which manner (*quo*, abl. of *quis*, who, which, what; *modo*, abl. of *modus*, manner); *il*, < L. *ille*, this; *faut*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *falloir*, be necessary (must, should, ought), an impers. verb, lit. be wanting or lacking, orig. identical with *faillir*, err, miss, fail, < L. *fallere*, deceive: see *who*, *mode*, and *fail*, *v.*] As it should be; according to the rules of good society; genteel; proper: a French phrase often used in English.

**Commelina** (kom-e-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., named from Jan *Commelin* and his nephew, Kaspar, Dutch botanists of the 17th and 18th centuries.]

*Commelina communis.*

In *bot.*, one of the principal genera of the natural order *Commelinaceæ*, comprising about 90 species. Several are cultivated on account of their delicate flowers or graceful habit, and the tuberous roots of some species are said to be used for food. Also spelled *Commelyna.*

**Commelinaceæ** (ko-mel-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Commelina* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of herbaceous endogens, natives mostly of warm climates, recognizable by their three green sepals, two or three ephemeral petals, and free ovary with a single style; the spiderworts. They are of importance only as ornamental plants, either for their flowers or foliage. The principal genera are *Tradescantia*, *Commelina*, and *Cyanotis.*

**commemorable** (kō-mem'ō-ra-bl), *a.* [= It. *commemorabile*, < L. *commemorabilis*, < *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate.*] Worthy to be commemorated; memorable; noteworthy. [Rare.]

**commemorate** (kō-mem'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commemorated*, ppr. *commemorating.* [< L. *commemoratus*, pp. of *commemorare* (> It. *commemorare* = Sp. *conmemorar* = Pg. *commemorar* = F. *commémorer*), < *com-* (intensive) + *memorare*, mention, < *memor*, mindful: see *memory.*] 1. To preserve the memory of by a solemn act; celebrate with honor and solemnity; honor, as a person or an event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to keep him or it in memory.

We are called upon to *commemorate* a revolution [1689] . . . as happy in its consequences, as full . . . of the marks of a Divine contrivance, as any age or country can show. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

2. To serve as a memento or remembrancer of; perpetuate or celebrate the memory of: as, a monument *commemorating* a great battle; a book *commemorating* the services of a philanthropist. — **Syn.** *Observe*, *Solemnize*, etc. See *celebrate.*

**commemoration** (kō-mem-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *commémoration* = Pr. *comemoracio* = Sp. *commemoracion* = Pg. *commemoração* = It. *commemorazione*, < L. *commemoratio*(*n-*), < *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate.*] 1. The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration: as, the feast of the passover among the Israelites was an annual *commemoration* of their deliverance from Egypt.

The Church of England, though she asked for the intercession of no created being, still set apart days for the *commemoration* of some who had done and suffered great things for the faith. *Macaulay.*

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the intercessory prayers of the eucharistic office, mention made by name, rank, or condition of persons living or departed, or of canonized saints; also, a prayer containing such mention: as, the *commemoration* of the living; the *commemoration* of the departed; the *commemoration* of the saints. See *diptych.* (*b*) In the services for the canonical hours, a brief form, consisting of anthem, versicle, response, and collect, said in honor of God, of a saint, or of some biblical or ecclesiastical event: in the medieval church in England also called a *memory*, and sometimes a *memorial.* A complete service said in honor of a saint was also so styled. (*c*) Parts of the proper service of a lesser festival inserted in the service for a greater festival when the latter coincides with and supersedes the former. — **Commemoration day**, in the University of Oxford, the day on which the annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university is held, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theater, and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons. It is the concluding festival of the academic year.

**commemorative** (kō-mem'ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *commemorate* + *-ive*; = F. *commémoratif*, etc.] Pertaining to, or serving or intended for, commemoration.

A sacrifice *commemorative* of Christ's offering up his body for us. *Hammond*, Works, I. 129.

Over the haven [of Brindisi] rises a *commemorative* column . . . which records, not the dominion of Saint Mark, but the restoration of the city by the Protospatharius Lupus. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 311.

**commemorator** (kō-mem'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [LL., < L. *commemorare*, commemorate: see *commemorate.*] One who commemorates.

**commemoratory** (kō-mem'ō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *commemorate* + *-ory*; = Sp. *conmemoratorio.*] Serving to preserve the memory of (persons or things). *Bp. Hooper.*

**commemorize** (kō-mem'ō-rīz), *v. t.* [As *commemor-ate* + *-ize.*] To commemorate. [Rare.]

The late happy and memorable enterprise of the planting of that part of America called New England, deserveth to be *commemorized* to future posterity.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 17.

**comment**†, *v. i.* An old form of *common.*

**commence** (kō-mens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commenced*, ppr. *commencing.* [In ME. only in contr. form *comsen*, *cumsen* (see *comse*); < OF. *comencer*, *cumencer*, F. *commencer* = Pr. *comensar* = Sp. *comensar* = Pg. *começar* = It. *cominciare*, Olt. *comensare*, < ML. **cominitiare*, begin, < L. *com-*, together, + *initiare*, begin, < *initium*, a beginning: see *initiate.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To come into existence; take rise or origin; first have existence; begin to be.

Thy nature did *commence* in sufferance; time
Hath made thee hard in 't. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties *commencing* from man; the other, from God. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 69.

2. To enter a new state or assume a new character; begin to be (something different); turn to be or become.

Should he at length, being undone, *commence* patriot.
*Junius*, Letters, July 31, 1771.

In an evil hour he *commenced* author, not only surrounded by his books, but with the more urgent companions of a wife and family.
*I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Auth., I. 50.

It is . . . too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to *commence* word-coiners.
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 103.

3. [Tr. ML. *incipere*, take a doctors' degree, lit. begin, commence: a university term.] To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. See *commencement.*

Then is he held a freshman and a sot,
And never shall *commence*.
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

He [Charles Chauncy] *commenced* Bachelor of Divinity.
*Hist. Sketch of First Ch. in Boston* (1812), p. 211.

"To *commence* M. A.," etc., meaning "to take the degree of M. A." etc., has been a recognised phrase for some three centuries at least. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 40.

II. *trans.* To cause to begin to be; perform the first act of; enter upon; begin: as, to *commence* operations; to *commence* a suit, action, or process in law.

Like a hungry lion, did *commence*
Rough deeds of rage. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Here closed the Tenant of that lonely vale
His mournful narrative — *commenced* in pain,
In pain *commenced*, and ended without peace.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

— **Syn.** *Commence*, *Begin.* In all ordinary uses *commence* is exactly synonymous with *begin*, which, as a purely English word, is nearly always preferable, but more especially before another verb in the infinitive.

**commencement** (kō-mens'ment), *n.* [< ME. *commencement* (rare), < OF. (and F.) *commencement* (= Pr. *comensamens* = Sp. *comenzamiento* (obs.) = It. *cominciamento*), < *commencer*, commence, + *-ment.*] 1. The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; inception.

And [they] be-gonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde be at the *comencement*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

It was a violent *commencement*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

2. In the University of Cambridge, England, the day when masters of arts, doctors, and bachelors receive their degrees: so called from the fact that the candidate *commences* master, doctor, licentiate, etc., on that day. See *commence*, *v. t.*, 3. Hence — 3. In American colleges, the annual ceremonies with which the members of the graduating class are made bachelors (of arts, sciences, engineering, etc.), and the degree of master of arts and various honorary degrees are conferred. The term is also applied, by extension, to the graduating exercises of academies and schools of lower grade. — **Commencement day**, the day on which degrees are conferred by a college. In American colleges it is the last day of the collegiate year.

**commencer** (kō-men'sėr), *n.* 1. A beginner. — 2†. One taking a college degree, or commencing bachelor, master, or doctor; in American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees.

The Corporation, having been informed that the custom . . . for the *commencers* to have plumbcake is dishonorable to the College . . . and chargeable to the parents of the *commencers*, doe therefore put an end to that custom.
*Records of the Corporation of Harvard College*, 1693.

The Corporation with the Tutors shall visit the chambers of the *commencers* to see that this law be well observed.
*Peirce*, Hist. Harv. Univ., App., p. 187.

**commend** (kō-mend'), *v.* [< ME. *commenden*, *comenden* (rarely *comaunden*: see *command*), commend, = F. *commender* = Sp. *comendar*, intrust a benefice to, = It. *commendare*, < L. *commendare*, intrust to, commend, in ML. changing with *commandare*, command, the two forms, though separated in Rom. and Eng., being etymologically identical: see *command*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To commit; deliver with confidence; intrust or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit.
Luke xxiii. 46

He [Parry] made a vainglorious boasting of his Faithfulness to the Queen, but not so much as in a Word *commended* himself to God. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 364.

**2.** To represent or distinguish as being worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; recommend or accredit to favor, acceptance, or favorable attention; set forward for notice: sometimes used reflexively: as, this subject *commends itself* to our careful attention.

No doubt the good proportion of any thing doth greatly adorne and *commend* it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

I *commend* unto you Phebe our sister. Rom. xvi. 1.

Among the religions of the world we distinguish three as enshrining in archaic forms principles of eternal value, which may *commend themselves* to the most rationalistic age. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 120.

**3.** To praise; mention with approbation.

Whan the kynge Arthur and the kynge Ban herden of the prowesse that the kynge Bohors hadde don thei were gladde, and preised hym moche and *comenden*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

And the lord *commended* the unjust steward, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. Luke xvi. 8.

He *commended* my spirit, though he disapproved my suspicions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

**4.** To bring to the mind or memory of; give or send the greeting of: with a personal pronoun, often reflexive.

*Commend me to* my brother. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 5.

Troilus . . . *commends himself* most affectionately to you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

**5.** In *feudal eccles. law*, to place under the control of a lord. See *commendation*, 4.

The privileged position of the abbey tenants [of Dissentis] gradually led the other men of the valley to *commend* themselves to the abbey. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 781.

**Commend me to** (a thing specified), a familiar phrase expressive of approval or preference.

*Commend me to* a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

*Commend me to* home-joy, the family board,
Altar and hearth. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 65.

=Syn. 2 and 3. To extol, laud, eulogize, applaud.

**II.** *intrans.* To express approval or praise. [Rare.]

Nor can we much *commend* if he fell into the more ordinary track of endowing charities and founding monasteries. *Brougham.*

**commend**† (kọ-mend'), *n.* [< *commend*, *v.*] Commendation; compliment; remembrance; greeting.

Tell her, I send to her my kind *commends*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1.

Thanks, master jailer, and a kind *commend*. *Machin*, Dumb Knight, v.

Let Jack Toldervy have my kind *Commends*, with this Caveat, That the Pot which goes often to the Water, comes home cracked at last. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 6.

**commendable** (kọ-men'dạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *comendable* = It. *commendabile*, < L. *commendabilis*, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend* and *-able*.] Capable of being commended, approved, or praised; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable.

The cadence which falleth vpon the last sillable of a verse is sweetest and most *commendable*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 66.

Sure, sure, such carping is not *commendable*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1.

**commendableness** (kọ-men'dạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being commendable.

**commendably** (kọ-men'dạ-bli), *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

I know very many notable Gentlemen in the Court that haue written *commendably*, and suppressed it agayne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

**commendam** (ko-men'dam), *n.* [< ML. *commendam*, acc. (in phrase *dare* or *mittere in commendam*, give in trust) of *commenda*, a trust, < L. *commendare*, intrust: see *commend*, *v.* and *n.*, *command*, *v.*] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper pastor is provided: usually applied to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, the benefice being said to be held *in commendam*, and its holder termed a *commendator* or *commendatory*. The practice gave rise to serious abuses; under it livings were held by persons who performed none of the duties of the office. It was condemned, though in guarded terms, by the Council of Constance (1417) and the Council of Trent (1563), and has greatly diminished, if not entirely disappeared, throughout the Roman Catholic Church. It was prohibited by statute in the Church of England in 1836.

There was some sense for *commendams*; at first when there was a living void, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep it for himself. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 22.

Dispensations, exemptions, *commendams*, annates, tenths. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiii. 10.

A living had been granted by the King to the Bishop of Lincoln *in commendam*, and the claimants of the right of presentation had brought an action against the Bishop. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 240.

**commendatary** (kọ-men'dạ-tā-ri), *n.* [< ML. *commendatarius*, < *commenda*: see *commendam*.] Same as *commendatory*, 2.

**commendation** (kom-en-dā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *commendacion* = Pg. *commendação* = It. *commendazione*, < L. *commendatio(n-)*, < *commendare*, pp. *commendatus*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *-ation*.] **1.** The act of commending; praise; approbation; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, epistles of *commendation* to you? 2 Cor. iii. 1.

The *commendation* of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted. *Dryden*, Pref. to Abs. and Achit.

**2.** That which commends or recommends; a ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man. *Dryden*, Ded. to Juvenal's Satires.

**3.** Kind remembrance; respects; greeting; message of love: commonly in the plural. [Archaic.]

Mistress Page hath her hearty *commendations* to you too. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

**4.** In *feudal law*, the cession by a freeman to a lord of dominion over himself and his estate, the freeman thus becoming the vassal and securing the protection of the lord. It was typified by placing the hands between those of the lord, and taking the oath of fealty. It is sometimes described as a surrender of estate, and sometimes as not involving this.

By the practice of *Commendation* . . . the inferior put himself under the personal care of a lord, but without altering or divesting himself of his right to his estate. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 154.

The beneficiary system bound the receiver of land to the king who gave it; and the act of *commendation* placed the freeman and his land under the protection of the lord to whom he adhered. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 65.

**5.** In the medieval church in England, a service consisting of psalms, said in the church over a corpse while the priest was marking and blessing the grave before proceeding to the funeral mass and the burial-service proper. Also called *the commendations*, or *psalms of commendation*, and, more fully, *the commendation of the soul*, or *commendations of souls*.

Whilst the choir was chanting a service called the *Commendation of Souls*, the priest, vested in his alb and stole, went into the church-yard. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 476.

**Commendation ninepence**, a bent silver ninepenny piece formerly used in England as a love-token.

Like *commendation ninepence*, crooked,
With "To and from my love," it looked. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 487.

**Commendation of the body**, in the Book of Common Prayer, the form of committal of the body at burial to the ground or to the sea. =Syn. 1. Recommendation, encomium.

**commendator** (kom'en-dā-tọr), *n.* [ML., one holding in commendam, L. a commender, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *commendam*.] One who holds a benefice in commendam. See *commendam*.

**commendatory** (kọ-men'dạ-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *comendatorio*, < LL. *commendatorius*, < L. *commendator*: see *commendator*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing approval, praise, or recommendation: as, a *commendatory* letter.—**2.** Holding a benefice in commendam: as, a *commendatory* bishop.—**3.** Held in commendam. See *commendam*.

The bishoprics and the great *commendatory* abbeys were, with few exceptions, held by that order. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**Commendatory letters**, letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese who are traveling, that they may be well received among the faithful; letters of credence. According to the rules and practice of the ancient church, no Christian could communicate with the church, or receive any aid or countenance from it, in a country not his own, unless he carried with him letters of credence from his bishop. These letters were of several kinds, according to the different occasions or the quality of the person who carried them, viz., *commendatory* (specifically so called), *communicatory*, and *dimissory*. The first were granted only to persons of quality, or to persons whose reputation had been called in question, or to the clergy who had occasion to travel in foreign countries. The second were granted to all who were in peace and communion with the church, whence they were also called *pacifical*, *ecclesiastical*, and sometimes *canonical*. The third were given only to the clergy removing from one church to settle in another, and testified that the bearer had the bishop's leave to depart. —**Commendatory prayer**, in the Book of Common Prayer, a prayer in the order for the visitation of the sick, to be used for a person at the point of death, commending his soul to God.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *commendatories* (-riz). **1.** A commendation; a eulogy.

[He] esteems his associating with him a sufficient evidence and *commendatory* of his own piety. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

**2.** One who holds a benefice in commendam. See *commendam*. Also *commendatary*.

**commender** (kọ-men'dėr), *n.* One who commends or praises.

Froward, complaining, a *commender* glad
Of the times past, when he was a young lad. *B. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

**commendment**† (kọ-mend'ment), *n.* [< *commend* + *-ment*.] Commendation. *B. Jonson.*

**commensal** (ko-men'sạl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *commensal* = F. *commensal* = Sp. *comensal* = Pg. *commensal* = It. *commensale*, < ML. *commensalis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *mensa*, table.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Eating together at the same table.

They surrounded me, and with the utmost complaisance expressed their joy at seeing me become a *commensal* officer of the palace. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 2.

**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living with as a tenant or coinhabitant, but not as a parasite; inquiline. See II., 2.

**II.** *n.* **1.** One who eats at the same table with another or others.

It would seem, therefore, that the world-wide prevalence of sacrificial worship points to a time when the kindred group and the group of *commensals* were identical, and when, conversely, people of different kins did not eat and drink together. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 134.

**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one of two animals or plants which live together, but neither at the expense of the other; an animal or a plant as a tenant, but not a true parasite, of another; an inquiline. Thus the small pea-crab (*Pinnotheres*), which lives with an oyster in the same shell, but feeds itself, as does the oyster, is a *commensal*; such also is the cancrisocial sea-anemone, which lives on the shell of a crab, or on a shell which a hermit-crab occupies. (See cut under *cancrisocial*. Compare *consortism*, *parasite*.) In regard to plants, many authorities hold that a lichen consists of a fungus and an alga growing together, but possibly as parasite and host. See *lichen*.

It is obvious that an exhaustive knowledge of the species, nature, and life history of the most formidable insect *commensals* of man is of primary importance. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 357.

**commensalism** (ko-men'sạl-izm), *n.* [< *commensal* + *-ism*.] Commensal existence or mode of living; the state of being commensal; commensality. Also called *symbiosis*.

**commensality** (kom-en-sal'i-ti), *n.* [< *commensal* + *-ity*; = F. *commensalité*, etc.] **1.** Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.

Promiscuous *commensality*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

**2.** In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the state or condition of being commensal; commensalism.

**commensation**† (kom-en-sā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **commensatio(n-)*, < L. *com-*, together, + *mensa*, table. See *commensal*.] The act of eating at the same table.

Pagan *commensation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 15.

**commensurability** (kọ-men'sụ-rạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *commensurable* (see *-bility*); = F. *commensurabilité*, etc.] The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.

**commensurable** (kọ-men'sụ-rạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *commensurable* = Sp. *conmensurable* = Pg. *commensuravel* = It. *commensurabile*, < LL. *commensurabilis*, < **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure: see *commensurate*, and cf. *commeasurable*, *mensurable*.] **1.** Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus, a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. *Commensurable numbers* are those which may be measured or divided by other numbers without a remainder, as 12 and 18, which may be measured by 6 and 3. See *incommensurable*.

**2.** Suitable in measure; adapted.

Their poems . . . could not be made *commensurable* to the voice or instruments in prose. *Hobbs*, On Davenant's Preface.

**3.** Measurable. [Rare.]

As God, he is eternal; as man, mortal and *commensurable* by time. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 337.

**Commensurable in power** (a translation of the Gr. δυνάμει σύμμετροι), in *math.*, having commensurable squares.

**commensurably** (kọ-men'sụ-rạ-bli), *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

**commensurate** (kọ-men'sụ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commensurated*, ppr. *commensurating*. [< LL. *commensuratus*, adj., prop. pp. of **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *mensurare*, measure: see *measure*, *v.* Cf. *commeasure*.] **1.** To reduce to a common measure.

The aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

**2.** To adapt; proportionate.

*Commensurating* the forms of absolution to the degrees of preparation and necessity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

**commensurate** (kō-men'sū-rāt), *a.* [< LL. *commensuratus*, pp. adj.: see the verb.] **1.** Reducible to a common measure; commensurable. —**2.** Of equal size; having the same boundaries.

The inferior commissariats which had usually been *commensurate* with the dioceses. *Chambers's Encyc.*

**3.** Corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate; proportionate to the purpose, occasion, capacity, etc.: as, we find nothing in this life *commensurate* with our desires.

When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property — namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of *commensurate* duties? *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

Landor, with his imaginative force unmet by any *commensurate* task, wandered like "blind Orion, hungry for the morn." *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 40.

**commensurately** (kō-men'sū-rāt-li), *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.

**commensurateness** (kō-men'sū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commensurate.

**commensuration** (kō-men-sū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *commensuration* = Sp. *conmensuracion* = Pg. *commensuração* = It. *commensurazione*, < LL. *commensuratio(n-)*, < *commensuratus*: see *commensurate, v.*] Proportion; the state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

**comment**[1] (kō-ment' or kom'ent), *v.* [< F. *commenter* = Sp. *comentar* = Pg. *commentar* = It. *comentare*, comment, < L. *commentari*, consider thoroughly, think over, deliberate, discuss, write upon, freq. of *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise, contrive, invent, < *com-* + **miniscī* (only in comp.; cf. *reminiscent*), an inceptive verb, < √ **men* (in *me-minisse*, remember, *mens*, mind, etc.) = Skt. √ *man*, think: see *mind*, *memento*, *mental*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make remarks or observations, as on an action, an event, a proceeding, or an opinion; especially, to write critical or expository notes on the works of an author.

Enter his chamber, view his breathless corpse,
And *comment* then upon his sudden death.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment* on him and illustrate him. *Dryden.*

I must translate and *comment*. *Pope.*

**II.** *trans.* To make remarks or notes upon; expound; discuss; annotate.

This was the text *commented* by Chrysostom and Theodoret. *Reeves*, Collation of Psalms, p. 18.

Panini's work has been *commented* without end, . . . but never rebelled against or superseded. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 280.

**comment**[1] (kom'ent), *n.* [< *comment*[1], *v.*] **1.** A spoken or written remark or observation; a remark or note; especially, a written note intended as a criticism, explanation, or expansion of a passage in a book or other writing; annotation; explanation; exposition.

He speaks all riddle, I think. I must have a *comment* ere I can conceive him. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

Poor Alma sits between two Stools:
The more she reads, the more perplext:
The *Comment* ruining the Text. *Prior*, Alma, i.

**2.** Talk or discourse upon a particular subject; gossip.

She hated all the knights, and heard in thought
Their lavish *comment* when her name was named.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

=**Syn.** 1. *Annotation*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

**comment**[2]†, *v. i.* [< L. *commentiri*, feign, devise, < *com-* + *mentiri*, feign, lie, orig. devise, think out; akin to *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise: see *comment*[1], *v.*, and *mendacious*.] To feign; devise. *Spenser.*

**commentary** (kom'en-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commentaries* (-riz). [= F. *commentaire* = Sp. It. *comentario* = Pg. *commentario*, < L. *commentarius*, m. (sc. *liber*, a book), or *commentarium*, neut. (sc. *volumen*, a volume), a commentary, explanation, orig. a note-book, memorandum, prop. adj., < *commentari*, write upon, comment, devise, etc.: see *comment*[1], *v.*] **1.** A series or collection of comments or annotations; especially, an explanation or elucidation of difficult and obscure passages in a book or other writing, and consideration of questions suggested by them, arranged in the same order as in the text or writ- ral order of an explanatory essay or treatise: species. Sever- as, a *commentary* on the Bible. A *textual commentary* explains the author's meaning, sentence by sentence. Hence —**2.** Anything that serves to explain or illustrate; an exemplification.

Good life itself is but a *commentary*, an exposition upon our preaching; that which is first laid upon us is preaching. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

**3.** A historical narrative; an explanatory record of particular transactions: as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar.

"Memorials," or preparatory history, are of two sorts; whereof the one may be termed *Commentaries*, and the other Registers. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 126.

=**Syn.** See *remark*, *n.*

**commentary**† (kom'en-tā-ri), *v.* [< *commentary*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To write notes or comments.

Now a little to *commentary* vpon all these proceedings, let me leaue but this as a caueat by the way.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 26.

**II.** *trans.* To comment upon.

**commentate** (kom'en-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commentated*, ppr. *commentating*. [< L. *commentatus*, pp. of *commentari*, comment: see *comment*[1], *v.*] To make comments; write a commentary or annotations. [Rare.]

*Commentate* upon it and return it enriched.
*Lamb*, To Coleridge.

**commentation** (kom-en-tā'shon), *n.* [= It. *comentazione*, < L. *commentatio(n-)*, < *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment*[1], *v.*] The act or practice of one who comments; annotation.

The spirit of *commentation* turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics and morals, with far more avidity than to physics. *Whewell.*

**commentative** (kō-men'tā-tiv), *a.* [< *commentate* + *-ive.*] Making or containing comments.

**commentator** (kom'en-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *commentateur*, etc., < LL. *commentator*, an inventor, interpreter, < L. *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment*[1], *v.*, and cf. *commenter*.] One who makes comments or critical and expository notes upon a book or other writing; an expositor; an annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

How *commentators* each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candles to the sun.
*Young*, Satires, vii. 97.

**commentatorial** (kō-men-tā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *commentator* + *-ial.*] Relating to or characteristic of commentators. *Whewell.*

**commentatorship** (kom'en-tā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *commentator* + *-ship.*] The office of a commentator.

**commenter** (kom'en-tėr or kō-men'tėr), *n.* [< *comment*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *commentator*.] **1.** One who comments or makes remarks about actions, opinions, etc. —**2**†. A commentator or annotator.

And diuers *Commenters* vpon Daniel hold the same opinion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 73.

As silly as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense. *Donne*, Satires, ii.

Also *commentor*.

**commentitious**† (kom-en-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *commentitius*, more correctly *commenticius*, devised, fabricated, feigned, < *commentiri*, devise a falsehood: see *comment*[2].] Invented; feigned; imaginary; fictitious.

So many *commentitious* Fables were inserted, that they rendered even what Truths he [Geoffrey of Monmouth] wrote suspected. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 1.

Who willingly passe by that which is Orthodoxall in them, and studiously cull out that which is *commentitious*, and best for their turnes. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

**commentitiousness**† (kom-en-tish'us-nes), *n.* Counterfeitness; fictitiousness; the state of being fabricated. *Bailey.*

**commentor** (kom'en-tor), *n.* See *commenter*.

**commenty**† (kom'en-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonty*[1].

**commerce** (kom'ėrs), *n.* [< F. *commerce* = Sp. *comercio* = Pg. It. *commercio*, < L. *commercium*, commerce, trade, < *com-*, together, + *merx* (*merci-*), goods, wares, merchandise, > *mercari*, trade: see *merchant*, *mercenary*.] **1.** Interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind; trade; traffic: used more especially of trade on a large scale, carried on by transportation of merchandise between different countries, or between different parts of the same country, distinguished as *foreign commerce* and *internal commerce*: as, the *commerce* between Great Britain and the United States, or between New York and Boston; to be engaged in *commerce*.

A prosperous *commerce* is now perceived and acknowledged, by all enlightened statesmen, to be the most useful, as well as the most productive source of national wealth; and has accordingly become a primary object of their political cares. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 12.

I think all the world would gain by setting *commerce* at perfect liberty. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 264.

**2.** Social intercourse; fellowship; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse in general.

Myself having had the happinesse to enjoy his desirable *commerce* once since his arrival here.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 42.

The end of friendship is a *commerce* the most strict and homely that can be joined. . . . It is for aid and comfort through all the relations and passages of life and death.
*Emerson*, Friendship.

We know that wisdom can be won only by wide *commerce* with men and books.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 155.

**3.** Sexual intercourse. —**4.** A game of cards, played by any number of persons, in which a hand of five cards is dealt to each player, the two players having the poorest hands retiring from the game, this being continued until only two persons are left, who are declared the winners and receive prizes. If, during play, a person in the game speaks to another out of it, he forfeits his hand to him. —**Active commerce.** See *active*. —**Chamber of commerce.** See *chamber*. —**Domestic commerce**, commercial transactions within the limits of one nation or state. —**Interstate commerce**, specifically, in the United States, commercial transactions and intercourse between persons resident in different States of the Union, or carried on by lines of transport extending into more than one State. The Constitution grants to Congress the general power of regulating such commerce. —**Passive commerce.** See *active commerce*, under *active*. =**Syn.** 1. Business. —**2.** Communication; communion; intercourse.

**commerce** (kō-mėrs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commerced*, ppr. *commercing*. [< F. *commercer* = Sp. *comerciar* = Pg. *commerciar* = It. *commerciare*, < ML. *commerciare*, LL. *commerciari*, trade, traffic, < L. *commercium*, commerce: see *commerce, n.*] 1†. To traffic; carry on trade; deal. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Always beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

**2.** To hold social intercourse; commune.

Looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.
*Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 39.

Some will not that we should live, breathe, and *commerce* as men, because we are not such modelled Christians as they coercively would have us.
*Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

Hid his face
From all men, and *commercing* with himself,
He lost the sense that handles daily life.
*Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

**commerceable**† (kō-mėr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *commerce*, *v.*, + *-able.*] Suitable for traffic. *Monmouth*, quoted by F. Hall.

**commerceless** (kom'ėrs-les), *a.* [< *commerce* + *-less.*] Destitute of commerce. [Rare.]

The savage *commerceless* nations of America.
*J. Tucker*, To Kames.

**commercer** (kō-mėr'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who traffics with another. —**2.** One who holds social intercourse or communes with another.

**commercial** (kō-mėr'shal), *a.* [< *commerce* + *-ial*; = F. *commercial*, etc.] **1.** Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; of the nature of commerce: as, *commercial* concerns; *commercial* relations; a *commercial* transaction. —**2.** Carrying on commerce; characterized by devotion to commerce: as, a *commercial* community. —**3.** Proceeding or accruing from trade: as, *commercial* benefits or profits. —**4.** Devoted to commerce: as, a *commercial* career. —**5.** Prepared for the market, or merely as an article of commerce; hence, not entirely or chemically pure: as, *commercial* soda, silver, etc. —**Commercial agent**, an officer, with or without consular jurisdiction, stationed at a foreign port for the purpose of attending to the commercial interests of the country he represents. —**Commercial law**, the body of law which relates to commerce, such as the law of shipping, bills of exchange, insurance, brokerage, etc. The body of rules constituting this law is to a great extent the same throughout the commercial world, the rules, treatises, and decisions of one country, with due allowance for local differences of commercial usage, being in general applicable to the questions arising in any other. —**Commercial letter**, a size of writing-paper, 11 × 17 inches when unfolded. *Small commercial letter* is 10½ × 16½ inches. [U. S.] —**Commercial note**, a size of writing-paper, 8 × 10 inches when unfolded. [U. S.] —**Commercial paper**, negotiable paper, such as drafts, bills of exchange, etc., given in the due course of business. —**Commercial room**, a public room in the hotels of Great Britain, set apart for the use of commercial travelers. —**Commercial traveler**, a traveling agent for a wholesale business house, selling from samples; a drummer. =**Syn.** See *mercantile*.

**commercialism** (kō-mėr'shal-izm), *n.* [< *commercial* + *-ism.*] **1.** The maxims and methods of commerce or of commercial men; strict business principles.

The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism* in which he had been brought up. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxix.

2. The predominance of commercial pursuits and ideas in an age, a nation, or a community.

**commercially** (kǫ-mėr'shąl-i), *adv.* In a commercial manner; as regards commerce; from the business man's point of view: as, an article *commercially* valueless; copyright *commercially* considered.

**commerciate**† (kǫ-mėr'shiāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *commerciatus*, pp. of *commerciare*, have commerce: see *commerce*, *v.*] To have commercial or social intercourse; associate. *G. Cheyne.* [Rare.]

**commeret**, *n.* [= Sc. *cummer*, *kimmer*, q. v.; < F. *commère*, a gossip, a godmother, = Pr. *comaire* = Sp. Pg. *comadre* = It. *comare*, < ML. *commater*, godmother, < L. *com-*, with, + *mater* (> F. *mère*, etc.) = E. *mother*.] A gossip; a goody; a godmother.

**commeve**†, *v. t.* See *commove*.

**commigrate** (kom'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commigrated*, ppr. *commigrating*. [< L. *commigratus*, pp. of *commigrare*, < *com-*, together, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate, especially together or in a body; move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [Rare.]

**commigration** (kom-i-grā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *commigratio(n-)*, < *commigrare*, pp. *commigratus*: see *commigrate*.] The act of migrating, especially in numbers or in a body. [Rare.]

Almost all do hold the *commigration* of soules into the bodies of Beasts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 478.

*Commigrations* or removals of nations. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 88.

**commilitant**† (ko-mil'i-tant), *n.* [< LL. *commilitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *commilitare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *militare*, fight, be a soldier: see *militant*.] A fellow-soldier; a companion in arms.

His martial compeer then, and brave *commilitant*. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii.

**comminate**† (kom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comminatus*, pp. of *comminari*, threaten (> Sp. *conminar* = Pg. *comminar* = It. *comminare*), < *com-* (intensive) + *minari*, threaten, menace: see *minatory*, *menace*.] To threaten; denounce. *G. Hardinge.*

**commination** (kom-i-nā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *commination* = Pr. *cominacio* = Sp. *conminacion* = Pg. *comminação* = It. *comminazione*, < L. *commination(n-)*, < *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. A threatening or denunciation; a threat of punishment or vengeance.

With terrible *comminations* to all them that did resist. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 264.

Those thunders of *commination* which not unfrequently roll from orthodox pulpits. *Is. Taylor.*

Specifically— 2. In the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, a penitential office directed to be used after the Litany on Ash Wednesday and at other times appointed by the ordinary. It consists of a proclamation of God's anger and judgments against sinners in sentences taken from Deut. xxvii. and other passages of Scripture (to each of which the people are to respond Amen), an exhortation to repentance, the 51st psalm, and penitential prayers. There is no office of commination in the American Prayer-Book, but the prayers contained in the English office are ordered to be used at the end of the Litany on Ash Wednesday.

**comminatory** (ko-min'ą-tǫ-ri), *a.* [= F. *comminatoire* = Sp. *conminatorio* = Pg. It. *comminatorio*, < LL. as if **comminatorius*, < *commina-tor*, a threatener, < L. *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. Menacing; threatening punishment. *B. Jonson.*

A *comminatory* note of the powers demanding that Greece should observe the wishes of the powers. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 410.

2. In *law*, coercive; threatening; imposing an unconscionable forfeiture or other hardship, in such sense as not to be enforcible in a court of justice.

**comming**†, *n.* See *coming*.

**commingle** (ko-ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *commingled*, ppr. *commingling*. [< *com-* + *mingle*. Cf. *comingle*.] To mix together; mingle in one mass or intimately; blend.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*. *Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

*Commingled* with the gloom of imminent war. *Tennyson*, Ded. to Idylls of the King.

**comminute**† (ko-min'ą-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *comminute*.

**comminuble**† (kom-i-nū'i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *comminuere*, make small (see *comminute*), + *-ible*.] Reducible to powder; capable of being crushed or ground to powder.

For the best [diamonds] we have are *comminuble* without it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

**comminute** (kom'i-nūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comminuted*, ppr. *comminuting*. [< L. *comminutus*, pp. of *comminuere* (> It. *comminuire* = Pr. Pg. *comminuir* = F. *comminuer*), make small, break into pieces, < *com-* (intensive) + *minuere*, pp. *minutus*, make small: see *minute*, *minish*, *diminish*.] To make small or fine; reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder by breaking, pounding, braying, rasping, or grinding; pulverize; triturate; levigate.

[Their teeth] seem entirely designed for gathering and *comminuting* their simple food. *Goldsmith*, Int. to Brooke's Nat. Hist.

Finely *comminuted* particles of shells and coral. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 36.

Those [fishes] that form this genus . . . feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they *comminute* with their teeth before they swallow them. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Gilt Head.

**comminute** (kom'i-nūt), *a.* [< L. *comminutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into small parts; comminuted.—**Comminute fracture**, in *surg.*, fracture of a bone into more than two pieces.

**comminution** (kom-i-nū'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *comminution*, < L. as if **comminutio(n-)*, < *comminuere*: see *comminute*, *v.*] 1. The act of comminuting or reducing to fine particles or to a powder; pulverization.

[It] is only wrought together, and fixed by sudden intermixture and *comminution*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

2. In *surg.*, a comminute fracture.—3†. Attenuation or diminution by small abstractions.

**Commiphora** (ko-mif'ǫ-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόμμι*, gum, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natural order *Burseraceæ*, natives of Africa and the East Indies, and abounding in fragrant balsams and resins. Many of the species are imperfectly known. The principal are: *C. Myrrha*, yielding African myrrh; *C. Opobalsamum*, yielding Arabian myrrh and the balm of Gilead or balsam of Mecca; *C. Mukul*, yielding African bdellium; and the Indian species (*C. Kataf*, etc.) from which the resins called *bsabol* and *hodthat* are obtained.

**commis** (ko-mē'), *n.* [F., < ML. *commissus*, a deputy, commissioner, orig. pp. of L. *committere*, commit: see *commit*. Equiv. to E. *committee*.] In *French law*, a person appointed by another to represent him in a transaction of any kind.

**commiset**, *v. t.* [ME. *commisen*, < OF. *commis*, pp. of *commettre*, commit: see *commit*, and cf. *demise*, *demit*, *compromise*, *compromit*.] To commit; perpetrate.

The crysten man sayd verely thou hast *commysed* some omycide, for thou art all bespronge wyth the blood. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

**commiserable** (kǫ-miz'ę-rą-bl), *a.* [= It. *commiserabile*, < L. as if **commiserabilis*, < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*, *v.*] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; capable of exciting sympathy or sorrow.

This noble and *commiserable* person, Edward. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 196.

Acutely conscious what *commiserable* objects I consent to be ranked with. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 198, note.

**commiserate** (kǫ-miz'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commiserated*, ppr. *commiserating*. [< L. *commiseratus*, pp. of *commiserari* (> It. *commiserare* = Pg. *commiserar*), pity, compassionate, < *com-* (intensive) + *miserari*, pity, commiserate, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*, *miserable*, etc.] 1. To feel sorrow, regret, or compassion for, through sympathy; compassionate; pity: applied to persons or things: as, to *commiserate* a person or his condition.

Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*.
*Sir J. Denham*, Justice.

2. To regret; lament; deplore; be sorry for.

We should *commiserate* our ignorance and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

3. To express pity for; condole with: as, he *commiserated* him on his misfortune.

I *commiserated* him sincerely for having such a disagreeable wife. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

= **Syn.** To sympathize with, feel for, condole with.

**commiseration** (kǫ-miz-ę-rā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *commisération* = Sp. *conmiseracion* = Pg. *commiseração* = It. *commiserazione*, < L. *commiseratio(n-)*, found only in the sense of 'a part of an oration intended to excite compassion,' < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*.] 1. The act of commiserating; sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

Losses . . .
Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck *commiseration* of his state
From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

We must repeat the often repeated saying, that it is unworthy a religious man to view an irreligious one either with alarm or aversion; or with any other feeling than regret, and hope, and brotherly *commiseration*.
*Carlyle*, Foreign Rev., 1829.

He had *commiseration* and respect
In his decease, from universal Rome.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 214.

2. An expression of pity; condolence: as, I send you my *commiserations*. = **Syn.** *Sympathy*, *Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*), fellow-feeling, tenderness, concern.

**commiserative** (kǫ-miz'ę-rą-tiv), *a.* [= It. *commiserativo*; as *commiserate* + *-ive*.] Compassionate. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

**commiseratively** (kǫ-miz'ę-rą-tiv-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion. *Sir T. Overbury.* [Rare.]

**commiserator** (kǫ-miz'ę-rā-tǫr), *n.* [= Pg. *commiserador* = It. *commiseratore*; as *commiserate* + *-or*.] One who commiserates or pities; one who has compassion.

**commissarial** (kom-i-sā'ri-ąl), *a.* [= It. *commissariale*; as *commissary* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a commissary.

**commissariat** (kom-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kommissariaat* = G. *commissariat* = Dan. *kommissariat*, < F. *commissariat* = Sp. *comisariato* = Pg. *commissariado* = It. *commissariato*, < ML. **commissariatus*, < *commissarius*, a commissary: see *commissary* and *-ate*3.] I. *n.* 1. That department of an army the duties of which consist in supplying transport, provisions, forage, camp equipage, etc., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department. In the United States army these functions are divided between the quartermaster's department, which furnishes transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and the subsistence department, under the control of a commissary-general, which provides the food supplies. In 1858 and 1859 the British commissariat was reorganized, and remained a war-office department, under a commissary-general-in-chief, until 1870, when it was merged, with other supply departments, in the control department, which performed all the civil administrative duties of the army. Near the close of 1875 the control department was superseded by the commissariat and transport department.

The circulatory system is the *commissariat* of the physiological army. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 80.

2. The office or employment of a commissary.—3. In *Scots law*, the jurisdiction of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends. See extract.

The inferior *commissariats*, which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses, had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate *commissariat*, of which the sheriff is commissary.
*Chambers's Encyc.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or concerned in furnishing supplies: as, the *commissariat* department; *commissariat* arrangements.

The *commissariat* department does great credit to the cooks and stewards. *Lady Lirussey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

**commissary** (kom'i-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commissaries* (-riz). [= F. *commissaire* (> G. *commissar* = Dan. *kommisær* = Sw. *kommissarie*; cf. D. *kommissaris*) = Sp. *comisario* = Pg. *commissario* = It. *commissario*, *commessario*, < ML. *commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, < L. *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, commit: see *commit*. Cf. *commissioner*.] 1. In a general sense, one to whom some charge, duty, or office is committed by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty in the place, or as the representative, of his superior; a commissioner.

Commissioners or *commissaries* are frequently sent for the settlement of special questions, as, for instance, indemnities to be paid after a war for losses incurred, or boundary disputes.
*F. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

2. *Eccles.*, an officer who by delegation from the bishop exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or is intrusted with the performance of the bishop's duties in his absence.

The *commissary* of the Bishop of London entertained suits exactly analogous to those of the trades unions of the present day. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

3. In *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary-court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary-court. See *commissary-court*.—4. *Milit.*, a name given to officers or officials of various grades, especially to officers of the commissariat department. In the British army a commissary-general ranks with a major-general, a deputy commissary-general with a colonel, a commissary with a major, a deputy commissary with a captain, an assistant commissary with a lieutenant. In the United States an officer whose duty is the furnishing of food for the army is called a *commissary of subsistence*, the commissary-general ranking as a brigadier-general.

**commissary-court** (kom'i-sā-ri-kōrt), *n.* In *Scots law*: (*a*) A supreme court established in

Edinburgh in the sixteenth century, to which were transferred the duties formerly discharged by the bishops' commissaries. It had jurisdiction in actions of divorce, declarator of marriage, nullity of marriage, and the like. Its powers having come gradually to be conjoined with those of the Court of Session, it was abolished in 1836. Also called *consistorial court*. (*b*) A sheriff's or county court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland, and discharges relative incidental functions. The sheriff, as judge of this court, in certain actions has the title of *commissary*, the county over which the court has jurisdiction being his *commissariat*.

**commissary-general** (kom'i-sā-ri-jen'ę-ral), *n.* The head of the commissariat or subsistence department of an army. See *commissary*, 4.

**commissary-sergeant** (kom'i-sā-ri-sär'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army, appointed from sergeants who have faithfully served in the line five years, including three years in the grade of non-commissioned officers. His duty is to assist the commissary in the discharge of all his duties.

**commissaryship** (kom'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *commissary* + *-ship*.] The office of a commissary.

**commission**[1] (kǫ-mish'ǫn), *n.* [< ME. *commission* = D. *kommissie* = G. *commission* = Dan. Sw. *kommission*, < OF. *commission*, F. *commission* = Pr. *comission* = Sp. *comision* = Pg. *commissão* = It. *commissione*, < ML. *commissio(n-)*, a delegation of business to any one, a commission, the warrant by which a trust is held, in L. the act of committing, a bringing together, < *committere*, pp. *commissus*, commit: see *commit*.] 1. The act of committing or doing: often with the implication that the thing done is morally wrong: as, the *commission* of a crime.

Whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded.
*Rogers*, Sermons.

2. The act of intrusting, as a charge or duty. —3. That which is committed, intrusted, or delivered.

He will do his *commission* thoroughly.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

4. The warrant by which any trust is held or any authority exercised.

Stay,
Where's your *commission*, lords? words cannot carry
Authority so weighty. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A warrant granted by government authority to a person, or to a body of persons, to inquire into and report on any subject. (*b*) The document issued by the government to officers in the army and navy, judges, justices of the peace, and others, conferring authority to perform their various functions; also, the power thus granted. (*c*) A writ which issues from a court of law for various purposes, such as the taking of evidence from witnesses who are unable to appear in court.

Hence—5. Charge; order; mandate; authority given.

He bore his great *commission* in his look. *Dryden.*

He would have spoke, but I had no *commission*
To argue with him, so I flung him off.
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

6. A body of persons intrusted jointly with the performance of certain special duties, usually of a public or legal character, either permanently or temporarily.—7. In *com.*, authority delegated by another for the purchase and sale of goods; the position or business of an agent; agency: thus, to trade or do business on *commission* is to buy or sell for another by his authority.—8. The allowance made or the percentage given to a factor or agent for transacting business, or to an executor, administrator, or trustee, as his compensation for administering an estate.

*Commission* is the allowance paid to an agent for transacting commercial business, and usually bears a fixed proportion or percentage, as may be agreed on, to the amount of value involved in the transaction. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 536.

**Commission day**, the opening day of the assizes, when the commission authorising the judge to hold court is opened and read. [Eng.]—**Commission of Appeals**, in some States, a court organised for a limited time to hear and determine appeals, when the permanent court is overburdened with business.—**Commission of array**, in *Eng. hist.*, a royal command such as was frequently issued between 1233 and 1557, especially in seasons of public danger, authorising and commanding a draft or impressment into military service, or into training, of all able-bodied men, or of a number to be selected from among them.—**Commission of bankruptcy**. See *bankruptcy*.—**Commission of Delegates**. Same as *Court of Delegates* (which see, under *delegate*).—**Commission** or **commissioned officer**. See *officer*.—**Commission of jail-delivery**. See *assize*, *n.*, 6.—**Commission of lunacy**, a commission issuing from a court to authorise an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.—**Commission of rebellion**, a writ formerly used in chancery to attach a defendant as a contemner of the law.—**Commission of the peace**, a commission issuing under the great seal for the appointment of justices of the peace. [Eng.]—**Commission rogatoire**, in *French law*, letters rogatory; an authority, coupled with a request that it be exercised, communicated by a tribunal in one country to a tribunal of another, for the making of some investigation, administering an oath, certifying papers, or the like.—**Court of High Commission**. See *court*.—**Del credere commission**. See *del credere*.—**Ecclesiastical commission**. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Electoral commission**. See *electoral*.—**Fish Commission**. See *United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries*, below.—**In commission**. (*a*) In the exercise of delegated authority or a commission.

*Virg.* Are you contented to be tried by these?
*Tuc.* Ay, so the noble captain may be joined with them *in commission*, say. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

For he [God] established Moses in a resolution to undertake the work, by joining his brother Aaron *in commission* with him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

(*b*) See *to put in commission*, below.—**Military commission**, in *American milit. law*, a tribunal composed of military officers, deriving its jurisdiction from the express or implied will of Congress, and having power to try offenders against the laws of war. It has not jurisdiction to try persons in the military service of the nation for purely military offenses, or offenses against the Articles of War.—**On the commission**, holding appointment as a justice on the commission of the peace. [Eng.]—**To override one's commission**. See *override*.—**To put in or into commission**. (*a*) In Great Britain, to intrust officially to a commission, as the duties of a high office, in place of the regular constitutional administrator. Thus, the functions of the lord high admiral have for a long period been regularly put in commission to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, or the Board of Admiralty. The charge of the exchequer or treasury is also sometimes put into commission.

On the 7th of January, 1687, the Gazette announced to the people of London that the Treasury was *put into commission*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

(*b*) In the United States navy, to transfer (a ship) from the navy-yard authorities to the command of the officer ordered in charge. Upon this transfer being made the ensign and pendant are hoisted, and the ship is then said to be *in commission*.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries**, a bureau of the United States government for the promotion of the public interests in relation to fish, as their propagation and distribution, investigation of their habits and fitness for food or other uses, maintenance of supply, etc. Many of the separate States have similar commissions in connection with their internal waters. Commonly called *Fish Commission*. =**Syn.** 1. Perpetration.—3. Percentage, brokerage, fee.

**commission**[1] (kǫ-mish'ǫn), *v. t.* [< *commission*[1], *n.*; = F. *commissionner*, etc.] 1. To give a commission to; empower or authorize by commission.

His ministers, *commission'd* to proclaim
Eternal blessings in a Saviour's name.
*Cowper*, Elegy, iv. 91.

2. To send with a mandate or authority; send as a commission.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latin land.
*Dryden*, Æneid.

**Commissioned officer**. See *officer*. =**Syn.** To appoint, depute, delegate.

**commission**[2]† (kǫ-mish'ǫn), *n.* [Prob. resting on Sp. *camison*, a long wide shirt, aug. of *camisa*, a shirt: cf. *camisole*, and see *camis*.] A shirt. [Slang.]

A garment shifting in condition,
And in the canting tongue is a *commission*.
*John Taylor*, Works, 1630.

**commission-agent** (kǫ-mish'ǫn-ā'jent), *n.* One who acts as agent for others, and either buys or sells on commission.

**commissionaire** (kǫ-mish-ǫn-ār'), *n.* [< F. *commissionnaire*: see *commissioner*.] 1. An attendant attached to hotels in continental Europe, who performs certain miscellaneous services, such as attending the arrival of railway-trains and steamboats to secure customers, looking after luggage, etc.—2. A kind of messenger or light porter in general; one intrusted with commissions. In some European cities (as in London) a corps of commissionaires has been organized, drawn from the ranks of military pensioners.

**commissional** (kǫ-mish'ǫn-al), *a.* [< *commission* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a commission; conferring a commission or conferred by a commission. [Rare.]

The king's letters *commissional*.
*Le Neve*, Hist. Abps. of Canterbury and York, I. 201.

**commissionary** (kǫ-mish'ǫn-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *commissionarius* (as a noun: see *commissioner*).] Same as *commissional*.

*Commissionary* authority.
*Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, ix.

**commissionate**† (kǫ-mish'ǫn-āt), *v. t.* [< *commission*[1], *n.*, + *-ate*[2].] To commission; authorise; appoint.

By this his terrible voice he breaketh the cedars, and divideth the flames of fire [Ps. xxix. 5, 7], which he *commissionates* to do his pleasure.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

**commissioner** (kǫ-mish'ǫn-ėr), *n.* [In the first sense < *commission* + *-er*[1]. In the other senses = F. *commissionnaire* (> D. *kommissionnair* = G. *commissionär* = Dan. *kommissionær*) = It. *commissionario*, < ML. *commissionarius*, one intrusted with a commission, < *commissio(n-)*, a commission: see *commission*[1], *n.*] 1. One who

commissions.—2. A person having or included in a warrant of authority; one who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business for the person, court, or government giving the commission.

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office. *Swift.*

Another class of *commissioners*, who are strictly political agents, are occasionally sent out without its being thought desirable to define exactly their rank, but they are usually received as ministers.
*E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain, an officer having charge of some department of the public service which is put into commission. See *to put in commission*, under *commission*[1], *n.* (*b*) A steward or private factor on an estate, who holds a power from his constituent to manage affairs with full authority.

3. A commissionaire.—4. One of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland, corresponding to a bailie or town-councilor in a corporate town.—**Bankruptcy commissioner**. See *bankruptcy*.—**Board of county commissioners**. See *county*[1].—**Charity commissioner**, a member of a body exercising authority over charity foundations, schools, charities in prisons, etc., in England and Wales.—**Civil-service Commissioners**. See *civil service*, under *civil*.—**Commissioner for the State of**, etc., an officer appointed under the law of one State and resident within another State, to take in the latter acknowledgment of deeds to be recorded and oaths and affidavits to be used in the former. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Appeals**, a member of a Commission of Appeals. See *commission*[1].—**Commissioner of Customs**, an official of the U. S. Treasury Department charged with the collection of the customs-revenue and the revision and certification of the revenue and marine accounts.—**Commissioner of deeds**, an officer appointed to take acknowledgments, administer oaths, etc.—**Commissioner of Education**, the head of the Bureau of Education. See *education*. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries**, the chief officer of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.—**Commissioner of Labor**, an official of the United States government whose duty it is to investigate and report upon matters relating to the laborers and labor-interests of the country. Many of the different States have similar officials.—**Commissioner of Railroads**, an official of the government of the United States, or of one of the several States, whose duty it is to enforce the laws relating to railroads, report upon their condition, recommend such changes as may be considered necessary, etc.—**Commissioner of the Circuit Court**. See *United States Commissioner*, below.—**Commissioner of the General Land Office**, the head of the General Land Office. See *land*. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of the Patent Office**, or **Commissioner of Patents**, the head of the United States Patent Office. See *patent*.—**Commissioner of the Pension Office**, or **Commissioner of Pensions**, the head of the United States Pension Office. See *pension*.—**Commissioners Clauses Act**, a British statute of 1847 consolidating or codifying provisions usual in acts constituting boards of commissioners for the undertaking of public works.—**Commissioners of audit**. See *audit*.—**Commissioners of charities and correction**, in New York and some other American cities, a board of officers charged with the oversight of the public charitable and penal institutions.—**Commissioners of estimate and assessment**, in *American law*, officers of a quasi-judicial character, in the nature of arbitrators, appraisers, or referees, appointed in a proceeding to condemn private property to public uses, for the purpose of estimating the value of land taken for a public improvement, and of assessing the cost of the improvement on the property benefited.—**Commissioners of excise**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board, who are charged with the licensing of dealers in intoxicating liquors, and with supervising the enforcement of the laws restricting that trade.—**Commissioners of highways**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board in a town or village, charged with the duty of laying out and maintaining highways, bridges, etc.—**Commissioners of Justiciary**, the judges of the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, consisting of the lord justice-general, the lord justice-clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session.—**Commissioners of supply**, in Scotland, commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuation of Lands Act, within their respective counties.—**Commissioners of teinds**. See *teinds*.—**Indian Commissioner**, the head of the United States Indian Bureau, or of the office having charge of Indian affairs. See *Indian*.—**Lord high commissioner** to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the representative of the sovereign in that assembly.—**Lords Commissioners of the Treasury**. See *treasurer*.—**Police commissioners**, in some American cities, a board of officers having supervision of municipal police.—**United States Commissioner**, or **Commissioner of the Circuit Court**, an officer appointed by a circuit court of the United States to aid in the administration of justice in various ways, as by examining and extraditing criminals.

**commissionership** (kǫ-mish'ǫn-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *commissioner* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a commissioner.

**commission-merchant** (kǫ-mish'ǫn-mėr'-chant), *n.* 1. A person employed to sell goods on commission, either in his own name or in the name of his principal, and intrusted with the possession, management, control, and disposal of the goods sold: differing from a broker, who is an agent employed to make bargains and contracts between other persons in matters of trade.—2. One who buys or sells groceries, or

garden or dairy produce, etc., on commission. [U. S.]

**commissionship** (kō-mish'on-ship), *n.* [< *commission*[1] + *-ship*.] The holding of a commission; a commissionership. [Rare.]

He got his *commissionship* in the great contest for the county. *Scott.*

**commissive** (kō-mis'iv), *a.* [< L. *commissus*, pp. (see *commissure*, *commit*), + *-ive*.] Committing. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**commissura** (kom-i-gū'rȧ), *n.*; pl. *commissuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *commissure*.] Same as *commissure*.—**Commissura arcuata posterior**, the commissura basalis of Meynert.—**Commissura basalis of Meynert**, a bundle of rather coarse fibers lying above and behind the other portions of the optic chiasma and optic tracts of the brain, and passing on either side to the neighborhood of Luy's body. Also called *Meynert's commissure*.—**Commissura media**, the middle or soft commissure of the brain (which see, under *commissure*).

**commissural** (kō-mis'ū-ral), *a.* [= F. *commissural*, < LL. *commissuralis*, < L. *commissura*, commissure: see *commissure*.] Connective; belonging to or forming part of a commissure, or a line or part by which other parts are connected. See cut under *stomatogastric*.

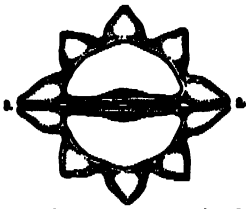
The several pairs of thoracic and abdominal ganglia are united by double *commissural* cords. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 358.

Such connections [between corresponding ganglia] consist of what are called *commissural* fibres. . . . The word *commissural* is, indeed, sometimes used in a wider sense, including fibres that unite ganglia of different grades. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 11.

**commissure** (kom'i-gūr), *n.* [= F. *commissure* = Sp. *comisura* = Pg. *commissura* = It. *commessura*, a joint, *commisura*, symmetry, fitness, < L. *commissura*, a joint, seam, band, < *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, put together, join: see *commit*.] 1. A joint, seam, suture, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet or unite. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) A suture of cranial bones. (2) The joining of the lips, eyelids, etc., at their angles. (3) See phrases below. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the line of closure of the mandibles. See cut under *bill*.

*Commissure* . . . means the point where the gape ends behind, that is, the angle of the mouth, . . . where the apposed edges of the mandibles join each other; but . . . it is loosely applied to the whole line of closure, from true *commissure* to tip of the bill. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 105.

(*c*) In *bot.*, the face by which one carpel coheres to another, as in the *Umbelliferæ*; in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the operculum and the capsule. (*d*) In *arch.*, the joint between two stones, formed by the application of the surface of one to that of another.



Commissure in Botany.—Section of Fruit of *Æthusa*, enlarged. *a*, *a*, line of the commissural faces of the two carpels.

2. That which joins or connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, one of certain bands of nerve-tissue, white or gray, connecting right and left parts of the brain and spinal cord. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a nerve-cord connecting the larger ganglia of the nervous system.—**Anterior commissure of the brain** (commissura anterior), a rounded cord of white fibers crossing in front of the anterior crura of the fornix. See cut under *corpus*.—**Commissure of the flocculus**, the posterior medullary velum.—**Esophageal commissures**. See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal*.—**Gray commissure of the spinal cord**, the connection of the two lateral crescentic masses of gray substance. See cut under *spinal*.—**Great white commissure of the brain** (commissura magna), the corpus callosum (which see, under *corpus*).—**Meynert's commissure**. See *commissura basalis*, under *commissura*.—**Middle or soft commissure of the brain** (commissura media), a commissure consisting almost entirely of gray substance, connecting the optic thalami anteriorly across the cavity of the third ventricle. See cut under *corpus*.—**Optic commissure**, the chiasm of the optic nerves. See *chiasm*.—**Posterior commissure of the brain** (commissura posterior), a flattened band of white substance connecting the optic thalami posteriorly.—**Short commissure**, a part of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situated in the incisura posterior.—**Simple commissure of the cerebellum**, a small lobe near the incisura posterior.—**White commissures of the spinal cord, anterior and posterior**, the connections of the lateral masses of white substance, one in front of, the other behind, the gray commissure. See *spinal*.

**commit** (kō-mit'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *committed*, ppr. *committing*. [< ME. *committen* = OF. *commetre*, F. *commettre* = Pr. *cometre* = Sp. *cometer* = Pg. *commetter* = It. *commettere*, < L. *committere*, bring together, join, compare, commit (a wrong), incur, give in charge, etc., < *com-*, together, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*, *missile*. Cf. *admit*, *demit*, *emit*, *permit*, *submit*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To give in trust; put into charge or keeping; intrust; surrender; give up; consign: with *to* or *unto*.

*Commit* thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him. Ps. xxxvii. 5.

The Bailiffs of the cite have power and auctorite to *committe* hym to prison. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The temporal concerns of our family were chiefly *committed to* my wife's management. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

2. To engage; involve; put or bring into risk or danger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; compromise.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honour of your sovereign. *Junius.*

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall*, Washington.

3. To consign to custody by official warrant, as a criminal or a lunatic; specifically, to send to prison for a short term or for trial.

Now we'll go search the taverns, *commit* such
As we find drinking, and be drunk ourselves
With what we take from them.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, iv. 3.

4. In *legislation*, to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report.

After it has been carried that it [the bill] should be read a second time, it is *committed*, i. e., referred either to a select committee chosen to examine it carefully, or the whole House goes into committee, or sits to look into it phrase by phrase. *A. Buckland*, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

5. To memorize; learn by heart: a shortened colloquial form of the phrase *to commit to memory*: as, have you *committed* your speech?—6. To do or perform (especially something reprehensible, wrong, inapt, etc.); perpetrate: as, to *commit* murder, treason, felony, or trespass; to *commit* a blunder or a solecism.

And now the Prince's Followers themselves come to be a Grievance, who relying upon their Master, *commit* many outrages. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

And it is to be believed that he who *commits* the same crime often, and without necessity, cannot but do it with some kind of pleasure. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

7†. To join or put together unfitly or heterogeneously; match improperly or incongruously; confound: a Latinism. [Rare.]

How . . . does Philopolis . . . *commit* the opponent with the respondent? *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas ears, *committing* short and long.
*Milton*, Sonnets, viii.

8†. To consider; regard; account.

I was *commytted* the best archere
That was in mery Englonde.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

**Fully committed**, in *law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from detention for examination preliminary to such commitment.—**To commit one's self**. (*a*) To intrust one's self; surrender one's self: with *to*.

A kinde of Swine which, . . . being hunted, *commit themselues* quickly *to* the water. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 635.

They *committed themselves unto* the sea. Acts xxvii. 40.

(*b*) To speak or act in such a manner as virtually to bind one's self to a certain line of conduct, or to the approval of a certain opinion or course of action: as, he has *committed himself* to the support of the foreign policy of the government; avoid *committing yourself*.

It might, perhaps, be in the power of the embassador, without *committing himself* or his government, to animate the zeal of the Opposition for the laws and liberties of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**To commit to memory**, to learn by heart; memorize.—**Syn. 1.** *Intrust*, *Confide*, *Commit*, *Consign*, agree in general in expressing a transfer from the care or keeping of one to that of another. To *intrust* is to give to another in trust, to put into another's care with confidence in him. *Confide* is still more expressive of trust or confidence, especially in the receiver's discretion or integrity; the word is now used most of secrets, but may be used more widely. *Commit* implies some measure of formality in the act; it is the most general of these words. *Consign* implies still greater formality in the surrender: as, to *consign* goods to a person for sale; to *consign* the dead to the grave. To *consign* seems the most final as an act; to *commit* stands next to it in this respect.

But a case may arise, in which the government is no longer safe in the hands to which it has been *intrusted*. *D. Webster*, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

Happy will it be for England if . . . her interests be *confided* to men for whom history has not recorded the long series of human crimes and follies in vain. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The King is by the Bishop of Hereford *committed* to the Custody of the Earl of Leicester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 112.

He himself [William Penn], in the heyday of youth, was *consigned* to a long and close imprisonment in the tower. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 114.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To commit adultery.

*Commit* not with man's sworn spouse. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. To consign to prison; to exercise the power of imprisoning.

That power of *committing* which the people anciently loved to see the House of Commons exercise is now, at least when employed against libellers, the most unpopular power in the Constitution. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**commitment** (kō-mit'ment), *n.* [< *commit* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of committing. (*a*) The act of delivering in charge or intrusting. (*b*) The act of delivering in charge to the authorities of a prison; a sending to or putting in prison, generally without or preparatory to a formal trial.

What has the pris'ner done? Say; what's the cause
Of his *commitment*? *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 10.

In this dubious interval, between the *commitment* and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. *Blackstone*, Com., iv. 22.

(*c*) In *legislation*, the act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration: as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill for consideration and report.

The Parliament . . . which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*d*) The act of pledging or engaging one's self: as, the writer's *commitment* to the theory of spontaneous generation. [In this sense *committal* is more commonly used.] (*e*) The act of perpetrating; commission. *Clarendon.*

2. A written order of a court directing that some one be confined in prison: formerly more often termed a *mittimus*.

**committable** (kō-mit'ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *commit* + *-able*.] Capable of being committed. *South.*

**committal** (kō-mit'al), *n.* [< *commit* + *-al*.] The act of committing, in any of the senses of the verb; commitment; commission: as, the *committal* of a trust to a person, of a body to the grave, of a criminal to prison; the or a *committal* (compromising, betrayal, exposure) of one's self. [In all uses but the last *commitment* or *commission* is more common.]

The objection to a premature [disclosure] . . . of a plan by the National Executive consists of the danger of *committals* on points which could be more safely left to further developments. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 429.

**committee** (kō-mit'ē), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comyte* (also *comyt* for *comyte*, < AF. **comite*, **comité*), irreg. < L. *committere* (> E. *commit*) + F. *-é*, E. *-ee*[1]. Hence F. *comité* = D. *comité* = G. *comité*, etc., a committee. The analogical F. form is *commis*, committee, a clerk (see *commis*), < ML. *commissus*, a commissioner, deputy, etc., prob. pp. of L. *committere*: see *commit*.] 1. One or more individuals to whom the care of the person or estate of another, as a lunatic, an imbecile, an inebriate, or an infant in law, is committed by the judge of a competent court. The committee commonly consists of one person, and is distinguished as a *committee of the person*, *of the estate*, or *of the person and estate*, according to the subject or subjects of custody. In some cases the two functions are combined in one committee, and in others they are assigned to different committees.

2. One or more persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them, as by a legislative body, a court, corporation, society, etc.—**Committee of the whole**, a committee of a legislative body consisting of all the members sitting in a deliberative rather than a legislative character, for formal consultation and preliminary consideration of matters awaiting legislative action. A special presiding officer for the occasion is usually appointed, and parliamentary and standing rules may be less rigidly applied. The full title of the committee in the United States House of Representatives is "Committee of the Whole House upon the State of the Union."—**Committees of correspondence**. See *correspondence*.—**Joint committee**, a committee composed of two or more committees representing as many different bodies, appointed to confer together for the purpose of composing differences, or of agreeing upon joint action in some matter. Joint committees are of special importance in the Congress of the United States and the State legislatures when the two houses disagree in regard to some measure.—**Riding committee**, a visiting committee. [Scotch.]

For several years the wishes of congregations were ignored; wherever the presbytery refused to appoint at the will of the assembly, a *riding committee*, often assisted by military force, carried out the decision. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 635.

**Select committee**, a committee appointed to consider and report on a particular subject.—**Standing committee**, a permanent committee, as of a legislature, society, etc., intended to consider all matters within an appointed sphere. In the Congress of the United States and in the State legislatures the system of standing committees prevails. There are about 40 such committees in the United States Senate and about 50 in the House of Representatives, consisting of not less than 3 members, and, except in a few cases, not more than 15. The most important committees of the House are the Committee on Ways and Means, which deals with taxes, customs, and all other revenues of the government, and the Committee on Appropriations, in which the principal appropriation bills originate. Each house has also certain select committees, but they are not important. All bills introduced into either branch of Congress, and the estimates for the needed appropriations for the different executive departments, are referred to their appropriate committees, examined, and favorably or adversely reported to the House or Senate.

**committeeman** (kō-mit'ē-man), *n.*; pl. *committeemen* (-men). A member of a committee.

**committee-room** (kō-mit'ē-rōm), *n.* A room in which a committee holds its meetings.

**committeeship** (kō-mit'ē-ship), *n.* [< *committee* + *-ship*.] The office of a committee. *Milton.*

**committent** (kǫ-mit'ent), *n.* [< L. *committen(t-)s*, ppr. of *committere*, commit: see *commit*.] One who commits a matter or matters into the care or charge of another; a committor.

**committer** (kǫ-mit'ėr), *n.* 1. One who commits. (*a*) One who intrusts something or some person to the care of another. See *committor*. (*b*) One who does or perpetrates: as, a *committer* of sacrilege. *Martin.*

Thus would the Elements wash themselves cleane from it [sin] and the *committers* thereof.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

Specifically—2†. A fornicator; an adulterer.

If all *committers* stood in a rank, they'd make a lane in which your shame might dwell.
*Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore.

**committible**† (kǫ-mit'i-bl), *a.* [< *commit* + *-ible*. According to present E. use, the form should be *committable*.] That may be committed.

Mistakes *committible*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

**committing** (kǫ-mit'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *commit*, *v.*] In *law*, authorized to commit to prison. —**Committing magistrate**, one whose duty it is, on probable evidence, to commit accused persons for trial by a higher court, or to require suitable bail for their appearance.

**committor** (kǫ-mit'ǫr), *n.* [< *commit* + *-or*.] Same as *committer*, but in this spelling, specifically, a judge who commits a person of unsound mind to the custody of another; the lord chancellor when so acting. [Eng.]

**commix** (ko-miks'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< ME. *commixen*, *comixen*, < *com-* + *mixen*, E. *mix*, after equiv. L. *commiscere*, pp. *commixtus*, *commistus*, < *com-*, together, + *miscere* = E. *mix*, q. v. Cf. *commingle*.] To mix or mingle; blend.

Yeve hem [thrushes] figges grounde
*Comyxt* with flour to make hem fast and rounde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds, or on the earth out of dust and rain-water *commixed*. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Boldly *commixing* with the clouds of heaven. *J. Baillie.*

**commixation**† (kom-ik-sā'shǫn), *n.* [< *commix* + *-ation*.] Mingling; commixture.

The trim *commixation*
Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration,
Makes th' understanding dull.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

**commixion**† (ko-mik'shǫn), *n.* An improper form of *commixtion*.

**commixtion** (ko-miks'chǫn), *n.* [< ME. *comixtioun* = OF. *commistion*, later *commixtion*, F. *commixtion* = Sp. *comistion*, *commistion* = Pg. *commistião* = It. *commistione*, < LL. *commixtio(n-)*, *commistio(n-)*, < L. *commiscere*, pp. *commixtus*, *commistus*: see *commix*.] 1. Mixture; a blending, uniting, or combining of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

Therfore it heeliith perfigtly the contynuel feuere; namely with *commixtioun* of the 5 essence of gold and peerle.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

Were thy *commixtion* Greek and Trojan so
That thou could'st say—"This hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan." *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

The whispered Agnus Dei prefaced the *commixtion* of the third part of the Host with the consecrated wine.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. In *Scots law*, the blending of substances belonging to different proprietors, as two parcels of corn, giving rise to certain questions regarding rights of property.

**commixture** (ko-miks'tūr), *n.* [= It. *commistura*, < L. *commixtura*, *commistura*, < *commiscere*, commix: see *commix*, and cf. *mixture*.] 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending or joining of ingredients in one mass or compound; mingling; incorporation.

The *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. The mass formed by mixing or blending different things; a composition; a compound.

Some apprehended a purifying virtue in fire, refining the grosser *commixture*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

3. *Eccles.*, in both the Greek and the Western Church since early times, the rite of putting a particle of the consecrated bread or host into the chalice, an act emblematic of the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

This *commixture* [of the bread and wine], if not absolutely primitive, is at least of very venerable antiquity. In the West we find it recognized by the most ancient Missals; by the Council of Orange, A. D. 441; and by the fourth of Toledo. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 520.

**commodate** (kom'ǫ-dāt), *n.* [= F. *commodat* = Sp. *comodato* = Pg. It. *commodato*, < LL. *commodatum*, a loan, orig. neut. of *commodatus*, pp. of L. *commodare*, make fit, adapt, accommodate, lend to, < *commodus*, fit: see *commodious*.] In *law*, a species of loan, gratuitous on the part of the lender, by which the borrower is obliged to restore the identical thing which was lent, in the condition in which he received it.

**commodation**† (kom-ǫ-dā'shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *commodatio(n-)*, < L. *commodare*, adapt: see *commodate*.] Convenience; utility; adaptation for use. *Sir M. Hale.*

**commode** (kǫ-mōd'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *commode*, commodious, accommodating, kind, < L. *commodus*, convenient: see *commodious*.] I.† *a.* Accommodating; obliging.

So, sir, am I not very *commode* to you?
*Cibber*, Provoked Husband, iv.

II. *n.* [< F. *commode*, a particular use of the adj.] 1. A large and high head-dress, mounted on a frame of wire, covered with silk, lace, bows of ribbon, etc., worn about the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

A niceness that wou'd as ill become me as . . . a high *commode* a lean Face. *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, ii.

When we say of a Woman, she has a fine, a long, or a good Head, we speak only in relation to her *Commode*.
*Spectator*, No. 265.

2. Any piece of furniture containing drawers and shelves for holding clothes, handy articles, tools, etc.

Old *commodes* of rudely carved oak.
*Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, iv. 10.

3. A small piece of furniture containing a chamber-pot below and a drawer and shelf above, and conveniently arranged in a bedroom for necessary purposes.—4. A night-stool.—5†. A procuress; a bawd. *Foote.*

**commodely**† (kǫ-mōd'li), *adv.* Conveniently.

It will fall in very *commodely* between my parties.
*Walpole*, Letters (1759), II. 103.

You found the whole garden filled with masks, and spread with tents, which remained all night very *commodely*. *Walpole*, Letters (1749), II. 289.

**commodious** (kǫ-mō'di-us), *a.* [< ME. *commodious*, < ML. *commodiosus*, useful, < L. *commodum*, a useful thing, convenience, prop. neut. of *commodus* (> It. *commodo* = Sp. *cómodo* = Pg. *commodo* = F. *commode*, > E. *commode*, q. v.), useful, fit, convenient, < *com-*, with, according to, + *modus*, measure: see *mode*.] 1†. Beneficial; helpful; useful; favorable.

Thai sayen the pyne unto all thing under sowe [sown under it]
Is *commodious*. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Wine and many things else *commodious* for mankind.
*Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. vi. 5.

Long sojourning . . . of the . . . army at Newcastle, for lack of *commodious* winds.
*Exp. in Scotland* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 115).

2. Suitable; fit; proper; convenient; becoming: in a general sense.

He [the sphere] conteyneth in him the *commodious* description of euery other figure, & for his ample capacitie doth resemble the world or vniuers.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 4.

3. Affording good accommodation; convenient and roomy; suitable and spacious: as, a *commodious* dwelling; a *commodious* harbor.

An antiquated but *commodious* manor-house.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 16.

=**Syn.** Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful, comfortable.

**commodiously** (kǫ-mō'di-us-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be commodious: as, a house *commodiously* constructed.—2†. Suitably; usefully; serviceably; conveniently.

Eke se thi lande
Be bering, and *commodiously* stande.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 42.

On the South side was a piece of plank supported by a Post, which we understood was the Reading Desk, just by which was a little hole *commodiously* broke thro' the Wall to give light to the Reader.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 8.

3†. Agreeably; comfortably.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 1083.

**commodiousness** (kǫ-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commodious; suitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness: as, the *commodiousness* of a house.

The *commodiousness* of the harbour.
*Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

**commoditable**† (kǫ-mod'i-ta-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *commodity* + *-able*.] Fit for purchase or sale. *Joseph Richardson*, quoted by F. Hall.

**commodity** (kǫ-mod'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *commodities* (-tiz). [< F. *commodité* = Pr. *comoditat* = Sp. *comodidad* = Pg. *commodidade* = It. *comodità*, convenience, commodity, < L. *commoditā(t-)s*, fitness, convenience, ML. commodity (merchandise), < *commodus*, fit, convenient: see *commodious*.] 1†. Accommodation; convenience; suitableness; commodiousness.

It being also no smalle *Comodity* that the nobility of England shalbe therby in their youthes brought vp in amity and acquintaunce.
*Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a footpath, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

For *commoditie* of river and water for that purpose, there is no where better.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.

2†. Profit; advantage; interest.

Their ordinances were framed for the "better relief and *comodytie* of the porer sorte."
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxi.

They knew that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

I will turn diseases to *commodity*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

3. That which is useful; anything that is useful, convenient, or serviceable; particularly, an article of merchandise; anything movable that is a subject of trade or of acquisition.

Dyuers *comedytees* that comyn of the shepe
Causythe no werre, what so men Iangylle or muse.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

Some offer me *commodities* to buy. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

Under the general name of *Commodity* I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.
*Emerson*, Nature.

This tax . . . included all freeholders of lands, tenements, rents, services, annuities, offices, fees, profits, or *commodities* within the kingdom to the yearly value of 20s. clear of charge, *commodity* being a wide term to include any interest, advantage or profit.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 127.

4†. Distribution of wares; parcel; supply.

Now Jove, in his next *commodity* of hair, send thee a beard! *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

**Commodity of brown paper**, a phrase much used by the old dramatists to signify worthless goods taken in part satisfaction for a bond or obligation by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers.

Here's young master Rash; he's in [prison] for a *commodity of brown paper* and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

=**Syn.** *Merchandise*, *Goods*, etc. See *property*.

**commodore** (kom'ǫ-dōr), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of Sp. *comendador* (= Pg. *commendador*), a knight, commander, superior of a monastery, = It. *comandatore* = F. *commandeur*, OF. *commandeor*, > ME. *commaundour*, E. *commander*, q. v. F. *commodore* is from E.] 1. An officer in the navy next in rank below a rear-admiral and above a captain. In the navy of the United States (in which the office was first created in 1862) a commodore ranks with a brigadier-general in the army, and may command a division or a squadron, or be chief of staff of a naval force commanded by an admiral or a vice- or rear-admiral; or he may command ships of the first class, or naval stations. In the British navy the rank of commodore is a temporary one, and of two kinds, of which the first conveys authority over a captain in the same ship, while the second does not. The former gives the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear-admiral; the latter, the pay and allowances of a captain. They both carry distinguishing pennants. Abbreviated *Com.*

2. By courtesy or by extension—(*a*) The senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. Before 1862 captains in the United States Navy commanding or having commanded squadrons were recognized as commodores by courtesy. (*b*) The senior captain of a line of merchant vessels. (*c*) The president of a yachting-club or of an organization of boat-clubs. (*d*) The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

**commodulation**† (ko-mod-ū-lā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *commodulatio(n-)*, < *com-* (intensive) + *modulatio(n-)*, proportion: see *modulation*.] Proportion.

If they hold that symmetrie and *commodulation* (as Vitruvius calls it) which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, . . . or the least bone may the dimensions of the whole body be infallibly collected.
*Hakewill*, Apology, p. 190.

**commoigne**†, *n.* [OF., also *commoine*, < ML. as if **commonius*, equiv. to *commonachus*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *monachus* (also **monius*, > F. *moine*), a monk: see *monk*.] A monk of the same convent. *Selden.*

**commolition**† (kom-ǫ-lish'ǫn), *n.* [< ML. **commolitio(n-)*, < *commolere*, pp. *commolitus*, grind together, demolish, < L. *com-*, together, + *molere*, pp. *molitus*, grind: see *mill*[1], and cf. *emolish*,

*demolish, demolition.*] The act of grinding together. *Sir T. Browne.*

**common** (kom'gn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *comon, comun, comoun, comen, comyn,* less frequently *commun, communc,* < OF. *comun, commun,* F. *commun,* m., *commune,* f. (*commune,* f., also as a noun: see *common, n.*, and *commune*², *n.*), = Pr. *comun, como* = Sp. *comun* = Pg. *commum* = It. *commune,* < L. *commūnis,* OL. *comoinis,* common, general, universal; of uncertain formation: perhaps < *com-,* together, + **mūnis,* bound; cf. *mūnis,* obliging, ready to be of service, *immūnis, inmūnis,* OL. *inmoenis,* not bound, exempt (> ult. E. *immunity*), *mūnus* (*mūner-*), OL. *moenus,* service, duty, obligation (> ult. E. *munerate, remunerate*), *moenia,* walls, bulwarks, *mūnire,* OL. *moenire,* wall about, defend (> ult. E. *muniment, munition,* etc.). In another view L. *communis* is prop. *comūnis,* OL. *comoinis* (as above), < *com-,* together, + *ūnus,* OL. *oinos* = E. *one.* In either view the L. is usually regarded as cognate with the equiv. Teut. word: Goth. *gamains* = OHG. *gimeini,* MHG. *gemeine,* G. *gemein* = D. *gemeen* = AS. *gemǽne,* ME. *mene,* E. *mean,* common; but the kinship of L. *com-* with Teut. *ga-, ge-,* and still more the survival into Teut. of the full form *gam-,* as required by the second view, are doubtful. See *i-* and *mean*². Hence (from L. *communis*), besides *common, commune*¹, *v.*, *commune*², *n.*, *communicate,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to all—that is, to all the human race, or to all in a given country, region, or locality; being a general possession or right; of a public nature or character.

The *comyn* weele, welfare, and prosperite of the seid cite, accordynge to the kynge lawes, alwey kept and forseyn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.

Such actions as the *common* good requireth. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

The *common* air. *Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 3.

One writes that "Other friends remain,"
That "Loss is *common* to the race."
*Tennyson,* In Memoriam, vi.

Then there was the *common* land held as separate property, not by single owners, but by communities, something like the lands of colleges and other corporations at the present day, and as land is still held by village communities in India and the eastern Slavonic countries of Europe. *F. Pollock,* Land Laws, p. 20.

I'd not hate one nail's breadth of the honest truth, though I were sure the whole edition of my work would be bought up and burnt by the *common* hangman of Connecticut. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 219.

Such a man as Emerson belongs to no one town or province or continent; he is the *common* property of mankind. *O. W. Holmes,* Emerson, xvi.

**2.** Pertaining equally to, or proceeding equally from, two or more; joint: as, life and sense are *common* to man and beast; it was done by *common* consent of the parties.

And comen to a conseille for here *comune* profit.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 148.

The kynge Arthur hem departed [divided them] by *comon* assent of alle the Barouns after thei were of astate or degre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 603.

One *common* note on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike.
*Dryden,* To the Memory of Mr. Oldham, l. 5.

**3.** Of frequent or usual occurrence; not exceptional; usual; habitual.

Hit is siker [sure], for sothe, and a sagh [saying] *comyn.*
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2075.

It is no act of *common* passage, but
A strain of rareness. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 4.

The *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift.*

**4.** Not distinguished from the majority of others; of persons, belonging to the general mass; not notable for rank, ability, etc.; of things, not of superior excellence; ordinary: as, a *common* soldier; the *common* people; *common* food or clothing.

Ac ich wol drynke of no dich . . .
Bote of *comune* coppes [cups].
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 409.

The *common* People are no less to be feared for their Number, than the Nobility for their Greatness.
*Baker,* Chronicles, p. 24.

The *common* matter-of-fact world of sense and sight.
*Dr. Caird.*

**5†.** Of the common people.

In kynges court and in *comune* court.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 22.

**6.** Trite; hackneyed; commonplace; low; inferior; vulgar; coarse.

Sweets grown *common* lose their dear delight.
*Shak.,* Sonnets, cii.

**7†.** At the disposal of all; prostitute.

You talk of women
That are not worth the favour of a *common* one.
*Fletcher,* Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

A dame who herself was *common.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**8.** Not sacred or sanctified; ceremonially unclean.

Nothing *common* or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth. Acts xi. 8.

**9.** In *gram.*: (*a*) Both masculine and feminine; optionally masculine or feminine: said of a word, in a language generally distinguishing masculine and feminine, which is capable of use as either. (*b*) Used indifferently to designate any individual of a class; appellative; not proper: as, a *common* noun: opposed to *proper* (which see).—**10.** In *pros.*, either long or short; of doubtful or variable quantity: as, a *common* vowel; a *common* syllable. In ancient prosody a common syllable is generally one containing a short vowel in weak position (see *position*), as the penult of *alacris,* feminine of *alacer.* In Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit poetry the last syllable of a verse or period is common—that is, can be either long or short, no matter which quantity is required by the meter.

**11.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Not peculiar or particular; not specialized or differentiated: as, the *common* integument of the body. (*b*) Forming or formed by other more particular parts: as, the *common* carotid or *common* iliac artery, as distinguished from the internal and external arteries of the same name; the *common* trunk of a nerve, as distinguished from its branches; the *common* origin of the coracobrachialis muscle and of the short head of the biceps muscle—that is, the origin which they have in common.—**12.** In *entom.*, continuous on two united surfaces: said of (*a*) lines and marks which pass in an uninterrupted manner from the anterior to the posterior wings when both are extended, or of (*b*) marks or processes on the two elytra which when closed appear as one.—**Book of Common Prayer.** See *prayer-book.*—**Common accident,** in *logic,* a character or a predicate which always or nearly always is found in a certain kind of subject.—**Common assurances,** the legal evidence of the transfer of the title to property, as deeds or wills.—**Common bail.** See *bail*², 3.—**Common barrator.** See *barrator,* 6.—**Common Bench†,** the Court of Common Pleas.—**Common black.** See *black.*—**Common bud,** in *bot.*, a bud which is at once a leaf-bud and a flower-bud.—**Common carrier.** See *carrier*¹, 2.—**Common centering.** See *centering*².—**Common chord.** See *chord.*—**Common council.** See *council.*—**Common-councilman.** See *councilman.*—**Common dialect** (of Greek), specifically, the form of ancient Greek spoken and written by the educated classes in Greece and other countries after the time of Alexander the Great. Also called the *Hellenic dialect,* and distinguished on the one hand from pure Attic, which it approached more or less closely, and on the other from the Alexandrian and other local or Hellenistic dialects. The writings of Aristotle mark the transition from Attic to the common dialect, and Polybius is the earliest writer of note who employs it. Authors who exerted themselves to restore the common dialect as far as possible to the pure Attic standard are called *Atticists.* After the fourth century A. D. the common dialect changed gradually into Byzantine Greek.—**Common diligence.** See *diligence.*—**Common divisor.** See *divisor.*—**Common field.** (Generally in the plural.) (*a*) The arable land of an ancient village community. Such fields were divided into three long narrow strips separated by balks of turf about three feet wide, and the strips, though allotted to several ownership, were cultivated or at least plowed by codperation. (*b*) In those parts of the southern United States which were formerly a province of France, small tracts of land, usually from one to three yards in width by forty in length and fenced in, which were cultivated by the inhabitants of villages.—**Common gaming-house, common gambling-house,** a building or structure, or a part of a building or structure, kept as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. The keeping of such a place is a criminal offense. In order to meet various devices to evade the letter of the law, the statutory definitions are usually minute, specifying a great variety of detail. The essential features of all or nearly all laws against common gaming-houses consist in the prohibition of maintaining a place of shelter in any degree accessible to the public, whether open to all who come or only to a select or favored few, as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. See *gaming.*—**Common good,** in *Scots law,* in its widest sense, all the property of a corporation over which the magistrates have a power of administration solely for behoof of the corporation.—**Common land,** loosely, land owned in severalty but used in common; more strictly, land owned by the community, and, not being appropriated for the time to cultivation by any individual, used as waste or open land for common pasturage. See II., 3.—**Common law.** (*a*) In its most general sense, the system of law in force among English-speaking peoples, and derived from England, in contradistinction to the civil or Roman law and the canon or ecclesiastical law. (*b*) More appropriately, the parts of the former system which do not rest for their authority on any subsisting express legislative act; the unwritten law. In this sense common law consists in those principles and rules which are gathered from the reports of adjudged cases, from the opinions of text-writers and commentators, and from popular usage and custom, in contradistinction to statute law. (*c*) More narrowly, that part of the system just defined which was recognized and administered by the king's justices, in contradistinction to the modifications introduced by the chancellors as rules of equity in restraint or enlargement of the customary and statutory law (see *equity*), and, in respect of procedure, in contradistinction to the code practice.—**Common-law procedure acts,** three English statutes of 1852, 1854, and 1860 which simplified the forms of process, pleading, and practice in the superior courts.—**Common long meter,** in *psalmody,* a six-lined stanza combining a common-meter stanza with half of a long-meter stanza: thus, 8, 6, 8, 6, 8, 8. Also called *common hallelujah meter.*—**Common measure,** (*a*) See *common divisor,* under *divisor.* (*b*) In *music,* duple and quadruple rhythm. The usual sign (*A*) for these rhythms is derived from the theory of mediæval musicians that duple rhythm was imperfect, and so to be indicated by a half or broken circle (*E*). It is not the initial of the word "common," since originally triple rhythm was regarded as the standard or perfect rhythm. The sign *A* now usually signifies quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, while *C* signifies duple rhythm, two beats to the measure. Also called *common time.*—**Common meter,** in *psalmody,* a form of iambic stanza, primarily of 4 lines, having alternately 8 and 6 syllables to the line: so called because it was the commonest stanza in early psalmody. *Double common meter* consists of a stanza with 8 lines having alternately 8 and 6 syllables.—**Common multiple.** See *multiple.*—**Common notion,** a notion applicable to several objects.—**Common nuisance.** See *nuisance.*—**Common particular meter,** in *psalmody,* a stanza with 6 lines, the third and sixth of which have 6 and the rest 8 syllables.—**Common pasturage,** in *Scots law,* a known rural servitude by which the owner of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of cattle on the grass grounds of the servient tenement.—**Common place** [tr. L. *communis locus,* and Gr. κοινὸς τόπος (see, for example, *Aristotle,* Rhetoric, i. 2), a common, i. e., general, argument: see *place, locus,* and *topic.* Hence *commonplace, a.* and *n.*], a consideration or argument applicable to a variety of cases. See *place.*

The matter of prooving any question is to be fetched from certaine *common places.*
*Blundeville,* Arte of Logicke (1599), iv. 2.

**Common Pleas.** See *Court of Common Pleas,* under *court.*—**Common prayer,** the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels in public worship. The Book of Common Prayer is used also, with some variations, by the Episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the colonies, and is the basis or exemplar of similar devotional works used by some non-episcopal bodies. See *prayer-book.*—**Common recovery,** a collusive suit instituted by the intended grantee of land against the intended grantor, in which the land is suffered to be recovered by the grantee: a device, now obsolete, for evading legal restraints on alienation by conveyance.—**Common room,** the room to which all the members of a college have access. There is sometimes one common room for graduates and another for undergraduates. *Crabb's Tech. Dict.*

Oh, could the days once more but come
When calm I smoak'd in *common room.*
*The Student,* Oxf. and Cam. (1750), I. 227.

**Common school,** in the United States, an elementary school open to all the youth of a defined district, maintained wholly or in part at the public expense.—**Common scold.** See *scold.*—**Common seal,** a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of its incorporation.—**Common sense.** (*a*) In *philos.* and *psychol.*: (1) As used by Aristotle, the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common apperception. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (2) Same as *cœnæsthesis.* (3) In *Scotch philos.*, the complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (*b*) Sound practical judgment; good sense; the practical sense of the greater part of mankind, especially as unaffected by logical subtleties or imagination.—**Common sensory,** the brain or the part of the brain in which the different peripheral sensations are united into a conjoint idea.—**Common sergeant,** a judicial officer of the corporation of the city of London; an assistant to the recorder.—**Common syllogism,** a syllogism whose middle is a common term.—**Common term,** a term predicable of several individuals.—**Common time.** Same as *common measure* (*b*).—**Common way,** a way common to the residents of a particular locality, as distinguished from a highway, which is free to all.—**In common.** [ME. *in commune,* after F. *en commun,* < ML. *in communo.*] (*a*) Equally with another or with others; all equally; for equal use or participation in by two or more: as, tenants *in common;* to provide for children *in common;* to assign lands to two or more persons *in common;* we enjoy the bounties of Providence *in common.* (*b*†) In public.

Cryst to a comune woman seydo *in comune* at a feste,
That fides sua ahulde sauen hir and saluen [heal] hir of alle synnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 211.

**To make common cause with.** See *cause.*—**Syn. 3.** *Common, General, Universal, Prevalent. Common* merely denotes what may frequently be met with, or what is ordinary, but it does not necessarily imply a majority; *general,* stronger than *common,* implies a majority; *universal* and *general* are related to each other as the whole to the part; *general* includes the greater part or number, or admits of exceptions; *universal* takes in every individual, and admits of no exceptions. *Prevalent* in all its meanings has something of the sense of prevailing or overcoming. Persons or things may be *common;* opinions, diseases, etc., not persons, may be *prevalent.*

There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it is *common* among men. Eccl. vi. 1.

I woke, and found him settled down
Upon the *general* decay of faith
Right thro' the world, "at home was little left,
And none abroad." *Tennyson,* The Epic.

Preach'd
An *universal* culture for the crowd.
*Tennyson,* Prol. to Princess.

The technical meaning of the word epidemic should be assimilated to the common meaning, . . . and the word used . . . as a merely quantitative term applicable to particular phenomena . . . in so far as they are "common to a whole people, or to a greater number in a community"; or in a word are *prevalent* or *general.*
*Quain,* Med. Dict., p. 442.

**4** and **6.** *Common, Ordinary, Vulgar, Mean.* These words are on a descending scale. *Common* is opposed to rare,

*unusual*, or *refined*; *ordinary*, to *distinguished* or *superior*; *vulgar*, to *polite* or *refined*; *mean*, to *high* or *eminent*.

Sort our nobles from our *common* men.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

Choice word and measured phrase above the reach
Of *ordinary* men.
*Wordsworth*, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

The small jealousies of *vulgar* minds would be merged in an expanded comprehensive, constitutional sentiment of old, family, fraternal regard.
*R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 37.

Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before *mean* men.
Prov. xxii. 29.

**II.** *n.* [< ME. *comon*, *comun*, *comyn*, etc., usually in pl. *comons*, etc., the common people, commons (people), commons (fare), = MHG. *commûne*, *comûne*, < OF. *commune*, F. *commune* (> mod. E. *commune*[2], *n.*) = Pr. *comuna*, *comunia* = It. *comuna*, < L. *commune*, that which is common, the community, in ML. a commune (mixed with ML. *communia* and *communa*, a common pasture, common right, a society, guild), prop. neut. of *communis*, common: see above.] 1†. One of the common people; collectively, the people at large; the public; the lower classes.

Yeman on foote, and *communes* many oon
With schorte staves.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1651.

Digest things rightly,
Touching the weal o' the *common*; you shall find
No public benefit which you receive
But it proceeds, or comes, from them to you.
*Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

2. *pl.* See *commons*.—3. A tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in *law*, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

The little village nestling between park and palace, around a patch of turfy *common*, . . . retained to my modernized fancy the lurking semblance of a feudal hamlet.
*H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

The pleasant green *commons* or squares which occur in the midst of towns and cities in England and the United States most probably originated from the coalescence of adjacent mark-communities, whereby the border-land used in common by all was brought into the centre of the aggregate.
*J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 40.

According to the doctrine of the books a *common* is the waste of a manor.
*F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 40.

4. In *law*, a right which one person may have to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as to pasture his cattle, to dig turf, to catch fish, to cut wood, or the like, in common with the owner of the land: called *common of pasture*, *of turbary*, *of piscary*, *of estovers*, etc. Common, or right of common, is said to be *appendant*, *appurtenant*, *because of vicinage*, or *in gross*. *Common appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. *Common appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but is to be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription. *Common because of vicinage*, or *neighborhood*, is where the inhabitants of two townships lying contiguous to each other have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right. *Common in gross*, or *at large*, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him and his heirs by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.

Rights to hunt and fish were, in most cases, assumed by the landlords, who distributed them in the form of rights of *common* among their tenants. The right to fish in the lord's waters is called, in the English law, the *common of piscary*. A *common of fowling* is not unheard of.
*D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 203.

**Common of the Saints**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an office or form of service suitable for use on a festival of any saint of a particular kind or class, for instance, a martyr, a confessor, a virgin, etc.; or the part of the missal or breviary containing the collects, lections, antiphons, psalms, etc., used in such offices: distinguished from the *Proper of the Saints*, which is suitable for commemoration of one individual saint only.—**Commons Act**, an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 56) for the regulation and improvement of commons.

**common** (kom'ǫn), *v.* [< ME. *comonen*, *comunen*, *comynen*, *communen*, etc., < OF. *comunier* (F. *communier* (only in sense of 'receive or administer the sacrament'), > later E. *commune*[1], *v.*, with accent kept on the last syllable), later *communiquer*, = Pr. *communiar*, *communiquar*, *comuniar* = Sp. *comuniar* = Pg. *communicar* = It. *comunicare*, < L. *communicare* (pp. *communicatus*, > E. *communicate*, q. v.), have in common, share, impart, consult, communicate, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, *commune*[1], *v.*, and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To participate in common; enjoy or suffer in common.—2†. To confer; discourse together; commune; speak.

If thou shalt *common* or talke with any man: stande not styll in one place yf it be vpon ye bare grounde, or grasse.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 242.

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers means of entreaty were *commoned* of.
*Grafton*, Edw. III., an. 44.

3. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson.*—4. To live together or in common; eat at a table in common. Also *commonise*.

In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also *commoned* together, upon such provisions as were provided for them.
*Wheatley*, Schools of the Prophets.

**II.**† *trans.* To communicate.

The holi goost makith holi chirche
Of feithful men, bi *comynynge*
Ech oon to othir what thei kunne worche.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

*Comounne* ge not this book of deuyne secretes to wickid men and auerous.
*Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

**commonable** (kom'ǫn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *common*, *v.*, + *-able*.] 1. Held in common; subject to general use.

A very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open, and more or less in a *commonable* state.
*Maine*, Village Communities, p. 90.

Many *commonable* hay-fields are also found which are thrown open earlier in the year [than Lammas Day], as soon as the hay-harvest is over.
*F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 37.

2. Pasturable on common land.

*Commonable* beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as manure the ground.
*Blackstone*, Com., ii. § 33.

**Commonable Rights Compensation Act.** See *compensation*.

**commonage** (kom'ǫn-ạj), *n.* [< OF. *communage*, < *commun*, common, + *-age*: see *common*, *a.*, and *-age*.] 1. The use of anything in common with others; specifically, pasturage or the right of pasturing on a common.

Landlords had often been guilty not only of harshness, but of positive breach of contract, by withdrawing from the tenants a right of *commonage* which had been given them as part of their bargain, when they received their small tenancies.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

2. That which belongs equally to all; that which is common or public. [Rare.]

The rights of man are liberty and an equal participation of the *commonage* of nature.
*Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 285.

**commonality**† (kom-ǫ-nal'i-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonalty*.
*Grafton.*

**commonalty** (kom'ǫn-ạl-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *commonality*; early mod. E. *commonaltie*, *communaltie*; < ME. *communalte*, *comonalte*, *comynalte*, < OF. *communalte*, *-aute*, F. *communauté* = Pr. *communautat* = It. *comunalità* (obs.), *comunalità*, < ML. **communalita(t-)s*, < *communalis*, common: see *communal*. Cf. *commonty*[1].] 1†. The public; the people; the multitude.

Bothe chefe rulers & all the *comynalte* of the Iewes inioyed gretely & thanked ye verray god of Israell.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

[It] being most truly sayd, that a multitude or *communaltie* is hard to please and easie to offend.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 132.

2†. Commonwealth; republic. *Chaucer.*—3. Specifically, the common people. (*a*) In monarchical countries, all who do not belong to the nobility or the titled classes.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees.
*Blackstone*, Com., i. 12.

The nobility or gentry possess the dignities and employments, in which they never permit strangers or the *commonalty* to have any participation.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 360.

In the reign of Edward I. was passed the famous statute that no tax should be levied without the joint consent of Lords and Commons. In that of Edward III. the laws were declared to be made with the consent of the *commonalty*, which by a Royal Charter is thus acknowledged as an "estate of the realm."
*A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 7.

(*b*) In republican countries, the mass of the inhabitants, as distinguished from those in authority. (*c*) In a more restricted sense, the uneducated and uncultured, as distinguished from the learned and intelligent. (*d*) In a city, the mass of citizens, as represented by or acting through the corporate authorities: as, the mayor, aldermen, and *commonalty* of the city of New York do enact as follows. (*e*) The members of an incorporated company other than its officers. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

**commonance**† (kom'ǫn-ạns), *n.* [< ML. *communantia*, < *communa*, a common: see *common*, *n.* and *v.*, and *-ance*.] In *law*, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common or of commoning in open field.

**commoner** (kom'ǫn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *comoner*, *comyner*, *cumuner*, a partaker, a citizen, a councilor, < *comonen*, common, partake: see *common*, *v.*] 1. One of the common people; a member of the commonalty.

Doubt not the *commoners*, for whom we stand,
But they, upon their ancient malice, will
Forget, with the least cause, these his new honours.
*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

Their [royal troops'] munitions, armour, treasure, and ordnance were actually in the hands of the *commoners*; when, unhappily for their cause, instead of improving their advantage, these peasant soldiers began to rifle the booty.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Specifically—2. A person inferior in rank to the nobility; one of the commons.

All below them [the peers], even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other.
*Hallam.*

The only distinction that the law of England knows is the distinction between peer and *commoner*.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

3. A member of the British House of Commons.

[The difference] between a representing *commoner* in his publick calling and the same person in common life.
*Swift.*

4†. A member of a common council; a common-councilman.

That the worthy men graunte no yefte [gift] of the comyn gader w'out the aduise of the xlviij. *comyners*.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

5. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*—6. A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table: corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge.—7. One who boards in commons.—8†. A prostitute.

A *commoner* o' the camp.
*Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

9†. A partaker; one sharing with another.

*Cumuner* [var. *comyners*] of that glorye.
*Wyclif*, 1 Pet. v. 1 (Oxf.).

Lewis . . . resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal or woe.
*Fuller*, Holy War, p. 196.

**Gentleman commoner**, a member of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford in England.—**Great commoner**, a title applied to the first William Pitt (Lord Chatham) and to W. E. Gladstone, on account of their preeminence in debate and influence as members of the British House of Commons.

**commoney** (kom'ǫn-i), *n.* [< *common* + *-ey*[2].] One of a common kind of playing-marbles.

Inquiring whether he had won any alley tors or *commoneys* lately (both of which I understand to be a particular species of marbles much prized by the youth of this town).
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**commonise**, *v.* See *commonise*.

**commonition**† (kom-ǫ-nish'ǫn), *n.* [< L. *commonitio(n-)*, < *commonēre*, pp. *commonitus*, put in mind, remind, < *com-* (intensive) + *monēre*, advise, put in mind: see *monish*, *admonish*, etc., and cf. *monition*, *admonition*.] An admonition or warning; an advertisement. *Bailey.*

**commonitive**† (ko-mon'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *commonitus*, pp. of *commonere*, admonish (see *commonition*), + *-ive*.] Warning; monitory.

Whose cross was only commemorative and *commonitive*.
*Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 14.

**commonitory**† (ko-mon'i-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *commonitorius*, < *commonitor*, admonisher, < L. *commonere*, admonish: see *commonition*.] Giving admonition; monitory.

Letters *commonitory*, exhortatory, and of correction.
*Becket*, Letter to the King, in Foxe's Martyrs.

**commonize** (kom'ǫn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonized*, ppr. *commonizing*. [< *common* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make common. [Rare.]

There being a movement in favor of enameling wood, because from the expensiveness of the process it is not likely to be *commonized* by use in hotels, bar-rooms and railroad stations, as hard woods have been.
*Art Age*, IV. 43.

**II.** *intrans.* To eat at a table in common: same as *common*, *v. i.*, 4. [Rare.]

About eight o'clock he [the medieval undergraduate] *commonizes* with a Paris man . . . who has an admirable mode of cooking omelettes, which makes his company much sought after at breakfast time.
*A. Lang*, Historical Descrip. of Oxford.

Also spelled *commonise*.

**common-lawyer** (kom-ǫn-lâ'yėr), *n.* One versed in the common law.

**commonly** (kom'ǫn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *comounli*, *comunliche*, etc.; < *common* + *-ly*[2].] In a common manner. (*a*†) Together; in common.

Thei mygten not dwel *comounli* [var. *in comyn*, Purv.].
*Wyclif*, Gen. xiii. 6 (Oxf.).

(*b*†) Jointly; familiarly.

As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
The blessed Angels to and fro descend, . . .
As *commonly* as frend does with his frend.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 56.

(*c*) Usually; generally; ordinarily: for the most part: as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

Nobility of birth *commonly* abateth industry.
*Bacon*, Nobility.

Men . . . *commonly* know their own opinions, but are often ignorant of their own principles.
*Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 194.

**commonness** (kom'ǫn-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.

**commonplace** (kom'ǫn-plās), *n.* and *a.* [< *common* + *place*, a general heading or rule (see *common place*, under *common*, *a.*), with extension of meaning according to other senses of *common*.] I. *n.* 1. A memorandum of something that is likely to be again referred to; a fact or quotation or argument that is or may be made useful in one or another way or in a variety of ways, and so is made note of for handy use.

Whatever in my small reading occurs concerning this our fellow-creature [the ass], I do never fail to set it down by way of *commonplace*.
*Swift*, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit (Ord MS.).

Nor can we excuse an author if his page does not tempt us to copy passages into our *commonplaces*, for quotation, proverbs, meditation, or other uses.
*Alcott*, Tablets, p. 181.

2. A well-known, customary, or obvious remark; a trite or uninteresting saying.

It is a *commonplace* that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their chief strength.
*Quarterly Rev.*

It is a *common-place* indeed to assert that the order of the universe remains the same, however our impressions may change in regard to it.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 69.

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character; especially, anything that is so common as to be uninteresting; such common things collectively.

Thou unassuming *Commonplace*
Of Nature, with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace,
Which Love makes for thee!
*Wordsworth*, To the Same Flower [Daisy].

He was a frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the *common-place*; conceited, inane, insipid.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xv.

II. *a.* 1. Not novel or striking; trite; hackneyed: as, a *commonplace* remark.

Some trite, *commonplace* sentence, to prove the value and fleetness of time. *Chesterfield*, Letters.

2. Ordinary; common; uninteresting; without originality or marked individuality: as, a *commonplace* person.

Harvey . . . however, professes to be quite a *commonplace* philosopher. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 127.

*Commonplace* people are only *commonplace* from character, and no position affects that.
*R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 31.

**commonplace** (kom'ǫn-plās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonplaced*, ppr. *commonplacing*. [< *commonplace*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To enter particulars regarding in a commonplace-book.

Collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history.
*Felton.*

II. *intrans.* To indulge in commonplace statements.

For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not *commonplace*.
*Bacon*, To King James.

**commonplace-book** (kom'ǫn-plās-bůk), *n.* A book in which things especially to be remembered or referred to are recorded methodically.

Your *commonplace-book*—where stray jokes and pilfered witticisms are kept with as much method as the ledger of the lost and stolen office. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

**commonplaceness** (kom'ǫn-plās-nes), *n.* The quality of being commonplace or trite and uninteresting.

The naïve *commonplaceness* of feeling in all matrimonial transactions, in spite of the gloss which the operatic methods of courtship threw about them, was a source of endless amusement. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xix.

Our Vicar . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his *commonplaceness*.
*W. Black*, Phaeton, xix.

**commons** (kom'ǫnz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *comons*, *comouns*, *comyns*, pl. of *comon*, etc.: see *common*, *n.*] 1. The people; especially, the common people as distinguished from their rulers or a ruling class; hence, the mean; the vulgar; the rabble.

The left *comoune* folowid the arke.
*Wyclif*, Josh. vi. 9 (Oxf.).

Thanne come there a kyng knyghthod hym ladde,
Myght of the *comunes* made hym to regne.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 113.

What comyn folke is so mighty, so strong in the felde, as the *comyns* of England?
*English State Papers* (1515), quoted in Froude's Hist. [Eng., I. 27.

Specifically—2. The freemen of England as organized in their early shires, municipalities, and guilds; the represented people.

The three estates of clergy, lords, and *commons* finally emerge as the political constituents of the nation, or, in their parliamentary form, as the lords spiritual and temporal and the *commons*. This familiar formula in either shape bears the impress of history. The term *commons* is not in itself an appropriate expression for the third estate; it does not signify primarily the simple freemen, the plebs, but the plebs organised and combined in corporate communities, in a particular way for particular purposes. The *commons* are the "communitates" or "universitates," the organised bodies of freemen of the shires and towns; and the estate of the *commons* is the "communitas communitatum," the general body into which for the purpose of parliament those communities are combined. The term, then, as descriptive of the class of men which is neither noble nor clerical, is drawn from the political vocabulary, and does not represent any primary distinction of class. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 185.

3. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Dominion of Canada, the lower house of Parliament, consisting in both instances of the commoners chosen by the people as their representatives; the House of Commons. This title was also given to the lower branch of the legislature of North Carolina from 1776 to 1868.—4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall; also, a college ordinary; food or fare in general.

I knewe neure cardynal that he ne cam fro the pope,
And we clerkes, whan they come for her [their] *comunes* payeth,
For her pelure and her palfreyes meto.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 412.

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant.
*Dryden.*

Most of . . . [the elders] were not present at this first commencement, and dined at the college with the scholars' ordinary *commons*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 105.

*Commons*, . . . the students' daily rations, either of meat in hall, or of bread and butter for breakfast and tea.
*C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 41.

**Doctors' Commons**, the familiar name of the buildings, erected in 1568, formerly occupied by the College of Advocates in London, where the civilians, or proctors and professors (doctors) of the civil law, used to common together. The buildings, situated near St. Paul's Cathedral, included a court-house for the ecclesiastical courts and the principal registry of wills for England. They were taken down in 1867, and the registry of wills was finally established in Somerset House in 1874.

*Doctors' Commons*, which had dwelt before in Paternoster Row or at the Queen's Head, under the auspices of Dr. Henry Harvey, built itself a new home, with hall and library and plate, and privileges for importing wine.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

**short commons**, insufficient fare; scant diet; small allowance.

There were which grudged that others had too much and they too little, the Grecian widows *shorter commons* than the Hebrews. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

Very welcome seemed the generous meal, after a week of suffering, exposure, and *short commons*.
*L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 34.

**To be in commons with**, to feed with; share with.

Thy melancholy cat, that keeps thy study, *with* whom thou *art in commons*, and dost feed on rats.
*Shirley*, The Wedding, iv. 3.

**common-sense** (kom'ǫn-sens'), *a.* [Attrib. use of the phrase *common sense*: see *common*, *a.*] Characterized by common or good sense: as, he took a *common-sense* view of the question. See *common sense*, under *common*, *a.*=Syn. *Intelligent*, etc. See *sensible*.

**commonsensible** (kom-ǫn-sen'si-bl), *a.* [< *common-sense*, *a.*, + *-ible*.] Having or manifesting common or good sense; intelligent; discriminating: as, a *commonsensible* person or opinion. [Colloq.]

**commonty**[1] (kom'ǫn-ti), *n.*; pl. *commonties* (-tiz). [Also formerly *commenty*; < ME. *comunety*, *comounte*, < OF. *communité*: see *community*.] 1†. Community.

No man shall make yates or gapes in the common feild, upon the corne or grasse of his neighbors but by the consent of [the] *commonty*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 434.

2†. The commonalty; the common people.

The morowe erly wolde he ride toward the plain of Salisbery, where-as the *comounte* of the peple sholde assemble. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 574.

God graunt the nobilitie hir to serue and loue,
With all the whole *commontie* as doth them behoue.
*Udall*, Roister Doister, v. 6.

3. In *Scots law*, a piece of land belonging to two or more common proprietors, and in general burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, etc.; a common.

**commonty**[2]† (kom'ǫn-ti), *n.* A corruption of *comedy*.

Is not a *commonty* a Christmas gambol, or a tumbling-trick? *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

**commonweal** (kom'ǫn-wēl'), *n.* [< ME. *comon wele*, *comyn weele*, etc.; < *common* + *weal*[1].] 1. The public good; the common welfare of the nation or community.

The *comyn weele*, welfare, and prosperite of the said cite, accordynge to the kynge lawes, alwey kept and forseyn.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.

We are to consider who participate directly or indirectly in legislation and deliberation for the *commonweal*.
*Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 313.

2. A commonwealth; the body politic; a community. [Now little used.]

An order expressly or secretly agreed upon touching the manner of their [men's] union in living together . . . we call the Law of a *Commonweal*, the very soul of a politic body, the parts whereof are by law animated, held together, and set on work in such actions as the common good requireth. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

So kind a father of the *commonweal*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Many excellent books hath this man . . . [Isaac Casaubonus] set forth, to the great benefite and utility of the *Common-Weale* of learning. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 42.

**commonwealth** (kom'ǫn-welth'), *n.* [< *common* + *wealth*; equiv. to *commonweal*, the earlier term.] 1. The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the public.

You are a good member of the *commonwealth*.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2.

'Tis the inclusive spirit that holds bodies together and advances the *commonwealth* of mankind.
*Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 97.

Specifically—2. The republican or democratic form of government; a government chosen directly by the people; a republican or democratic state: as, the *commonwealth* of England (which see, below). In the United States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are officially styled commonwealths.

Trade flourishes nowhere more than in the free *commonwealths* of Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries.
*Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

For the very essence of monarchy is rule over others; the essence of a *commonwealth* is self-rule; if it takes on itself the rule of others, it becomes a corporate king.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 335.

3. An association of actors who take shares in the receipts, in lieu of salaries.—**The commonwealth of England**, the designation applied officially to the form of government existing in England from the abolition of the monarchy in February, 1649, after the execution of Charles I., till the establishment of the protectorate under Cromwell in December, 1653, but often loosely used of the whole interval from the death of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II. in May, 1660. During the former period, or that of the real commonwealth, the government was vested in a Council of State composed of members of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords was abolished.

**commonwealth's-man** (kom'ǫn-welths'man), *n.* One who favored the English commonwealth.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *Commonwealth's-man* of the same name. *Johnson*, Parnell.

**commonyet**, *n.* [Appar. for *commoning*, verbal n. of *common*, *v.* (I., 2).] Discourse; communing.

He was set by King Arthurs bed-side,
To heere theire talke, and theire *comm'nye*.
*Ballad of King Arthur* (Child's Ballads, I. 237).

**commorance, commorancy** (kom'ǫ-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [< *commorant*: see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] In *law*, a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; the abiding in or inhabiting of a place.

*Commorancy* consists in usually lying there.
*Blackstone*, Com., iv. 19.

**commorant** (kom'ǫ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *commoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *commorari*, abide, sojourn, < *com-* (intensive) + *morari*, stay, delay, < *mora*, delay. See *demur*.] I. *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting: now only in legal phraseology.

He was *commorant* in the university.
Quoted in *Bacon's* Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. iii.

The Italian and also most strangers that are *commorant* in Italy doe alwaies at their meales use a little forke [1608].
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 106.

II.† *n.* [ML. *commorans in villa*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a graduate resident within the precincts of the university and a member of the senate, but not belonging to a college.

Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a *commorant* in the University.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 10.

**commoration**† (kom-ǫ-rā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *commoratio(n-)*, < *commorari*, pp. *commoratus*, abide: see *commorant*.] A staying, tarrying, or sojourning: as, "his *commoration* among them," *Bp. Hall*.

**commorient**† (ko-mō'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *commorien(t-)s*, ppr. of *commori*, die together or at the same time, < *com-*, together, + *mori*, die.] Dying at the same time.

*Commorient* fates and times.
*Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III., p. 88.

**commorse**† (ko-môrs'), *n.* [Formed on the model of *remorse*.] Compassion; pity; sympathy.

Yet doth calamity attract *commorse*.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, i. 46.

**commos** (kom'os), *n.*; pl. *commoi* (-oi). [Gr. κομμός, a lamenting song, a beating of the breast in lamentation, orig. a striking, < κόπτειν, strike.

Cf. *comma*, of same ult. origin.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a song or choric passage sung by an actor from the stage in alternation with the chorus, and expressive of sorrow or lamentation.

**commote**[1] (ko-mōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoted*, ppr. *commoting*. [< L. *commotus*, pp. of *commovere*, move, disturb: see *commove*, *commotion*.] To commove; disturb; stir up; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

It was incidental to the closeness of relationship into which we had brought ourselves, that an unfriendly state of feeling could not occur between any two members [of the Brook Farm Community] without the whole society being more or less *commoted* and made uncomfortable thereby. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 165.

**commote**[2]†, **commott**, *n.* [< W. *cymmwd*, a subdivision of a hundred.] In Wales, half a hundred; fifty villages.

*Commotes* seemeth to be compounded of the preposition *con* and *mot*, 1, *verbum*, *dictio*, a word or saying, and signifieth in Wales a part of a shire, as a hundred anno 28 H. 8 cap. 3. It is written *commoithes*, anno 4 H. 4 cap. 17, and is used for a gathering made vpon the people (as it seemeth) of this or that hundred, by Welshmen. *Minsheu* (1617).

**commotion** (ko-mō'shon), *n.* [= F. *commotion*, OF. *comocion* = Pr. *commocio* = Sp. *conmocion* = Pg. *commoção* = It. *commozione*, < L. *commotio(n-)*, < *commovere*, pp. *commotus*, move, displace, agitate, disturb: see *commove*.] 1. A violent movement or agitation: as, the *commotion* of the sea.

From each hand with speed retired,
Where erst was thickest fight, the angelic throng,
And left large field, unsafe within the wind
Of such *commotion*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 310.

Hence — 2. Tumult of people; political or social disturbance; turbulence; disorder; sedition; insurrection.

When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. Luke xxi. 9.

The like *Commotion* of the Commons was at the same Time also in Cambridgeshire. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

3. Mental agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; excitement.

Kingdom'd Achilles in *commotion* rages. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

He could not debate anything without some *commotion*. *Clarendon*.

**commotioner**† (ko-mō'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *commotion* + *-er*[1].] One who excites commotion.

A dangerous *commotioner*. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

That ordinary *commotioner*, the lie,
Is father of most quarrels in this climate.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

**commotive** (ko-mō'tiv), *a.* [= It. *commotivo*, < ML. *commotivus*, serving to excite or disturb, < L. *commotus*: see *commote*[1] and *-ive*.] Subject to commotion; disturbed; agitated. [Rare.]

Th' Eternall, knowing
The Seas *commotive* and inconstant flowing,
Thus curbed her. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

**commove** (ko-möv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoved*, ppr. *commoving*. [< ME. *commoeven*, *commeven* = OF. *commuver*, F. *commouvoir* = Sp. *conmover* = Pg. *commover* = It. *commuovere*, *commovere*, < L. *commovere*, move, displace, agitate, disturb, < *com-*, together, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To put in motion; disturb; agitate; unsettle; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

He who has seen the sea *commoved* with a great hurricane thinks of it very differently from him who has seen it only in a calm. *The Century*, XXVII. 189.

**communal** (kom'ū-nal), *a.* [= G. *communal-* (in comp.) = Dan. *kommunal*, < F. *communal* = Pr. *comunal* = Sp. *comunal* = It. *comunale*, < ML. *communalis*, < *communa*, *communia*, a commune: see *commune*[2] and *common*, *n.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a commune; belonging to the people of a commune: as, *communal* organization; *communal* land.

The system of *communal* tenure, it must be admitted, was hostile to permanent or even transient improvement, because it left the personal advantage of outlay on such land insecure. *Thorold Rogers*, Work and Wages, p. 91.

Did the primitive *communal* ownership survive, there would survive the primitive *communal* control of the uses to be made of land by individuals or by groups of them. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 86.

The year 1200 may be regarded as the date at which the *communal* constitution of London was completed. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 303.

2. Communistic. See *communalism*.

They bought at Nauvoo houses sufficient to accommodate them, but very little land, renting such farms as they needed. They lived there on a *communal* system, and ate in a great dining room. *Nordhoff*, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

**communalism** (kom'ū-nal-izm), *n.* [< F. *communalisme*, < *communal*, communal, + *-isme*, -ism.] The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts, adopted by many republicans in France and elsewhere; the doctrine that every commune, or at least every important city commune, should be virtually an independent state in itself, and the nation merely a federation of such states.

The movement in favor of the autonomy of Paris is an old one, and has been supported by many able and respectable Frenchmen. One in favor of the movement is, however, properly called a communalist, and not a communist, and the movement itself is *communalism* — not communism. *R. T. Ely*, French and German Socialism, p. 21.

There were several Socialist journals, all of which advocated Bakunin's programme, Anarchy or *Communalism*; that is to say, the absolute independence of each commune. *Orpen*, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 234.

**communalist** (kom'ū-nal-ist), *n.* [< F. *communaliste*, < *communal*, communal, + *-iste*, -ist.] One who believes in or advocates communalism.

**communalistic** (kom'ū-na-lis'tik), *a.* [< *communalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of communalism: as, *communalistic* doctrines.

**communard** (kom'ū-nārd), *n.* [F. *communard*, < *commune* (see *commune of Paris* (*b*), under *commune*[2]) + *-ard*, in a depreciatory sense.] One who advocates government by communes; a communalist; especially, a member or supporter of the Paris commune of 1871.

The federal republic has always been the favorite ideal of the Democrats of Spain and of the *Communards* of Paris. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 5.

**commune**[1] (ko-mūn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communed*, ppr. *communing*. [< F. *communier* (only in sense 2) (cf. OF. *comunier*, > the older E. verb *common*, where the accent has regularly receded), < L. *communicare*, share, impart, LL. also make common or base (LL. and ML. also receive the communion), < *communis*, common: see *common*, *v.*, and *communicate*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To converse; talk together familiarly; impart ideas and sentiments mutually; interchange thoughts or feelings.

There I will meet with thee, and I will *commune* with thee. Ex. xxv. 22.

If you could but learn to *commune* with your own hearts, and know what noble company you can make them, you would little regard the elegance and splendours of the worthless. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxiii.

2. To partake of the eucharist or Lord's supper; receive the communion: a common use of the word in America and in Wales.

To *commune* under both kinds. *Bp. Burnet*.

II.† *trans.* To cause to partake of the eucharist. *Gesta Romanorum*.

**commune**[1] (kom'ūn), *n.* [< *commune*[1], *v.*] Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation.

A Spirit seemed
To stand beside him — . . .
Held *commune* with him. *Shelley*, Alastor.

Days of happy *commune*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxvi.

**commune**[2] (kom'ūn), *n.* [= Dan. *kommune*, < F. *commune*, < ML. *communa*, *communia*, a community, territorial district: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] 1. In general, a community organized for the protection and promotion of local interests, and subordinate to the state; the government or governing body of such a community.

In 1070, the citizens of Mans established a sworn confederacy, which they called *commune*, in order to oppose the oppressions of Godfrey of Mayenne. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcv.

Apart from the government by Roman officials, every province appears to have had, at least under the empire, a provincial assembly or diet of its own (concilium or *commune*), and these diets are interesting as the first attempts at representative assemblies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 885.

"The *commune* of Florence," said Villani, "lost in these two years" (for the famine, beginning in 1328, lasted into the year 1330) "more than sixty thousand florins of gold in the support of the people." *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 210.

The monastery has through all the ages been at its best a private *commune*, carrying down a primitive custom by means of a religious enthusiasm. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 4.

Specifically — 2. The smallest administrative division of France, governed in its local affairs by a mayor and municipal council; a municipality or township. In the country a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages. Similar administrative divisions so named exist in Italy, Belgium, etc.

3. The people or body of citizens of a commune. — 4. In Russia, the community of peasants in a village. See *mir*. — **The commune of Paris.** (*a*) A revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1789, and soon usurped the supreme authority in the state. It was suppressed by the Convention in 1794. (*b*) A committee or body of communalists who in 1871 ruled over Paris for a brief period after the retirement of the German troops, but were suppressed, after severe fighting and much damage to the city, by troops under the authority of the National Assembly of France. See *communalism*.

**commune**[3]†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *common*.

**commune bonum** (ko-mū'nē bō'num). [L.: *commune*, neut. of *communis*, common; *bonum*, a good thing: see *common*, *a.*, *bona*, and *boon*[3].] A common good; a benefit to all; a matter of mutual or general advantage.

**communer**[1] (ko-mū'nėr), *n.* One who communes or communicates.

**communer**[2] (kom'ū-nėr), *n.* [< *commune*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] A member of a commune; a communalist.

The popular school is to be maintained by the Gemeinde, or commune, and the *communers* have not in general found themselves able to forego the income from school fees. *Science*, VIII. 503.

**communicability** (ko-mū'ni-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *communicabilité*, etc.; as *communicable* (see *-bility*).] 1. The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted, as by contact or intercourse.

The question of the contagiousness of cerebro-spinal fever remains still unsettled, but the weight of authority appears to be in favour of the theory of the *communicability* of the disease. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 11.

2. In *logic*, capability of being common to several things. Thus, the characteristics of the sun, though peculiar to that luminary, possess *communicability*, inasmuch as there might be two suns.

**communicable** (ko-mū'ni-ka-bl), *a.* [= F. *communicable* = Sp. *comunicable* = Pg. *communicavel* = It. *comunicabile*, < ML. *communicabilis*, < L. *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. Capable of being communicated. (*a*) Capable of being imparted; transferable; conferable (upon): as, *communicable* ideas, news, etc.

Eternal life is *communicable* to all. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 20.

Things not reveal'd which the invisible King,
Only Omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heaven.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 124.

(*b*) Contagious; infectious.

Manners are very *communicable*; men catch them from each other. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

(*c*) Able to impart or communicate ideas; commonly understood.

Vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and *communicable* termes, not clerkly or vncouthe as are all these of the Greeke and Latine languages. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

2. Communicative; ready to converse or impart information.

Be *communicable* with your friends. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

Perhaps Sir Hugo would have been *communicable* enough without that kind motive. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda.

**communicableness** (ko-mū'ni-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being communicable.

The antient Hebrew had the same Fortune that the Greek and Latin Tongues had, to fall from being naturally spoken any where, to lose their general *Communicableness* and Vulgarity, and to become only School and Book-Languages. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 60.

**communicably** (ko-mū'ni-ka-bli), *adv.* In a communicable manner; with communication.

**communicant** (ko-mū'ni-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= G. Dan. *kommunikant*, n., = F. *communicant* = Sp. It. *comunicante* = Pg. *communicante*, < L. *communican(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] I. *a.* Communicating; imparting. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the eucharist.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons.

**communicantes** (ko-mū-ni-kan'tēz), *n.* [So called from the first word, L. *communicantes*, pl. of *communican(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate.] In the Roman canon of the mass, the prayer following the commemoration or memento of the living, and containing the commemoration of the saints. Also called *infra actionem*.

**communicate** (ko-mū'ni-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communicated*, ppr. *communicating*. [< L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communicare* (> It. *comunicare*, etc.: see *common*, *v.*), impart, share, make common, commune (hence ult. E. *commune*[1], *v.*, and *common*, *v.*), < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To give to another as a partaker; bestow or confer in joint possession; impart knowledge or a share of: as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions,

or facts; to *communicate* a disease: with *to* (formerly *with*) before the person receiving.

Their opinion is, that such secrete and holy things as they are should not rashly and imprudently be *communicated with* the common people. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 253.

It was my hap to see his book in a learned Gentlemans hand, . . . who very kindly *communicated* the same *to* me for a little space. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 74.

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, viii. § 180.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

They read all they would *communicate to* their hearers. *Watts.*

**2†.** To share in or participate; have in common.

To thousands that *communicate* our loss. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

After much stirre, Almagro and Picarro became friends and agreed to *communicate* Purses and Titles. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 867.

**3.** To administer the eucharist or communion to.

There is infinitely more reason why infants may be *communicated* than why they may not be baptised. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

The chalice should never have turn-over lips, which are extremely liable to cause accident in *communicating* the faithful. *F. G. Lee.*

=Syn. 1. *Communicate, Impart.* These words agree in expressing the sharing of something with another, generally something not concrete, as information, news, hope, fears. *Impart* may be used of things concrete, as food. As to things intangible, *communicate* is the more general, and *impart* expresses more of the idea of sharing or intimacy. We may *communicate* unconsciously; we *impart* by intention.

Good, the more
*Communicated*, more abundant grows. *Milton*, P. L., v. 72.

He that hath two coats, let him *impart* to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise. Luke iii. 11.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a share; take part; participate: followed by *in*, formerly also by *with*, before the thing shared.

The place itself . . . did afterward *communicate in* the benefits sent from the Lord. 2 Mac. v. 20.

Ye have well done, that ye did *communicate with* my affliction. Phil. iv. 14.

**2.** To have a connecting passage or means of transition; have communication: said of things, and generally followed by *with*: as, the lake *communicates with* the sea by means of the river.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals which all *communicate with* one another. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

The houses *communicate*. *Johnson.*

**3.** To have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts: said of persons.

But in dear words of human speech
We two *communicate* no more. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

**4.** To partake of the Lord's supper or communion: used absolutely or followed by *with*.

It does not appear that he was ever formally reconciled to the Church of Rome, but he certainly had scruples about *communicating with* the Church of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

In the Fourth Lateran Council, it was decreed that any believer should *communicate* at least once a year—at Easter. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 10.

**communicate†** (kọ-mū′ni-kāt), *a.* [L. *communicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Communicated; shared. *Bacon.*—**2.** Communicative.

That every man, after the measure of his faith, shuld be brotherly *communicat* with his neighbors, and distribute vnto them that thing he hath learned. *Calvin*, Four Sermons, i.

**communication** (kọ-mū-ni-kā′shọn), *n.* [= D. *kommunikatie* = Dan. *kommunikation*, < F. *communication* = Sp. *comunicacion* = Pg. *communicação* = It. *comunicazione*, < L. *communicatio*(*n*-), < *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **1.** The act of communicating. (*a*†) A conference; a joint deliberation.

The Alderman and his Bredern shall assemble in their Halle, and dryncke; and there haue a curteys *Communycacion* for the weele of the said Gilde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

(*b*†) An act done in common with others; a joint transaction.

That euery brother and suster be gouerned and reuled be the Aldirman and maistres in ridyngge, and alle othere *communicacouns* leful nedeful and spedeful for the Fraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

(*c*) The act of imparting, conferring, or bestowing: as, the *communication* of secrets. (*d*) The act of sharing or participating.

They who have the true taste of conversation enjoy themselves in a *communication* of each other's excellencies. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 433.

(*e*) Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

All by communicating of one, become, as to that *communication*, one. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ix.

**2.** Interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech or writing.

Use no French, but mere English, to the French in all *communication* whatsoever. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

In the way of argument . . . and friendly *communication*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

**3†.** Association; companionship; intercourse.

Evil *communications* [revised version, "company doth"] corrupt good manners. 1 Cor. xv. 33.

**4.** Means of communicating; the way and the means of passing from place to place, as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or settlements, a gallery between apartments in a house or a fortification, the route by which an army communicates with its base of operations, etc.

While the main body of Meade's army was marching southward to meet Lee at Culpepper, Lee was moving rapidly northward on parallel roads to lay hold of Meade's *communications*. *W. Swinton*, Army of the Potomac, p. 378.

**5.** That which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by speech or writing; a document or message imparting information.—**6.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which a speaker or writer represents his hearer or reader as participating in his sentiments, by the use of the pronoun *we* instead of *I* or *you*.—**Privileged communication**, in *law*: (*a*) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it involves no liability for defamation, except where express malice is shown. (*b*) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it is not a matter of right to prove it as an admission by calling the receiver of it as a witness. Also called *confidential communication*.

**communication-plate** (kọ-mū-ni-kā′shọn-plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, one of the perforated partitions or incomplete septa between contiguous cells or zoœcia of the cœnœcium; a rosette-plate.

**communication-valve** (kọ-mū-ni-kā′shọn-valv), *n.* A valve in the steam-pipe which connects the boiler with the cylinder of a steam-engine.

**communicative** (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *communicatif* = Pr. *comunicatiu* = Sp. It. *comunicativo* = Pg. *communicativo*, < ML. *communicativus*, < L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **1.** Inclined to communicate or confer; ready to impart; liberal: as, to be mutually *communicative* of benefits.

The love God requires of us is an operative, material, and *communicative* love. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

They deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession [gardening]. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

**2.** Disposed to impart or disclose knowledge, facts, or opinions; free in communicating; not reserved; open; talkative.

Mr. Boswell's frankness and gaiety made everybody *communicative*. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

**3.** Disposed to communion with others.

The Morning and Evening Order began, like the Breviary, with the Lord's Prayer: but the *communicative* spirit of the Reformation, where the ministry of the Church was concerned, was shown at once even in this point. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

**4.** Adapted or intended for communicating.

It cannot be doubted that, in the first stages of *communicative* expression, all these three [gesture, grimace, utterance] were used together, each for the particular purposes which it was best calculated to serve. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

**5†.** Capable of being communicated; communicable.

That beauty was too *communicative* and divine a thing to be made a property, and confined to one at once. *Shaftesbury*, Characteristics (ed. 1732), p. 196.

**communicatively** (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication. *Milton.*

The manifestation of his glory shall arise to us; we shall have it *communicatively*. *Goodwin*, Works, III. iii. 115.

**communicativeness** (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve; talkativeness.

I was courteously received by a worthy old housekeeper, who, with the civility and *communicativeness* of her order, showed me the interior of the house. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 334.

**communicator** (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *communicator*, < L. *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] One who or that which communicates. *Boyle.*

**communicatory** (kọ-mū′ni-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *communicatoire* = Sp. *comunicatorio*, < ML. *communicatorius*, < LL. *communicator*: see *communicator*.] Imparting knowledge. *Barrow.*—**Communicatory letters.** See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.

**communio** (kọ-mū′ni-ō), *n.* [L. (LL.) *communio*: see *communion*.] An anthem in the Roman missal, said by the celebrant after he has taken the ablutions. In the Mozarabic rite it is sung by the choir. Originally it was sung between the verses of a psalm as a communion anthem while the people were communicating. See *communion*.

**communion** (kọ-mū′nyọn), *n.* [< late ME. *communyone* = F. *communion* = Pr. *communion*, *comunion* = Sp. *comunion* = Pg. *communhão* = It. *comunione* = D. *communie* = G. *communion* = Dan. *kommunion* = Sw. *communion*, < L. *communio*(*n*-), common participation, LL. communion in eccl. sense, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *commune*[1], *v.*] **1.** Participation in something, especially in ideas and sentiments held in common; hence, fellowship; concord; association.

What *communion* hath light with darkness? 2 Cor. vi. 14.

Yet [thou], so pleased,
Canst raise thy creature to what highth thou wilt
Of union or *communion*, deified. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 429.

**2.** Intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or interests; communication.

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

They eat, they drink, and in *communion* sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton*, P. L., v. 637.

**3.** Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; religious fellowship: as, members in full *communion*.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

He desired the prayers of those whom he calls the people of God, meaning Mr. Gifford's little congregation, and the handful of persons within his circuit who were in *communion* with them. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 29.

**4.** A body of Christians who have one common faith, but not necessarily ecclesiastical union; a religious denomination.

A general history of the Eastern *Communion* is a thing which does not exist. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 6.

**5.** The act of partaking of the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; also, the elements of the eucharist.

Of the several names by which the supper of the Lord has been distinguished, that of the holy *communion* is the one which the Church of England has adopted. *Eden*, Churchman's Theol. Dict., p. 102.

**6†.** Common action; common consent; public act.

Men . . . served and praised God by *communion* and in public manner. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

**Close communion**, among Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with Baptists only: a practice based on the belief that all who have not received baptism by immersion are in reality unbaptised, and hence not entitled to communion. Those who hold this belief are called *close-communion* Baptists, or *close-communionists*, in distinction from another class of Baptists opposed to it, and hence called *open-communionists*. The former prevail in the United States, and the latter in Great Britain.—**Communion anthem** or **hymn**, an anthem or hymn sung after the canon or prayer of consecration and before or during the communion of priest and people. In the early church, when all the faithful not under discipline communicated as a rule every Sunday, several psalms or hymns with antiphons seem to have been sung at this time. Survivals of this are seen in the Western *communio* and in the *koinonikon* of the Greek Church. The 34th psalm was especially thus used in primitive times, and its eighth verse as an antiphon, "O taste and see," as also in the Mozarabic liturgy. In the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549 the Agnus is directed to be sung during the communion of the people. In the American Prayer-book a hymn immediately follows the canon.—**Communion elements**, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—**Communion in one kind.** See *half-communion*.—**Communion office**, a liturgical form appointed for the administration of the holy eucharist or Lord's supper.—**Holy communion**, the Lord's supper; the eucharist. See *Lord*.—**Open communion**, among Baptists, communion with other Christians than those who have received baptism by immersion. See *close communion*, above.

=Syn. 1. Fellowship, converse, intercourse, unity, concord, agreement.

**communionable** (kọ-mū′nyọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *communion* + *-able*.] Capable of, or open to, communion. *Is. Taylor*, Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, p. 24.

**communional** (kọ-mū′nyọn-ạl), *a.* [< *communion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a communion: as, "*communional* sympathy," *Hamilton.*

**communion-cloth** (kọ-mū′nyọn-klôth), *n.* A cloth for covering the communion-table at the time of the service.

**communion-cup** (kọ-mū'nyọn-kup), *n.* A vessel used for the wine of the communion; a chalice. After the Reformation this name was substituted for *chalice* in the Protestant churches of England, and the cup was carefully made different in appearance from the old chalice, especially in the form of the bowl, in the absence of the knop, and in having a cover, instead of the paten, fitting the top of the bowl. It is now made in many forms. See cut under *chalice*.

**communion-rail** (kọ-mū'nyọn-rāl), *n.* Same as *altar-rail*.

**communion-table** (kọ-mū'nyọn-tā'bl), *n.* The table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper, or on which the bread and wine are placed for distribution.

**communism** (kom'ụ̄-nizm), *n.* [< F. *communisme*, < *commun*, common, + *-isme*: see *common*, *commune*[2], *n.*, and *-ism*.] 1. An economic system, or theory, which rests upon the total or partial abolition of the right of private property, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. The right of the state to control the means of production, and also the distribution and consumption of the products of industry, is in general especially emphasized by the advocates of the theory. In some communistic schemes the right of the individual to the control of his own labor is also denied, each one being required to do that which is most advantageous to the community as a whole. Such theories, differing in details, have frequently been advanced — by Plato in his "Republic," by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," and in recent times by many writers — and have not infrequently been carried into execution on a small scale, as in the Oneida Community. See *community*.

*Communism*, in its ordinary signification, is a system or form of common life in which the right of private or family property is abolished by law, mutual consent, or vow. To this community of goods may be added the disappearance of family life.
*Woolsey*, Communism and Socialism, p. 1.

*Communism* is the name that has been given to the schemes of social innovation which have for their startingpoint the attempted overthrow of the institution of private property. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 211.

The machinery of *Communism*, like existing social machinery, has to be framed out of existing human nature; and the defects of existing human nature will generate in the one the same evils as in the other.
*H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 41.

2. Communalism. [An improper use.]

**communist** (kom'ụ̄-nist), *n.* [= D. *communist* = G. Dan. *kommunist*, < F. *communiste* (= Sp. *comunista* = Pg. *communista*), < *commun*, common, + *-iste*: see *common*, *commune*[2], *n.*, and *-ist*.] 1. One who advocates and practises the doctrines of communism.

All *communists* without exception propose that the people as a whole, or some particular division of the people, as a village, or commune, should own all the means of production — land, houses, factories, railroads, canals, etc.; that production should be carried on in common; and that officers, selected in one way or another, should distribute among the inhabitants the fruits of their labor.
*R. T. Ely*, French and German Socialism, p. 35.

Discordant theories range from the doctrines of the *communist*, who would overturn our social structures, to those of the timid, half-hearted believers in our government, who wish to go back to restraints and powers exerted by the monarchs of Europe.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 360.

2. An advocate of communalism; a member of a commune; a communalist. — **Bible Communist.** See *Perfectionist*.

**communistic** (kom-ụ̄-nis'tik), *a.* [< *communist* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to communists or communism; according with the principles of communism: as, *communistic* theories; *communistic* arrangements.

No cases of *communistic* holding have as yet been adduced from records of the early period.
*D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 39.

2. Communalistic. [An improper use.]

**communistically** (kom-ụ̄-nis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In accordance with communism; in a communistic form or way.

**communitarian** (kọ-mū-ni-tā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< *community* + *-arian*.] A member of a community; a member of a communistic association; one who believes in the wisdom of community life.

These mendacious rogues [our neighbors] circulated a report that we *communitarians* were exterminated, to the last man, by severing ourselves asunder with the sweep of our own scythes! — and that the world had lost nothing by this little accident.
*Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 78.

**communition** (kom-ụ̄-nish'ọn), *n.* [< *commune* + *-ition*.] Communion. [Rare.]

"The *communition* of the body of Christ," and "Christ being our life," are such secret glories, that, as the fruition of them is the portion of the other world, so also is the full perception and understanding of them.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 309.

**community** (kọ-mū'nị-ti), *n.*; pl. *communities* (-tiz). [= OF. *communite*, *communete*, *comunete*, *comonteit*, etc. (> E. *commonty*, the older form), mod. F. *communité* = Pr. *communitat* = Sp. *comunidad* = Pg. *communidade* = It. *comunità*, < L. *communita(t-)s*, fellowship, a sense of fellowship, ML. also a society, a division of people, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *commonty*.] 1. Common possession or enjoyment; the holding or sharing of interests, possessions, or privileges in common by two or more individuals: as, a *community* of goods; *community* of interests between husband and wife.

Of all the griefs that mortals share,
The one that seems the hardest to bear
Is the grief without *community*.
*Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth is, however, most clearly seen on observing that they both result in the same way.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

The natural equality of the Italians is visible in their *community* of good looks as well as good manners.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

2. Life in association with others; the social state. [Rare.]

Confined
To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not
The fierce vexation of *community*.
*Shirley*, The Brothers, iv. 1.

3. A number of people associated together by the fact of residence in the same locality, or of subjection to the same local laws and regulations; a village, township, or municipality.

The sympathetic or social feelings are not so strong between different *communities* as between individuals of the same *community*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 9.

With them [the Slavic nations] the rule of the freedom of acquests has been less strictly observed than in other European countries, and with them, accordingly, the *community* continues in its fullest vigor.
*W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 240.

A great many of the manors now or formerly existing represent ancient *communities* in which, little by little, the authority of the *community* was engrossed by the most considerable man in it, until he became the lord, and the other landholders became his dependents.
*F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 41.

4. A society or association of persons having common interests or privileges, commercial, social, political, or ecclesiastical, and subject to the same regulations; now, especially, a society of this nature in which the members reside together or in the same locality: as, the Oneida *Community* (see below).

According to the "Rules and Orders of the Clothiers' *Community*, 1803," the chief object of the Institution was to carry out the legal regulations as to apprentices in their original purity. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxv.

5. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the public, or people in general: used in this sense always with the definite article.

It is not designed for her own use, but for *the* whole *community*. *Addison*, Guardian.

Burdens upon the poorer classes of *the community*.
*Hallam*.

6†. Commonness; frequency.

Sick and blunted with *community*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

7. In *logic*, the being possessed in common by several subjects. — **Brethren of the Community.** See *brother*. — **Community of goods**, the holding of goods in common, implying common ownership and common use and enjoyment, but not, in law, the right of partition or severance. — **Community property**, in *civil law* (and in the States of California, Louisiana, Nevada, Texas, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and formerly Missouri, and in the Territory of Arizona), the property of husband and wife exclusive of the antenuptial property of either, and of property acquired by either by bequest, inheritance, or gift. All other acquisitions during marriage are the joint property of both, and the husband has the active power of disposal during the life of both, the wife's rights being meanwhile passive. On the death of either, the survivor administers, much as in the case of partnership, the survivor being entitled to one half, and the heirs, etc., of the deceased to the other half. — **House community**, an early form of organization in which the heirs of a given ancestor and their heirs in turn continued to live together, upon the common inheritance, with a common dwelling and common table. — **Oneida Community**, a religious society or brotherhood, the *Bible Communists* or *Perfectionists*, established in 1847 on Oneida creek, in Lenox township, Madison county, New York, by John H. Noyes, after unsuccessful attempts to establish it at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1834, and at Putney, Vermont, in 1837. A branch of the Oneida Community also existed at Wallingford, Connecticut, but has now been withdrawn. Originally the Oneida Community was strictly communistic, all property and all children belonging primarily to the society, and the restrictions of marriage being entirely abolished; but in 1879, owing to the increasing demand of public opinion that the social practices of the society should be abandoned, marriage and family life were introduced, and in 1880 communism of property gave place to a joint-stock system, and the Community was legally incorporated as "the Oneida Community, Limited." — **Village community**, an early form of organization, in which the land belonged to the village, the arable land being allotted by it to the members or households of the community, by more or less permanent arrangements, the waste or common land remaining undivided.

**commutability** (kọ-mū-tạ-bil'ị-ti), *n.* [= OF. *commutabilité* = Sp. *commutabilidad*, < MLF. **commutabilita(t-)s*, < L. *commutabilis*, commutable: see *commutable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness. Also *commutableness*.

The *commutability* of terms. *Latham*.

**commutable** (kọ-mū'tạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *conmutable* = Pg. *commutavel* = It. *commutabile*, < L. *commutabilis*, < *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.

Here the predicate and subject are not *commutable*.
*Whately*, Logic.

**commutableness** (kọ-mū'tạ-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *commutability*.

**commutant** (kọ-mū'tant), *n.* [< L. *commutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] In *alg.*, an oblong block of figures, denoting the sum of a number of products, each consisting of as many factors as the block has rows, and each factor being formed by compounding as umbræ the constituents in one row, the different terms being due to permutation with change of sign, in every possible way, of the constituents of every column after the first.

**commutation** (kom-ụ̄-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *commutation* = Pr. *commutatio* = Sp. *conmutacion* = Pg. *commutação* = It. *commutazione*, < L. *commutatio(n-)*, < *commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. A passing from one state to another; alteration; change.

So great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. *South*, Sermons.

2. The act of giving one thing for another; exchange; barter.

By giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*.
*South*, Sermons.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

3. The act of substituting one thing for another; substitution. [This, in the specific applications noted below, is now the usual signification of the word.]

A kind of mutual *commutation* there is whereby those concrete names, God and Man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 53.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Sir T. Browne*.

Specifically — (*a*) In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance.
*Blackstone*.

(*b*) The substitution of one sort of payment for another, or of a money payment in lieu of the performance of compulsory duty or labor, or of a single payment in lieu of a number of successive payments, usually at a reduced rate. See *commutation-ticket*. (*c*) *Milit.*, the money value of allowances, such as quarters, fuel, forage, etc., taken in place of them. — **Angle of commutation**, the excess of the heliocentric longitude of a planet over that of the earth. — **Commutation of Tithes Act**, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 71), frequently amended, providing for the payment of tithes in money and prescribing means for valuing them.

**commutation-ticket** (kom-ụ̄-tā'shọn-tik'et), *n.* A ticket issued at a reduced rate by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried over a given route a limited number of times, or an unlimited number during a certain period.

**commutative** (kọ-mū'tạ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *commutatif* = Pr. *commutatiu* = Sp. *conmutativo* = Pg. It. *commutativo*, < ML. **commutativus* (fem. *commutativa*, n., exchange), < L. *commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual: as, *commutative* justice (that is, justice which is mutually done and received).

This is the measure of *commutative* justice, or of that justice which supposes exchange of things profitable for things profitable. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 481.

**Commutative combination**, in *alg.*, a mode of combination in which the order of the elements is indifferent. — **Commutative contract**, a contract in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent. — **Commutative multiplication**, a mode of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent. — **Commutative principle**, a rule of algebra permitting the reversal of the order of combination of two terms or factors.

**commutatively** (kọ-mū'tạ-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of exchange. *Sir T. Browne*.

**commutator** (kom'ụ̄-tā-tọr), *n.* [= Pg. *commutador*, < L. as if **commutator*, < *commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. An apparatus used in connection with many electrical instruments for reversing the cur-

rents from the battery without changing the arrangement of the conductors from the poles: as, Bertin's *commutator*. In the magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machines (see *electric*), a commutator is ordinarily employed to regulate the direction of the current through the external circuit.

2. A contrivance for varying the strength of an electric current by bringing either a portion or the whole of the voltaic cells in a battery into the circuit.

**commute** (kọ-mūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commuted*, ppr. *commuting*. [= Sp. *conmutar* = Pg. *commutar* = It. *commutare*, < L. *commutare*, change, exchange, < *com-* (intensive) + *mutare*, change: see *mutable*, *mutation*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To exchange; put in the place of another (thing or person); give or receive for another; substitute another thing for.

This smart was *commuted* for shame.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 519.

God will not suffer us to *commute* a duty, because all is his due. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 853.

Having *commuted* his petty sovereignty for a considerable sum of money. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xv.

Specifically—(*a*) To exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

Let him *commute* his eternal fear with a temporal suffering, preventing God's judgment by passing one of his own. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 534.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., v.

(*b*) To substitute one sort of burden for another; especially, to substitute money payment for payment in kind or the performance of a compulsory duty: as, to *commute* tithes.

A severe tax, which the noble reluctantly paid and which the penniless culprit *commuted* by personal slavery, was sufficiently unjust as well as absurd.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 27.

2. In *elect.*, to regulate (the direction of an electrical current) as by a commutator.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To serve as a substitute.

Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South*, Sermons.

2. To pay in money instead of in kind or in duty.

He . . . thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind.
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 4.

3. To pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments; specifically, to purchase and use a commutation-ticket.

**commuter** (kọ-mū'tėr), *n.* One who commutes; specifically, one who purchases and uses a commutation-ticket.

**commutual** (ko-mū'ṭū-al), *a.* [< *com-* + *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. [Rare and poetical.]

There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope*, Odyssey.

**commutuality** (ko-mū-ṭū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *commutual* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being commutual; reciprocal union. [Rare.]

**comose** (kō'mōs), *a.* [< L. *comosus*, < *coma*, hair: see *coma*[2].] Hairy; comate. (*a*) In *entom.*, specifically, tipped with a brush or tuft of hairs; having a bunch of hairs on the apex. (*b*) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma. See cut under *coma*[2].

**comous** (kō'mus), *a.* [< L. *comosus*, hairy: see *comose.*] Same as *comose.*

**comp.** An abbreviation of *compare*, *comparative*, *composition*, and *compound.*

**compack**†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *compact*[1].

**compact**[1] (kọm-pakt'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *compacte;* = D. G. *compact* = Dan. *kompakt*, < F. *compacte* = Sp. Pg. *compacto* = It. *compatto*, < L. *compactus*, joined together, pp. of *compingere*, join together, make close or fast, < *com-*, together, + *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, set, fix, akin to E. *fang:* see *fang.*] I. *a.* 1. Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles pressed or packed together; solid; dense: as, a *compact* mass of people,

Glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies.
*Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, compacted or pressed close, as a jointed organ, or any part of it, when the joints are very closely united, forming a continuous mass: as, a *compact* antennal club; *compact* palpi.—3. Connected or expressed with closeness or brevity, as ideas; hence, of literary style, pithy; terse; not diffuse; not verbose: as, a *compact* discourse.

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must [in translating it] study the utmost force of our language. *Felton*, On Reading the Classics.

4. Compacted; joined; held together.

Jerusalem is builded as a city that is *compact* together.
Ps. cxxii. 3.

We went to see the ruines of the old haven so *compact* with that bituminous sand in which the materials are layd, as the like is hardly to be found.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

5. Composed; consisting; made. [Poetical.]

My heart is not *compact* of flint nor steel.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

One low churl, *compact* of thankless earth,
The fatal byword of all years to come.
*Tennyson*, Godiva.

—**Syn. 1.** Firm, condensed.—3. Terse, sententious, succinct, concise.

II.† *n.* Structure; frame.

He was of a mean or low *compact*, but without disproportion and unevenness either in lineaments or parts.
*Sir G. Buck*, Rich. III., p. 148.

**compact**[1] (kọm-pakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *compack;* < ML. *compactare*, join, unite, < L. *compactus*, pp.: see *compact*[1], *a.*] 1. To thrust, drive, pack, or press closely together; join firmly; consolidate, as the parts which compose a body; condense.

The air is partially exhausted, thus causing the atmospheric pressure to operate in *compacting* the pulp into paper. *Ure*, Dict., III. 490.

Many souls . . . might be poetic gardens if they would *compact* all their energies into growing two roses and a lily—three poems in all, for a lifetime.
*S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 102.

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system; join the parts of tightly; bring into close junction, as the sheets of a book or other loose materials, by heating, pressure, or the like.

The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted*.
Eph. iv. 16.

A bridge of that length . . . so curiously *compacted* together with one only arch. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 208.

The condensing or *compacting* is now generally accomplished by passing the sheets between the cylinders of a rolling machine. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 42.

3. To make firm or stable; establish firmly; confirm; solidify.

Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength
Stretch'd and dissolved into unsinew'd length.
*Sir J. Denham.*

As to my character, it is not yet *compacted* enough for inspection. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

**compact**[2] (kom'pakt, formerly kọm-pakt'), *n.* [= It. *compatto*, < L. *compactum*, *compectum*, an agreement, prop. neut. of *compactus*, *compectus*, pp. of *compacisci*, *compecisci*, agree with, < *com-*, with, + *paciscere*, deponent *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, covenant: see *pact.*] An agreement; a contract between parties; in general, any covenant or contract between individuals, members of a community, or nations.

What is the course and drift of your *compact?*
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, etc. *Blackstone.*

By a mutual *compact*, we talked little in the cars.
*O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 19.

**Family Compact.** See *family.*—**Mayflower compact**, an agreement entered into by the Pilgrims in the cabin of the Mayflower, November 11th, 1620, whereby they covenanted and combined themselves "together into a civil body politick, and to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordenances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the Colonie."—**Social compact.** Same as *social contract.* See *contract.*

**compact**[3] (kọm-pakt'), *a.* [< L. *compactus*, pp. of *compacisci*, agree with: see *compact*[2], *n.*] United in a compact; leagued; confederated.

Thou pernicious woman,
*Compact* with her that's gone!
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

**compact**[3] (kọm-pakt'), *v. i.* [< *compact*[2], *n.*] To make a contract or enter into an agreement.

Saturne resolued to destroy his male children, either hauing so *compacted* with his brother Titan, or to preuent the prophesie, which was that his sonne should depose him.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 225.

**compactedly** (kọm-pak'ted-li), *adv.* In a compact manner; compendiously; tersely; closely.
*Lovelace.* [Rare.]

**compactedness** (kọm-pak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being compacted or firmly and closely bound together; closeness and firmness of parts; compactness.

**compacter** (kọm-pak'tėr), *n.* One who compacts or unites.

**compactible** (kọm-pak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *compact*[1] + *-ible.*] Capable of being joined or compacted.

**compactile**† (kọm-pak'til), *a.* [< L. *compactilis*, < *compactus*, pp. of *compingere:* see *compact*[1], *a.*, and *-ile.*] Bound, tied, or twined together.

These [garlands] were made up after all ways of art, *compactile*, sutile, plectile. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, ii.

**compaction**[1]† (kọm-pak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *compactio*(*n-*), < *compingere*, pp. *compactus*, join together: see *compact*[1], *a.*] The act of making or the state of being compact. [Rare.]

Buildings which stand by architecture and *compaction.*
*Bacon.*

**compaction**[2]† (kọm-pak'shọn), *n.* [As *compact*[2] + *-ion*, after *compaction*[1].] A compact or an agreement.

A solemn *compaction* with the Devil.
Quoted in *E. H. Sears's* Pictures of Olden Time, p. 236.

**compactly** (kọm-pakt'li), *adv.* In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neatly.

You have put all this together most *compactly.*
*Lamb*, To Barton.

**compactness** (kọm-pakt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compact. (*a*) Firmness; close union of parts.

In the ancient city . . . the extreme *compactness* of the political structure made representation unnecessary.
*J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 71.

(*b*) Terseness; condensation; conciseness, as of expression or style.

The monotonous versification which Pope had introduced, no longer redeemed by his brilliant wit and his *compactness* of expression, palled on the ear of the public.
*Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

**compacture** (kọm-pak'ṭūr), *n.* [< L. *compactura*, < *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*, join together: see *compact*[1], *a.*] Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected or closely wrought; manner of joining.

With comely compasse and *compacture* strong.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 24.

**compage** (kom-pāj'), *n.* [< L. *compages:* see *compages.*] Same as *compages.*

The ship of civilization, either ancient or modern, is a vast jointed *compage* of timbers and of boards, bolted and bound together. *Is. Taylor.*

**compages** (kom-pā'jēz), *n.* [< L. *compages*, a joining together, a structure, < *compingere* (*compag-*), join together: see *compact*[1], *a.*] 1. A system or structure of many united parts. [Rare.]

Your glass drops, from which if the least portion be broken, the whole *compages* immediately dissolves and shatters into dust and atoms.
*Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 46.

And as for all that *compages* of external bodies which you contend for, I shall grant you its existence. *Berkeley.*

2. [NL.] In *anat.*: (*a*) An articulation. (*b*) A commissure.

**compaginate**† (kom-paj'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *compaginatus*, pp. of *compaginare*, join together, < L. *compago* (*compagin-*), collateral form of *compages:* see *compages* and *compact*[1].] To set together; unite or hold together. *Montague.*

**compagination**† (kom-paj-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *compaginatio*(*n-*), < *compaginare*, join together: see *compaginate.*] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture.

A *compagination* of many parts.
*Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 3.

**compaignable**†, *a.* See *companiable.* *Chaucer.*

**compaignie**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *company.* *Chaucer.*

**compame**†, *n.* A word whose meaning has not been ascertained, but supposed to mean 'companion, friend,' occurring in the following passage:

As help me God, it wol not be, *compame* [var. *combame*], I love another, and elles were I to blame.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 522.

**companable**†, *a.* See *companiable.* *Chaucer.*

**companableness**†, *n.* See *companiableness.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

**companage**†, *n.* [ME. *companage*, < OF. *compagnage* (> ML. *companagium*) = It. *companatico*, < ML. **companaticum* (ML. also *companis*), companage, < L. *com-*, with, + *panis*, bread: see *company*, *n.*] All kinds of sustenance except bread and drink. *Wharton.*

**companiable**†, *a.* [< ME. *companyable*, also *companable*, *compaignable*, sociable, social, < OF. *compaignable*, *companable*, *cumpagnable*, etc., < *compaignie*, *compagnie*, etc., company: see *company*, *n.*, and *-able.*] Maintaining friendly intercourse; companionable; social.

To gentilmen he was right servisable,
And ther withall full good and *companable.*
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2251.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and respective. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 241.

**companiableness**†, *n.* [Also *companableness;* < *companiable* + *-ness.*] The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

His retiredness was for prayer, his *companiableness* was for preaching. *Bp. Hall*, Meditations, iv.

**companion**[1] (kọm-pan'yọn), *n.* [< ME. *compainoun*, < OF. *compainon*, *compaignon*, *compa-*

*nion*, F. *compagnon* (> G. *compagnon* = D. Dan. *kompagnon*) = Pr. *companho* = Sp. *compañó*, *compañon* (obs.) = It. *compagno*, < ML. **companio*(*n*-), companion, messmate, commensal, < *companium*, *companies* (> OF. *compaignie*, etc.), a mess, company taking meals together: see *company*, *n.*] 1. One who accompanies or associates with another, either habitually or casually; one who shares the lot of another; a mate; a comrade.

I am a *companion* of all them that fear thee. Ps. cxix. 63.

Set Caliban and his *companions* free. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

A merry *companion* is welcome and acceptable to all men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 433.

How fair that new May morning when I rose
*Companion* of the sun for all the day
*Jones Very*, Poems, p. 91.

2†. A fellow; a worthless person.

What should the wars do with these jigging fools?
*Companion*, hence! *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

And this *companion* too — beshrew him!
*Ford*, Fancies, ii. 1.

3. One who holds the lowest rank in an English honorary order: as, a *companion* of the Bath (abbreviated *C. B.*), St. Michael and St. George, etc. — **Companion to the cycloid.** See *cycloid*. — **Syn. 1.** *Comrade*, *friend*, etc. See *associate*.

**companion**[1] (kom-pan'yon), *v. t.* [< *companion*[1], *n.*] 1. To be a companion to; accompany.

Methinks 'twould be a guilt — a very guilt —
Not to *companion* thee. *Keats.*

Nor can he [St. Thomas] be considered as having entirely abdicated his early right, as his statue, standing on a crocodile, still *companions* the winged lion on the opposite pillar of the piazzetta. *Ruskin.*

2. To make equal; put on the same level.

*Companion* me with my mistress. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

[Rare in both senses.]

**companion**[2] (kom-pan'yon), *n.* [< D. *kompanje*, MD. *kompanghe* = MLG. *kompandie*, *kompanghe*, *kompagnie*, quarter-deck, poop, companion, apparr. < F. *compagnie* = Sp. *compañía*, now *compañía*, a company, in the particular sense of a ship's company, the crew (cf. Sp. *compañía* (obs.), an outhouse). The E. word conforms to *companion*[1]; cf. F. *compagnons*, sailors, crew, lit. companions.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The framing and sash-lights on the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and deck below. *Sailor's Word-book.* (*b*) A raised hatch or cover to the cabin-stair of a merchant vessel. *Young's Naut. Dict.*

**companionable** (kom-pan'yon-a-bl), *a.* [< *companion*[1] + *-able*.] Fitted for good-fellowship; qualified or inclined to be agreeable in company; sociable.

A *companionable* sadness. *I. Walton*, Donne.

I never found the companion that was so *companionable* as solitude. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 147.

**companionableness** (kom-pan'yon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great *companionableness* in his nature. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, xiv.

**companionably** (kom-pan'yon-a-bli), *adv.* In a companionable manner. *Clarendon.*

**companion-ladder** (kom-pan'yon-lad'er), *n.* The steps or ladder on a ship leading from the poop-deck or quarter-deck to the cabin.

**companionless** (kom-pan'yon-les), *a.* [< *companion*[1] + *-less*.] Having no companion.

A phantom among men, *companionless*
As the last cloud of an expiring storm.
*Shelley*, Adonais, xxxi.

I, the last, go forth *companionless*.
*Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

**companionship** (kom-pan'yon-ship), *n.* [< *companion*[1] + *-ship*.] 1. The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association; company; especially, good-fellowship.

'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere *companionship*. *Irving.*

2. In *printing*, an association of compositors engaged in setting up one work or more, under the management of a clicker.

**companionway** (kom-pan'yon-wā), *n.* [< *companion*[2] + *way*.] The staircase at the entrance to a ship's cabin.

**company** (kum'pa-ni), *n.*; pl. *companies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *cumpanie*; < ME. *companye*, *compagnie*, *cumpany*, *cumpaignie*, etc., < OF. *compaignie*, *compaignie*, *cumpaignie*, etc., F. *compagnie* (> D. *kompagnie* = G. *compagnie* = Dan. Sw. *kompani*, in senses 6, 7, 9) = Pr. *companhia*, *compagnia*, mod. *coumpagna* = Sp. *compañía* = Pg. *companhia* = It. *compagnia*, < ML. **compania*; cf. *companium*, and *companies*, also *compānis*, a mess, a company taking meals together (later ML. *compagnia*, any company), < L. *com-*, together, + *panis*, bread: see *pantry*. Cf. *companion*[1] and *companage*. Hence (from E.) Hind. *kampnī*, (from It.) Turk. *qompanya*, company.] 1†. Friendship; an act pertaining to or befitting a friend or companion.

This which thou me dost for *companye*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 396.

2. A person or persons conjoined to or associated with another or others in any way; one or more having or coming into companionship with another or others: as, choose your *company* carefully; to meet *company* on the road.

The Frenchman resisted and drew his sword: with that *company* came in and disarmed him.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 230.

3. Consort of persons one with another; companionship; fellowship; association: as, to fall into *company* with a stranger.

Some of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the *company* of awful men.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1.

Brethren, farewell; your *company* along
I will not wish. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1413.

4. An assemblage or consociation of persons or, rarely, of animals; any associated or related aggregate, indefinitely.

A nation and a *company* of nations shall be of thee.
Gen. xxxv. 11.

I have compared thee . . . to a *company* of horses.
Cant. i. 9.

Forbear till this *company* be passed. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

5. A body of persons associated for friendly intercourse, conversation, or pleasure: as, a small *company* to dinner. Specifically — (*a*) Guests at a person's house; persons entertained: often used of a single person.

I believe, Lady Sneerwell, here's *company* coming.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*b*) A body or collection of companions; a social or congenial assemblage; society collectively.

A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon*, Friendship.

Conversation with the best *company* of both sexes.
*Dryden.*

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in *company*. *Swift*, Conversation.

6. A number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly: as, a *company* of players; an insurance *company*; the East India *Company*. In business, a company is generally composed of a considerable number of shareholders, who delegate the control of its affairs to certain officers; a smaller association, each of whose members shares in its management, or invests capital in it by special contract, is called a *partnership*.

7. A member or the members of a firm so designated without being named in the style or title of the firm: usually abbreviated when written: as, Messrs. Smith & *Co.* — 8. More specifically, in London, an ancient guild or incorporation of trade: as, "high in office in the Goldsmiths' *company*," *Dickens.* — 9. *Milit.*, a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion, corresponding to a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, and commanded by a captain. In the British army the company is subdivided into four sections, and each company has its own arms and accoutrement chest, and keeps its own books. In the United States army infantry companies in time of war are expected to show about 100 men. A regiment of infantry has 10 companies, and each company has a captain and two lieutenants. In the German army a company numbers about 250 men, under a captain, who is mounted. 10. *Naut.*: (*a*) The crew of a ship, including the officers. (*b*) A fleet. — 11†. A number or collection of things. [Rare.]

There is a great *company* of faire galleries.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 121.

There was also a *company* of deer's feet, stuck up in the houses. *Mourt's Journal*, in App. to New England's [Memorial, p. 352.

**Companies Act**, an English statute of 1862, frequently amended in later years, which provides for the formation, management, and winding up of business associations other than partnerships. — **Companies' Clauses Act**, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 16), embodying the provisions relating to the constitution and management of corporations, usually included in acts creating such corporations, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in future legislation and of insuring uniformity. — **Company fund.** See *fund*. — **Company of moneyers.** See *moneyer*. — **Independent company**, a small body of irregular or militia soldiers, under a captain, not attached to any regiment. — **Limited company**, or **company limited**, a company formed under a law limiting the liability of its members for the debts and obligations incurred by the company to a specific amount, as the amount of capital subscribed by each member. — **Livery companies**, guilds of London founded in the middle ages: so called on account of their adoption of particular liveries or costumes. — **Ship's company**, the men and officers of a ship. — **To bear (any one) company**, to accompany; attend; go with.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company*.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 112.

**To be good company**, to be an agreeable companion. — **To keep company**, to consort together.

Day and night did we *keep company*. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

**To keep (a person) company.** (*a*) To accompany; attend; associate with; remain with for companionship.

Well, *keep* me *company* but two years more,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) To associate with as a lover or suitor. — **To keep company with.** (*a*) To associate with; make a companion of; accompany.

Thou see'st my love, that will *keep company*
*With* thee in tears; hide nothing, then, from me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

(*b*) To frequent the society of as a suitor or sweetheart: as, to *keep company with* a girl. [Colloq.]

My sister Hannah and the young man who was *keeping company with* her went too.
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 137.

— **Syn. 4.** Assembly, collection, group, gathering, crowd, band, horde, crew, gang, troop.

**company**† (kum'pa-ni), *v.* [< *company*, *n.* Cf. *accompany*, from which *company*, *v.*, is in part derived by apheresis.] I. *trans.* 1. To accompany; attend; go with; be companion to.

The soldier that did *company* these three.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

I know your goodness *companies* your greatness.
*Fletcher* (*and another*?), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

2. To associate; join.

Ther dide merveillously well the xl knyghtes that with hem were *companyed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 388.

II. *intrans.* 1. To live in company; associate; consort or keep company.

And what shall we in this case do? Shall we *company* with them? *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

I wrote unto you in an epistle not to *company* with fornicators. 1 Cor. v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. *Spenser.* — 3. To have sexual intercourse. *Bp. Hall.*

**comparable** (kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *comparable* = Pg. *comparavel* = It. *comparabile*, < L. *comparabilis*, < *comparare*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] 1. Capable of being compared. — 2. Worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; worthy to be ranked with.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age.
*Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

In his assumption of infallibility, and his measures for enforcing conformity, Calvin was a pope *comparable* with any who issued bulls from the Vatican.
*H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 369.

**comparableness** (kom'pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comparable.

**comparably** (kom'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. *Wotton.*

**comparate** (kom'pa-rāt), *n.* [< L. *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] One of two things compared to the other. *Dalgarno.*

**comparation**† (kom-pa-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *comparatio*(*n*-), a preparing, a providing for, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, arrange: see *compare*[2].] Provision; the act of providing or making ready. *Cockeram.*

**comparatival** (kom-par-a-ti'val or kom-par'a-ti-val), *a.* [< *comparative* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, of the comparative degree.

**comparative** (kom-par'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *comparativ* = Dan. Sw. *komparativ* = F. *comparatif* = Pr. *comparatiu* = [Sp. Pg. It. *comparativo*, < L. *comparativus*, < *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] I. *a.* 1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; relative.

The blossom is a positive good: the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

If they were not in a state of knowledge and virtue, they were at least in one of *comparative* innocence.
*Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 133.

2. Proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison; especially, founded on the comparison or the parallel pursuit of different branches of the same science or study: as, *comparative* anatomy; *comparative* grammar.

The use of the *comparative* method, long ago applied superficially and partially to History, has now become, owing to its employment in other fields of work, far more valuable and remunerative.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

3. Making use of comparison or the comparative method. [Rare.]

At the first attainable period of our knowledge of it [language], whether by actual record or by the inferences of the *comparative* student, it is in a state of almost endless subdivision.
*Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

**4.** Having the power of comparing; capable of noting similarities and differences.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it.
*Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

**5.** In *gram.*, implying comparison; denoting a higher degree of a quality, relation, etc., as belonging to one object or set of objects as compared with another. Applied to derived adjective-forms like *greater*, *smaller*, *blacker*, or (much more rarely) to adverb-forms like *oftener*, *sooner*; such are called *comparatives* adjectives or adverbs, or they are said to be in or of the *comparative degree*; the primitives *great*, *often*, etc., being called, in relation to them, *positives*, or of the *positive degree*, and the derived forms *greatest*, *oftenest*, etc., *superlatives*, or of the *superlative degree*. See these words, and *comparison*.—**Comparative anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Comparative clause**, a clause introduced by or containing a comparative conjunction.—**Comparative conjunction**, a conjunction expressing equality or difference of degree. The comparative conjunctions are *as* (preceded by a correlative *so* or another *as*, or used in combinations, *for instance*, *just as*, *in the same measure as*, *as if*, etc.) and *than*.—**Comparative grammar.** See *grammar*.—**Comparative inference**, in *logic*, an inference which compares two terms with each other by comparing each with a third or middle term.—**Comparative method, philology, psychology**, etc. See the nouns.—**Comparative question**, in *logic*, a question that asks which of two subjects possesses a given character in the higher degree.

**II.** *n.* **1**†. One who makes comparisons or sarcasms; one who affects wit; a scoffer.

Gave his countenance . . .
To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain *comparative*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

**2**†. One who is equal or pretends to be an equal; a rival; a competitor.

Gerard ever was
His full *comparative*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

**3.** In *gram.*, the comparative degree, or a word expressing it. See I., 5.

**comparatively** (kǫm-par'ą-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself; relatively.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply.
*Bacon.*

Specifically—**2.** By the comparative method of investigation.

How much to the advantage of our general culture it would be if the study of languages . . . were *comparatively* prosecuted. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 24.

**comparativist** (kǫm-par'ą-tiv-ist), *n.* [< *comparative* + *-ist.*] One who employs or advocates the comparative method of study or investigation. [Rare.]

The old *comparativists*, . . . regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, "if Arkansas is Arkansaw, why is not Kansas Kansaw?" *Science*, X. 108.

**comparator** (kom'pą-rā-tǫr), *n.* [< LL. *comparator*, a comparer, < L. *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*[2], *v.*] An apparatus for making comparisons; especially, an instrument for comparing the lengths of nearly equal bars, either from end to end or between lines engraved upon them. The usual optical comparator has two microscopes, firmly attached to a bar or something of that sort, with their focal planes coincident and furnished with filar micrometers, whose screws lie virtually in one right line. There is also a carriage moving at right angles to the screws, so as to bring first one bar and then another under the microscopes. In Saxton's comparator a beam of light is caused to fall on a mirror delicately supported on its axis, round which a very fine chain is wound, the other end being attached to a lever provided with a spring in such a way that the mirror is turned one way or the other as the bar contracts or expands, or is replaced by a shorter or longer bar. The mirror throws the beam upon a large scale at some distance, where it indicates by a large movement the very minute movements of the mirror. One form of color-comparator employs a glass prism, which may be filled with a colored liquid, and a series of glass tubes containing colored solutions of known tints and shades.

**compare**[1] (kǫm-pār'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compared*, ppr. *comparing*. [= F. *comparer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comparar* = It. *comparare*, < L. *comparare*, *conparare*, connect in pairs, join, match, put together, compare (cf. *compar*, *conpar*, like or equal to another), < *com-*, together, with, + *par*, equal (see *par*, *pair*, *peer*[3], *compeer*[1]); a diff. word from L. *comparare*, prepare, make ready, furnish: see *compare*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To note the similarities and differences of (two or more things); bring together for the purpose of noting points of likeness and difference: used absolutely or followed by *with*, and sometimes by *to*: as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth.

They, measuring themselves by themselves, and *comparing* themselves among themselves, are not wise.
2 Cor. x. 12.

To *compare*
Great things *with* small. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 921.

The doctrines of this religion, though in many respects very pure and even philosophical, when *compared to* the depraved and gross superstitions of India and Africa, yet inculcate the most absolute Fatalism. *Brougham.*

**2.** To liken; parallel; represent as similar or analogous in any respect, for the purpose of illustration: with *to* governing the secondary object.

Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it.
*Bacon*, Apophthegms.

To me it appears no unjust simile to *compare* the affairs of this great continent *to* the mechanism of a clock.
*Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

**3.** In *gram.*, to affect (an adjective or an adverb) so as to form the degrees of comparison; form or name the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). See *comparison*, 5.—**Not to be compared with**, having no marked similarity to; very different from; especially, very inferior to in respect of certain qualities.

All which you forsake is *not to be compared with* a little of that that I am seeking to enjoy.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 87.

=**Syn.** *Compare*, *Compare to*, *Compare with*, *Contrast*. Two things are *compared* in order to note the points of resemblance and difference between them; they are *contrasted* in order to note the points of difference. When one thing is *compared to* another, it is to show that the first is like the second, as, in Luke xv., the sinner is *compared to* a lost sheep, etc.; when one thing is *compared with* another, it is to show either difference or similarity, especially difference: as, the treatment of the Indians by Penn may be *compared with* the treatment of them by other colonists of America. *Compare* and *contrast* imply equality in the things examined; *compare to* and *compare with* do not, the object of the verb being the principal subject of thought.

*Compare* our faces, and be judge yourself.
*Shak.*, K. John, i. 1.

Goethe *compared* translators *to* carriers, who convey good wine to market, though it gets unaccountably watered by the way. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport, p. 202.

*Compare* dead happiness *with* living woe;
Think that thy babes were fairer than they were,
And he that slew them fouler than he is.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

All this luxury of worship has nowhere such value as in the chapels of monasteries, where one finds it *contrasted* with the ascetic ménage of the worshippers.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 306.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To bear comparison; exhibit likeness, equality, etc.; be held like or equal.

No mortal can with Him *compare*.
*S. Stennett*, Hymn, Majestic Sweetness.

The allied leagues were broken up: Rome stood forth more distinctly than ever as the one great city amidst a crowd of allies and enemies, none of whom singly could *compare* with her. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

**2**†. To vie.

And, with her beautie, bountie did *compare*,
Whether of them in her should have the greater share.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 39.

**compare**[1] (kǫm-pār'), *n.* [< *compare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Comparison. [Poetical.]

Sorrow, for his sake, is found
A joy beyond *compare*.
*Cowper*, Love Increased by Suffering (trans.).

**2**†. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

Their rhymes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big *compare*,
Want similes. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red; . . .
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false *compare*.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxx.

**3**†. One who or that which is like; an equal.

I would your grace would quit them from your sight,
That dare presume to look on Jove's *compare*.
*Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

**compare**[2]† (kǫm-pār'), *v. t.* [< L. *comparare*, prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, < *com-*, together, + *parare*, prepare: see *pare*. Cf. *comparation*.] To prepare; procure; get.

But both from backe and belly still did spare,
To fill his bags, and richesse to *compare*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iv. 22.

**comparer** (kǫm-pār'ėr), *n.* One who compares.
*Bp. Lavington.*

**comparison** (kǫm-par'i-sǫn), *n.* [< ME. *comparison*, *-soun*, < OF. *comparaison*, F. *comparaison* = Pr. *comparaso* = Sp. *comparacion* = Pg. *comparação* = It. *comparazione*, < L. *comparatio(n-)*, a comparison, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of comparing; transition of thought or observation from one object to another, for the discovery of their likeness or unlikeness; the study or investigation of relations.

So far from *comparison* being in any way peculiar to Biological science, it is, I think, the essence of every science. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 90.

This power of *comparison* gives definiteness and clearness to thought; we never can understand anything well but by comparing it with something else.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 134.

**2.** An act of comparing; a comparative estimate or statement; a consideration of likeness or difference in regard to particular persons or things.

Odyous of olde been *comparisons*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

Yet, after all *comparisons* of truth, . . .
As true as Troilus shall crown up the verse.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 2.

And half asleep she made *comparison*
Of that and these to her own faded self.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**3.** Comparable state, condition, or character; any relation of similitude or resemblance; capability of being compared; power of comparing: as, the one is so much superior to the other that there is no *comparison* between them.

On Sundays and Holydays, let Divinity be the sole Object of your Speculation, in *comparison* whereof all other Knowledge is but Cobweb Learning.
*Howell*, Letters, I. v. 9.

Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in *comparison* of it as nothing? Hag. ii. 3.

[It] was to their hearts a griefe beyond *comparison*, to lose all they had in that manner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 76.

**4.** Something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel.

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what *comparison* shall we compare it? Mark iv. 30.

The tints are such
As may not find *comparison* on earth. *Shelley.*

**5.** In *gram.*, the variation of an adjective or (much more rarely) adverb to express a higher and the highest degree of what is denoted by the adjective or adverb. The degrees expressed thus in English, and in most of the languages related with English, are three (including as first the primitive word): *positive* (so called by antithesis to the others), as *strong*, *weak*, *often*; *comparative*, as *stronger*, *weaker*, *oftener*; and *superlative*, as *strongest*, *weakest*, *oftenest*. Adjectives not admitting this variation, and many adverbs, express like degrees by prefixing the comparative adverbs *more* and *most*: as, *more glorious*, *most glorious*; *more weakly*, *most weakly*; and such phrases often receive, less properly, the same names as the forms of equivalent value.

**6.** In *rhet.*, the considering of two things with regard to some quality or characteristic which is common to them both, as the likening of a hero to a lion in courage.

I will let our figure enioy his best beknowen name, and call him still in all ordinarie cases the figure of *comparison*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 196.

**7.** In *phren.*, one of the reflecting faculties, whose supposed function is to give the power of perceiving resemblances and differences or other analogies, and to produce a tendency to compare one thing with another. See *phrenology*.—**Double comparison**, the comparing of two things with each other through the medium with which each is compared. =**Syn. 4** and **6**. *Metaphor*, *Allegory*, etc. See *simile*.

**comparison**†, *v. t.* [ME. *comparisunen*, *-sounen*; < *comparison*, *n.*] To compare.

Thus *comparisune* ȝ kryst the kyndom of heuenne,
To this frelych feste that fele arn [many are] to called.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 161.

Thilke selve noumbre of yeres . . . ne may not certes ben *comparysoned* to the perdurablyte that is endeles.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

**compart**[1] (kǫm-pärt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *compartir* = Sp. Pg. *compartir* = It. *compartire*, < ML. *compartire*, divide, partition, L. dep. *compartiri*, share, < *com-*, together (among), + *partire*, dep. *partiri*, divide, < *par(t-)s*, part: see *part*.] To divide; mark out into parts or subdivisions. [Rare.]

The crystal surface is *comparted* all,
In niches verg'd with rubies.
*Glover*, Athenaid, iv.

**compart**[2]† (kom'pärt), *n.* [< *com-* + *part*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *comparte*, a joint party in a lawsuit.] A part existing along with others; an element; a fellow-member; a part.

*Comparts* of the same substance.
*J. Scott*, Practical Discoveries, xxii.

**compartiment**† (kǫm-pär'ti-mėnt), *n.* [F.: see *compartment*.] Same as *compartment*.

Allowing four feet diameter to the whole [shield], each of the twelve *compartiments* may be of ten or eleven inches in depth. *Pope*, Shield of Achilles.

**compartimento** (kom-pär-ti-men'tō), *n.*; pl. *compartimenti* (-tē). [It.: see *compartment*.] One of the sixteen conventional territorial divisions into which the provinces of modern Italy are grouped.

**compartition**† (kom-pär-tish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *compartitio(n-)*, < *compartire*, pp. *compartitus*, divide: see *compart*[1].] 1. The act of dividing into parts; specifically, in *arch.*, the division or disposition of the whole ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments.

Their temples and amphitheaters needed no *compartition*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architect.

2. A division; the part divided; a separate part. *Sir H. Wotton; Sir T. Browne.*

**compartment** (kọm-pärt'ment), *n.* [Formerly *compartement*, *compartiment*, < F. *compartiment* = Sp. *compartimento*, *compartimiento* = Pg. It. *compartimento*, < ML. **compartimentum*, < *compartire*, divide, partition: see *compart*[1].] 1. A part separated from the adjoining parts by a partition or other mechanical means: as, the *compartments* of a steamship or of a European railway-carriage.

There was a train just stopping, and she opened the door of one of the *compartments* and entered it. *Mrs. Riddell.*

2. In *art*, a panel; a cartouche; a coffer; any portion of a work or design separated from the rest by a frame or molding, by being raised or sunk, or in any other way, especially to receive an inscription or a decoration of any kind: as, the *compartments* of a coffered ceiling; the small sculptured *compartments* of the portals of the cathedral of Amiens. See cut under *calendar*.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings. *Peacham*, Compleat Gentleman.

There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life, the storie is of ye Heathen Goda, emblems, *compartments*, &c. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 3, 1656.

About twenty feet from the ground, there is a *compartment* cut on the pillar which seems to have been intended for an inscription, but there is no sign of any letters. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 107.

3. Specifically, in *her.*, any partition or division of the field.—**Compartment ceiling**. See *ceiling*.—**Compartment tiles**, in *arch.*, tiles of different colors so arranged as to form compartments.—**Water-tight compartment**, a division of a ship's hull, or other subaqueous structure, so shut off from other parts that water admitted to these parts cannot enter it from them. See *bulkhead*.

**compartner**† (kọm-pärt'nėr), *n.* [< *com-* + *partner*. Cf. *copartner* and *compart*[2].] A sharer; a copartner. *Bp. Pearson.*

Neither could he beleeue that the French King, being his . . . sworne *Compartner* in that voyage, would vtter any such wordes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 23.

**compartnership**† (kọm-pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *compartner* + *-ship*.] Copartnership.

My wife's *compartnership*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

**compassant** (kom'pạ-zant), *n.* A corruption of *corposant*.

**compass** (kum'pas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumpasse*; < ME. *compas*, *cumpas*, a circle, circuit, limit, form, a mathematical instrument (also contrivance, cunning: see *compass*, *v.*, 4), = D. Dan. *kompas* = G. *compass* = Sw. *kompass*, a mariners' compass, < OF. *compas*, F. *compas* = Pr. Sp. *compas* = Pg. *compasso*, *compaço* = It. *compasso*, < ML. *compassus*, a circle, a circuit, < L. *com-*, together, + *passus*, a pace, step, later a pass, way, route: see *pass*, *pace*.] 1†. A circle. *Chaucer.*

In myddes of that Chirche is a *Compas*, in the whiche Joseph of Aramathie leyde the Body of oure Lord, whan he had taken him down of the Croys: and there he wassched the Woundes of oure Lord: and that *Compas*, seye men, is the myddes of the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 79.

Specifically—2†. The circle of the earth.

All rounde the *compas* though man be sekyng,
In all the worlde so noble king is noght
As the kyng of Fraunce, certes, to be thought.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6270.

3. A passing round or in a circle; a circular course; a circuit; round; circumference.

Men gon be the See Occean, be many Yles, unto an Yle that is clept Nacumera; that is a gret Yle and good and fayr: and it is in *compas* aboute more than a 1000 Myle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 196.

Time is come round,
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run his *compass*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Taking leave of Cadenham, where we had ben long and nobly entertain'd, we went a *compass* into Leicestershire. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 31, 1654.

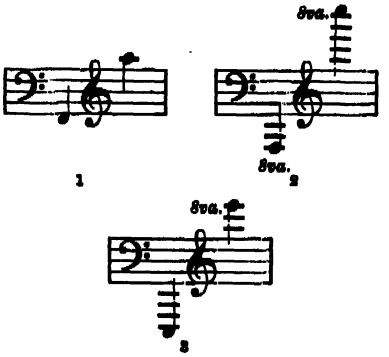
4. Range or extent within limits; hence, limit or boundary; limits.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1.

And in that *compass* all the world contains.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

In the *compass* of three little words.
*Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

5. In *music*, the total range or number of tones which a given voice or instrument is capable of producing. The compass of a single voice is usually from two to three octaves. The effective compass of a

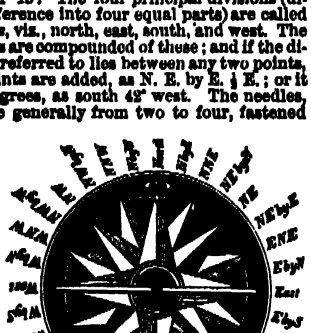



mixed chorus is about three octaves and two tones (1); but exceptional singers extend this about an octave up and down. The compass of the modern pianoforte is usually seven octaves and three tones (2). The compass of the modern orchestra is about six octaves (3).

6†. Contrivance; scheme; plotting; plan.

Maugre Juno, Eneas,
For al hir sleight and hir *compas*,
Acheved al his aventure.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 462.

7. An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian, or the direction of objects with reference to that meridian. The mariners' or ship's compass consists of three parts, viz., the *bowl*, the *card*, and the *needle*. The bowl, which contains the card and needle, is usually a hemispherical brass receptacle, suspended by two concentric brass rings (called *gimbals*) in such a manner that the bowl is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the motion of the ship. The circular card is divided into 32 equal parts by lines drawn from the center to the circumference, the points of intersection with the circumference (or the radial lines, or *rhumbs*, themselves) being called the *points of the compass*. The intervals between the points are also divided into halves and quarters. The whole circumference is divided into 360 degrees; consequently, the angle between any two adjoining points is 11° 15′. The four principal divisions (dividing the circumference into four equal parts) are called the *cardinal points*, viz., north, east, south, and west. The names of the others are compounded of these; and if the direction or bearing referred to lies between any two points, quarter or half points are added, as N. E. by E. ¼ E.; or it is expressed in degrees, as south 42° west. The needles, of which there are generally from two to four, fastened to the bottom of the card, consist either of laminæ or layers of hardened steel or of bundles of steel wire. In the center of the card is a conical socket poised on an upright pin fixed in the bottom of the bowl, so that the card hanging on the pin turns freely round its center. On shipboard the compass is so fixed that a black mark, called the lubber's line, coincides with an imaginary line parallel to the keel of the ship, and the point of the compass-card which is directly against this line indicates the direction of the ship's head. The indication is, however, subject to a certain modification, owing to the variation of the magnetic meridian (see *variation*) and the deviation of the needle caused by the iron in the ship (see *deviation of the compass*, under *deviation*). The regulation compass in the United States navy, and the one also used on many mail-steamers, is known as Ritchie's liquid compass, in which the card is a skeleton, and the bowl, having a glass top, after being filled with a fluid composed of about one third alcohol and two thirds water, is hermetically sealed.




Compass-face, or Compass-card.

Our Course by Stars above we cannot know,
Without the *Compass* too below.
*Cowley*, Reason, st. 5.

8. A mathematical instrument for describing circles, or for measuring figures, distances between two points, etc.: commonly in the plural. Compasses consist of two pointed legs, movable on a joint or pivot, and are usually so made that the points can be detached for the insertion of a pen- or pencil-holder, an extension of the leg, etc. Also called *dividers*. (See *bow-compasses*, below.)

In his hand
He took the golden *compasses*, prepared
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 225.

9. In *zoöl.*, the radius of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *radius*, and cut under *lantern*.—10. In *archery*, elevation of the arrow in shooting.

Well acquainted with what *compass* his arrows would require in their flight. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 134.

**Amplitude compass**. See *amplitude*.—**Azimuth compass**. See *azimuth*.—**Boat-compasses**, a small compass for use in boats.—**Bow-compasses**, the name given to several instruments for measuring distances, describing arcs, etc., having the two legs united at the top by a bow or spring so as to tend to move apart, the distance between the legs being adjusted by means of a screw and nut.—**Bullet-compasses**, compasses having a sphere at the end of one leg, which can be set in a hole; club-compasses.—**Dumb compass** (*naut.*), an apparatus for taking bearings, consisting of a compass-card painted on wood or canvas or engraved on metal, and sometimes furnished with an alidade or sight-vanes. The point of the compass toward which the ship heads being adjusted on a line parallel with the ship's keel, the bearings of surrounding objects are easily determined.—**Extended compass**, in *music*, the range of a voice or of an instrument which goes beyond the ordinary limit.—**Fly of the mariners' compass**. See *fly*.—**Hair-compasses**, compasses having a spring attached to the upper part of the inside of one of the legs, and pressing outward against the lower part of the other, thus constantly tending to keep the legs apart. By means of a finely threaded screw the spring can be compressed or relaxed with the utmost nicety, and the distance of the legs regulated to a hair's-breadth.—**Millwrights' compass**, a tool for laying off the dress on the face of a millstone.—**Napier's compasses**, a draftsman's pocket-compasses, having a point and pencil pivoted to one leg, and a point and drawing-pen to the other. The legs are jointed so that the working ends can be folded inward when not in use.—**Oval compass**, a compass for describing ovals; an ellipsograph.—**Pair of compasses**. Same as *compass*, 8.—**Proportional compasses**. See *proportional*.—**Standard compass**, in a ship, a compass, generally the one used as the azimuth compass, to which others are referred to ascertain their errors, and by which the ship is navigated.—**Steering-compass**, a compass situated in front of the steering-wheel, by which the helmsman is guided.—**The trine compass**†, probably, the equinoctial circle and two colures, or by synecdoche the universe: but the Trinity, according to Tyrwhitt; the threefold world, containing earth, sea, and heaven, according to Skeat.

The Eternal Love and Pees,
That of *the tryne compas* lord and gyde is,
Whom erthe and see and heven, out of reles,
Ay herien. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 45.

**To box the compass**. See *box*[2], *v.*—**To fetch a compass**, to make a circuit or detour.

Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. And from thence we *fetched a compass*, and came to Rhegium. Acts xxviii. 12, 13.

**To keep compass**. (*a*) In *archery*, to observe a due elevation of the arrow in shooting.

She'll *keep a surer compass*; I have too strong a confidence to mistrust her.
*Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

(*b*) To keep within bounds. *Nares.*

Some pressed the queen, that he [the fool] should come to her, undertaking for him that he should *keep compass*.
*King James*, Apothegms, 1669.

**Triangular compasses**. See *triangular*.—**Within compass**†, within bounds.

I speak much *within compass*; for the Savannahs would at present feed 1000 Head of Cattle besides Goats. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 88.

**compass** (kum'pas), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumpasse*; < ME. *compassen*, *cumpassen*, go around, make a circuit, draw a circle, contrive, intend, < OF. *compasser*, F. *compasser* = Pr. Pg. *compassar* = Sp. *compasar* = It. *compassare*; from the noun: see *compass*, *n.*] 1. To stretch round; extend about so as to embrace; inclose; encircle; environ; surround.

With favour wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield.
Ps. v. 12.

Now, all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about!
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

This parlor was lined with oak; fine, dark, glossy panels *compassed* the walls gloomily and grandly.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xi.

*Compass'd* by the inviolate sea.
*Tennyson*, To the Queen.

2. To go about or round; make the circuit of.

The seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times.
Josh. vi. 4.

3. To obtain; attain to; procure; gain; bring within one's power; accomplish.

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,
And that hath dazzled my reason's light: . . .
If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.

Earl Richard having given infinitely to *compass* his Advancement, looked to help himself again by the Place.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

The man who strives to bring in a future state of things which is still so distant that none but himself sees it to be future, will certainly not *compass* his object.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 221.

4. To purpose; intend; imagine; plot; contrive. [Obsolete except as a legal term.]

And somme to dyuyne and dyuyde, numbres to kenne,
And craftely [skilfully] to *compassen*, and colours to make.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 241.

*Compassing* and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

**5†.** To canvass; reflect upon; ponder.

Mony day he endurit in his depe thoght,
And ay *compast* the cases in his ciene hert.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10115.

**6.** To bend in the form of a circle or curve; make circular or curved: as, to *compass* timber for a ship. [Obsolete except in carpentry.]

To be *compassed*, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

=**Syn. 3.** To achieve, bring about, effect, secure.

**compass** (kum'pas), *adv.* [Short for *in* (or *to*) *a* (or *the*) *compass*: see *compass*, *n.*] 1. In a compass or curve; in *archery*, at an elevation.

They were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell *compass* down the back in gracious folds.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

Shoot not so much *compass*; be brief, and answer me.
*Shirley*, Grateful Servant, v. 1.

Their arrows were all shot *compass*, so as our men, standing single, could easily see and avoid them.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 236.

**2†.** To the limit.

I haue now lyued *compasse*, for Adams olde Apron must make Eue a new Kirtle.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 323.

**compassable** (kum'pas-a-bl), *a.* [< *compass* + *-able*.] Capable of being compassed.

**compass-board** (kum'pas-bōrd), *n.* An upright board through which the neck-twines pass in certain forms of looms; a hole-board.

**compass-bowl** (kum'pas-bōl), *n.* Same as *compass-box*.

**compass-box** (kum'pas-boks), *n.* The glass-covered box containing the compass-needle and card. See *compass*, 7.

**compass-brick** (kum'pas-brik), *n.* A brick having a curved face, used in the lining of wells and in other curved surfaces.

**compass-card** (kum'pas-kärd), *n.* The circular card belonging to a compass. See *compass*, 7.

**compass-dial** (kum'pas-dī'al), *n.* A small sundial fitted into a box to be carried in the pocket, and so arranged that the gnomon of the dial may be adjusted to the meridian by means of an attached compass-needle.

**compassed** (kum'past), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass*, *v.*] 1. Surrounded.—2. Obtained; accomplished; secured.

The weary yeare his race now having run,
The new begins his *compast* course anew.
*Spenser*, Sonnets, lxii.

**3†.** Round; arched.

Two fairer beasts might not elsewhere be found,
Although the *compast* world were sought around.
*Spenser*, Ruines of Time.

The *compassed* window. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

The tombs are not longer nor larger than fitting the included bodies, each of one stone higher at the head then feet, and *compast* above. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

**compass-headed** (kum'pas-hed'ed), *a.* In *arch.*, circular: as, "a *compass-headed* arch," *Weale*.

**compassing** (kum'pas-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *compass*, *v.*] In *ship-building*, incurvated, curved, or bent: as, *compassing* timbers. See *compass*, *v. t.*, 6.

**compassion** (kom-pash'on), *n.* [< ME. *compassion*, < OF. *compassion*, F. *compassion* = Pr. *compassio* = Sp. *compasion* = It. *compassione*, < LL. *compassio(n-)*, sympathy, < *compati* (ML. **compatire*, > It. *compatire* = Pr. F. *compatir*), pp. *compassus*, suffer together with, < L. *com-*, together, + *pati*, suffer: see *passion*.] Literally, a suffering with another; hence, a feeling of sorrow or pity excited by the sufferings or misfortunes of another; sympathy; commiseration; pity.

He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity.
Ps. lxxviii. 38.

His majesty hath had more *compassion* of other men's necessities than of his own coffers.
*Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 19.

Moved with *compassion* of my country's wrack.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

[Twice used in the plural in the authorised version of the Bible.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his *compassions* fail not. Lam. iii. 22.

Shew mercy and *compassions* [*compassion* in the revised version] every man to his brother. Zech. vii. 9.]

=**Syn.** *Commiseration*, *Sympathy*, etc. (see *pity*), kindness, tenderness, clemency, fellow-feeling.

**compassion** (kom-pash'on), *v. t.* [< *compassion*, *n.*; = F. *compassionner*, etc.] To compassionate; pity; commiserate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him?
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 1.

To whom shall I my case complain,
That may *compassion* my impatient grief?
*Lady Pembroke* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

Never are the human prerogatives so nobly displayed as when *compassioning* the wicked and weak.
*Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 168.

**compassionable** (kom-pash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *compassion* + *-able*.] Deserving of pity; pitiable. [Rare.]

He is for some time a raving maniac, and then falls into a state of gay and *compassionable* imbecility. *Crabbe.*

**compassionary†** (kom-pash'on-ā-ri), *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

**compassionate** (kom-pash'on-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *compassion* + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *affectionate*, *passionate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Characterized by compassion; full of compassion or pity; easily moved to sympathy by the sufferings, wants, or infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South*, Sermons.

**2†.** Calling for or calculated to excite compassion; pitiable; pitiful.

Your case is truly a *compassionate* one.
*Colman*, English Merchant, v. 1.

Besides its ordinary signification, *compassionate* . . . [is] used to mean "of a nature to move pity."
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 221.

**3†.** Complaining. [Rare.]

*Nor.* What is thy sentence, then, but speechless death,
Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath?
*K. Rich.* It boots thee not to be *compassionate*.
After our sentence plaining comes too late.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

**Compassionate allowance**, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows, children, and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in necessitous circumstances. =**Syn. 1.** Tender, merciful, soft, indulgent, kind, clement, gracious.

**II.†** *n.* One who compassionates, pities, or commiserates. *W. Watson.*

**compassionate** (kom-pash'on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compassionated*, ppr. *compassionating*. [< *compassion* + *-ate*[2].] To have compassion for; pity; commiserate.

I really *compassionate* this gentleman for his want of discernment in the choice of friends.
*Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

*Compassionate* the num'rous woes
I dare not e'en to thee disclose.
*Cowper*, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

**compassionately** (kom-pash'on-āt-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully.

**compassionateness** (kom-pash'on-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

**compassionative†** (kom-pash'on-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *compassionate*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Same as *compassionate*.

Nor would hee have permitted his *compassionative* nature to imagine, etc.
*Sir K. Digby*, Obs. on Religio Medici, p. 12.

**compassless** (kum'pas-les), *a.* [< *compass* + *-less*.] Having no compass; wanting guidance. [Rare.]

**compassment†**, *n.* [< ME. *compassement*, also *compacement*, < OF. *compassement*, < *compasser*, compass: see *compass*, *v.*] Contrivance; purpose; design; a carrying into execution; accomplishment. *Chaucer.*

Men may well preven be experience and sotyle *compassement* of Wytt, that zif a man fond passages be Schippes, that wolde go to serchen the World, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the World, and aboven and benethen.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.

**compass-needle** (kum'pas-nē'dl), *n.* The magnetized needle of a compass. See *compass*, 7.

**compass-plane** (kum'pas-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane similar to a smoothing-plane, but having its under surface convex. It is used to form a concave surface.

**compass-plant** (kum'pas-plant), *n.* 1. A tall, coarse composite plant, *Silphium laciniatum*, common upon the western prairies of North America. It has large divided leaves, which stand vertically; the radical ones, especially, are disposed to place their edges north and south, whence the name. The two sides of the leaves are found to be nearly the same in structure and equally furnished with stomata. Also called *rosin-weed*.

2. The *Lactuca scariola*, a European species of lettuce, similarly characterized.

**compass-roof** (kum'pas-rōf), *n.* A gable-roof constructed in such a way that a tie from the foot of each rafter meets the opposite rafter at a considerable distance above its foot.

**compass-saw** (kum'pas-sâ), *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, used to cut in a circle of moderate radius.

**compass-signal** (kum'pas-sig'nal), *n.* A signal denoting a point of the compass.

**compass-timber** (kum'pas-tim'bėr), *n.* In *carp.*, curved or crooked timber.

**compass-window** (kum'pas-win'dō), *n.* In *arch.*, a bow-window or oriel the plan of which is a segment of a circle.

**compast.** An obsolete or occasional preterit and past participle of *compass*.

**compaternity†** (kom-pā-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *compaternité* = Sp. *compaternidad* = Pg. *compaternidade*, < ML. *compaternita(t-)s*, < *compater*, a godfather, < L. *com-*, with, + *pater* = E. *father*: see *com-* and *paternity*, and cf. *commere*.] The relation of a godfather.

Gossipred or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

**compatibility** (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *compatible* (see *-bility*); = F. *compatibilité*, etc.] The quality of being compatible. (*a*) Consistency; the capacity of coexisting with something else.

The *compatibility* and concurrence of such properties in one thing. *Barrow*, Works, II. ix.

(*b*) Suitableness; congeniality: as, a *compatibility of* tempers. Also sometimes *compatibleness*.

**compatible** (kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *compatible* = Sp. *compatible* = Pg. *compativel* = It. *compatibile*, compatible, concurrable, < ML. *compatibilis* (in *compatibile beneficium*, a benefice which could be held together with another one), < LL. *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, *n.*] 1. Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; consistent; reconcilable: now followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to*.

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Let us not . . . require . . . a union of excellencies not quite *compatible with* each other.
*Sir J. Reynolds*, Dis., xiv.

The maintenance of an essentially religious attitude of mind is *compatible with* absolute freedom of speculation on all subjects, whether scientific or metaphysical.
*J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 274.

2. Capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; congenial; congruous.

Not repugnant, but *compatible*.
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 495.

Every man may claim the fullest liberty to exercise his faculties *compatible with* the possession of like liberty by every other man. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 94.

=**Syn.** Consistent (with), accordant (with), congruous (with), congenial (to), in keeping (with). For comparison, see *incompatible*.

**compatibleness** (kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *compatibility*.

**compatibly** (kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

**compatient†** (kom-pā'shent), *a.* [< ME. *compacient* = It. *compasciente*, < LL. *compatien(t-)s*, pp. of *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, *n.*] Suffering together.

Be ye *compacient*. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 8 (Oxf.).

The same *compatient* and commorient fates.
*Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III.

**compatriot** (kom-pā'tri-ot), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *compatriote* = Sp. Pg. *compatriota*, Sp. (obs.) *compatrioto* = It. *compatriota*, *compatriotta*, < ML. *compatriota*, *compatriotus* (also *compatrianus*, *compatriensis*), < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *patriota*, a countryman: see *patriot*. Cf. *copatriot*.] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own *compatriots*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 4.

Clement VI., with his easy temper, was least likely to restrain that proverbial vice of popes— . . . nepotism. On his brothers, nephews, kindred, relatives, *compatriots*, were accumulated grants, benefices, promotions.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity, xii. 9.

**II.** *a.* 1. Of the same country. [Rare.]

To my *compatriot* youth
I point the high example of thy sons.
*Akenside*, Pleasures of Imagination, i.

2. Animated by love of a common country; united in patriotism; patriotic. [Rare.]

She [Britain] rears to freedom an undaunted race,
*Compatriot*, zealous, hospitable, kind.
*Thomson*, Liberty, v.

**compatriotism** (kom-pā'tri-ot-izm), *n.* [< *compatriot* + *-ism*; = F. *compatriotisme*.] The state of being a compatriot or fellow-countryman. *Quarterly Rev.*

**compear** (kom-pēr'), *v. i.* [Also *compeer*; = It. *comparire* = (with term. ult. < L. *-escere*) F. *comparaître* = Pr. *comparaisser* = Sp. Pg. *comparecer*, appear before a judge, < L. *comparere*, *conparere*, appear, < *com-*, together, + *parere*, appear: see *appear*.] To appear; in *Scots law*,

to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

Two elders, being called and *compeared*, acknowledged the testimonial was false and forged.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 126.

**compearance** (kom-pēr'ans), *n.* [< *compear* + *-ance*; after OF. *comparence, comparance*, < ML. *comparentia*, compearance. Cf. *appearance*.] Appearance; in *Scots law*, the appearance made for a defender by himself or by his counsel in an action. [Obsolete except in legal use.] — **Diet of compearance.** See *diet*[2].

**compearer** (kom-pēr'ėr), *n.* One who appears; in *Scots law*, an interlocutor by which one who conceives that he has an interest in an action, although not called as a party to it, is permitted to compear and sist himself as party to it. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

**compeer**[1] (kom-pēr'), *n.* [< ME. *compeer, compere, comper, cumper*, < OF. **comper*, F. *compair* = Pr. *compar*, < L. *compar, conpar*, equal, an equal, a companion, < *com-*, with, + *par*, equal, > OF. *per, pair*, > E. *peer*[2] and *pair*, q. v. Cf. *compare*[1].] One who is the peer of another; one who has equal rank or standing in any respect; an equal, especially as a companion or associate.

With him ther rood a gentil pardoner
Of Rouncivale, his freend and his *comper*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 670.

He so grette [greeted] alle
Of his *compers* that he knew so curteyaliche & faire.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 870.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold *compeer*.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 127.

His [Landor's] dramatic *compeers* can almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 47.

=**Syn.** See *associate*, *n.*

**compeer**[1]† (kom-pēr'), *v. t.* [< *compeer*[1], *n.*] To equal; match; be equal with.

In my rights,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best.
*Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

**compeer**[2]†, *v. i.* See *compear*.

**compel** (kom-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compelled*, ppr. *compelling*. [< ME. *compellen*, < OF. *compellir* = Pr. Pg. *compellir* = Sp. *compelir, compeler*, < L. *compellere, conpellere*, compel, urge, drive together, < *com-*, together, + *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, drive: see *pell*[3], *pulse*[1]. Hence *compulsion, compulsory*, etc. Cf. *expel, impel, repel*.]

1. To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; constrain; oblige; coerce, by either physical or moral force: as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. Luke xiv. 23.

I am almost of opinion that we should force you to accept the command, as sometimes the Prætorian bands have *compelled* their captains to receive the empire.
*Dryden*, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

2. To subject; force to submit; subdue.

I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Nothing can rightly *compel* a simple and brave man to a vulgar sadness. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 142.

3. To take by force or violence; wrest; extort. [Rare.]

The subjects' grief
Comes through commissions, which *compel* from each
The sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

His words and actions are his own and honour's,
Not bought, nor *compell'd* from him.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

4. To drive together; unite by force; gather in a crowd or company; herd. [A Latinism, and rare.]

Wyld beastes in yron yokes he would *compell*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 26.

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
(Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*.)
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 720.

5. To overpower; overcome; control. [Rare.]

But easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden*.

**compellable** (kom-pel'a-bl), *a.* [< *compel* + *-able*.] Capable of being or liable to be compelled or constrained.

No man being *compellable* to confess publicly any sin before Novatian's time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Joint tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. *Blackstone*.

**compellably** (kom-pel'a-bli), *adv.* By compulsion. *Todd*.

**compellation** (kom-pe-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *compellatio(n-)*, < *compellāre, conpellāre*, pp. *compellatus, conpellatus*, accost, address, reproach, freq. of *compellĕre, conpellĕre*, urge: see *compel*.] A distinguishing form of address or salutation; a characteristic appellation or denomination.

That name and *compellation* of little flock doth not comfort, but deject my devotion.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 58.

Metaphorical *compellations*.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings of France is by "Sire." *Sir W. Temple*.

To begin with me — he gives me the *compellation* of the Author of a Dramatick Essay.
*Dryden*, Def. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

**compellative** (kom-pel'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **compellativus*, < *compellare*, address: see *compellation* and *-ive*.] I. *a.* Denoting address: applied to grammatical forms: as, a *compellative* case; the *compellative* use of a word.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a name by which a person is addressed; a proper name.

**compellatory** (kom-pel'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *compel* + *-atory*.] Tending to compel; compulsory. [Rare.]

Process *compellatory*. *G. Cavendish*, Cardinal Wolsey.

**compeller** (kom-pel'ėr), *n.* One who compels or constrains.

**compellingly** (kom-pel'ing-li), *adv.* In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsorily.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, obscurely, peradventure, but not evidently, *compellingly*, necessarily.
*Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence, ii. § 5.

**compend** (kom'pend), *n.* [< ML. *compendium*: see *compendium*.] Same as *compendium*.

The ship, in its latest complete equipment, is an abridgment and *compend* of a nation's arts.
*Emerson*, Civilization.

**compendiarious**† (kom-pen-di-ā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *compendiarius*, short, < *compendium*, a short way: see *compendium*.] Short; compendious. *Bailey*.

**compendiate**† (kom-pen'di-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *compendiatus*, pp. of *compendiare*, abbreviate (condense), < L. *compendium*, that which is weighed together: see *compendium*.] To sum up or collect together; comprehend.

That which . . . *compendiateth* all blessing — peace upon Israel. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina (ed. 1614), p. 2.

**compendiosity**† (kom-pen-di-os'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *compendiosita(t-)s*, < L. *compendiosus*, compendious: see *compendious*.] Compendiousness; brevity; conciseness. *Bailey*.

**compendious** (kom-pen'di-us), *a.* [= F. *compendieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *compendioso*, < L. *compendiosus*, short, abridged, < *compendium*, a short way: see *compendium*.] 1. Containing the substance or general principles of a subject in a narrow compass; short; abridged; concise: as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

On esy wyse latte thy Resone be sayde
In wordes gentylle and also *compendious*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority — that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 2.

2†. Narrow; limited. [Rare.]

Thies men, in matters of Diuinitie, openlie pretend a great knowledge, and haue priuatelv to them selues a veric *compendious* vnderstanding of all.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

3†. Short; direct; not circuitous.

Wherein Mr. Vallence after a wonderealy *compendious*, facile, prompte, and redy waye, nott withoute painfull delegence and laborious industrie, doth enstructe them.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

I think the most *compendious* cure, for some of them at least, had been in Bedlam. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 681.

=**Syn.** 1. *Succinct, Summary*, etc. See *concise*.

**compendiously** (kom-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* In a compendious or terse, brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

Brief, boy, brief!
Discourse the service of each several table
*Compendiously*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.

The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos.
*Bentley*.

**compendiousness** (kom-pen'di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compendious; conciseness; brevity; terseness; comprehension within a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion. *Bentley*, Sermons, ix.

**compendium** (kom-pen'di-um), *n.* [= F. *compendium* = Sp. Pg. It. *compendio*, < ML. *compendium*, an abridgment, in L. a short way, a short cut, lit. a sparing, saving, that which is weighed together, < *compendere*, weigh together, balance, < *com-*, together, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *compensate*.] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads of a larger work or system, or the general principles or leading points of a subject; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. Also *compend*.

We are that bold and adventurous piece of nature, which he that studies wisely learns in a *compendium*, what others labour at in a divided piece and endless volume.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 15.

A short system or *compendium* of a science.
*Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

=**Syn.** *Epitome, Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

**compensable**† (kom-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [< *compense* + *-able*; = F. Sp. *compensable*, etc.] Capable of being compensated. *Cotgrave*.

**compensate** (kom-pen'sāt or kom'pen-sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compensated*, ppr. *compensating*. [< L. *compensatus, conpensatus*, pp. of *compensare, conpensare* (whence ult. the earlier form *compense*, q. v.), weigh together one thing against another, balance, make good, later also shorten, spare, < *com-*, together, + *pensare*, weigh, > ult. E. *poise*, q. v. Cf. *compendium*.] I. *trans.* 1. To give a substitute of equal value to; give an equivalent to; recompense: as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work or a merchant for his losses.

Nothing can *compensate* a people for the loss of what we may term civic individuality.
*Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 208.

2. To make up for; counterbalance; make amends for.

All the wealth and treasures of the Indies can never *compensate* to a man the loss of his life.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

To *compensate* our brief term in this world, it is good to know as much as we can of it.
*Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 29.

Up to a certain period, the diminution of the poetical powers is far more than *compensated* by the improvement of all the appliances and means of which those powers stand in need. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. In *mech.*, to construct so as to effect compensation for the results of variations of temperature. See *compensation*, 4.

So long as the clocks themselves are no better than they are, it would undoubtedly be a waste of money to *compensate* the pendulums.
*Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 180.

=**Syn.** *Recompense, Remunerate*, etc. (see *indemnify*), reward.

II. *intrans.* To supply or serve as an equivalent; make amends; atone: followed by *for*: as, what can *compensate for* the loss of honor?

No apparatus of senators, judges, and police can *compensate for* the want of an internal governing sentiment.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 296.

**compensation** (kom-pen-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *compensation* = Pr. *compensacio* = Sp. *compensacion* = Pg. *compensação* = It. *compensazione*, < L. *compensatio(n-)*, < *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] 1. The act of compensating; counterbalance: as, nature is based on a system of *compensations*. — 2. That which is given or received as an equivalent, as for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; indemnity; recompense; amends; requital.

He that thinks to serve God by way of *compensation*, that is, to recompense God by doing one duty, for the omission of another, sins even in that, in which he thinks he serves God. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

He [the Nabob] . . . made overtures to the chiefs of the invading armament, and offered to restore the factory, and to give *compensation* to those whom he had despoiled.
*Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency, or makes amends: as, the speed of the hare is a *compensation* for its want of any weapon of defense.

His [Dante's] gentleness is all the more striking by contrast, like that silken *compensation* which blooms out of the thorny stem of the cactus.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 46.

4. In *mech.*, means of creating a balance of forces; counteraction of opposing tendencies; adjustment for equilibrium. Compensation of the contraction and expansion of metals through variations of temperature is effected in the pendulums and balance-wheels of timepieces chiefly by a combination of metals of different expansibilities, and in iron beams, rails, etc., by allowance for increase and diminution of length; of inequalities in magnetic attraction, etc., by devices called *compensators*. See *compensation-balance*, below, and *compensator*.

5. In the *civil law*, the extinguishment of a debt by a counter-claim which the debtor has against his creditor, thus effecting the simultaneous extinguishment of two obligations, or of one and part of another. — **Compensation-balance, -pendulum**, a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the effects of temperature, under which the instrument would otherwise move slower when warmer and faster when colder. A compensation-pendulum is commonly a *gridiron pendulum* or a *mercurial pendulum*. (See *pendulum*.) A compensation-balance has compensation-bars. — **Compensation-bars**, bars formed of two or more metals of different expansibilities, so that changes of temperature have the effect of bending them one way or the other. They are used to produce perfect equality of motion in the balances of watches and chronometers. — **Commonable Rights Compensation Act**, an English statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 15), providing for the ap-

plication of money paid as compensation for the compulsory acquisition of common lands, etc.=Syn. 2. Reward, remuneration, requital, satisfaction, indemnification, reimbursement, reparation.

**compensative** (kǫm-pen'sā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *compensatif* = Pg. *compensativo*, < LL. *compensativus*, < L. *compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] I. *a.* Making amends or compensation.

The *compensative* justice of the old drama.
*Hazlitt*, Lit. of Reign of Elizabeth.

II. *n.* That which compensates; compensation. [Rare.]

This is the sorry *compensative*. *Lamb*, To Barton.

**compensativeness** (kǫm-pen'sā-tiv-nes), *n.* Fitness or readiness to make amends. *Bailey.*

**compensator** (kom'pen-sā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *compensateur* = Sp. Pg. *compensador* = It. *compensatore*, < NL. **compensator*, < L. *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] One who or that which compensates. Specifically—(*a*) A magnet or mass of soft iron so placed as to neutralise the effects of local attraction on the needle of a compass. Also called *correcting-plate*. (*b*) In *gas-manuf.*, a device for equalising the action of the exhauster which draws the gas from the retorts.

**compensatory** (kǫm-pen'sā-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< *compensate* + *-ory*; = F. *compensatoire*. Cf. *compensator*.] Serving to compensate or as compensation; making amends; requiting.

Tribute which is not penal nor *compensatory*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

All the *compensatory* forces of air and water.
*De Quincey*, Herodotus.

**Compensatory damages**, in *law*, damages estimated as an equivalent for the injury, in contradistinction to *punitive* or *vindictive damages*, awarded by way of punishment for wilful wrong.

**compenset** (kǫm-pens'), *v. t.* [< ME. *compensen*, < OF. *compenser*, F. *compenser* = Pr. *compensar*, *compessar* = Sp. Pg. *compensar* = It. *compensare*, < L. *compensare*, *compensare*, balance, make good, compensate: see *compensate*.] To recompense; compensate; counterbalance.

The weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**comper**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *compeer*[1].

**comperage**†, *n.* [< *comper* + *-age*.] Gossiping; familiar friendship. *Coles*, 1717.

**comperendinate**†, *v. t.* [< L. *comperendinatus*, pp. of *comperendinare*, cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day or later, < *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day: see *comperendinous*.] To delay. *Bailey.*

**comperendinous**†, *a.* [< L. *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day, < *com-*, with, + *perendinus*, of day after to-morrow, < *perendie*, on the day after to-morrow, < **perum* (= Oscan *perum* = Gr. πέραν = Skt. *param*, akin to *per-*, *pro-*, *pro-*, *para-*, *peri-*, q. v.), beyond, + *dies*, day: see *dial.*] Prolonged; deferred; postponed. *Bailey.*

**compernage**†, *n.* [ME., appar. < *compere*, *comper*, *cumper*, companion (see *compeer*[1]), + *-n-* + *-age*; or else for **compenage*, *companage*, < OF. *companage*, *compaignage*, company (cf. *companage*): see *company*. Cf. *comperage*.] Company.

A thing I shall you declare truly,
Ar I me departe fro your *compernage*,
To ende that all thereof haue memory.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3706.

**comparsion**†, *n.* [ME.: see *comparison*.] An obsolete form of *comparison*. *Court of Love.*

**compesce** (kom-pes'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compesced*, ppr. *compescing*. [< L. *compescere*, fasten together, confine, curb, < *compes*, *compes*, a fetter, < *com-*, together, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] To hold in check; restrain; curb. *Carlyle.*

**compester**†, *v. t.* [A law term, < OF. *compostor*, compound, also prob. compost, < ML. *compostare*, compost: see *compost*, *v.* Prob. confused with *compasture*, compost (of which no verb use appears), and perhaps (with regard to the vowel *e* for *o*) with *pasture*.] To manure (land): said of cattle.

No other beasts ought to be put into the Commons but those of the tenant of the land to which it is appendant or those which he takes to *compester* his land.
*Argument in Rumsey v. Rowden*, 1 Ventris, 18.

As if it had been said Levant and couchant, for when they [cattle] are appurtenant, they shall be intended to Plow, Manure, *Compester*, and Feed upon the Land.
*Coke*, in Mors v. Webbe (1652), 2 Brownlow (and Goldsborough), p. 226.

**compete** (kǫm-pēt'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *competed*, ppr. *competing*. [= Sp. Pg. *competir* = It. *competere*, compete (cf. F. *compéter* = Sp. *competer*, have a fair claim to), < L. *competere*, strive after something in company with or together (the lit. sense), usually meet or come together, coincide, agree, be fit or suitable, < *com-*, together, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*. Hence (from L. *competere*) *competent*, *competition*, and *competitor*.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; enter into competition or rivalry; vie: with *for* before the thing sought and *with* before the person or thing rivaled.

The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete with* the inspired authors. *Milner.*

How is it that the United States, formerly a maritime power of the first class, has now no ships or steamers that can profitably *compete for* the carrying of even its own exports? *D. A. Wells*, Merchant Marine, p. 45.

**competence**, **competency** (kom'pē-tens, -tṇ-si), *n.* [= F. *compétence* = Sp. Pg. *competencia* = It. *competenza*, < ML. *competentia*, competence, fitness, in L. agreement, conjunction, < *competen(t-)s*, ppr., being fit, competent: see *competent* and *-ence*, *-ency*.] 1. The state of being competent; fitness; suitableness; adequateness: as, there is no doubt of his *competence* for the task.

At present, we trust a man with making constitutions on less proof of *competence* than we should demand before we gave him our shoe to patch.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 67.

We are ever in danger of exaggerating the *competence* of a new discovery. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53, note.

2. Adequate authority or qualification; range of capacity or ability; the sphere of action or judgment within which one is competent.

To master exhaustively the English of our own time is beyond the *competency* of any one man.
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 97.

It is not my business, and does not lie within my *competency*, to say what the Hebrew text does, and what it does not, signify. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 19.

3. In the law of evidence: (*a*) Legal capacity or fitness to be heard in court, as distinguished from credibility or sufficiency, because the question whether the evidence shall be heard is usually determined before considering its weight. Thus, a witness may be competent, although unworthy of belief; evidence may be competent, although not alone sufficient even if believed. (*b*) Legal right or authority; power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause: as, the *competency* of a judge or court to examine and decide.

Elizabeth . . . induced the parliament to pass a law, enacting that whoever should deny the *competency* of the reigning sovereign, with the assent of the states of the realm, to alter the succession, should suffer death as a traitor. *Macaulay.*

4. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property, means of subsistence, or income sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

That which is a *Competency* for one Man, is not enough for another. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 38.

Seven happy years of health and *competence*,
And mutual love and honourable toil.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**competent** (kom'pē-tent), *a.* [= D. Dan. *kompetent* = G. Sw. *competent*, < OF. *competent*, F. *compétent* = Pr. *competent* = Sp. Pg. It. *competente*, < L. *competen(t-)s*, in LL. as adj., corresponding to, suitable, competent, prop. ppr. of *competere* (> F. *compéter*, etc.), be sufficient, also strive after, etc.: see *compete*.] 1. Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or adequate for the purpose: as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; an army *competent* to the defense of the kingdom.

To kepe hir feet in *competent* place be the alderman and maistres assigned. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 445.

His indignation derives itself out of a very *competent* injury. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Has he a *competent* sum there in the bag
To buy the goods within?
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 2.

He that can love his friend with this noble ardour will in a *competent* degree affect all.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

2. Having ability or capacity; properly qualified: as, a *competent* bookkeeper.

As to the particular bounds or extent of it [the kingdom of Tonquin], I cannot be a *competent* judge, coming to it by Sea, and going up directly to Cachao.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 81.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office.
*Government of the Tongue.*

The atom or molecule which is *competent* to intercept the calorific waves is, in the same degree, *competent* to generate them. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 14.

3. In *law*, having legal capacity or qualification: as, a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness it implies a legal capacity to testify. See *competence*, 3.

Even before it is clearly known whether the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is *competent* to issue a prohibition to innovate, until the point can be determined. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Some members had before suggested that seven states were *competent* to the ratification [of a treaty].
*Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 45.

4. Rightfully or lawfully belonging; pertaining by right; permissible: followed by *to*.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent to* any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not *competent to* the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

He studied his business by night and by day . . . until he had made a fine reputation; and then it was *competent to* him to rest. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 74.

**Competent and omitted**, in *Scots law*, said of pleas which might have been maintained, but have not been stated.=Syn. 1. *Sufficient*, etc. See *adequate*.—2. *Fitted*, etc. See *qualified*.

**competent** (kom'pē-tent), *n.* One of the competentes (which see).

**competentes** (kom-pē-ten'tēs), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of L. *competen(t-)s*, ppr. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] In the *early church*, the more advanced catechumens, who had given in their names as applicants for baptism on the next stated occasion. Before this, while undergoing their preparatory probation, they were called *auditors* or *hearers* (in Latin *audientes*, hearers, or *rudes*, unskilled; in Greek, the ἀκηκοότες, or less perfect).

**competently** (kom'pē-tent-li), *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably; fitly; rightly.

Some places require men *competently* endowed. *Wotton.*

My friend is now . . . *competently* rich.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

**competible**† (kǫm-pet'i-bl), *a.* An improper form of *compatible*.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

**competibleness**† (kǫm-pet'i-bl-nes), *n.* An improper form of *compatibleness*.

**competition** (kom-pē-tish'ǫn), *n.* [= F. *compétition* = Sp. *competicion* = Pg. *competição*, < LL. *competitio(n-)*, an agreement, rivalry, < L. *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] 1. The act of seeking or endeavoring to gain what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common contest or striving for the same object; strife for superiority; rivalry: as, the *competition* of two candidates for an office. Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*, now always by *for*, before the thing sought.

*Competition to* the crown there is none, nor can be.
*Bacon.*

There is no *competition* but *for* the second place.
*Dryden.*

The *competition* would be, not which should yield the least to promote the common good, but which should yield the most. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 69.

2. A trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness.—3. In *Scots law*, a contest which arises on bankruptcy between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences.=Syn. 1. *Rivalry*, etc. See *emulation*.

**competitive** (kǫm-pet'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **competitivus*, < *competitus*, pp. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] Pertaining to or involving competition; characterized by or requiring competition; competing.

The co-operative in lieu of the *competitive* principle.
*Quarterly Rev.*

The educational abomination of desolation of the present day is the stimulation of young people to work at high pressure by incessant *competitive* examinations.
*Huxley*, Tech. Education.

**competitor** (kǫm-pet'i-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *compétiteur* = Sp. Pg. *competidor* = It. *competitore*, < L. *competitor*, a rival (in law, a plaintiff), < *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] 1. One who competes; one who contends for and endeavors to obtain what another seeks at the same time, or claims what another claims; a rival.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1.

Where kings were fair *competitors* for honour,
Thou shouldst have come up to him, there have fought him.
*Fletcher (and another)*, False One, ii. 1.

2†. One who competes with another in zeal for the same cause; a zealous associate or confederate; a comrade.

Thou, my brother, my *competitor*
In top of all design, my mate in empire.
*Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1.

Every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels, and their power grows strong.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

**competitory** (kǫm-pet'i-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< L. *competitus* (see *competitor*) + *-ory*.] Acting or done in

competition; rival: as, a *competitory* treatise. *Faber.* [Rare.]

**competitress** (kǫm-pet'i-tres), *n.* [< *competitor* + *-ess.*] A female competitor.

**competitrix**† (kǫm-pet'i-triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *competitor*: see *competitor.*] Same as *competitress.*

Queen Anne, now being without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Lord Herbert*, Hen. VIII.

**compilation** (kom-pi-lā'shǫn), *n.* [< F. *compilation* = Pr. *compilatio* = Sp. *compilacion* = Pg. *compilação* = It. *compilazione*, < L. *compilatio(n-)*, a compilation, lit. a pillaging, plundering, < *compilare*, pp. *compilatus*, snatch together and carry off, plunder: see *compile.*] 1. The act of bringing together; a gathering or piling up; collection.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass. *Woodward*, Fossils.

2. The gathering of materials for books, documents, tables, etc., from existing sources; the act of bringing together and adapting things said or written by different persons for the exposition of a subject.

Nearly at the same time [sixth century], both in the Eastern Church under John the Faster, and in the extreme West under the Irish and other Celtic missionaries, began the *compilation* of Penitentials. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 296.

3. That which is compiled; a book or treatise produced by compiling.

Among the ancient story-books of this character, a Latin *compilation*, entitled Gesta Romanorum, seems to have been the favourite. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry.

**compilator**† (kom'pi-lā-tǫr), *n.* [ME. *compilatour* = F. *compilateur* = Sp. Pg. *compilador* = It. *compilatore*, < L. *compilator*, < *compilare*, pp. *compilatus*, snatch together: see *compile*, and cf. *compiler.*] A compiler. *Chaucer.*

**compile** (kǫm-pīl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compiled*, ppr. *compiling.* [< ME. *compilen*, < OF. *compiler*, F. *compiler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *compilar* = It. *compilare*, < L. *compilare*, snatch together and carry off, plunder, pillage (the sense of 'compile' appears in deriv. *compilatio*: see *compilation*), < *com-*, together, + *pilare*, rob: see *pill*[2], *pillage.*] 1. To make or form (a written or printed work) by putting together in due order or in an order adapted to the given purpose, and with such changes and additions as may be deemed necessary or desirable, literary, historical, or other written or printed materials collected from various sources; prepare or draw up by selecting, adapting, and rearranging existing materials: as, to *compile* tables of weights and measures; to *compile* a gazetteer or a glossary.

They have often no other task than to lay two books before them, out of which they *compile* a third, without any new materials of their own. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 85.

In the middle of the sixth century Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, *compiled* the collection of canons which was the germ and model of all later collections. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 296.

2†. To write; compose.

Of that fight how it felle in a few yeres,
That was clanly *compilet* with a clerk wise,
On Gydo, a gome [man], that graidly hade soght,
And wist all the werks he weghes he hade.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 53.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Sir W. Temple.*

3†. To contain; comprise.

After so long a race as I have run
Through Faery land, which these six books *compile*,
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser*, Sonnets, lxxx.

4†. To make up or place (together); compose; construct.

Walles . . . built of most white and blacke stones, which are disposed checkerwise one by another, and curiously *compiled* together. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 64.

He did intend
A brasen wall in compas to *compyle*
About Cairmardin. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 10.

Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 68.

5†. To bring into accord or agreement; reconcile.

The Prince had perfectly *compyled*
These paires of friends in peace and settled rest.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 17.

**compilement**† (kǫm-pīl'ment), *n.* [< *compile* + *-ment.*] The act of putting or piling together or heaping up. *Woodward.*

**compiler** (kǫm-pī'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *compilour*, < OF. *compileor*, *compileur*, < L. *compilator*, < *compilare*, compile. Cf. *compilator.*] One who compiles; one who makes a compilation.

**compinget** (kǫm-pinj'), *v. t.* [< L. *compingere*, *conpingere*, fix together, confine, < *com-*, together, + *pangere*, fasten: see *compact*[1], *a.*] To compress; shut up.

Into what straits hath it been *compinged*, a little flock! *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 509.

**compiret**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *compeer*[1]. *Minsheu*, 1617.

**compitalia** (kom-pi-tā'li-ą), *n.* [L., neut. pl. of *compitalis*, of or pertaining to cross-roads, < *compitum*, also *competum* and *compitus*, a place where several ways meet, a cross-road, < *competere*, meet or come together, coincide, agree: see *compete*, *competent.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a festival celebrated annually at cross-roads in honor of the Lares. It was held soon after the Saturnalia, on a day fixed by the pretor.

**complacence, complacency** (kǫm-plā'sęns, -sęn-si), *n.*; pl. *complacences, complacencies* (-sęn-sez, -siz). [= F. *complaisance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *complacencia* = It. *compiacenza*, < ML. *complacentia*, < L. *complacen(t-)s*, very pleasing: see *complacent* and *-ence, -ency.*] 1. Disposition to please, or an act intended to give pleasure; friendly civility, or a civil act. See *complaisance* (now generally used in this sense).

*Complacency*, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts.
*Addison.*

Every moment of her life brings me fresh instances of her *complacency* to my inclinations. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

The round
Of smooth and solemnised *complacencies*,
By which, on Christian lands, from age to age
Profession mocks performance.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

2. A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; especially, self-satisfaction.

The great Galees of Venice and Florence
Be well laden with things of *complacence*,
All spicery and of grossers ware.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

But also in *complacences*, nowise so strict as this of the passion [love], the man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice fully addressed to him, or to see the beautiful manners of the youth of either sex. *Emerson*, Success.

3†. That which gives satisfaction; a cause of pleasure or joy; a comfort.

O thou, my sole *complacence!* *Milton*, P. L., iii. 276.

**Love of complacency.** See *love of benevolence*, under *benevolence.* = **Syn.** *Complacency, Complaisance.* *Complacency* once included the meaning of both these words, but they are now separated, *complacency* retaining the meanings allied to quiet pleasure or satisfaction, and making over to *complaisance* those connected with the disposition or effort to compliment, please, and oblige.

Yet nobody even now, I suppose, receives a summons to attend a jury with perfect *complacency*.
*Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 175.

*Wild.* If it were not to please you, I see no necessity for our parting.
*Jac.* I protest I do it only out of *complaisance* to you.
*Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, iv.

**complacent** (kǫm-plā'sent), *a.* [= F. *complaisant* = Sp. *complaciente* = Pg. *complacente* = It. *compiacente*, < L. *complacen(t-)s*, very pleasing, ppr. of *complacere*, please at the same time (> It. *compiacere* = Sp. Pg. *complacer* = F. *complaire*, please), be very pleasing (the E. sense 'pleased' due rather to *complacence*, q. v.), < *com-*, together, + *placere*, please: see *please*, and cf. *complaisant*, which is a doublet of *complacent.*] 1. Civil; kindly; giving pleasure. See *complaisant* (now generally used in this sense).

That calm look which seem'd to all assent,
And that *complacent* speech which nothing meant.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register.

Eternal love doth keep,
In his *complacent* arms, the earth, the air, the deep.
*Bryant*, The Ages, vi.

2. Accompanied with or springing from a sense of quiet enjoyment; gratified; satisfied: as, a *complacent* look or smile.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings.
*Burke.*

**complacential**† (kom-plā-sen'shal), *a.* [< ML. *complacentia*, complacence (see *complacence*), + *-al.*] Marked by complacence; arising from or causing gratification.

The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love. *Baxter*, Life and Times (1696), fol. p. 7.

**complacently** (kǫm-plā'sent-li), *adv.* In a complacent manner; with or from pleasure or gratification, especially self-satisfaction.

We reflect very *complacently* on our own severity, and compare with great pride the high standard of morals established in England with the Parisian laxity.
*Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

**complain** (kǫm-plān'), *v.* [< ME. *complaynen, compleynen, compleignen*, < OF. *complaindre, complendre*, F. *complaindre* = Pr. *complagner, complanger* = Sp. *complañir* (obs.) = It. *compiagnere, compiangere*, < ML. *complangere*, bewail, complain, < L. *com-*, together, + *plangere*, strike, beat, as the breast in extreme grief, bewail: see *plain*[2], *plaint.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or dissatisfaction; lament or murmur about anything; find fault.

That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes wherof thei cowde hem *complayne* [bewail themselves].
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. Job vii. 11.

Our merchants are *complaining* bitterly that Great Britain is ruining their trade, and there is great reason to *complain.* *J. Adams*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 444.

2. Figuratively, to make a sound resembling that of lamentation or suffering; emit a mournful sound or noise: as, the *complaining* wind; the sea *complains* dismally.—3. To utter an expression of discomfort or sorrow from some cause; speak of the suffering of anything: with *of*: as, to *complain of* headache, *of* poverty, or *of* wrong.

In the midst of water I *complain of* thirst. *Dryden.*

4. To make a formal accusation against a person, or on account of anything; make a charge: with *of.*

And where thei saugh sir Gawein, thei drough a-boute hym and *compleyned* to hym *of* hym-self, and seide that he hadde hem euyll be seyn at that firste turnement.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the king?
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

*Complain* unto the duke *of* this indignity.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

= **Syn.** 1. To bewail, repine, grieve, mourn, grumble, croak.

II.† *trans.* To lament; bewail; deplore. *Lydgate.*

They might the grievance inwardly *complain*,
But outwardly they needs must temporise.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars.

Gaufride, who could'st so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard with an arrow slain.
*Dryden*, Fables.

**complain** (kǫm-plān'), *n.* [< *complain*, *v.*] Complaint; outcry. [Poetical.]

Then came a conquering earth-thunder, and rumbled
That fierce *complain* to silence. *Keats.*

**complainable**† (kǫm-plā'na-bl), *a.* [< *complain* + *-able.*] Capable of being or worthy to be complained of.

Though both [profaneness and superstition] be blameable, yet superstition is less *complainable.*
*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 36.

**complainant** (kǫm-plā'nant), *n.* [< F. *complaignant*, ppr. of *complaindre*: see *complain*, *v.*, and *-ant*[1].] 1. One who makes a complaint; a complainer.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants.* *Jeremy Collier*, Def. of Short View.

In one particular case, the complaint of the King, the old assumption that *complainants* are presumably in the right was kept long alive among us.
*Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 272.

Hence—2. One who suffers from ill health. [Rare.]

Taxed as she was to such an extent that she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant *complainant.*
*H. Spencer*, Education, p. 262.

3. In *law*, one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against another; a plaintiff; a prosecutor; in particular, the plaintiff in a suit in equity, or one on whose complaint a criminal prosecution is asked for.

**complainer** (kǫm-plā'nėr), *n.* One who complains, laments, or bewails; a faultfinder; a murmurer; a grumbler.

Speechless *complainer*, I will learn thy thought.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words.
*Government of the Tongue.*

**complainful** (kǫm-plān'ful), *a.* [< *complain* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of complaints; complaining. [Rare.]

**complaining** (kǫm-plā'ning), *n.* [ME. *compleyninge*; verbal n. of *complain*, *v.*] The expression of regret, sorrow, or dissatisfaction; a murmuring; a complaint.

They vented their *complainings.* *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

**complaining** (kǫm-plā'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *complain*, *v.*] 1. Expressing or expressive of complaint; lamenting; murmuring: as, to speak in a *complaining* tone.

Rivers that move
In majesty, and the *complaining* brooks
That make the meadows green.
*Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

Rows of *complaining* camels were kneeling close at hand, a caravan from the Soudan.
*C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, p. 194.

2. In the habit of making complaint; fretful; querulous: as, a *complaining* child.—3. Sick; ill; poorly: as, he is *complaining*. [Colloq.]

**complainingly** (kom-plā'ning-li), *adv.* In a complaining manner; with expression of dissatisfaction. *Byron.*

**complaint** (kom-plānt'), *n.* [< ME. *complaynte, complaynte, complointe,* < OF. *complaint, complant,* m., also *complainte, complainte, complante,* F. *complainte,* f. (= It. *compianto*), < *complaint,* pp. of *complaindre,* complain: see *complain, v.*] 1. An expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, resentment, or discontent; lamentation; faultfinding; murmuring.

Even to-day is my *complaint* bitter. Job xxiii. 2.

The *complaints* I hear of thee are grievous.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

I do not breathe,
Not whisper any murmur of *complaint*.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. That which is complained of; a cause of grief, discontent, lamentation, etc.

What *complaint* hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

The poverty of the clergy hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A cause of bodily pain or uneasiness; a malady; a disease; an ailment: usually applied to disorders not violent.

His *complaints* . . . had been aggravated by a severe attack of small-pox. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. A formal accusation; a charge that an offense has been committed; especially, such a charge presented to an officer or a court for the purpose of instituting prosecution.

The Jews . . . laid many and grievous *complaints* against Paul, which they could not prove. Acts xxv. 7.

5. In many of the United States, the pleading in which the plaintiff in a civil action formally sets forth the facts of his case, with his claim for relief thereon: corresponding to the *declaration* at common law, the *bill* in equity, and the *libel* in admiralty.—6†. A poem bewailing ill fortune in matters of love; a plaint.

Of such matière made he many layes,
Songes, *complaynes*, roundelets, virelayes.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 220.

=Syn. 1. Lament.—3. Ailment, disorder, distemper, illness.

**complaintful** (kom-plānt'fūl), *a.* [< *complaint* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of complaint; complaining. *Huloet.* [Rare.]

**complaisance** (kom'plā-zans), *n.* [< F. *complaisance,* < *complaisant,* ppr.: see *complaisant* and *complacence.*] Civility and graciousness; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleasure; affability; courtesy; desire to please; acquiescence (in another's wishes) or conformity (to another's desires or comfort) for courtesy's sake.

*Complaisance* renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. *Addison.*

I am afraid you mistake Mr. Roper's *complaisance* for approbation. *Gray*, Letters, I. 330.

=Syn. *Complacency, Complaisance* (see *complacence*), urbanity, suavity, deference, good breeding, politeness.

**complaisant** (kom'plā-zant), *a.* [< F. *complaisant,* pleasing, obliging, courteous, ppr. of *complaire,* please, = Sp. *complacer* = Pg. *comprazer* = It. *compiacere,* < L. *complacere,* please: see *complacent,* which is a doublet of *complaisant.*] Disposed to please; pleasing in manners; compliantly disposed; exhibiting complaisance; affable; gracious; obliging.

As for our Saviour, he was, . . . if I durst use the word, . . . the most *complaisant* person that ever perhaps appeared in the world. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, V. viii.

The Prince, who was excessively *complaisant*, told her the whole story three times over.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xlix.

He was a man of extremely *complaisant* presence, and suffered no lady to go by without a compliment.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=Syn. *Courteous, Urbane,* etc. See *polite.*

**complaisantly** (kom'plā-zant-li), *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

**complaisantness** (kom'plā-zant-nes), *n.* Complaisance; civility. [Rare.]

**complanate** (kom-plā-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complanated*, ppr. *complanating.* [< L. *complanatus*, pp. of *complanare* (> OF. *complaner*), make plane or plain, < *com-*, together, + *planum*, level ground, orig. neut. of *planus*, level, plane, > LL. *planare*, make plane or plain: see *plane*[1], *plain*[1].] To make level; reduce to an even surface. *Derham.* [Rare.]

**complanate** (kom'plā-nāt), *a.* [< L. *complanatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Flattened; made level, or with a smooth surface. [Rare.]—2. In *bot.*, lying in one plane: applied to leaves, especially of mosses.—3. In *entom.*, appearing as if flattened by pressure: applied to plane surfaces continuous with higher and convex or irregular parts: as, a *complanate* margin or disk in a convex pronotum.

**complanation** (kom-plā-nā'shon), *n.* [As *complanate* + *-ion.*] In *math.*, the process of finding a plane area equal to a given portion of a curved surface.

**complease**† (kom-plēz'), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *please*, after OF. F. *complaire*, etc., < L. *complacere*: see *complacent.*] To assent to; acquiesce in. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

**compleat**†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *complete.*

**complect**†, *v. t.* [< L. *complecti, complexi*, act. *complectere*, entwine around: see *complex.*] To embrace.

Then, tender armes, *complect* the neck; do dry thy father's tears,
You nimble hands.
*Appius and Virginia* (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IV. 145).

**complected**[1] (kom-plek'ted), *a.* [< *complect* + *-ed*[2].] Woven together; interwoven.

Infinitely *complected* tissues.
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 8.

**complected**[2] (kom-plek'ted), *a.* [Irreg. < *complexion* (*complect-ion*) + *-ed*[2].] Of a certain complexion; complexioned: usually in composition: as, light-*complected.* [Colloq., western and southern U. S.]

You remember a man sat right before you at church? —dark-*complected*, straight as a ramrod, tall, long black hair, plain clothes? *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 99.

**complection**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complexion.*

**complement** (kom'plē-ment), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *komplement* = G. *complement* = OF. *complement, compliment*, later *complement*, F. *complément* = Pr. *complement* = Sp. Pg. It. *complemento*, complement, < L. *complementum*, that which fills up or completes, < *complere, conplere*, fill up, complete: see *complete, a.* and *v.* Cf. *compliment.*] 1. Full quantity or number; full amount; complete allowance: as, the company had its *complement* of men; the ship had its *complement* of stores.

Where the soul hath the full measure and *complement* of happiness . . . is truly Heaven.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 49.

2. Perfect state; fullness; completeness. Specifically, in *her.*, the condition of being full: used of the moon. The full moon, represented with human features in the disk and with surrounding rays, is blasoned as the moon *in her complement.*

3. What is needed to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; that which anything lacks of completeness or fullness: as, the *complement* of an angle (which see, below).

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's Prayer] in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 35.

The power of a surface to reflect heat is the *complement* of its power to radiate or absorb it.
*W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 43.

4. In *music*, the interval formed by the higher note and the note an octave above the lower note of a given simple interval. Thus, the complement of a third is a sixth, formed by the higher note of the third and the note an octave above the lower note of the third. The complement of a fifth is a fourth, of a fourth a fifth, etc. The complements of major and augmented intervals are respectively minor and diminished intervals, and conversely. The complement of an interval is also called its *inversion* (which see).

5. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; an accessory; an appendage.

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

Art must be a *complement* to nature, strictly subsidiary.
*Emerson*, Art.

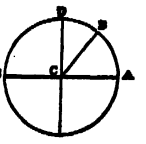
6†. Compliment: a word of the same ultimate origin and formerly of the same spelling. See *compliment.*

Which figure beyng, as his very originall name [the Gorgious *Complement*] purporteth, the most bewtifull and gorgious of all others, if aaketh in reason to be reserued for a last *complement*, and desciphred by the arte of a Ladies penne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

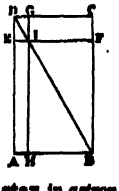
7†. An accomplishment.

What ornaments doe best adorn her; what *complements* doe best accomplish her.
*R. Brathwaite*, Eng. Gentlewoman.

**Arithmetical complement.** See *arithmetical.*—**Complement of an arc or angle**, in *geom.*, the remainder after subtracting a given arc from a quadrant (90°), or a given angle from a right angle. Thus, in the figure, the angle D C B is the complement of the acute angle B C A and also of the obtuse angle B C E; similarly, the arc D B is the complement of the arcs B A and E D B.—



**Complement of a parallelogram.** If, through a point in the diagonal, two lines be drawn parallel to the sides, the whole parallelogram is divided into two parallelograms which are bisected by the diagonal, and two which only touch the diagonal at one angle. The latter pair are called complements to the former; thus, A E I H and C G I F are the complements of the parallelogram A B C D.—**Complement of a star**, in *astron.*, the angular distance of the star from the zenith.—**Complement of the curtain**, in *fort.*, that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.



**complement** (kom'plē-ment), *v. t.* [< *complement, n.*] To add a complement to; complete or fill up.

This very unique example of Old English workmanship is *complemented* by some old carved doors of an earlier date, but of an equally rare quality.
*Beck's Jour. Dec. Art*, II. 241.

**complemental** (kom-plē-men'tal), *a.* [< *complement* + *-al.* Cf. *complimental.*] 1. Forming a complement; supplying a deficiency; completing.

In a word, then, the great and oft-disputed religious differences between Germany and this country [the United States] seem to us *complemental* of each other's merits and defects. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 316.

2. In *soöl.*, forming a complement to the female or to a hermaphrodite; complementary: applied to minute or rudimentary males of some animals, as cirripeds. In some of the cirripeds the males are mere spermatic parasites of the female, carried about on or in her body.

The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of Ibla and Scalpellum is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases, with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental* Males.
*Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 55.

3†. Additional and ornamental; supplemental.

It is an error worse than heresy, to adore these *complemental* and circumstantial pieces of felicity.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

4†. Complimentary.

Many other discourses they had (yet both content to giue each other content in *complementall* Courtesies).
Quoted in *Capt. John. Smith's* True Travels, I. 195.

*Complemental* flattery with silver tongue.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, viii. 192.

5†. Accomplished.

Would I express a *complemental* youth,
That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier,
Bending his supple hammes, kissing his hands.
*Randolph*, Muses Looking-glasse.

**complementary** (kom-plē-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< *complement* + *-ary*[1].] 1. Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.

Two ranges of existence and operative force; nature and the supernatural; both *complementary* to each other
*Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 141.

2. In *logic* and *math.*, together making up a fixed whole: as, *complementary* angles (that is, angles whose algebraic sum is 90°). See *complement of an angle*, under *complement.*—3†. Same as *complimentary.*—**Complementary colors.** See *color*, 1.—**Complementary division.** See *division.*—**Complementary function**, in *math.*, an expression containing an arbitrary constant and being the solution of one differential equation, and which, on being added to any particular integral of another such equation, gives a general solution of the latter.—**Complementary operations**, two operations such that if either, operating upon any figure, A, gives another figure, B, then the other operating upon B gives A.

**complete** (kom-plēt'), *a.* [< ME. *compleet* = D. *kompleet* = G. *complet* = Dan. *komplet* = Sw. *complett*, < OF. *complet*, F. *complet* = Sp. Pg. It. *completo*, full, complete, < L. *completus*, pp. of *complere, conplere* (> It. *compire*, complete, fill, *complire*, suit, compliment (see *compliment*), = Sp. *cumplir* = Pg. *cumprir* = OF. *complir, conplir*, fulfil), fill up, fill full, fulfil, complete, < *com-* (intensive) + *plere*, fill, akin to E. *full:* see *full*[1] and *plenty*, and cf. *deplete, replete.* Cf. also *complement, compliment.*] 1. Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; whole; entire; full: as, in *complete* armor.

And ye are *complete* in him, which is the head of all principality and power. Col. ii. 10.

A thousand *complete* courses of the sun.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1.

Now the end proposed by God, in causing the Scripture to be written, is to afford us a *complete* rule and measure of whatever is to be believed or done by us.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

2. Thorough; consummate; perfect in kind or quality.

A Frenchman told me lately, that was at your Audience, that he never saw so many *complete* Gentlemen in his Life. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 21.

Transcendent Artist! How *compleat* thy Skill! *Congreve*, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

**3.** Finished; ended; concluded; completed.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tired in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

**Complete act, branch, cadence.** See the nouns.—**Complete dyadic**, one which cannot be reduced to the sum of less than three dyads.—**Complete flower**, in *bot.*, a flower furnished with all the organs—that is, with calyx and corolla, as well as stamens and pistil: distinguished from *perfect*, which requires only the presence of the stamens and pistil.—**Complete integral**, of a partial differential equation, in *math.*: (*a*) A solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions. (*b*) In the case of a partial differential equation of the first order, a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants, but no arbitrary function.—**Complete metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, that metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked quiescent pupa state between the larval form and the imago or perfect insect, as in the *Lepidoptera*. Some of the older entomologists, following Fabricius, applied this term to the changes of those insects in which the larva is formed like the imago, a condition observed only in some of the low, wingless forms, as the lice and fleas.—**Complete primitive**, the same as the *complete integral*, except that it is regarded as producing the differential equation, not as derived from it.—**Syn. 1.** *Whole, Entire, Complete, Total*, full, utter, absolute, plenary, faultless, unbroken. "Nothing is *whole* that has anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts, and those parts fully developed. *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire*, to their unity; *whole*, to their junction; *total*, to their aggregate. A *whole* orange; an *entire* set; a *complete* facsimile; the *total* expense." *Angus*, Handbook of Eng. Tongue, p. 376.

Wilt thou be lord of the *whole* world? *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

Sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
Divides one thing *entire* to many objects. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2.

There is nothing which could not have been done, at least nearly as well, and many things much better, by adhering to the *complete* instead of to the broken arch. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

As the *total* tonnage [of Venetian merchant vessels] is but 26,000, it may be inferred that they are small craft. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xvi.

**complete**† (kǫm-plēt'), *n.* [= F. *complie* = Sp. Pg. *completa* = It. *compieta*, < ML. *completa* (usually in pl., F. *complies*, etc., ML. *completæ*), sc. L. *hora*, hour, the last of the canonical hours: see *complin*, the usual E. form.] The last of the daily canonical hours in the Roman Catholic breviary: same as *complin*. *Minshew.*

**complete** (kǫm-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *completed*, ppr. *completing*. [= F. *compléter* = Sp. Pg. *completar* = D. *kompleteren* = G. *completiren* = Dan. *kompletere* = Sw. *complettera*, < ML. as if **completare*, freq. of L. *complere*, pp. *completus*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] **1.** To make complete; bring to a consummation or an end; add or supply what is lacking to; finish; perfect; fill up or out: as, to *complete* a house or a task; to *complete* an unfinished design; to *complete* another's thought, or the measure of one's wrongs.

The Afghan soon followed to *complete* the work of devastation which the Persian had begun. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

**2.** To fulfil; accomplish; realize.

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope. *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 213.

—**Syn.** To consummate, perform, execute, achieve, realize.

**completedness** (kǫm-plē'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being completed or finished: as, *completedness* of action.

[The Latin word] fuit itself containing the notion of *completedness* as well as of affirmation. *G. Harrison*, Laws of Lat. Gram., p. 171.

**completely** (kǫm-plēt'li), *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite: as, to be *completely* mistaken; "*completely* witty," *Swift.*

*Completely* shiftless was thy native plight. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, xix. 5.

By successive crosses one species may be made to absorb *completely* another, and so it notoriously is with races. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 406.

**completement**† (kǫm-plēt'ment), *n.* [< *complete* + *-ment*.] The act of completing; a finishing. *Dryden.*

**completeness** (kǫm-plēt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complete; perfectness; entireness; thoroughness.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability. *King Charles.*

The native and masculine type of excellence must find a place in every ethical code which aspires to *completeness*. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 35.

**Extensive completeness.** See *extensive*.

**completion** (kǫm-plē'shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *completio*(*n*-), a filling up, < L. *complere*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] **1.** The act of completing, or bringing to the desired end; a carrying or filling out; full performance or achievement; consummation; conclusion: as, the *completion* of a building; the *completion* of one's education, or of an enterprise.

Other larger views than seem necessary to the *completion* of the argument. *Bp. Hurd*, Sermon, Feb. 16, 1761.

A slow-develop'd strength awaits
*Completion* in a painful school. *Tennyson*, Love thou thy Land.

**2.** Fulfilment; accomplishment.

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ. *South.*

The *completion* of those prophecies. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xi.

**completive** (kǫm-plē'tiv), *a.* [= F. *complétif* = Pr. *completiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *completivo*, < LL. *completivus*, serving to fill up, < L. *completus*, pp. of *complere*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] Completing or tending to complete; making complete. [Rare.]

The *completive* power of the tense. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 7.

A comprehensive view of the suffering and joy, the redemptive and the *completive* work of Messiah, under prophetic imagery. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 88.

**Completive difference**, in *logic*, that difference or differentiating mark which, added to the genus, completes the definition of a species.

**completorium** (kom-plē-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *completoria* (-ä). [LL., a service containing prayers at the close of the day, < L. *complere*, pp. *completus*, complete: see *complete*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** In the *Ambrosian rite*, a kind of anthem said at lauds and vespers, on ordinary days one at each service, but on Sundays and festivals two or more: apparently named from the fact of its serving as an addition or supplement to a psallenda or other antiphon.—**2.** Same as *complin*.

**completory**† (kǫm-plē'tǫ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **completorius*, adj. (neut. *completorium*, n., a complin), < L. *completor*, a finisher, < *complere*, complete, finish: see *complete*, *a.*, and *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

His crucifixion, . . . *completory* of ancient presignifications and predictions. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxv.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *completories* (-riz). Same as *complin*.

**complex** (kom'pleks), *a.* [= F. *complexe* = Sp. Pg. *complexo*, complex, = It. *complesso*, fleshy, strong, powerful, < L. *complexus*, pp. of *complecti*, *complecti*, act. *complectere*, *complectere*, entwine, encircle, compass, infold, < *com-*, together, + *plectere*, weave, braid; cf. LL. *complex*, adj., connected with, confederate (> ult. E. *complice*), < *complicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, akin to *plectere*: see *plaid*, *complicate*, *v.*, and *complected*[1].] **1.** Composed of interconnected parts; formed by a combination of simple things or elements; including two or more connected particulars; composite; not simple: as, a *complex* being; *complex* ideas; a *complex* term.

Ideas thus made up [of several simple ones] I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 12.

Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them, as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'cards'; *complex* is of several with such a relation, as of 'a man on horseback,' 'a pack of cards.' *Whately*, Logic, II. i. § 1.

When analysis succeeds in reducing a *complex* fact to its component factors, sensible or extra-sensible, there is indeed an enlargement of knowledge. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 9.

**2.** Involved; intricate; complicated; perplexing.

Many cases are on record showing how *complex* and unexpected are the checks and relations between organic beings. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 77.

The universe is a very *complex* mixture of different substances. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 200.

**Complex ens, fraction**, etc. See the nouns.—**Complex notion** or **term**, in *logic*, one in which different marks or attributes can be distinguished.—**Complex number**, (*a*) An expression of the form $x+iy$, where $i^2=-1$. (*b*) In the theory of numbers, any expression in the form $ai+bj+$, etc., where *a*, *b*, etc., are integers, and *i*, *j*, etc., are peculiar units.—**Complex question**, in *logic*, one which asks whether an object possesses a character, and not merely whether an object of a simple term exists.—**Complex sentence**, a sentence which contains one or more dependent or subordinate clauses in addition to the principal clause.—**Complex shear.** See *shear*.—**Complex syllogism.** Same as *chain-syllogism*.—**Complex truth**, truth as it exists in the mind, distinguished from transcendental truth or reality.—**Complex variable**, a variable of the form $x+iy$, where $i$ is a unit such that $i^2=1$.—**Syn.** *Complicated*, etc. See *intricate*.

**complex** (kom'pleks), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *complexo* = It. *complesso*, < L. *complexus*, a surrounding, embracing, connection, relation, < *complecti*, *complecti*, pp. *complexus*, *complexus*, surround, embrace, include: see *complex*, *a.* The noun *complex* in mod. use depends closely upon the adj.] **1.** Anything consisting in or formed by the union of interconnected parts; especially, an assemblage of particulars related as parts of a system.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *South*, Sermons.

That full *complex*
Of never-ending wonders. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1785.

To the mind of a philosopher every fact of colour is a *complex* of visible and inviable facts. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 33.

Mind is a *complex* whose nature is beyond the grasp of our intelligence. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 358.

In lyric poetry grand *complexes* are made by the rush and the roll of the rhythm. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 337, note.

**2.** In *geom.*, a continuous, triply infinite system of infinite straight lines; the whole of any kind of forms in space fulfilling one condition: thus, all the lines that cut a given curve in space constitute a *complex*.—**Axis of a complex**, a right line such that, if the complex be revolved round it or moved along it, the complex remains unchanged.—**Class of a complex.** See *class*, 6.—**Complex of forces**, the system of all the forces subject to a single geometrical condition.—**Linear complex**, a complex of rays so distributed through space that through each point there is an infinity of rays in one plane, and in each plane an infinity of rays meeting in one point.—**Order of a complex**, the order of the curve enveloping all the rays of the complex that lie in an arbitrary plane.

**complexed** (kom'plekst), *a.* **1**†. Same as *complex*. *Sir T. Browne.*—**2.** In *her.*, same as *annodated*.

**complexedness**† (kǫm-plek'sed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complex; complexity.

The *complexedness* of these moral ideas. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iv. 3.

**complexion** (kǫm-plek'shǫn), *n.* [Formerly also *complection*; < ME. *complexion*, *complexioun*, *complection*, temperament, < OF. *complexion*, F. *complexion* = Pr. *complexio*, *complicio* = Sp. *complexion* = Pg. *compleição* = It. *complessione*, < L. *complexio*(*n*-), *complexio*(*n*), a combination, connection, period, in LL. physical constitution or habit, < *complecti*, pp. *complexus*, entwine, encompass: see *complex*, *a.*] **1**†. Temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body or mind; constitutional condition or tendency; character; nature.

And Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was fledged; and then it is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

I am far from concluding all to be impenitent that do not actually weep and shed tears; I know there are constitutions, *complexions*, that do not afford them. *Donne*, Sermons, xiii.

The Italians are for the most part of a speculative *complexion*. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 41.

Certainly, no other creature, but an atheist by *complexion*, could ever take up with such pitiful accounts of things. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

**2.** The color or hue of the skin, particularly of that of the face.

Mislike me not for my *complexion*,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1.

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison*, Spectator.

**3.** The general appearance of anything; aspect.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of the day. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

In the Southern States the tenure of land and the local laws, with slavery, give the social system not a democratic but an aristocratic *complexion*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 302.

**4.** The state of being complex; complexity; involution; combination; also, a complex. [Obsolete or rare.]

God's mercy goes along in *complexion* and conjunction with his judgments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 332.

This is the great and entire *complexion* of a christian's faith. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 305.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet, where the composition of the . . . argument is . . . plain, . . . the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Watts*, Logic, III. ii. § 2.

**complexion**† (kǫm-plek'shǫn), *v. t.* [< *complexion*, *n.*] To characterize by or endow with a disposition or temperament. *Sir T. Browne.*

**complexionably**† (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ą-bli), *adv.* [< **complexionable* (< *complexion* + *-able*) + *-ly*[2].] Same as *complexionally*. *Sir T. Browne.*

**complexional** (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ąl), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-al*; = Sp. *complexional*, etc.] **1**†. Pertaining to or depending on the disposition, temperament, or nature; constitutional.

Before their first principles can be dislodged, they are made habitual and *complexional*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 570.

*Complexional* prejudices. *Fiddes.*

2. Pertaining to the hue or color.

**complexionally**† (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ạl-i), *adv.* In the way of temperament; by natural disposition; constitutionally. Also *complexionably*.

Where are the jesters now? the men of health,
*Complexionally* pleasant? *Blair*, The Grave.

**complexionary** (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ạ̈-ri), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-ary*¹.] Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. [Rare.]

This *complexionary* art. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 38.

**complexioned** (kǫm-plek'shǫnd), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-ed*².] 1†. Having a certain disposition.

Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are *complexioned* for humility.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici.

2. Having a certain hue, especially of the skin: used in composition: as, dark-*complexioned*, fair-*complexioned*.

A flower is the best-*complexioned* grass; as a pearl is the best-coloured clay. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norwich.

**complexionist** (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ist), *n.* [< *complexion* + *-ist*.] One who cares for the complexion or undertakes to improve it, by the use of lotions, cosmetics, etc. [Rare.]

Elder-flower water is extensively used by the London *complexionist*. *Domestic Monthly Mag.*, April, 1834.

**complexity** (kǫm-plek'sị-ti), *n.*; pl. *complexities* (-tiz). [< *complex*, *a.*, + *-ity*; = F. *complexité*.] 1. The quality or state of being complex or composed of interconnected parts.

Some distinguished for their simplicity; others for their *complexity*. *Burke.*

Organic phenomena make us familiar with *complexity* of causation, both by showing the co-operation of many antecedents to each consequent, and by showing the multiplicity of results which each influence works out.
*H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 323.

2. Intricacy; entanglement.

Such people early discern that the mysterious *complexity* of our life is not to be embraced by maxims.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

3. Anything complex or intricate.

Many-corridor'd *complexities*
Of Arthur's palace.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

=Syn. *Complication*, *Complexity*, etc. See *complication*.

**complexly** (kom'pleks-li), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

A nation, being a complex union of very *complexly* constituted individuals, cannot any more than they continue in one stay. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 319.

**complexness** (kom'pleks-nes), *n.* Same as *complexity*.

**complexure**† (kǫm-plek'shụ̈r), *n.* [< *complex* + *-ure*.] The involution or complication of one thing with others. *W. Montague.*

**complexus**¹ (kǫm-plek'sus), *n.*; pl. *complexus*. [< L. *complexus*, *complexus*, n., a surrounding, embracing, connection in discourse: see *complex*, *n.*] A compound; a complex.

The mind is displayed, even in its highest faculties, as a *complexus* of insoluble antipathies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**complexus**² (kǫm-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., prop. pp. (sc. *musculus*, muscle) of *complecti*, surround: see *complex*, *a.*] In *anat.*, a broad muscle lying along the back part of the neck, connecting the occiput and the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ, and serving to straighten, incline, and turn the head. Also *complexalis*.

**compliable**† (kǫm-pli'ạ̈-bl), *a.* [< *comply* + *-able*; appar. after *pliable*, which is, however, not connected.] Capable of bending or yielding; pliable; compliant.

Another *compliable* mind. *Milton*, Divorce.

The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion *compliable* and accommodated to their passions.
*Jortin*, Christian Religion, i.

**compliably**† (kǫm-pli'ạ̈-bli), *adv.* In a compliant manner; pliably; yieldingly.

**compliance** (kǫm-pli'ạ̈ns), *n.* [< *comply* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of complying; a yielding or consenting, as to a request, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

*Compliance* with our desire. *Locke.*

He [God] hath forewarned us of the danger of being led aside by the soft and easie *compliances* of the world.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

I am equally balked by antagonism and *compliance*.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 190.

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance*.
*Clarendon.*

"I'll go see anybody," quoth my uncle Toby; for he was all *compliance* thro' every step of the journey.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 27.

=Syn. 1. *Submission*, etc. (see *obedience*), acquiescence.

**compliancy** (kǫm-pli'ạ̈n-si), *n.* Same as *compliance*.

His whole bearing betokened *compliancy*.
*Goldsmith*, Essays.

**compliant** (kǫm-pli'ạ̈nt), *a.* and *n.* [< *comply* + *-ant*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Yielding; bending; pliant.

The *compliant* boughs. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 332.

2. Yielding to request or desire; ready to accommodate; consenting; obliging.

To show how *compliant* he was to the humours of the princes. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.

Civil to all, *compliant* and polite.
*Crabbe*, Tales of the Hall.

II.† *n.* A complier. [Rare.]

It [the Liturgy] being a *compliant* with the Papists in a great part of their service. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 8.

**compliantly** (kǫm-pli'ạ̈nt-li), *adv.* In a compliant or yielding manner.

**compliancy** (kom'pli-kā-si), *n.* [< *complica(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being complex or intricate. *Mitford.* [Rare.]

**complicalis** (kom-pli-kā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *complicales* (-lēs). [NL., < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), closely connected, < L. *complicare*, fold together: see *complicate*, *v.*] Same as *complexus*². *Coues and Shute.*

**complicant** (kom'pli-kant), *a.* [< L. *complican(t-)s*, *conplican(t-)s*, ppr. of *complicare*, *conplicare*, fold together: see *complicate*.] In *entom.*, lying one partly over another: applied to elytra and wings.

**complicate** (kom'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complicated*, ppr. *complicating*. [< L. *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, *conplicare* (> It. *complicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *complicar* = F. *compliquer*), fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, weave, knit: see *plaid*, and cf. *complex*.] 1. To render complex or intricate; fold or twist together; entangle; intertwine; interweave; involve: as, to *complicate* matters, he was suddenly taken ill.

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution.
*Tillotson.*

Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail.
*Young*, Paraphrase of Job.

The conscientious sensitiveness of England to the horrors of civil conflict has been prevented from *complicating* a domestic with a foreign war.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 155.

2. To form by combination of parts or elements; combine; compound. [Rare.]

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas. *Locke.*

**complicate** (kom'pli-kāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *complicado* = It. *complicato*, < L. *complicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; complex.

How *complicate*, how wonderful, is man.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, i.

As a more refined and *complicate* art, it [painting] requires a higher culture.
*C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 141.

2. Intricate; involved.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.
*Bacon*, War with Spain.

3. In *bot.*, folded upon itself: as, a *complicate* embryo: same as *conduplicate*.—4. In *entom.*, folded longitudinally once or several times, as the wings of wasps, the posterior wings of grasshoppers, etc.

**complicated** (kom'pli-kā-ted), *p. a.* [< *complicate* + *-ed*².] 1. Composed of interconnected parts; not simple; complex; complicate.

Thick-swarming now
With *complicated* monsters, head and tail.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 522.

*Complicated* principle of action.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 55.

In proportion as a government is free, it must be *complicated*. Simplicity belongs to those only where one will governs all; where one mind directs, and all others obey.
*Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 619.

2. Consisting of many parts or particulars not easily separable in thought; difficult to analyze or separate into its parts; hard to understand, explain, etc.; involved; intricate; confused.

It is easier to conceive than describe the *complicated* sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

=Syn. *Complex*, etc. See *intricate*.

**complicatedness** (kom'pli-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being folded together; complexness.
*Bailey.*

**complicately** (kom'pli-kāt-li), *adv.* In a complex manner. *J. Beale.*

**complicateness** (kom'pli-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy.

Every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicateness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 3.

**complication** (kom-pli-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= D. *komplicatie* = G. *complication* = Dan. *komplikation* = F. *complication* = Sp. *complicacion* = Pg. *complicação* = It. *complicazione*, < LL. *complicatio(n-)*, < L. *complicare*, pp. *complicatus*, complicate: see *complicate*, *v.*] 1. A complex combination or intricate intermingling of things, parts, elements, etc.; especially, a perplexing or incongruous intermixture or combination; a confused complex or complexity: as, a *complication* of knots in a rope; a *complication* of ideas, diseases, or misfortunes; the *complication* of one's affairs with those of another.

All the parts in *complication* roll. *Jordan*, Poems.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, . . . the mind is . . . bewildered. *Watts*, Logic.

2. That which renders complex, involved, or intricate; that which causes difficulty, entanglement, or interference; an involved and troublesome or embarrassing state of affairs.

*Complication* . . . signifies the occurrence during the course of a disease of some other affection, or of some symptom or group of symptoms not usually observed, by which its progress is more or less seriously modified.
*Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 270.

3†. An entwining or infolding; an embrace. [Rare.]

Sweet caresses, and natural hearty *complications* and endearments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 362.

4. In *entom.*, the manner in which an insect folds its wings when at rest.—5. In *biol.*, a process the reverse of growth or development, by which the heterogeneous tends toward homogeneity.=Syn. *Complication*, *Complexity*. These words are rarely used synonymously. *Complication* commonly implies entanglement resulting either in difficulty of comprehension or in embarrassment; *complexity*, the multiplicity and not easily recognized relation of parts: as, business *complications*; the *complexity* of a machine; the *complexity* of a question of duty. See *intricate*.

At the treasury there was a *complication* of jealousies and quarrels. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xi.

Organic phenomena make us familiar with *complexity* of causation. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 322.

**complicative** (kom'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *complicate* + *-ive*.] Tending or adapted to complicate or involve; producing complication.

**complice**† (kom'plis), *n.* [< F. *complice* = Sp. *cómplice* = Pg. It. *complice*, < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), confederate, participant, < L. *complicare*, fold together, involve: see *complicate*, *v.*, *complex*, *a.*, and cf. *accomplice*.] An accomplice.

And so to Armes, victorious Father,
To quell the Rebels, and their *Complices*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1 (1632).

The delivery
Of this seductor and his *complices*.
*Massinger*, Believe as you List, iii. 3.

**complicitous** (kǫm-plis'i-tus), *a.* [< *complicity* + *-ous*.] Guilty of complicity; tending to involve. [Rare.]

Whatever a man's liver says next day, it is a remarkably *compunctious* witness. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 185.

**complicity** (kǫm-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *complicité* (= Sp. *complicidad* = Pg. *complicidade* = It. *complicità*), < ML. **complicita(t-)s*, < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), participant: see *complice*.] The state of being an accomplice; partnership in wrong-doing or in an objectionable act: usually followed by *with* before the person and *in* before the thing: as, *complicity with* a criminal, or *in* a criminal act.

*Complicity*, a consenting or partnership in evil. *Blount.*

The charge, however, of *complicity in* the designs of his patron was never openly repelled.
*Hallam*, Middle Ages, viii.

Dennis charged Steele with tacit *complicity in* this piece of bad taste. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xl.

**complict**, *n.* An obsolete form of *complin*.

**complier** (kǫm-pli'ẹr), *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance.
*Swift.*

**compliment** (kom'pli-mẹnt), *n.* [Formerly spelled *complement*, after the orig. L. *complementum* (see *complement*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *kompliment*, < F. *compliment* = Pr. *complimen* = Sp. *cumplimiento* = Pg. *comprimento*, *cumprimento*, < It. *complimento*, compliment: the same as *complement*, with mod. sense, resting on It. *compire*, fill up, fulfil, suit, compliment (cf. *compire*, finish, complete), < L. *complementum*, that which fills or completes, < *complere*, fill up: see

*complete, comply, complement.*] 1. A formal act or expression of civility, respect, or regard: as, the *compliments* of the season; to present one's *compliments*.

All his other friends were very officious likewise in making their *compliments* of condolence, and administering arguments of comfort to him. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, ii. 369.

*Compliments* of congratulation are always kindly taken, and cost one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. *Chesterfield.*

2. An expression of praise, commendation, or admiration: as, he paid you a high *compliment* within my hearing.—3. Flattery; polite, especially insincere, praise or commendation.

'Twas never merry world,
Since lowly feigning was called *compliment*.
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

True friendship loathes such oily *compliment*.
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

Hollow *compliments* and lies. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 134.

4. A present or favor bestowed; a gift. [Now only Scotch.]

I will share, sir,
In your sports only, nothing in your purchase.
But you must furnish me with *compliments*,
To the manner of Spain; my coach, my guardaduennas.
*B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

**Left-handed compliment**, an uncomplimentary expression; also, words intended to be or to seem complimentary, but really the opposite; an awkward compliment.

Nor did he omit to bestow some *left-handed compliments* upon the sovereign people, as a herd of poltroons, who had no relish for the glorious hardships and misadventures of battle. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 446.

**To stand on compliment**, to behave with ceremony; be ceremonious. =Syn. *Flattery*, etc. (see *adulation*), laudation, encomium, tribute; (for plural) respects, regards, salutation, greeting.

**compliment** (kom'pli-ment), *v.* [< *compliment*, *n.*; = F. *complimenter*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To pay a compliment to; flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, admiration, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying these feelings: as, to *compliment* a man on his personal appearance.

I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler*, No. 111.

Monarchs . . .
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends.
*Prior.*

2. To give complimentary congratulations to; felicitate: as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.—3. To manifest kindness or regard for by a gift or other favor: as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition. =Syn. 1. To praise, commend.—2. To felicitate.

II. *intrans.* To pass compliments; use ceremony or ceremonious language. [Rare.]

*First Serv.* Mistress, there are two gentlemen ——
*Maria.* Where?
*First Serv. Complimenting* who should first enter.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, i. 2.

When we had given over looking, I *complimented* with her, and told her that I did not grieve so much for the worth of the thing it selfe, as for her sake whose it was. *Mabbe*, The Rogue, i. 163.

**complimental**† (kom-pli-men'tal), *a.* [Formerly also *complemental* (see *complemental*); < *compliment* + *-al.*] Complimentary; expressive of or implying compliments.

*Complimental* lies. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, v. 3.

Ridiculous folly
To waste the time, that might be better spent,
In *complimental* wishes. *Massinger*, Roncgado, iii. 1.

**complimentally**† (kom-pli-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a complimentary manner; by way of compliment.

He is laugh'd at
Most *complimentally*.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

He has had the good fortune to make some discoveries, and the honour to have them publickly, and but too *complimentally*, taken notice of by the virtuosi.
*Boyle*, Works, IV. 3.

**complimentalness**† (kom-pli-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being complimentary.

*Complimentalness* as opposed to plainness [of speech].
*Hammond*, Works, II. 292.

**complimentarily** (kom-pli-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner.

**complimentary** (kom-pli-men'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *complementary* (see *complementary*); < *compliment* + *-ary*[1].] I. *a.* Intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or preference; using or accustomed to use compliments: as, *complimentary* language; *complimentary* tickets; you are very *complimentary*.

I made *complimentary* verses on the great lords and ladies of the court.
*Bp. Hurd*, Dialogues, Dr. H. More and Waller.

"Child of the Sun" was a *complimentary* name given to any one particularly clever in Peru.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.

=Syn. Commendatory, laudatory, flattering.

II.† *n.*; pl. *complimentaries* (-riz). 1. A compliment.—2. A master of defense who wrote upon the compliments and ceremonies of dueling.

The most skilful and cunning *complimentaries* alive.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**complimentative**† (kom-pli-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [< *compliment* + *-ative.*] Complimentary. *Boswell.*

**complimenter** (kom'pli-men-tėr), *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

**complin, compline** (kom'plin), *n.* [Sc. also *conplen, conplene;* < ME. *complyn, cumplyne*, a var. (prob. taken as a collective plur. in *-en, -n*) of *complie, cumplie*, < OF. *complie*, F. *complie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *completa* = It. *completa* (= MLG. *komplete* = G. *komplete* = E. obs. *complete*, *n.*, q. v.), < ML. *completa* (usually in pl., ML. *completæ*, F. *complies*, etc.), complin (so called because this service completes the religious exercises of the day), prop. fem. of L. *completus*, finished, complete: see *complete*, *a.*, and cf. *completory.*] The last of the seven canonical hours, originally said after the evening meal and before retiring to sleep, but in later medieval and modern usage following immediately upon vespers. In the Roman arrangement complin begins with the benediction of the reader and 1 Pet. v. 8 as lesson, followed by the Lord's Prayer, Confiteor, etc. The psalms are the 4th, 31st (verses 1–6), 91st, and 134th, with an invariable anthem (but *Halleluiah* at Eastertide) and invariable hymn (*Te lucis ante terminum*). The chapter is Jer. xiv. 9. The *Nunc dimittis* succeeds with its antiphon, the Kyrie, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, and the service concludes with the preces, collect (*Visita, quæsumus*), etc., and benediction. In the Greek Church the office corresponding to complin is called *apodeipnon*, and is said in two forms, *great* and *little apodeipnon*, the former in Lent, the latter at other times. Also called *completorium* or *completory.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till evensong, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 449.

**complish**† (kom'plish), *v. t.* [< ME. *complissen*, short for *acomplissen*, accomplish: see *accomplish.*] To accomplish; fulfil.

For ye into like thraldome me did throw,
And kept from *complishing* the faith which I did owe.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 41.

**complore**† (kom-plōr'), *v. i.* [< L. *complorare*, < *com-*, together, + *plorare*, lament. Cf. *deplore, implore.*] To lament or deplore together. *Cockeram.*

**complot** (kom'plot), *n.* [= D. Dan. *komplot* = G. *complott* = Sw. *komplott*, < F. *complot*, a conspiracy, plot, OF. a crowd, a battle, a plot, prob. for **complott*, < L. *complicitum*, later form of *complicatum*, neut. of *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, involve, complicate: see *complicate*, *v.*, and *complice.* See *plot*[2].] A plotting together; a joint plot; a confederacy in some design; a conspiracy.

I'll disclose
The *complot* to your father.
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

**complot** (kom-plot'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complotted*, ppr. *complotting.* [< F. *comploter*, < *complot:* see *complot*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To plan together; contrive; plot.

Thus liuing in this slauish life as is aforesaid, diuers of vs *complotted* and hammered into our heads how we might procure our releasement. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 23.

Nobles *complotting* nobles' speedy fall.
*Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

Craft, greed and violence *complot* revenge.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 190.

II. *intrans.* To plot together; conspire; form a plot; join in a secret design, generally criminal.

The other 3, *complotting* with him, ran away from their masters in the night. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 368.

**complotment** (kom-plot'ment), *n.* [< *complot* + *-ment.*] A plotting together; conspiracy.

What was the cause of their multiplied, variated *complotments* against her? *Bp. King*, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1606.

**complotter** (kom-plot'ėr), *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

The *complotter* and executioner of that inhuman action. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

**complottingly** (kom-plot'ing-li), *adv.* By complotting; by conspiracy or plot.

**Complutensian** (kom-plū-ten'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Complutensis*, pertaining to *Complutum.*] Pertaining to Complutum, the Roman name of Alcalá de Henares in Spain.—**Complutensian polyglot**, the earliest complete polyglot edition of the Bible, compiled and printed at Alcalá under the direction and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, and finished in 1517, in 6 volumes folio, but not published till 1522. Its contents consist of the Hebrew, Latin Vulgate, and Septuagint Greek texts of the Old Testament, and the Greek and Latin Vulgate texts of the New Testament, with other versions of some parts, and with a Hebrew lexicon and grammar, etc.

**compluvium** (kom-plū'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *compluvia* (-ä). [L., < *compluere*, flow together in raining, < *com-*, together, + *pluere*, rain: see *pluvial.*] A quadrangular opening in the roof over the atrium or court of ancient Roman houses. The roof was made to slope toward the compluvium, so as to collect the rain-water in a basin or tank in the middle of the atrium. See *atrium* and *impluvium.*

**comply** (kom-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complied*, ppr. *complying.* [Immediate origin not certain, but prob. It., namely < It. *compire*, fill up, fulfil, suit, use compliments, *compiere, compire*, finish, = OF. *complir* = Sp. *complir* = Pg. *cumprir*, fulfil, execute, < L. *complere*, fill up, supply, sate (with food or drink), finish, complete: see *complete*, and cf. *compliment.* The meaning seems to have been affected by *ply, pliant, pliable*, etc., which are not related to *comply.*] I.† *trans.* 1. To fulfil; perform or execute.

My power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my
Request concerning thee.
*Chapman*, Revenge for Honour.

2. To caress; embrace; encircle.

Witty Ovid, by
Whom fair Corinna sits and doth *comply*
With yvorie wrists his laureat head.
*Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 221.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act in accordance with another's will or desire; yield in agreement or compliance: as, to *comply* with a command or request.

*Comply* with some humours, bear with others, but serve none. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 23.

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*
Scandalous or forbidden in our law.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1406.

He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. iii. 547.

2. To accommodate itself; accord; fit; conform: said of things. [Rare.]

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits.
*Tillotson.*

He made his wish with his estate *comply*. *Prior.*

The altar was shaped so as to *comply* with the inscription that surrounded it. *Addison.*

3†. To be courteous, complaisant, or conciliatory.

Your hands. Come: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me *comply* with you in this garb. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. (See also v. 2.)

Whosoever is Duke of Savoy had need be cunning, and more than any other Prince, in regard that lying between two potent Neighbours, the French and the Spaniard, he must *comply* with both. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 42.

**compo** (kom'pō), *n.* [Abbr. of *composition* or of *compost:* see *composition*, 5, *compost*, *n.*, 4.] 1. Same as *compost*, 4.—2. Same as *composition*, 5.—3. A mixture of resin, whiting, and glue, used for ornaments on walls and cornices instead of plaster of Paris: called specifically *carvers' compo.*—4. The sum or dividend paid in composition of a bankrupt's debts; also, the portion of the monthly wages paid to a ship's company. [Eng.]

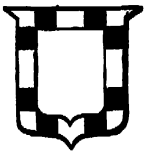
**compon**, *a.* Same as *componé.*

**componderate**† (kom-pon'dė-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. **componderatus*, pp. of **componderare*, in ppr. *componderan(t-)s*, < *com-*, together, + *ponderare*, weigh, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder.*] To weigh together. *Cockeram.*

**compone**† (kom-pōn'), *v. t.* [< L. *componere*, settle: see *compose* and *compound*[1], *v.*] To arrange; settle.

A good pretence for *componing* peace between princes.
*Strype*, Records, No. 23.

**componé** (kom-pō'ne), *a.* [< F. *componé*, composed, irreg. < L. *componere*, place together: see *compose, compound*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row: said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary. Also *compon, componed, compony*, and *gobonated.* See *counter-compony.*



Bordure Componé.

**componed** (kom-pōnd'), *a.* Same as *componé.*

**componency** (kom-pō'nen-si), *n.* [< *component:* see *-ency.*] Composition; structure; nature.

The *componency* of that lightning which produces such an effect [explosion].
*Warburton*, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii.

**componend** (kom'pǫ-nend), *n.* [< L. *componendus*, ger. of *componere*, compound: see *compound*[1], *compose*.] Something to be formed by composition.

**component** (kǫm-pō'ngnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *componen(t-)s*, ppr. of *componere*, compose: see *compose* and *compound*[1], *v.*] I. *a.* Composing; constituent; entering into the composition of.

The *component* parts of a natural body.
*Newton*, Opticks.

Justice and Benevolence . . . are *component* parts of every human mind. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

The stomach digests food, and does it by means of the properties of its *component* tissues.
*Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

II. *n.* 1. A constituent part: as, quartz, feldspar, and mica are the *components* of granite.—2. In *mech.*, one of the parts of a strain, velocity, acceleration, force, etc., out of which the whole may be compounded by the principle of the parallelogram of forces, etc.—that is, by geometrical addition. See *composition of forces* (under *composition*), *parallelogram of forces* (under *force*), and *resolution*.—3. A part of a whole which is so combined with other parts as to modify its distinctive character; especially, in *logic*, an internal part or part of comprehension; a notion contained in a complex notion.—**Effective component of a force**, in *mech.*, that one of the two components into which the force may be resolved which produces the entire effect of motion or pressure under consideration.—**Real component of a force**, the component of a force which is itself a real force.

**componental** (kom-pǫ-nen'tal), *a.* [< *component* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a part or constituent.

All quantitative relations are *componental*; all qualitative relations elemental.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 90.

**compony**, *a.* Same as *componé*.

**comport** (kǫm-pōrt'), *v.* [< F. *comporter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comportar* = It. *comportare*, admit of, allow, endure, < ML. *comportare*, behave, L. *comportare*, *conportare*, bring together, < *com-*, together, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] I. *intrans.* 1. To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit: followed by *with* (formerly also by *unto*).

How ill this dulness doth *comport with* greatness!
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess.

All that is high, and great, or can *comport*
*Unto* the style of majesty.
*B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.

It was Waller who first learned in France that to talk in rhyme alone *comported with* the state of royalty.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

2†. To bear; endure: with *with*.

My wife is
Such an untoward thing, she'll never learn
How to *comport with* it.
*B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.

Shall we not meekly *comport with* an infirmity?
*Barrow*, Works, I. 484.

II. *trans.* 1. To behave; conduct: with a reflexive pronoun.

It is curious to observe how Lord Somers . . . *comported himself* on that occasion. *Burke*.

Thus Nature, whose laws I had broken in various artificial ways, *comported herself* towards me as a strict but loving mother. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, viii.

2†. To bear; endure.

The malcontented sort
That never can the present state *comport*.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, i. 70.

**comport**† (kǫm-pōrt'), *n.* [< OF. *comport* = Sp. *comporte* (obs.) = It. *comporto*; from the verb.] Behavior; conduct; demeanor; manner of acting.

These arguments . . . are intended to persuade us to a charitable *comport* towards the men.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 397.

I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport*.
*Dryden*, Fables.

**comportable** (kǫm-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *comport* + *-able*; = Sp. *comportable*, etc.] Suitable; appropriate; consistent.

Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

**comportance**† (kǫm-pōr'tans), *n.* [< *comport* + *-ance*.] Behavior; deportment.

Goodly *comportaunce* each to other beare,
And entertaine themselves with court'sies meet.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 29.

With that I bethought myself, and the sweet *comportance* of that same sweet round face of thine came into my mind. *Wily Beguiled* (Haslitt's Dodsley, IX. 253).

**comportation**† (kom-pōr-tā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *comportatio(n-)*, a bringing together, < *comportare*, pp. *comportatus*: see *comport*, *v.*] An assemblage or collection.

A collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings.
*Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 303.

**comportment** (kǫm-pōrt'mǫnt), *n.* [< F. *comportement* (= Pr. *comportamen* = Sp. *comportamiento* = Pg. It. *comportamento*), < *comporter*: see *comport*, *v.*] Behavior; demeanor; deportment.

The people here generally seem to be more generous, and of a higher *Comportment*, than elsewhere.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.

Her serious and devout *comportment*.
*Addison*, Freeholder.

**composant** (kom'pǫ-zant), *n.* Same as *corposant*.

**compose** (kǫm-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *composed*, ppr. *composing*. [< OF. *composer*, F. *composer*, compose, compound, adjust, settle, < *com-* + *poser*, place, set, put; substituted for reg. OF. *compondre*, *cumpundre*, arrange, direct, = Pr. *compondre*, *componre* = Sp. *componer* = Pg. *compor* = It. *comporre*, *comporre* = D. *komponeren* = G. *componiren* = Dan. *komponere* = Sw. *komponera*, < L. *componere*, *conponere*, put together, compose, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *ponent*. The proper E. forms from L. inf. *componere* are *compound*[1], *v.*, and (later) *compone*: see these words, and *composition*. For the substitution of F. *poser*, see *pose*[2], and cf. *appose*, *depose*, *expose*, *impose*, *oppose*, *propose*, *repose*, *transpose*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make or form by uniting two or more things; put together the parts of; form by framing, fashioning, or arranging. (*a*) In relation to material things (rarely persons).

A casque *compos'd* by Vulcan's skill.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;
Frank Nature, rather curious than in haste,
Hath well *compos'd* thee. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

(*b*) In relation to literary authorship: as, to *compose* a sermon or a sonnet.

You desired me lately to *compose* some Lines upon your Mistress's black Eyes. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 22.

(*c*) In relation to musical authorship: as, to *compose* a sonata. (*d*) In relation to artistic skill: as, to *compose* (arrange the leading features of) a picture, statue, group, etc.

2. In *printing*: (*a*) To put into type; set the types for: as, to *compose* a page or a pamphlet. (*b*) To arrange in the composing-stick; set: as, to *compose* a thousand ems. [Rare among printers in both uses, *set* or *set up* being the technical term.]—3. To form by being combined or united; be the substance, constituents, or elements of; constitute; make up: as, levies of raw soldiers *compose* his army; the wall is *composed* of bricks and mortar; water is *composed* of hydrogen and oxygen.

Nor did Israel 'scape
Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *composed*
The calf in Oreb. *Milton*, P. L., i. 483.

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts*.

Numerous great limestones, of immense thickness, and covering vast areas, are *composed* altogether of shells of mollusks or corals. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 82.

4. To bring into a composed state; calm; quiet; appease.

Another advantage which retirement affords us is, that it calms and *composes* all the passions; those especially of the tumultuous kind. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,
Go freely, search where'er you please.
*Prior*, The Dove.

Upon this, he *composed* his countenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave.
*Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

Their rest, their labours, duties, sufferings, prayers,
*Compose* the soul, and fit it for its cares.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register.

5. To settle; adjust; reconcile; bring into a proper state or condition: as, to *compose* differences.

To reform our manners, to *compose* quarrels and controversies. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 62.

I have, therefore, always endeavoured to *compose* those feuds and angry dissensions between affection, faith, and reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 19.

6. To place or arrange in proper form; put into a settled state; arrange.

Rice, wheat, beanes, and such like, which they set on the floore without a cloth, in a woodden dish, and the people *composes* themselues to eate the same, after the Arabian manner. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 229.

In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose*. *Dryden*, Æneid.

7. To dispose; put into a proper mood or temper for any purpose. [Rare.]

The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen.
*Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, viii.

*Compose* yourself to the situation, for to the situation you must come. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise composition, in any of the active senses of that word.

They say he's an excellent poet. . . . I think he be *composing* as he goes in the street!
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2†. To come to an agreement; adjust differences; agree.

If we *compose* well here. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

*Compose* with them, and be not angry valiant.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, iv. 3.

3. In *painting*, to combine or fall into a group or arrangement with artistic effect; admit of pleasing or artistic combination in a picture: as, the mountains *composed* well.

We all know how in the retrospect of later moods the incidents of early youth *compose*, visibly, each as an individual picture, with a magic for which the greatest painters have no corresponding art.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 10.

**composed** (kǫm-pōzd'), *p. a.* [< *compose* + *-ed*[2].] Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; serene; quiet; tranquil.

Of a *compos'd* and setled countenance, not set, nor much alterable with sadnesse or ioy.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

There she lay,
*Composed* as when I laid her, that last eve,
O' the couch, still breathless, motionless, sleep's self.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 311.

=Syn. *Cool*, *Collected*, etc. See *calm*[1].

**composedly** (kǫm-pō'zed-li), *adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; serenely; sedately.

The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 22.

**composedness** (kǫm-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being composed; calmness; tranquillity; repose.

Serenity and *composedness* of mind.
*Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 7.

**composer** (kǫm-pō'zėr), *n.* One who or that which composes. (*a*) One who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author. [Rare.]

Able writers and *composers*. *Milton*.

(*b*) One who composes musical pieces; a musical author. [This is the usual sense when used absolutely.]

His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer*.
*Moore*, Encyc. of Music, p. 627.

(*c*) One who or that which quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference or reconciles antagonists.

Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,
The sweet *composers* of the pensive soul!
*Gay*, The Fan.

(*d*†) In *printing*, a compositor. *Abp. Laud*.

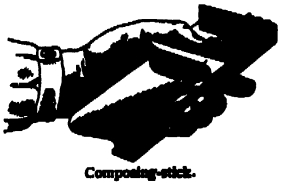
**composing-frame** (kǫm-pō'zing-frām), *n.* Same as *composing-stand*.

**composing-machine** (kǫm-pō'zing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A type-setting machine. The earliest composing-machine, invented by William Church in 1821, attempted to make the types as well as set them. This special and instantaneous making of the types is also the basis of more recent inventions; but most composing-machines are constructed to set types previously made. The types are specially grooved or nicked to fit them for being seized automatically. The arrangement of classified types in separate channels, and their dislodgment in order into a larger channel by means of levers touched from a finger-board, are features common to most composing-machines, widely as they may differ in other details of construction. Few of these machines have come into practical use, owing especially to the difficulty of separating or distributing the types by an automatic process in the special manner required. See *linotype*.

**composing-room** (kǫm-pō'zing-rōm), *n.* A room in which types are set and made ready for printing.

**composing-rule** (kǫm-pō'zing-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a thin piece of brass or steel fitted to the composing-stick, on or against which the compositor places and arranges the types. The smooth rule permits the free movement of type in the process of spacing, and it is also used as a support in the act of emptying the stick.

**composing-stand** (kǫm-pō'zing-stand), *n.* In *printing*, an elevated framework, usually of wood, on which the type-cases are placed in inclined positions, the part for the upper case having a steeper slope than that for the lower. Also called *composing-frame*, or in common use *frame* or *stand*.


Composing-stick.

**composing-stick** (kǫm-pō'zing-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a small tray of iron or other metal, with a raised side and end, which is held by a compositor in his left hand, and in which he places

and arranges the types that he picks out of the cases with his right hand. The composing-stick is fitted with a knee, adjustable, by means of a screw or a clamp, to any length of line required in printed work. The earliest composing-sticks were sticks of wood, with knees specially tacked on for different lengths of line; but wooden sticks are now used only in setting hand-bills, or for other work requiring very long lines.

**Compositæ**[1] (kom-poz'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of L. *compositus*, composite: see *composite*.] The largest natural order of plants, including over 750 genera and 10,000 species, distributed all over the globe wherever vegetation is found, and divided equally between the old world and the new. They form about a tenth of all phenogamous plants, an eighth of those of North America, and in some regions even a larger proportion. They are herbs, or much more rarely shrubs, scarcely ever arborescent, and are of comparatively slight economic importance. A few species are cultivated for food, as the artichoke (*Cynara*), the salsify (*Tragopogon*), and the lettuce (*Lactuca*); others have useful medicinal properties; and a very large number are cultivated for ornament. The flowers are gamopetalous and mostly pentamerous, sessile in a close head (the compound flower of early botanists, whence the name of the order), and surrounded by an involucre of separate or connate bracts. The ovary is inferior and one-celled, and becomes an achene in fruit, the calyx-limb being reduced to a circle of hairs, awns, scales, or teeth, called the *pappus*. The stamens are inserted on the corolla, and their anthers are united into a tube, on which account the name *Synantheræ* has been sometimes given to the order. The genera of the order are divided into three series, depending upon the character of the corolla, viz.: (1) the *Labiatifloræ* (or *Mutisiaceæ*, of 59 genera, largely South American), having a bilabiate corolla, at least in the perfect flowers; (2) the *Ligulifloræ* (or *Cichoriaceæ*, of 56 genera, mostly of the old world), in which the corollas are all ligulate (strap-shaped); and (3) the *Tubulifloræ*, having regular tubular corollas in all the perfect flowers. The last series is again divided into 11 tribes. The 10 largest genera of the order, including three tenths of the species, are *Senecio* (840 species, largely of South America and southern Africa), *Eupatorium* (430 species, all American), *Vernonia* (375 species, mostly tropical), *Centaurea* (316 species, of the Mediterraneo-Persian region), *Baccharis* (250 species, mostly South American), *Helichrysum* (235 species, of southern Africa and Australia), *Aster* (174 species, largely North American), *Cnicus* (165 species, of the Mediterraneo-Persian region and North America), *Artemisia* (152 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America), and *Hieracium* (150 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America). By far the largest North American genus is *Aster* (124 species), followed by *Solidago* (78), *Erigeron* (71), *Senecio* (57), *Aplopappus* (45), *Artemisia* (42), *Helianthus* (42), *Eupatorium* (39), *Cnicus* (37), *Bigelovia* (31), and *Brickellia* (31); these genera include two fifths of the species of North America. Also called *Asteraceæ*.

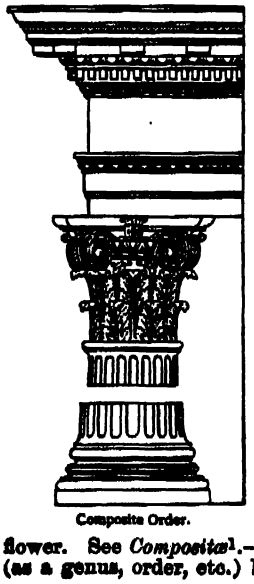
**Compositæ**[2] (kom-poz'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Ascidiæ*, q. v.) of L. *compositus*, compound: see *composite*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of compound ascidians, corresponding to the family *Botryllidæ*; the *Synascidiæ* (which see).

**composite** (kom-poz'it or kom'pǫ-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *compose*, *compound*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; especially, so combined as to manifest diversity of origin or make-up.

> Happiness, like air and water, . . . is *composite*.
> *Landor.*

> The method of Tennyson may be termed *composite* or idyllic: the former, as a process that embraces every variety of rhythm and technical effect; the latter, as essentially descriptive. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 5.

Specifically—2. Made of parts so combined as to lose their distinctive characters. [Rare.]—3. [*cap.*] In *arch.*, an epithet applied to the last of the five orders, because the capital which characterizes it is composed from those of other orders, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan or Roman Doric, a rank of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is also called the *Roman* or the *Italic* order.



Composite Order.

4. In *ship-building*, having a wooden skin on an iron framework: as, a *composite* vessel; a vessel built on the *composite* principle.—5. In *bot.*, belonging to the order *Compositæ*; having the characters of this order: as, a *composite* plant; a *composite* flower. See *Compositæ*[1].—6. In *zoöl.*, marked (as a genus, order, etc.) by wide range of variation in the species or other subdivisions which constitute it: often applied to artificial groups composed of widely separated elements.—**Composite algebra**, one separable into two, such that every two units belonging one to one algebra and the other to the other, and neither common to the two, when multiplied together give zero.—**Composite arch**, the lancet or pointed arch, in some forms: so called because the sides are not arcs of circles, but are described each from two centers. This style of arch is more usual in the medieval architecture of England than in that of the continent of Europe. See cut under *lancet*.—**Composite beam, carriage, group.** See the nouns.—**Composite joint**, in *entom.*, a joint permitting both vertical and horizontal movement.—**Composite maxillæ**, in *entom.*, maxillæ having more than one lobe.—**Composite numbers**, such numbers as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3: thus, 4 is the lowest *composite number*.—**Composite photograph**, a single photographic portrait produced from more than one subject. The negatives from the individuals who are to enter into the composite photograph are so made as to show the faces as nearly as possible of the same size and lighting, and in the same position. These negatives are then printed so as to register together upon the same piece of paper, each being exposed to the light for the same fraction of the full time required for printing. It is believed that by study and comparison of such photographs made from large series of subjects, types of countenance, local, general, etc., can be obtained.—**Composite proof**, in *logic*, one involving several distinct inferences.—**Composite relation**, a relation satisfied if, and only if, some one of the component relations is satisfied. It is distinguished from an *aggregate relation*, which is satisfied if, and only if, all the partial relations are satisfied.—**Composite sailing**, in *navig.*, a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing.—**Composite whole**, in *metaph.*, a union of matter and form, or of act and power.

**II.** *n.* 1. Something made up of parts or different elements; a compound; a composition.

> Each man's understanding . . . is a *composite* of natural capacity and superinduced habit. *Harris*, Hermes.

> They are the true *composite* of monkey and tiger, those Orientals. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 288.

2. Specifically, a composite photograph.

> When the composite portrait of the class of '86 at Smith College was made, it was my plan to make *composites* of the succeeding Senior classes, and I hoped at some time to be able to secure *composites* of classes in other colleges. *The Century*, XXXV. 121.

3. In *bot.*, one of the *Compositæ*.

**composition** (kom-pǫ-zish'ǫn), *n.* [< ME. *composicion*, *-oun*, = D. *compositie* = G. *composition* = Dan. Sw. *komposition*, < OF. *composition*, F. *composition* = Sp. *composicion* = Pg. *composição* = It. *composizione*, < L. *compositio*(*n-*), *compositio*(*n-*), a putting together, connection, esp. the connection or arrangement of words, < *componere*, *conponere*, pp. *compositus*, *conpositus*, bring together, arrange: see *compose* and *compound*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed, compounded, or made up; union of different things or principles into an individual whole; the production of a whole by the union or combination of parts, constituents, or elements.

> Dissolution goeth a faster Pace than *Composition*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

> The next operation we may observe in the mind about its ideas is *composition*; whereby it puts together several of those simple ones it has received from sensation and reflection, and combines them into complex ones.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xi. 6.

> Gray . . . has found out that there must go a million of ancestors in twenty generations to everybody's *composition*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 183.

Specifically—(*a*) The act of producing a literary work.

> The labor of *composition* begins when you have to put your separate threads of thought into a loom; to weave them into a continuous whole; to connect, to introduce them; to blow them out or to expand them; to carry them to a close. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

(*b*) The art of putting words and sentences together in accordance with the rules of grammar and rhetoric: as, Greek prose *composition*. (*c*) In *printing*, the setting of type; type-setting; in a wider sense, the preparation of type for use in the production of printed sheets, including setting, correction of errors, making up, and imposition. (*d*) In *philol.*, the union of two (rarely more than two) independent words to form a single word (called a *compound*); the formation of a word out of other existing words, as *rainbow* from *rain* and *bow*; and so *gentleman*, *lifelike*, *fulfil*, etc. See *compound word*, under *compound*[1], *a.* (*e*) In *music*, the art of composing music according to scientific rules. Composition is said to be *strict* when it follows certain recognised rules of musical form, and *free* when it is more or less independent of such rules. (*f*) In the *fine arts*, arrangement or grouping of parts, especially harmonious grouping, or that combination of the several parts whereby a subject or an object is agreeably presented to the mind, each part being subordinate to the whole.

> Light, space, color; that subtle synthesis of lines and forms which his most influential master Claude taught him, and which we call *composition*.
> *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 33.

(*g*) Combination; orderly disposition; regulation.

> Questioning how deep they should set it [the cross], with what *composition* of gesture to worship it, and the like curiosities of Paganish Christianitie.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 782.

> A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. Specifically, an act of combination such that the distinctive characters of the parts are modified. [Rare.]

> The distinction of aggregation and *composition* runs through all cases of thought. In mathematics, it is seen in the distinction of addition and multiplication; in chemistry, in the distinction of mechanical mixture and chemical combination; in an act of parliament, in the distinction between "and be it further enacted" and "Provided always," and so on. *De Morgan*, Syllabus, § 170.

3. That which results from composing, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; specifically, a short essay written as a school exercise.

> Colourists always liked to introduce the sweeping lines of her white robes into their *compositions*.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 65.

> Long sentences in a short *composition* are like large rooms in a small house. *Shenstone.*

> The best Persian *compositions*, alike in prose and in verse, are marked by fine poetic imagery, combined with a profusion of metaphor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 381.

4. That which results from the combination or union of several ingredients; a compound: as, type-metal is a *composition* of lead and antimony.

> Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks . . . like marble. *Addison.*

Specifically—5. The combination of materials of which printers' inking-rollers are made. The ordinary ingredients are glue and molasses, boiled together in such proportions and to such a degree as to produce an elastic substance of considerable durability. A kind called *patent composition* is composed chiefly of glue, glycerin, and sugar. Often contracted to *compo*.

6. The manner in which or the stuff of which anything is composed; general constitution or make-up; structure.

> So hath God given your majesty a *composition* of understanding admirable. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 2.

> These are the chief and prevailing ingredients in the *composition* of that man whom we call a scorner.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, III. iii.

Hence—7. Congruity; consistency. [Rare.]

> There is no *composition* in these news
> That gives them credit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

8. The compounding or reconciling of differences, or of different interests; a mutual settlement or agreement; now, specifically, an agreement between a debtor and a creditor by which the latter accepts part of the debt due to him in satisfaction of the whole.

> There ys no floundacyon of any suche Chaunntry, but a certayne *compositcyon* or ordynaunce made betwene the prior and munkes of the late Monasterye of Tykforde.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

> Thus we are agreed:
> I crave our *composition* may be written,
> And seal'd between us. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

> Do they think by their rude attempts to dethrone the Majesty of Heaven, or by standing at the greatest defiance, to make him willing to come to terms of *composition* with them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

> The private making of candles for consumption at home was allowed under a *composition* for the duty.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 317.

9. The sum or rate paid, or agreed to be paid, in compounding with creditors: as, he has agreed to pay a *composition* of 60 cents on the dollar, or of 12 shillings in the pound.

> A granting of escheat lands for two pounds of tobacco per acre, *composition*. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 3.

10. In *music*: (*a*) The combination of sounds which form a compound stop in an organ. (*b*) A mechanical contrivance for moving the handles of organ-stops in groups.—11†. The synthetical mode of procedure in investigation or exposition; synthesis.

> The investigation of different things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition*.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

**Antifriction compositions.** See *antifriction*.—**Cannabic composition.** See *cannabic*.—**Composition cloth**, a material made from long flax, and dressed with a solution which renders it water-proof. It is used for bags, trunk-covers, etc.—**Composition deed**, a contract between creditors and their debtor effecting a composition, usually in a manner to bind the creditors not to molest the debtor.—**Composition face.** Same as *composition plane*.—**Composition metal**, a kind of brass made of copper, zinc, etc., used instead of copper, which is dearer, as sheathing for vessels.—**Composition of displacements, strains, velocities, accelerations, forces, stresses**, etc., in *mech.*, the union or combination of two or more forces or velocities, acting in the same or different directions, into a single equivalent force or velocity. Thus, two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, provided the lengths of these sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, are

equivalent to a single force having the direction and magnitude of the diagonal of the parallelogram. See *force* and *resultant*.—**Composition of proportion**, in *math.*, the substitution, in a series of four proportionals, of the sum of the first and second terms for the first term, and the sum of the third and fourth for the fourth, the same equality of proportion subsisting in the second series as in the first. Thus, if $a:b::c:d$, then, by *composition*, $a+b:b::c+d:d$.—**Composition of ratios**. See *compound ratio*, under *compound*[1], *a.*—**Composition pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which draws or withdraws several stops at once. See *combination pedal*, under *combination*.—**Composition plane**, the plane by which the two parts of a twin crystal (see *twin*) are united in their reversed positions: it is usually the same as the *twinning-plane*. Also called *composition face*.

**compositive** (kǫm-poz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *compositus*, pp., compound (see *composite*, *compose*), + *-ive*.] Having the power of compounding or composing; proceeding by composition; synthetic. *Bosworth.*—**Compositive method**, synthesis.

**compositor** (kǫm-poz'i-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *compositeur* = Sp. Pg. *compositor* = It. *compositore*, a composer, a type-setter, < L. *compositor*, one who arranges or disposes, < *componere*, arrange: see *compose*.] 1. In *printing*, one who sets types; a type-setter.—2. A composing or type-setting machine. = Syn. *Printer*, *Compositor*. See *printer*.

**compositous** (kǫm-poz'i-tus), *a.* [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *composite*, *compose*.] In *bot.*, composite; belonging to the order *Compositæ*. *Darwin.*

**compos mentis** (kom'pos men'tis). [L., having control of one's mind: *compos*, *compos* (*compot-*, *conpot-*), having control, possessing, sharing in, < *com-* (intensive) + *potis*, able: see *potent*; *mentis*, gen. of *mens(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*.] Of sound mind. See *non compos mentis*.

**compossessor**† (kom-pǫ-zes'ǫr), *n.* [LL., < L. *com-*, with, together, + *possessor*, owner.] A joint possessor. *Sherwood.*

**compossibility** (kom-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< NL. **compossibilita(t-)s*, < **compossibilis*: see *compossible*.] The possibility of existing or being together. [Rare.]

**compossible** (kom-pos'i-bl), *a.* [< NL. **compossibilis*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *possibilis*, possible.] Capable of existing in one subject; consistent; capable of being true together. *Chillingworth.*

**compost** (kom'pōst), *n.* [< ME. *compost*, a condiment, a mixed dish, pickle, < OF. *composte*, a condiment, a mixed dish, pickle (F. *compote*, > E. *compote* = Sp. Pg. *compota*, stewed fruit), < It. *composta*, fem., *composto*, masc., = Pg. *composto*, mixture, conserve (ML. *compostum*, a mixture of manures), < L. *compositus*, *compostus*, fem. *composita*, *composta*, neut. *compositum*, *compostum*, pp. of *componere*, bring together, compose: see *composite*, *compose*, *compound*[1], *v.*] 1. A mixture.

> Finding the most pleasurable sin such a sad . . . *compost* of more bitter than sweet. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 534.

2†. A mixed dish; a compote.

> *Compostes & confites.* *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.
>
> Datys in *composta*.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 92.

3. In *agri.*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.

> Avoid what is to come;
> And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
> To make them ranker. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.
>
> The wealth of the Indies was a rich *compost*, that brought up parasites and rogues with other noxious weeds.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., III. 98.

4. A composition for plastering the exterior of houses. Usually called *compo*.

**compost** (kom'pōst), *v. t.* [Cf. ML. *compostare*; from the noun: see *compost*, *n.* Cf. *compester*.] 1. To manure with compost.

> By . . . forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. To plaster.

**composture**† (kom-pos'tūr), *n.* [< *compost* + *-ure*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *compostura*, composition, composure, decency, < L. *compostura*, *compositura*, a connection, commissure, syntax, < *compostus*, *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, compose: see *compose*, *compound*[1], *v.*] 1. Composition; composure.

> It hath been taken indifferently, whether you call them the one or the other, both for similitude of delineaments and *composture*. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi., note.

2. Compost; manure.

> The earth's a thief,
> That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stolen
> From general excrement. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

**composuist**†, *n.* [Irreg. < *compose* + *-s-ist*, after the mistaken analogy of *casuist*, etc.] A composer. *Pickering.*

**composure** (kǫm-pō'zhūr), *n.* [< *compose* + *-ure*. Cf. L. *compositura*, connection, commissure, syntax: see *composture*.] 1. The act of composing; composition.

> A kind of Greek wine I have met with, sir, in my travels; it is the same that Demosthenes usually drunk, in the *composure* of all his exquisite and mellifluous orations.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.
>
> They had a great opinion of the piety and unblamable *composure* of the common prayer-book.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 259.

2†. That which is composed; a composition.

> Tis believ'd this wording was above his known stile and Orthographie, and accuses the whole *composure* to be conscious of som other Author. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.
>
> Since the life of the first men was certainly rural, we may reasonably conjecture that . . . their *composures* . . . were pastoral hymns. *Johnson.*

3†. Arrangement; combination; order; adjustment; disposition; posture.

> His *composure* of himself is a studied carelessnesse with his armes a crosse.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.
>
> The shape of his person, and *composure* of his limbs, are remarkably exact and beautiful.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

4†. Frame; composition; hence, temperament; disposition; constitution.

> His *composure* must be rare indeed
> Whom these things cannot blemish.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.
>
> Other women would think themselves blest in your case; handsome, witty, lov'd by everybody, and of so happy a *composure* to care a Fig for nobody.
> *Sir J. Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

5. A composed state of mind; serenity; calmness; tranquillity.

> Old sailors were amazed at the *composure* which he [William of Orange] preserved amid roaring breakers on a perilous coast. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.
>
> I remember a child who, able to look with tolerable *composure* on a horrible cadaverous mask while it was held in the hand, ran away shrieking when his father put it on. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 59.

6†. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [Rare.]

> The treaty of Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. *Eikon Basilike.*

7†. Combination; bond.

**compot**†, *n.* Same as *compote*.

**compotation** (kom-pō-tā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *compotation* = It. *compotazione*, < L. *compotatio(n-)*, Cicero's translation of Gr. *συμπόσιον*, symposium (see *symposium*), < *com-*, together, + *potatio(n-)*, a drinking: see *potation*.] The act of drinking or tippling together. *Sir T. Browne.*

> The fashion of *compotation* was still occasionally practised in Scotland. *Scott.*

**compotator** (kom'pō-tā-tǫr), *n.* [LL. (> F. *compotateur*), collateral form of L. *compotor*, a drinking companion, < *com-*, together, + *potator*, *potor*, a drinker, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink. Cf. *compotation*.] One who drinks with another. [Rare.]

> Our companions and *compotators* of syllabub.
> *Pope*, To Mr. Knight.

**compote** (kom'pōt), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kompot* = G. *compot* = Sp. Pg. *compota*, < F. *compote*, < OF. *composte*, a mixture, compost: see *compost*, *n.*] 1. Fruit stewed or preserved in syrup, sometimes with spices.—2. Same as *compotier*.

**competent**†, *a.* [ME., < L. *competen(t-)s*, having power with (one), < *com-*, together, + *potens(t-)s*, having power: see *compos mentis* and *potent*.] Having control. *Chaucer.*

**compotier** (F. pron. kom-pō-ti-ā'), *n.* [F., < *compote*: see *compote*.] A china or glass dish in which stewed or preserved fruit, or the like, is served. Also, sometimes, *compote*.

**compotor** (kom-pō'tǫr), *n.* [L.: see *compotator*.] A compotator. *Walker.* [Rare.]

**compound**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *compound*[1]. *Chaucer.*

**compound**[1] (kǫm-pound'), *v.* [As in *expound* and *propound*, which have the same radical element, the *d* is excrescent after *n*, as in *round*[1], *sound*[5], *kind*[2], *lend*, and the vulgar *drownd*, *swound*, etc. (the *d* being naturally developed from the *n* by dissimilated gemination, but partly due, perhaps, in this case, to the ME. pp. *compouned*, E. adj. *compound*); < ME. *compounen*, later *componen* (the later E. *compone* being based directly on the L.), < OF. *compondre*, *cumpundre*, arrange, direct (rare, the usual word being *composer*: see *compose*), = Pr. *compondre*, *componre* = Sp. *componer* = Pg. *compor* = It. *componere*, *comporre*, < L. *componere*, *componere*, pp. *compositus*, *compositus*, put, place, lay, bring, or set together, etc., in a great variety of applications, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *com-* and *ponent*, and cf. *expound*, *propound*, *compone*, *depone*, *propone*, etc., and see *compose*, which is peculiarly related to *compound*. Cf. *compound*[1], *a.* Hence (from L. *componere*) also *component*, *composite*, *compositor*, *compost*, *compote*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To put together or mix (two or more elements or ingredients): as, to *compound* drugs.

> Ne forein causes neceseeden the [the creatour] neuer to *compoune* werke of floterynge mater.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 9.
>
> *Compounding* all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the declivities of the mountains. *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

2. To join or couple together; combine: as, to *compound* words.

> Therefore, conspiring all together plaine,
> They did their counsels now in one *compound*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 14.
>
> We have the power of altering and *compounding* . . . images into all the varieties of picture.
> *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To form by uniting or mixing two or more elements or materials.

> Dyuerse membres *compounen* a body.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 10.
>
> The discordant elements out of which the Emperor had *compounded* his realm did not coalesce during his lifetime. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 22.
>
> Are not we—and my we takes in you—rather a mixed people, a people *compounded* of two elements, Saxon and Norman? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 135.

4. To make; constitute; form; establish.

> His pomp, and all what state *compounds*.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2.
>
> Sending for her againe, hee told her before her friends, she must goe with him, and *compound* peace betwixt her Countrie and vs.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 14.

5†. To put together in due order, as words or sentences; compose.

> The first rule of scole, as thus
> How that Latin shall be *compouned*
> And in what wise it shall be souned.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 90.
>
> Lucian's attempt in *compounding* his new dialogue.
> *Bp. Hurd.*

6. To settle amicably; adjust by agreement, as a difference or controversy; compose.

> I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

7. To settle by agreement for a reduced amount or upon different terms, as a debt or dues of any kind: as, to *compound* tithes. See II., 3.

> This gentleman had now *compounded* a debt of £360,000, contracted by his grandfather.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, June 19, 1662.
>
> Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound*? *Gay.*

8. To agree, for a consideration, not to prosecute or punish a wrong-doer for: as, to *compound* a crime or felony. It is equally illegal, whether the consideration be a money present, the restitution of stolen money or goods, or other acts performed or procured by the offender or another in his interest, upon a promise of immunity from prosecution or the withholding of evidence.

II. *intrans.* 1. To agree upon concession; come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand, or by granting something on both sides; make a compromise: used absolutely, or with *for* (formerly also *on*) before the thing accepted or remitted, and *with* before the person with whom the agreement is made.

> We here deliver,
> Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
> Together with the seal o' the senate, what
> We have *compounded on*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.
>
> Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen . . . for thirty pounds. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.
>
> Their fortunes do somewhat gild their infirmities, and their purses *compound for* their follies.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.
>
> No, no, dear Friend, make it up, make it up; ay, ay, I'll *compound*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

2. To make a bargain, in general; agree.

> If you think it meet, *compound* with him by the year, and let him abide here with you; if not, use him for the present, and dismiss him. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.
>
> They saw Men offer to *compound* with Heaven for all their injustice and oppression. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

3. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt on the payment of a less sum in full; or to make an agreement to pay a debt

by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. It usually implies payment of or agreement on a gross sum less than the aggregate due. See *composition*, 8.

4. To settle with one who has committed a crime, agreeing for a consideration not to prosecute him. See I., 8.—5. To give out; fail: said of a horse in racing. [Sporting slang.]

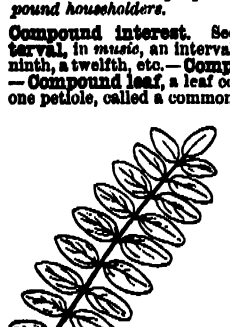
**compound**[1] (kom'pound), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *compouned*, pp. of *compounen*, mix, compound: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple.

Sir, it is of manifold, and, if I may so express myself, *compound* importance. *Everett*, Orations, II. 285.

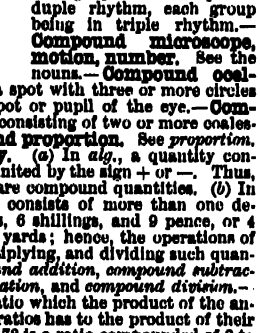
2. In *bot.*, made up of several similar parts aggregated into a common whole.—**Compound animals**, animals in which individuals, although distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole. Such are the polyzoans and some of the ascidians. Many of these animals are of a comparatively high type. See cut under *Polyzoa*.—**Compound archway**, in *medieval arch.*, a series of arches of different sizes, inclosed in an arch of larger dimensions.—**Compound axis, beam-engine, bolster, ether, event**, etc. See the nouns.—**Compound eyes of insects.** See *eye*.—**Compound flower**, the flower of a plant of the order *Compositæ*. See *Compositæ*[1].—**Compound fraction, fracture, fruit.** See the nouns.—**Compound householder**, in Great Britain, a householder who compounds with his landlord for his rates—that is, whose rates are included in his rent.

I shall designate these inhabitants of towns by a phrase by which they are best known, though I am not sure that it is one of exact legal precision; I shall term them *compound householders*. *Gladstone.*

**Compound interest.** See *interest*.—**Compound interval**, in *music*, an interval greater than an octave, as a ninth, a twelfth, etc.—**Compound larceny.** See *larceny*.—**Compound leaf**, a leaf composed of several leaflets on one petiole, called a common petiole or rachis. It may be either digitately or pinnately compound, and the leaflets may be themselves compound.—**Compound measure, rhythm, time**, in *music*, a rhythm in which the measures are made up of two or more groups of accents. A compound measure is called *duple* if there are two or four groups, *triple* if there are three, whether the groups themselves are constructed in duple or in triple rhythm. Thus ‖ rhythm is a compound duple rhythm, each group being in triple rhythm.—**Compound microscope, motion, number.** See the nouns.—**Compound ocellated spot**, in *entom.*, a spot with three or more circles surrounding a central spot or pupil of the eye.—**Compound pistil**, an ovary consisting of two or more coalescent carpels.—**Compound proportion.** See *proportion*.—**Compound quantity.** (*a*) In *alg.*, a quantity consisting of several terms united by the sign + or −. Thus, $a + b - c$ and $b^2 - b$ are compound quantities. (*b*) In *arith.*, a quantity which consists of more than one denomination, as 5 pounds, 6 shillings, and 9 pence, or 4 miles, 3 furlongs, and 10 yards; hence, the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition, compound subtraction, compound multiplication*, and *compound division*.—**Compound ratio**, the ratio which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus, 6 to 72 is a ratio compounded of 2 to 6 and of 3 to 12, because $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{12}$. In like manner the ratio of $ab$ to $cd$ is a ratio compounded of $a$ to $c$ and of $b$ to $d$; for $\frac{ab}{cd} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{b}{d}$. Hence it follows that in any continued proportion the ratio of the first term to the last is compounded of all the intermediate ratios. See *ratio*.—**Compound screw**, two or more screws on the same axis. When the pitch of the respective screws varies, it forms a differential screw; when they run in different directions, it is a right-and-left screw. *E. H. Knight.*—**Compound sentence**, a sentence consisting of two or more clauses, each with its own subject and predicate: opposed to a *simple sentence*, which contains only a single clause. A compound sentence may consist of coördinate clauses, or of a principal clause and subordinate clauses (in which case it is called a *complex sentence*), or of both.—**Compound steam-engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Compound stem**, a stem that divides into branches.—**Compound stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop that has more than one pipe to each key. Also called a *mixture*.—**Compound umbel**, an umbel which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top. See cut in next column.—**Compound word**, in *gram.*, a word made up of two or more words which retain their separate form and significance: thus, nouns, *housetop, blackberry, wash-tub, pickpocket*; adjectives, *full-fed, life-like, dark-eyed, inbred*; verbs, *foresee, fulfil*; pronouns, *himself, whosoever*; adverbs, *always, herein*; prepositions, *into, toward*. A verb is also called *compound* when having a prefix which is not used as an independent word, as *befall, disown*; and the term is sometimes, but improperly, applied to derivatives made by means of obvious prefixes and suffixes. = Syn. *Complex, Complicated*, etc. See *intricate*.



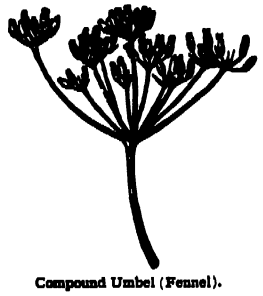
Pinnately Compound Leaf.



Compound Screws.
*a*, differential screw; *b*, right-and-left screw.

II. *n.* 1. Something produced by combining two or more ingredients, parts, or elements; a combination of parts or principles forming a whole.

History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a *compound* of poetry and philosophy. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.



Compound Umbel (Fennel).

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, a compound word (which see, under I.).

Many words that are really compound have lost the appearance of *compounds*, and look like simple words. *A. Bain.*

3. In *chem.*, a compound body.

Substances . . . produced by the union of two or more elements are termed compound bodies. These *compounds* have in general no more resemblance in properties to the elements which have united to form them than a word has to the letters of which it is made up. *W. A. Miller*, Chemistry, § 1.

**Binary compound.** See *binary*.

**compound**[2] (kom'pound), *n.* [< Malay *campong*, an inclosure. According to another view, a corruption of Pg. *companha*, a yard or court, prop. a suite, company: see *company*, *n.*] In India and the East generally, a walled inclosure or courtyard containing a residence with the necessary outhouses, servants' quarters, etc.

Godown usurps the warehouse place;
*Compound* denotes each walled space.
*India Gazette*, March 3, 1781.

Rows of detached bungalows, standing amid flower-gardens and neatly-laid-out *compounds*, with English names on the gate-ways. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 92.

**compoundable** (kom-poun'da-bl), *a.* [< *compound*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being compounded, in any sense of the verb.

A penalty of not less than forty shillings or more than five pounds, *compoundable* for a term of imprisonment. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xii.

**compounder** (kom-poun'dėr), *n.* One who compounds. (*a*) One who mixes different things or ingredients: as, a *compounder* of drugs. (*b*) One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. (*c*) One who brings about or enters into a compromise. [Rare.]

Softners, sweetners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers. *Swift.*

(*d*) One who compounds with a debtor or a felon.

Religious houses made *compounders*
For th' horrid actions of the founders.
*S. Butler*, Weakness and Misery of Man, l. 27.

(*e*) One at an English university who pays extraordinary fees for the degree he is to take. *Wood.* (*f*) One who is or has become a life-member of a society or an institution by a single gross payment in composition of all annual fees or dues.

Three life compositions have been received during the year, but as five *compounders* have died during the same period no money has been invested. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XV. 483.

(*g*) [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the revolution. The Compounders desired a restoration, but demanded constitutional guarantees and a general amnesty. See *Noncompounder*.—**Amicable compounder**, in *Louisiana law*, an arbitrator chosen by parties in dispute, whose decision cannot be reviewed by the courts.—**Grand compounder**, a compounder in a university who pays double fees.

**compoundress** (kom-poun'dres), *n.* [< *compounder* + *-ess*.] A female compounder.

*Compoundress* of any quarrel that may intervene. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 9.

**comprador** (kom-prā-dōr'), *n.* [< Pg. Sp. *comprador*, < LL. *comparator*, a buyer, < L. *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, furnish, buy, > Pg. Sp. *comprar*, furnish, buy: see *compare*[2].] 1. In Hong Kong and the treaty ports of China, a native agent or manager employed by foreign business houses as an intermediary in dealing with the natives, and as a general adviser and factotum. The comprador engages and is answerable for all the native employees of the firm.

Every Factory had formerly a *Comprador*, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessarys. *O. Lockyer*, Trade in India.

2. A store-keeper or ship-chandler in the ports of China and the Indian archipelago.—3. A steward or butler in a private family.

**compreca**†**tion** (kom-prē-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *comprecatio*(*n*-), < *comprecari*, *conprecari*, pp. *compprecatus*, *conprecatus*, pray, supplicate, < *com-*, together, + *precari*, pray, > ult. E. *pray*, q. v.] A praying together; united or public supplication or prayer.

Hence came that form of *compreeation* and blessing to the soul of an Israelite, . . . "Let his soul be in the garden of Eden." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 134.

**comprehend** (kom-prē-hend'), *v.* [< ME. *comprehenden* (also *compenden*, < OF.) = OF. F. Pr. *comprendre* = Sp. *comprender*, *comprehender* = Pg. *comprehender* = It. *comprendere*, < L. *comprehendere*, *conprehendere*, contr. *comprendere* (also written *compræhendere*, *comprændere*), pp. *comprehensus*, *comprensus*, grasp, lay hold of (physically or mentally), < *com-*, together, + *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize: see *prehend*, and cf. *apprehend, deprehend, reprehend*. Hence ult. (from L. *comprendere*) *comprise*, q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To take in, include, or embrace within a certain scope; include. (*a*) To include within a certain extent of space or time: as, New England *comprehends* six States; the most notable events were *comprehended* in the last ten years of the century.

These two small cabinets do *comprehend*
The sum of all the wealth that it hath pleas'd
Adversity to leave me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

(*b*) To include within limits of any kind; especially, to include in the constitution or nature.

Lady myn, in whome vertus alle
Ar ioinede, and also *comprehendide*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

There is a feith aboven alle,
In which the trouthe is *comprehended*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 185.

An art which *comprehends* so many several parts.
*Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

One would wonder how the Poet could be so concise in his Description of the Six Days Works as to *comprehend* them within the bounds of an Episode.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

Members of that grand society which *comprehends* the whole human kind. *Goldsmith*, National Prejudice.

(*c*) To include in meaning or in logical scope.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Rom. xiii. 9.

2. To take into the mind; grasp by the understanding; possess or have in idea; understand the force, nature, or character of; conceive; know sufficiently for a given purpose; specifically, to understand in one of the higher degrees of completeness: as, to *comprehend* an allusion, a word, or a person.

Resoun *comprendith* the thinges ymaginable and sensible. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Great things doeth he, which we cannot *comprehend*.
Job xxxvii. 5.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever *comprehends*.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

For to *comprehend* is not to know a thing as far as I can know it, but to know it as far as that a thing can be known; and so only God can *comprehend* God.
*Donne*, Sermons, ii.

3†. To take together; sum up.

And shortly yf she shal be *comprehended*,
In her ne myghte nothing been amended.
*Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 83.

= Syn. 1. To contain.—2. *Apprehend*, *Comprehend* (see *apprehend*), discern, perceive, see, catch.

II.† *intrans.* To take hold; take root; take.

An other saithe thaire graffyng nygh the grounde
Is best, ther eally thal *comprehende*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

A diligent husbonde enformed me,
That doutlesse every graffying wol *comprende*,
Untempered lyme yf with the graffes be
Put in the plages (wounds).
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

**comprehender** (kom-prē-hen'dėr), *n.* One who comprehends; one who understands thoroughly.

Rather apprehenders than *comprehenders* thereof.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System, i. 5.

**comprehendible** (kom-prē-hen'di-bl), *a.* [< *comprehend* + *-ible*.] Same as *comprehensible*.
*Bentham.*

**comprehensibility** (kom-prē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *compréhensibilité* = Sp. *comprensibilidad*, *comprehensibilidad* = Pg. *comprehensibilidade* = It. *comprensibilità*, < ML. **comprehensibilita*(*t-*)*s*, < L. *comprehensibilis*, comprehensible: see *comprehensible* and *-bility*.] The character of being comprehensible. (*a*) The character of being such that it may be included. (*b*) Intelligibility; fitness for being grasped by the mind.

**comprehensible** (kom-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *compréhensible* = Sp. *comprensible*, *comprehensible* = Pg. *comprehensivel* = It. *comprensibile*, < L. *comprehensibilis*, *conprehensibilis*, < *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend: see *comprehend*.] 1. Capable of being compre-

hended or included; possible to be comprised. [Rare.]

God . . . is *not comprehensible* nor circumscribed nowhere. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 121.

Narrations and relations of actions, as the War of Peloponnesus, . . . may choose an argument *comprehensible* within the notice and instructions of the writer. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 128.

**2.** Capable of being understood; conceivable by the mind; intelligible.

An actual, bodily, *comprehensible* place of torment. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 2.

Quick observation and a penetrating intuition, making instantly *comprehensible* the state of mind and its origin. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 94.

**comprehensibleness** (kom-prē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* [< *comprehensible* + *-ness.*] Capability of being understood; comprehensibility.

Which facility and *comprehensibleness* must needs improve the usefulness of these expositions. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

**comprehensibly** (kom-prē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; conceivably.

**comprehension** (kom-prē-hen'shọn), *n.* [= F. *compréhension* = Sp. *comprension, comprehension* = Pg. *comprehensão* = It. *comprensione,* < L. *comprehensio(n-), comprehensio(n-),* < *comprehendere,* pp. *comprehensus,* comprehend: see *comprehend.*] **1.** The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

Was it less easy to obtain, or at least to ask for, their concurrence in a *comprehension* or toleration of the Presbyterian clergy? *Hallam.*

**2.** The quality or state of being comprehensive; comprehensiveness. [Rare.]

The affluence and *comprehension* of our language is very illustriously displayed in our poetical translations of ancient writers; a work which the French seem to relinquish in despair, and which we were long unable to perform with dexterity. *Johnson*, Dryden.

**3†.** That which comprehends or contains within itself; a summary; an epitome.

Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestant Church, i. 4.

**4.** Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; ability to know.

How much soever any truths may seem above our understanding and *comprehension.* *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

**5.** The act or fact of understanding; successful exercise of the knowing faculty; grasp of the significance or particulars of anything: as, to be quick of *comprehension;* the distinct *comprehension* of a term or of a subject.

Like other Englishmen of his time, he [Landor] had no adequate *comprehension* of men and things on this side of the Atlantic. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 64.

**6.** In *rhet.*, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Johnson.*—**7.** In *logic,* the sum of all those attributes which make up the content of a given conception: thus, *rational, sensible, moral,* etc., form the *comprehension* of the conception *man:* opposed to *extension, extent.*

Body, in its *comprehension,* takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts*, Logic.

The Internal Quantity of a notion, its Intension or *Comprehension,* is made up of those different attributes of which the concept is the conceived sum; that is, the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

=Syn. 4. See list under *apprehension.*

**comprehensive** (kom-prē-hen'siv), *a.* [= F. *compréhensif* = Sp. *comprensivo, comprehensivo* = Pg. *comprehensivo* = It. *comprensivo,* < LL. *comprehensivus,* < L. *comprehensus,* pp. of *comprehendere,* comprehend: see *comprehend.*] **1.** Comprehending, including, or embracing much in a comparatively small compass; containing much within narrow limits.

I was for using *comprehensive* Names; and therefore these three Names of Atlantick, Indian, and South Seas or Oceans serve me for the whole Ambit of the Torrid Zone, and what else I have occasion to speak of. *Dampier*, Voyages, II., Pref.

A most *comprehensive* prayer. *Is. Taylor.*

More specifically—**2.** Having the quality of comprehending or including a great number of particulars or a wide extent, as of space or time; of large scope; capacious.

To begin, then, with Shakspeare. He was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most *comprehensive* soul. *Dryden*, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

I shall begin with the most *comprehensive* relation, wherein all things that do or can exist are concerned. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxv. 11.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive,* and so catholic a grace is charity. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons.

**3.** Having the power to comprehend or understand.

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 83.

They know not what it is to feel within
A *comprehensive* faculty, that grasps
Great purposes with ease. *Cowper*, Task, v. 251.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Broad, extensive, large, capacious.

**comprehensively** (kom-prē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In a comprehensive manner. (*a*) So as to contain much in small compass; concisely.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs, in which the words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively,* so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. iii.

(*b*) With great scope; so as to include a wide extent or many particulars.

**comprehensiveness** (kom-prē-hen'siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being comprehensive. (*a*) The quality of including much in a narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

(*b*) The quality of comprehending or embracing a great many particulars; extensiveness of scope or range.

**2.** The power of understanding, comprehending, or taking in; especially, greatness of intellectual range; capaciousness of mind.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority [over Descartes] in *comprehensiveness* of mind. *J. D. Morrell.*

**comprehensor†** (kom-prē-hen'sọr), *n.* [= Sp. *comprensor* = Pg. *comprehensor* = It. *comprensore,* < ML. *comprehensor,* < L. *comprehendere,* pp. *comprehensus,* comprehend: see *comprehend.*] One who comprehends or has obtained possession, as of knowledge.

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrimage, and from a traveller shall come to be a *comprehensor,* then farewell faith, and welcome vision. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, i.

**comprend†,** *v.* An obsolete variant of *comprehend.* *Chaucer.*

**compresbyter†** (kom-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *compresbítero,* < NL. *compresbyter,* < L. *com-,* together, + LL. *presbyter,* presbyter. Cf. *co-presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter.

Saint Hierome was rather contente to joine the Latine conjunctive with the Greke woorde and call it *compresbyter,* than to chaunge that woorde signifying the office into senior and consenior, signifying but the age. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cyprian in many places, . . . speaking of presbyters, calls them his *compresbyters,* as if he deemed himself no other, whereas by the same place it appears he was a bishop. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**compresbyterial†** (kom-pres-bi-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< *compresbyter* + *-ial.*] Possessed in common with a presbyter.

He . . . has his coequal and *compresbyterial* power. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**compress** (kọm-pres'), *v. t.* [< L. *compressus,* pp. of *comprimere, conprimere,* ML. also *compremere* (> It. *comprimere* = Sp. Pg. *comprimir* = Pr. *compremer* = F. *comprimer*), press together (cf. LL. ML. freq. *compressare,* press, compress, oppress), < *com-,* together, + *premere,* pp. *pressus,* press: see *press*[1], and cf. *appressed, depress, express, impress, repress, suppress.*] **1.** To press or pack together; force or drive into a smaller compass or closer relation; condense.

Can infect the air, as well as move it or *compress* it. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, i. 2.

Raised her head with lips *compress.* *Tennyson*, The Letters.

The air in a valley is more *compressed* than that on the top of a mountain. *G. Adams.*

It would be impossible to *compress* his style; for the short, sharp sentences are the perfection of brevity. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 51.

**2†.** To embrace sexually.

Some write that it [Rhodes] took this name of Rhoda, a Nymph of the Sea, and there *compressed* by Apollo. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 71.

=Syn. 1. To crowd, squeeze.

**compress** (kom'pres), *n.* [< F. *compresse* = Sp. *compresa* = Pg. It. *compressa,* < NL. *compressa,* a compress, < L. *compressa,* fem. of *compressus,* pp. of *comprimere,* compress: see *compress, v.*] **1.** In *surg.,* a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.—**2.** In *hydropathic practice,* a wet cloth applied to the surface of a diseased part, and covered with a layer or bandage of dry cloth or oiled cloth.—**3.** An apparatus in which bales of cotton, etc., are pressed into the smallest possible compass for stowage.

**compressed** (kọm-prest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compress, v.*] Pressed into narrow compass; condensed; especially, flattened laterally or lengthwise; having the two opposite sides flattened or plane. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Pressed together from side to side, and therefore narrower than high: as, the *compressed* body of a fish; a *compressed* bill of a bird: opposed to *depressed.* (2) Folded together, as the opposite sides of the tail of some birds. Also called *complicate* or *folded.* (*b*) In *bot.,* flattened laterally, in distinction from *obcompressed,* that is, flattened anteroposteriorly.—**Compressed air,** air compressed by mechanical force into a state of more or less increased density. The power obtained from the expansion of greatly compressed air in a cylinder on being set free is used in many applications as a substitute for that of steam or other force, as in operating drills, and in specially constructed engines. Air is compressed also for other purposes, as in a subaqueous caisson for expelling the water and for keeping up an atmospheric equilibrium. See *compressor* (*d*).—**Compressed-air bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Compressed-air engine,** in *mech.,* an engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in the cylinder.—**Compressed glass.** See *glass.*—**Compressed harmony.** See *close harmony,* under *harmony.*—**Compressed score,** in *music,* a score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: especially used of four-part harmony written upon two staffs. Also called *short score.*—**Compressed type,** a variety of printing-type in which the letters are slightly condensed laterally or elongated vertically.

**compressibility** (kọm-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *compressibilité* = Sp. *compresibilidad* = Pg. *compressibilidade* = It. *compressibilità:* see *compressible* and *-bility.*] The quality of being compressible, or of yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or compass: as, the *compressibility* of elastic fluids. The compressibility of bodies arises from their porosity; when a body is compressed into a smaller bulk, the size of its pores is diminished, or its constituent particles are brought into closer contact, while its quantity of matter remains the same. All bodies probably are compressible in a greater or less degree. Those bodies which return to their former shape and dimensions when the compressing force is removed are said to be *elastic.* See *elastic.*

The great *compressibility,* if I may so speak, of the air. *Boyle*, Works, III. 507.

*Compressibility,* implying the closer approach of the constituent particles of the body, is utterly out of the question, unless empty space exists between these particles. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 3.

**compressible** (kọm-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *compressible* = Sp. *compresible* = Pg. *compressivel* = It. *compressibile,* < L. as if **compressibilis,* < *compressus,* pp. of *comprimere,* compress: see *compress, v.*] Capable of being forced or compressed into a smaller space or narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable: as, gases are *compressible.*

**compressibleness** (kọm-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

**compressicaudate** (kọm-pres-i-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *compressus,* pp., compressed, + *cauda,* tail, + *-ate*[1]. See *compress* and *caudate.*] In *zoöl.,* having the tail compressed.

**compression** (kọm-presh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *compression* = Pr. *compressio* = Sp. *compresion* = Pg. *compressão* = It. *compressione,* < L. *compressio(n-), compressio(n-),* < *comprimere,* pp. *compressus,* compress: see *compress, v.*] The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed; a condition of being pressed into increased density or closeness: used in both literal and figurative senses.

They who can form parallels, discover consequences, and multiply conclusions, are best pleased with involution of argument and *compression* of thought. *Idler*, No. 70.

*Compression* [in a steam-engine] is confinement of steam by closing the exhaust opening before the return stroke is ended, thus causing a rise in pressure and assisting to stop the motion of the reciprocating parts. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 56.

**Compression casting.** See *casting.*—**Compression of the earth,** the excess of the equatorial over the polar diameter of the earth divided by half their sum. It is equal to 1-293.=Syn. *Compression, Condensation. Compression* is primarily the reductive action of any force on a body, whether temporary or permanent; while *condensation* is primarily the reduction in bulk, which is the effect of *compression,* though it may also be brought about by other means.

**compression-cock** (kọm-presh'ọn-kok), *n.* A cock with a rubber tube which collapses when pressed by the end of a screw-plug wound by the key, thus preventing the flow of the liquid. *E. H. Knight.*

**compressive** (kọm-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *compressif* = Sp. *compresivo* = Pg. It. *compressivo;* as *compress* + *-ive.*] Having power to compress; tending to compress.

**compressor** (kọm-pres'ọr), *n.* [< L. *compressor,* < *comprimere,* pp. *compressus,* compress: see *compress, v.*] One who or that which compresses.

Specifically—(*a*) In *surg.*, an instrument used for compressing some part of the body, for which it is adapted in form. (*b*) An attachment to a microscope, used for compressing objects in order to render possible a more complete examination of them. Also *compressorium*. (*c*) In *gun.*, a mechanism for holding a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil. (*d*) A machine, usually driven by steam, by which air is compressed into a receiver so that its expansion may be utilized as a source of power at some distance, and usually at some place where an ordinary steam-engine could not be conveniently used, as deep in a mine. (*e*) *Naut.*, a curved lever, worked by a small tackle just below the deck, for checking the chain cable when it is running out. (*f*) [NL.; pl. *compressores* (kompre-sō'rēz).] In *anat.*, a name of several muscles which press together the parts on which they act, or press upon them: as, the *compressor naris*, a muscle which compresses and closes or tends to close the nostrils; the *compressor urethræ*, etc.—**Aortic compressor.** See *aortic.*—**Compressor oculi** (compressor of the eye), the choanoideus or choanoid muscle of the eyeball of most mammals, but not found in man.—**Compressor prostatæ** (compressor of the prostate), a muscle which compresses the prostate gland.—**Compressor sacculi laryngis** (compressor of the sac of the larynx). Same as *arytenoepiglottideus.*—**Compressor urethræ** (compressor of the urethra), a muscle which compresses the urethra, facilitating the complete discharge of urine.—**Hydraulic compressor.** See *hydraulic.*—**Parallel compressor,** a device for holding or compressing objects on the stand of a microscope. It consists of two plates of metal joined by hinged rods so as always to maintain a parallel position with reference to each other, and moved toward or away from each other by a screw.—**Reversible compressor,** a microscope-slide fitted with a compressor which can be inverted to permit examination of either side of an object.

**compressorium** (kom-pre-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *compressoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *compressor:* see *compressor.*] Same as *compressor* (*b*).

**compressure** (kom-presh'ūr), *n.* [< *compress* + *-ure*, after *pressure.*] The act of one body pressing against or upon another, or the force with which it presses; pressure. [Rare.]

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

**compriest**† (kom-prēst'), *n.* [< *com-* + *priest.* Cf. *compresbyter.*] A fellow-priest.

What will he then praise them for? not for anything doing, but for deferring to do, for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compriests.* *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**comprint**† (kom-print'), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *print.*] To print together: used in the seventeenth century of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as being entitled to share with the King's Printer and Stationers' Company in printing privileged books. *N. E. D.*

**comprisal** (kom-prī'zal), *n.* [< *comprise* + *-al.*] The act or fact of comprising or comprehending; inclusion. [Rare.]

Slandering is a complication, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness. *Barrow*, Works, I. xviii.

**comprise** (kom-prīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comprised*, ppr. *comprising.* [< OF. *compris, comprins*, F. *compris* (= Sp. It. *compreso* = Pg. *comprehenso*, < L. *comprensus*), pp. of *comprendre*, < L. *comprehendere*, contr. *comprendere*, pp. *comprehensus, comprensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.* Cf. *apprise*[1], *reprise, surprise.*] 1. To comprehend; contain; include; embrace: as, the German empire *comprises* a number of separate states.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 32.

Yet leave our cousin Katherine here with us:
She is our capital demand, *compris'd*
Within the fore rank of our articles.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

That state which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor mind conceived, may *comprise* an infinite variety of pursuits and occupations. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 4.

2†. To press together; gather into a small compass; compress.

Soone her garments loose
Uppath'ring, in her bosome she *compris'd*
Well as she might, and to the Goddesse rose.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 19.

=Syn. 1. To embrace, embody, inclose, encircle.

**comprobate**† (kom'prō-bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comprobatus*, pp. of *comprobare, conprobare* (> It. *comprovare* = Sp. *comprobar* = Pg. *comprovar*), approve, agree, concur, < *com-*, together, + *probare*, prove: see *prove.*] To agree or concur in testimony.

That sentence . . . doo *comprobate* with holy Scripture that God is the fountain of sapience. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.

**comprobation**† (kom-prō-bā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *comprobacion* = Pg. *comprovação* = It. *comprobazione*, < L. *comprobatio(n-)*, < *comprobare*, concur: see *comprobate.*] 1. Joint attestation or proof; concurrent testimony.

*Comprobation* from the mouths of at least two witnesses. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. Joint approval; approbation; concurrence.

To whom the Earl of Pembrooke imbosomes the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it. *Sir G. Buck*, Rich. III., p. 59.

**compromise** (kom'prō-mīz), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kompromis* (= G. *compromiss* = Sw. *kompromiss*, < ML.), < F. *compromis* = Pr. *compromis* = Sp. *compromiso* = Pg. *compromisso* = It. *compromesso*, < ML. LL. *compromissum*, a compromise, orig. a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, prop. neut. of L. *compromissus*, pp. of *compromittere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter: see *compromit*, and cf. *promise, n.*] 1. In *civil law*, a mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

The parties are persuaded by friends or by their lawyers to put the matter in *compromise.* *E. Knight*, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 30.

2. A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; an agreement or compact adopted as the means of superseding an undetermined controversy; a bargain or arrangement involving mutual concessions; figuratively, a combination of two rival systems, principles, etc., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible.

O inglorious league!
Shall we, upon the footing of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make *compromise,*
Insinuation, parley, and base truce,
To arms invasive? *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

All government . . . is founded on *compromise* and barter. *Burke*, Works, II. 169.

It cannot be too emphatically asserted that this policy of *compromise*, alike in institutions, in actions, and in beliefs, which especially characterizes English life, is a policy essential to a society going through the transitions caused by continued growth and development. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 396.

3. That which results from, or is founded on, such an agreement or settlement, as a specific arrangement, a course of conduct, or an institution; a medium between two rival courses, plans, etc.: as, his conduct was a *compromise* between his pride and his poverty.

Almost all people descend to meet. All association must be a *compromise*, and, what is worst, the very flower and aroma of the flower of each of the beautiful natures disappears as they approach each other. *Emerson*, Friendship.

4. A thing partaking of and blending the qualities, forms, or uses of two other and different things: as, a mule is a *compromise* between a horse and an ass; a sofa is a *compromise* between a chair and a bed. [Colloq.]—**Compromise Act,** a United States statute of 1833 (4 Stat., 629), so called because containing a basis of agreement between the opposing parties in Congress concerning import duties. It provided for the reduction of all such duties above 20 per cent. by taking off one tenth of the excess every two years until 1842, when the whole excess was to cease.—**Compromise of 1850,** an agreement embodied in acts of Congress whereby, on the one hand, the slave-trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, and California was admitted as a free State, while, on the other hand, a more stringent fugitive-slave law was established, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were organized with no restriction as to slavery.—**Crittenden compromise,** an arrangement proposed in 1860 by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, in order to avert civil war. Its leading terms were that slavery should be permanently forbidden in territories north of lat. 36° 30′ N., and permanently recognised in territories south of that line.—**Missouri compromise,** an agreement embodied in a clause of the act of Congress admitting Missouri as one of the United States, March 6th, 1820 (3 Stat., 548, c. 22, § 8), by which it was enacted that in all the territory ceded by France, known as Louisiana, north of 36° 30′ north latitude, excepting Missouri, slavery should be forever prohibited. Upon this concession by the proslavery party in Congress, Missouri was admitted as a slave State. Its repeal in 1854, in the act for the admission of Kansas (10 Stat., 299, c. 59, § 32), led to disturbances of considerable historical importance in Kansas.

**compromise** (kom'prō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compromised*, ppr. *compromising.* [< *compromise, n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To adjust or compound by a compromise; settle or reconcile by mutual concessions.

The controversy may easily be *compromised.* *Fuller*, General Worthies, vi.

2†. To bind by bargain or agreement; mutually pledge.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd,*
That all the eanlings which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

3. To expose to risk or hazard, or to serious consequences, as of suspicion or scandal, by some act or declaration; prejudice; endanger the reputation or the interests of: often used reflexively: as, he *compromised himself* by his rash statements. [A recent meaning, for which *compromit* was formerly used.]

To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances. *Motley.*

II. *intrans.* To make a compromise; agree by concession; come to terms.

**compromiser** (kom'prō-mī-zėr), *n.* One who compromises; one given to compromising.

But for the honest, vacillating minds, . . . the timid *compromisers* who are always trying to curve the straight lines and round the sharp angles of eternal law, the continual debate of these living questions is the one offered means of grace. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 81.

**compromise-wheel** (kom'prō-mīz-hwēl), *n.* A car-wheel having a broad tread to adapt it to tracks of slightly different gage.

**compromissorial**† (kom'prō-mi-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< **compromissory* (= F. *compromissoire* = Pg. *compromissorio*, < ML. *compromissum*, a compromise; cf. *promissory*) + *-al.*] Relating to a compromise. *Bailey.*

**compromit** (kom-prō-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compromitted*, ppr. *compromitting.* [< late ME. *compromytte* = F. *compromettre* = Sp. *comprometer* = Pg. *comprometter* = It. *compromettere*, < L. *compromittere, conpromittere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, LL. also promise at the same time, < *com-*, together, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise, v.*, and *compromise.*] 1†. To pledge; engage; bind.

*Compromyttynge* them selfes . . . to abyde and performe all suche sentence and awarde as shulde by hym be gyuen. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

2. To put to hazard by some act or measure; endanger; prejudice; compromise. [Obsolescent, the form *compromise* being now generally used.]

The ratification of the late treaty could not have *compromitted* our peace. *Henry Clay.*

**compromitment** (kom-prō-mit'ment), *n.* [< *compromit* + *-ment.*] The act of pledging or compromising one's self; the state of being so pledged or compromised. [Rare.]

John Randolph was a frequent correspondent of Monroe. He urges him to come back from England; he guards him against *compromitment* to men in whom he cannot wholly confide. *D. C. Gilman*, Monroe, p. 33.

**comprovincial**† (kom-prō-vin'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *comprovincial*, < ML. *comprovincialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *provincia*, province.] I. *a.* Belonging to or contained in the same province; provincially connected or related.

Six Islands, *comprovinciall*
In auncient times unto great Britainee. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 32.

A bishop could not be tried by a metropolitan without the presence of his *comprovincial* bishops. Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., xix., note.

II. *n.* One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

When the people is urgent for the speedy institution of a bishop, if any of the *comprovincials* be wanting, he must be certified by the primate . . . "that the multitude require a pastor." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 186.

**Compsognatha** (komp-sog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus.*] A suborder of reptiles, of the order *Ornithoscelida*, established for the reception of the genus *Compsognathus.*

**compsognathid** (komp-sog'nā-thid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Compsognathidæ.*

**Compsognathidæ** (komp-sog-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Compsognathus* + *-idæ.*] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles, typified by the genus *Compsognathus*, having the anterior vertebræ opisthocœlian, the ischia with a long median symphysis, and tridactyl fore and hind limbs.

**compsognathous** (komp-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus*, and cf. *Compsognatha.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Compsognatha.*

**Compsognathus** (komp-sog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κομψός, elegant, + γνάθος, jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, of the suborder *Compsognatha*, order *Ornithoscelida*, from the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria, remarkable as being the most bird-like reptiles known. It differs from the genera of *Dinosauria* proper in the great length of the cervical vertebræ and in the shortness of the femur, which is not so long as the tibia. The astragalus was probably ankylosed with the tibia. The animal had a light bird-like head, jaws with numerous teeth, very long neck and hind limbs, and small fore limbs. According to Huxley, "it is impossible . . . to doubt that it hopped or walked in an erect or semi-erect position, after the manner of a bird, to which its long neck, slight head, and small anterior limbs must have given it an extraordinary resemblance."

**Compsothlypis** (komp-soth'li-pis), *n.* [NL. (J. Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. κομψός, elegant, + θλίπις, a proper name.] The proper name of the genus of birds commonly called *Parula* (which see).

The common blue yellow-back warbler of the United States, *C. americana*, is the type; there are several other species.

**Compsus** (komp'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κομψός.] A genus of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles, belonging to the family *Otiorhynchidæ*. They have the mesosternal pieces diagonally divided into two nearly equal parts; a mentum of moderate size and not retracted; a thorax without ocular lobes and not fimbriate behind the eyes; genæ emarginate behind the mandibles; the rostrum short; the tenth elytral stria confluent with the ninth; the claws not connate; the articular surface of the hind tibiæ cavernous and scaly; and the antennal scape passing the eyes. The species are densely scaly, above middle size, and inhabit Mexico, Central America, and particularly South America.

**compt**[1]† *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *count*[1].

**compt**[2]† (kompt), *a.* [= OIt. *compto*, < L. *comptus*, *comtus*, adorned, elegant, pp. of *cōmere*, take care of, bring together, < *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *prompt*.] Neat; spruce.

A *compt*, accomplished prince. *Vicars*, Æneid.

**comptable** (koun'ta-bl; F. pron. kôn-tabl'), *n.* [F.: see *countable*.] In *French-Canadian law*, one who has been intrusted with the management of the money or the administration of the property of another, and is accountable for the proper performance of the trust.

**comptant** (koun'tant; F. pron. kôn-toṅ'), *n.* [F., orig. ppr. of *compter*: see *count*[1].] Ready money; cash; specie.

**compter**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *counter*[1]. *Shak.*

**compter**[2] (koun'tėr), *n.* See *counter*[2].

**comptible**† (koun'ti-bl), *a.* [A doubtful word, found only in the passage cited, appar. for **comptable*, var. of *countable*, in a peculiar sense: see *countable*, *accountable*.] Sensitive, or (in another view) tractable. See etymology.

I am very *comptible*, even to the least sinister usage. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

**comptly**† (kompt'li), *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood.*

**comptness**† (kompt'nes), *n.* Neatness.

**comptoir** (F. pron. kôn-twor'), *n.* [F., < *compter*, count: see *count*[1] and *counter*[1].] 1. A counter. —2. A counting-house.

**Comptonia** (komp-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Henry *Compton* (1632–1713), Bishop of London and a patron of botany.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of shrubby apetalous plants, allied to *Myrica* and now usually included in it. The only species, *C. asplenifolia*, is the sweet-fern of the United States, a low shrub with highly aromatic pinnatifid leaves. It is said to be tonic and astringent, and is a domestic remedy for diarrhea.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

**comptonite** (komp'tọn-īt), *n.* [< *Compton* + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Brewster to the thomsonite occurring in the lavas of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

**comptonotid** (komp-tō-nō'tid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Comptonotidæ*.

**Comptonotidæ** (komp-tō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comptonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles, without clavicles and with a complete post-pubis.

**Comptonotus** (komp-tō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *comptus*, elegant, + Gr. νῶτος, back.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Comptonotidæ*.

**comptrol**†, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *control*.

**comptroller** (kọn-trō'lėr), *n.* See *controller*.

**comptrollership** (kọn-trō'lėr-ship), *n.* See *controllership*.

**compulsative** (kọm-pul'sạ-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *compulsatus*, pp. of *compulsare*, press or strike violently, freq. of L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. Also *compulsatory*. [Rare.]

To recover of us, by strong hand,
And terms *compulsative*, those 'foresaid lands.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

**compulsatively** (kọm-pul'sạ-tiv-li), *adv.* By constraint or compulsion. [Rare.]

**compulsatory** (kọm-pul'sạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *compulsatorius*, < LL. *compulsare*: see *compulsative*.] Same as *compulsative*.

**compulse** (kọm-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compulsed*, ppr. *compulsing*. [= F. *compulser* = Sp. Pg. *compulsar* = It. *compulsare*, < ML. *compulsare*, compel (chiefly a law term), < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, and cf. *appulse*, *impulse*, *repulse*.] To compel; constrain; force. [Rare.]

Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and *compulsed*. *Latimer*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 170.

Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxiii.

**compulsion** (kọm-pul'shọn), *n.* [= F. Sp. *compulsion* = Pg. *compulsão*, < LL. *compulsio*(*n*-), < L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*: see *compel*.] The application (to a person) of superior force, physical or moral, overpowering or overruling his preferences; the force applied; constraint, physical or moral.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind, is called *compulsion*; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called restraint.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

Nevertheless, it is true that the laws made by Liberals are so greatly increasing the *compulsions* and restraints exercised over citizens, that among Conservatives who suffer from this aggressiveness there is growing up a tendency to resist it. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 17.

**Actual compulsion**, in *law*, the illegal exercise of force, by some person, compelling the commission of an act in question.—**Legal compulsion**, that compulsion which a husband is presumed by law to exercise over his wife, when, in his presence and by his command, she commits any criminal act less than an act of treason, robbery, murder, or other heinous crime; marital coercion. = **Syn.** *Coercion*, *Constraint*, etc. See *force*.

**compulsitor** (kọm-pul'si-tọr), *n.* [Cf. *compulsatory*.] In *Scots law*, compulsion.

Duplication against an heir who refused without judicial *compulsitor* to pay a legacy bequeathed per damnationem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 666.

**compulsive** (kọm-pul'siv), *a.* [= F. *compulsif* = Sp. *compulsivo*, < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compulsory. [Now rare.]

The perswasive power in man to win others to goodnesse by instruction is greater, and more divine, then the *compulsive* power to restraine men from being evill by terrour of the Law. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

**compulsively** (kọm-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By or under compulsion; by force; compulsorily. [Rare.]

To forbid divorce *compulsively*. *Milton*, Divorce.

It is pre-eminently as a critic that we feel bound to reconsider his [Sainte-Beuve's] claim to the high place among the classics of his tongue, which the general voice of his countrymen has gradually and reluctantly, but *compulsively* rather than impulsively, assigned to him. *Quarterly Rev.*

**compulsiveness** (kọm-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Force; compulsion.

**compulsorily** (kọm-pul'sọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

**compulsoriness** (kọm-pul'sọ-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being compulsory.

**compulsory** (kọm-pul'sọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *compulsorio* (cf. F. *compulsoire*, n., = It. *compulsoria*, n., warrant, compulsion), < ML. *compulsorius*, < LL. *compulsor*, one who drives or compels, < L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] I. *a.* 1. Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compelling; constraining: as, *compulsory* authority; to take *compulsory* measures.

That the other apostles were . . . as infallible as himself [St. Peter], is no reason to hinder the exercise of jurisdiction or any *compulsory* power over them.
*Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 7.

2. Obligatory; due to or arising from compulsion; enforced or enforceable; not left to choice.

This kind of *compulsory* saving, however, would not have caused any increase of capital, unless a part of the amount had been saved over again, voluntarily, by the master. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., i. 5.

It was in making education not only common to all, but in some sense *compulsory* on all, that the destiny of the free republics of America was practically settled.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 239.

3. Done under compulsion; resulting from compulsion.

He erreth in this, to think that actions proceeding from fear are properly *compulsory* actions.
*Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

II. *n.* That which has the power of compelling; constraining authority. [Rare.]

There is no power of the sword for a *compulsory*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

**compunct**† (kọm-pungkt'), *a.* [= It. *compunto*, < L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungere*, *compungere*, prick, sting, < *com-* (intensive) + *pungere*, prick, sting: see *pungent*.] Feeling compunction; conscience-stricken. [Rare.]

Contrite and *compunct*.
*Stow*, William the Conqueror, an. 1086.

**compuncted**† (kọm-pungk'ted), *a.* [< *compunct* + *-ed*[2].] Feeling compunction. *Foxe.*

**compunction** (kọm-pungk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *componction* = Sp. *compuncion* = Pg. *compunção* = It. *compunzione*, < LL. *compunctio*(*n*-), < L. *compungere*, pp. *compunctus*, prick, sting: see *compunct*.] 1†. A pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit which with such activity and *compunction* invadeth the brains and nostrils. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The stinging or pricking of the conscience; uneasiness caused by tenderness of conscience or feelings; regret, as for wrong-doing or for giving pain to another; contrition; remorse.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

It is a work of much less difficulty to make a good Christian of a professed heathen, than to bring an ill Christian, who now lives like an heathen, to a feeling sense of his sins, and to any degree of true remorse and *compunction* of heart for them.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvii.

*Compunction* weeps our guilt away,
The sinner's safety is his pain.
*Crabbe*, Hall of Justice.

= **Syn.** 2. *Regret*, *Remorse*, etc. See *penitence*.

**compunctionless** (kọm-pungk'shọn-les), *a.* [< *compunction* + *-less*.] Not feeling compunction; devoid of regret or remorse.

**compunctious**† (kọm-pungk'shus), *a.* [< *compunction* + *-ous*.] Causing compunction; pricking the conscience; causing misgiving, regret, or remorse.

Stop up the access and passage to remorse;
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5.

**compunctiously** (kọm-pungk'shus-li), *adv.* With compunction.

**compunctive**† (kọm-pungk'tiv), *a.* [= It. *compuntivo*; as *compunct* + *-ive*.] 1. Causing compunction, regret, or remorse.

Fill my memory, as a vessel of election, with remembrances and notions highly *compunctive*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

2. Susceptible of remorse; capable of repentance.

Give me all faith, all charity, and a spirit highly *compunctive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 6.

**compupil**† (kom-pū'pil), *n.* [< *com-* + *pupil*.] A fellow-pupil. [Rare.]

Donne and his sometime *com-pupil* in Cambridge, . . .
Samuel Brook. *I. Walton*, Donne.

**compurgation** (kom-pėr-gā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *compurgacion*, < LL. *compurgatio*(*n*-), < L. *compurgare*, pp. *compurgatus*, purge, purify completely, < *com-*, together, + *purgare*, cleanse, purify: see *purge*.] In *early Eng. law*, a mode of trial in which the accused was permitted to call twelve persons of his acquaintance to testify to their belief in his innocence. See *compurgator*. Compurgation in the ecclesiastical courts was not abolished till the reign of Elizabeth.

He freed himself
By oath and *compurgation* from the charge.
*Tennyson*, Harold, ii. 2.

The killing of the adaling is atoned for by a fine twice or three times as large as that which can be demanded for the freeman; and his oath in *compurgation* is of twice or thrice the weight. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 24.

**compurgator** (kom'pėr-gā-tọr), *n.* [ML., < L. *compurgare*: see *compurgation*.] In *early Eng. law*, a person, usually a kinsman or a fellow-member in a guild, called in defense of a person on trial. The compurgators acted in the character rather of jurymen than of witnesses, for they swore to their belief, not to what they knew; that is, the accused making oath of his innocence, they swore that they believed he was speaking the truth. The number of compurgators required by law was regularly twelve.

Honour and duty
Stand my *compurgators*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

The *compurgators* of our oldest law were not a Jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the Jury arose.
*E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

Trial by jury, as we know it now, was not one of the early English institutions. . . . The mode of settling disputed questions of fact was at first by means of *compurgators*. *Stubbs*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 205.

**compurgatorial** (kọm-pėr-gạ-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *compurgator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or intended for compurgation.

The consuls of Avignon, Nismes, and St. Gilles took their *compurgatorial* oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

**compurgatory** (kọm-pėr'gạ-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **compurgatorius*, < *compurgator*: see *compurgator*.] Of or pertaining to a compurgator: as, a *compurgatory* oath.

If the price of life and the value of the *compurgatory* oath among the Welsh were exactly what they were among the Saxons, it would not be one degree less certain than it is that the wergild of the Saxons is the wergild of the Goth, the Frank, and the Lombard.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 30.

**compursion**† (kǫm-pėr′shǫn), *n.* [< *com-* + *purse* + *-ion:* a humorous formation.] A pursing up or wrinkling together. [Rare.]

With the help of some wry faces and *compursions* of the mouth. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

**computability** (kǫm-pū-tạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *computable:* see *-bility*.] The quality of being computable.

**computable** (kǫm-pū′tạ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *computable* = It. *computabile*, < L. *computabilis*, < *computare*, count: see *compute*, *v.*, *count*[1], and cf. *countable*.] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

Not easily *computable* by arithmetic.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**computate**† (kom′pū-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *computatus*, pp. of *computare*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] Same as *compute*. *Cockeram*.

**computation** (kom-pū-tā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *computation* = Sp. *computacion* = Pg. *computação* = It. *computazione*, < L. *computatio(n-)*, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] 1. The act, process, or method of computing, counting, reckoning, or estimating; calculation: in *math.*, generally restricted to long and elaborate numerical calculations: as, the *computation* of an eclipse.

By our best *computation* we were then in the 51 degrees of latitude. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 149.

By true *computation* of the time.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature.
*Addison*, Guardian.

2. A result of computing; the amount computed or reckoned.

From Novalaise to Venice beganne our *Computation* of miles, which is generally used. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

We receive from him, as a monument both of his power and learning, the then reformed *computation* of the year.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 89.

=Syn. Calculation, estimate, account.

**computational** (kom-pū-tā′shǫn-ạl), *a.* [< *computation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of computation.

It has generally been under the bias of such a formal *computational* logic that psychologists, and especially English psychologists, have entered upon the study of mind.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 78.

**computator** (kom′pū-tā-tǫr), *n.* [= Pg. *computador* = It. *computatore*, < L. *computator*, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute*.] A computer; a calculator. *Sterne*. [Rare.]

**compute** (kǫm-pūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *computed*, ppr. *computing*. [= F. *computer* = Sp. Pg. *computar* = It. *computare*, < L. *computare*, *conputare*, sum up, reckon, compute, < *com-*, together, + *putare*, cleanse, trim, prune, clear up, settle, adjust, reckon, count, deem, think, suppose (cf. E. *reckon* in sense of 'suppose'), < *putus*, cleansed, clear, orig. pp., < √ **pu*, purify, cleanse, > also *purus*, pure: see *pute*, *pure*. From L. *computare*, through OF. and ME., comes E. *count*[1], a doublet of *compute:* see *count*[1].] I. *trans.* To determine by calculation; count; reckon; calculate: as, to *compute* the distance of the moon from the earth.

Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 685.

I could demonstrate every pore
Where memory lays up all her store;
And to an inch *compute* the station
'Twixt judgment and imagination.
*Prior*, Alma, iii.

=Syn. *Reckon*, *Count*, etc. See *calculate*.

II. *intrans.* To reckon; count.

A purse is twenty-five thousand Medines; but in other parts of Turkey, it is only twenty thousand: And where they speak of great sums, they always *compute* by purses.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 175.

**computet** (kǫm-pūt′), *n.* [< LL. *computus*, a computation, < L. *computare*, compute: see *compute* and *count*[1], *n.*] Computation.

In our common *computs* he hath been come these many years. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 46.

The time of this Battell, by any who could do more than guess, is not set down, or any foundation giv'n from whence to draw a solid *compute*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**computer** (kǫm-pū′tėr), *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator; specifically, one whose occupation is to make arithmetical calculations for mathematicians, astronomers, geodesists, etc. Also spelled *computor*.

**computist**† (kǫm-pū′tist), *n.* [< *compute* + *-ist.*] A computer. *Sir T. Browne*.

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*.
*Sir H. Wotton*.

**computor**, *n.* See *computer*.

**comquat**, *n.* See *kumquat*.

**comrade** (kom′rad or -rād, kum′rad or -rād), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comerade*, *camarade* (also *camarado*, *camrado*, after Sp. Pg.), < late ME. *comered* = MD. *camerade*, D. *kameraad* = G. *kamerad*, also *kammerade*, *kammerad*, *camarad*, = Dan. *kammerat* = Sw. *kamrat* (with term. after It.), < F. *camerade*, now *camarade*, < It. *camerata* = Sp. Pg. *camarada*, a company, society, a partner, comrade, = F. *chambrée*, a (military) mess, a house (audience); orig. a collective name for those lodging in the same chamber or tent, < ML. **camarata*, **camerata* (sc. L. *societa(t-)s*, company), fem. of *camaratus*, *cameratus*, lit. chambered, < L. *camara*, *camera* (> It. *camera* = Sp. *cámara* = Pg. *camara* = F. *chambre*, > E. *chamber*), a chamber: see *chamber*, and cf. *camerate*.] An intimate associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a fellow; a mate.

Where is his son,
The nimble-footed madcap, prince of Wales,
And his *comrades*, that daff'd the world aside,
And bid it pass? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Thus he moved the Prince
To laughter and his *comrades* to applause.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

Women are meant neither to be men's guides nor their playthings, but their *comrades*, their fellows and their equals, so far as Nature puts no bar to that equality.
*Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 24.

=Syn. *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate*.

**comradery** (kom′rad-ri or -rād-ri), *n.* [< *comrade* + *-ry*, after F. *camaraderie*, < *camarade*, comrade.] The state or feeling of being a comrade; intimate companionship; cordial fellowship. [Rare.]

This visible expression of the power of the community generated a self-confidence and a spirit of generous *comradery* in the mind of the young soldier.
*H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 21.

**comradeship** (kom′rad-ship or -rād-ship), *n.* [< *comrade* + *-ship.*] The state of being a comrade, especially a good or agreeable comrade; intimate companionship; fellowship.

The *comradeship* of the camp is one of the strongest ties that ever bind men of all classes of society together.
*The American*, VIII. 72.

**comrogue**† (kom-rōg′), *n.* [< *com-* + *rogue.*] A fellow-rogue.

You and the rest of your *comrogues* shall sit . . . in the stocks. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

You may seek them in Bridewell, or the Hole; here are none of your *com-rogues*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 1.

**comset**†, *v.* [ME. *comsen*, *cumsen*, contr., < OF. *comencer*, *cumancer*, *commencer*, F. *commencer*, > E. *commence:* see *commence*, of which *comse* is a contr. form.] I. *trans.* To begin; commence.

Comliche a clerk than *comsid* the wordis.
*Richard the Redeless*, iv. 35.

II. *intrans.* To make a beginning or commencement; begin.

The couherd *comsed* to quake for kare & for drede.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 288.

Ac for alle thes preciose presentes oure lord prince Iesus Was nother kyng ne conquerour til he *comsede* wexe In the manere of a man and that by muche sleithe.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 97.

**comte** (kôNt), *n.* [F.: see *count*[2].] A count: occurring in English use, in French titles.

**Comtian** (kôN′ti-ạn), *a.* [The F. proper name *Comte* is the same as *comte*, a count: see *count*[2] and *-ian.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Auguste Comte (1798–1857) or the system of philosophy founded by him. See *positive philosophy* (under *positive*) and *positivism*. Also *Comtist*.

The purely theoretical part of Comte's Positive Religion is unfortunately mixed up with a great mass of practical details referring to the ritual of *Comtian* worship, which may be more entertaining, but are less interesting, because more arbitrary, than the theory. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 261.

**Comtism** (kôN′tizm), *n.* [< *Comte* + *-ism*, after F. *Comtisme*.] The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism. See *positive philosophy*, under *positive*.

To deny the possibility of any single starting-point; to take, in default of such, "Man" and "The World" as the only two positive and knowable data; to infer the Supreme Being as implied in them and presupposing both; and to investigate the intellectual, physical, and moral laws underlying these data, by means of the inductive method as the only legitimate and universally applicable method — that is the essence of *Comtism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 228.

**Comtist** (kôN′tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Comte* + *-ist*, after F. *Comtiste.*] I. *n.* A disciple of Comte; a positivist.

Writers whose philosophy had its legitimate parent in Hume, or in themselves, were labelled *Comtists* or "Positivists" by public writers, even in spite of vehement protests to the contrary. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 150.

II. *a.* Same as *Comtian*.

**Comus** (kō′mus), *n.* [< Gr. κῶμος, a revel, festival, carousal, a band of revelers, a company, also an ode sung at such a festival; perhaps < κώμη, a village: see *comedy*.] In *late classical myth.*, a god of festive mirth.

**comyn**[1]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *common*.

**comyn**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumin*.

**comynly**†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *commonly*.

**con**[1] (kon), *v.* A dialectal or obsolete variant of *can*[1].—To con thank†. See *can*[1], *v.*

**con**[2] (kon), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning*. [Early mod. E. also *conne;* Sc. *con*, *cun;* orig. (as shown in the alternative pronunciation of the deriv. *con*[3], pron. kon or kun) *cun*, *cunne*, < ME. *cunnen*, < AS. *cunnian*, try, test, examine, also in comp. *á-cunnian*, *be-cunnian*, *ge-cunnian*, try, inquire, experience (= OS. *gi-kunnōn* = OHG. *chunnan*, MHG. *kunnen*, test, examine; learn to know, = Goth. *ga-kunnan*, read, consider); a secondary verb, < *cunnan* (ind. *can*), know: see *can*[1] and its var. *con*[1], to which *con*[2] is now conformed.] 1†. To try; attempt (to do a thing).

He wollde *cunnenn* swa
To bringgenn inn hiss herrte
Erthlike thingess lufe. *Ormulum*, l. 12137.

2. To try; examine; test; taste. [Now only Scotch, in the form *cun*.]

Ne thær ne fand he nænne drinnch [drink], . . .
Ne wollde het [he it] næfre *cunnenn*.
*Ormulum*, l. 831.

3. To peruse carefully and attentively; study or pore over; learn: as, to *con* a lesson: often with *over*.

This boke is made for chylde gonge
At the scowle that byde not longe,
Sone it may be *conyd* had,
And make them gode iff thei be bad.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Here are your parts: and I am to intreat you . . . to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

I went with Sr George Tuke to hear the comedians *con* and repeate his new comedy. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 23, 1662.

There he who *cons* a speech and he who hums
His yet unfinished verses, musing walk.
*Bryant*, The Path.

**con**[3], **conn** (kon or kun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning*. [Early mod. E. also *cun;* appar. a particular use of *con*[1] in the sense of 'know how,' can, a verb (*steer*) being omitted: cf. "They *conne* nought here shippes *stere*" (*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 59). See *con*[1], and cf. *con*[2].] *Naut.*: (*a*) To direct (the man at the helm of a vessel) how to steer.

The four Chinese helmsmen, *conned* by the English quartermasters, upping with the helm and downing with it.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 95.

(*b*) To give orders for the steering of: as, to *con* a ship.

He that *cund* ye ship before ye sea, was faine to be bound fast for washing away.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.

I could *con* or fight a ship as well as ever.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, viii.

**con**[3], **conn** (kon or kun), *n.* [< *con*[3], *conn*, *v.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) The position taken by the person who cons or directs the steering of a vessel.

The tittering of the other midshipmen and the quartermaster at the *conn*. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, iv.

The first lieutenant, then at the *conn*, where, though wounded, he had remained throughout the fight.
*The Century*, XXXII. 451.

(*b*) The act of conning.

**con**[4]†. A variant of *can*[3], for *gan*, preterit of *gin*[1], begin. See *can*[3], *gin*[1].

Then Pirrus by purpos prestly [quickly] *con* wende
Into Delphon.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13705.

**con**[5] (kon). An abbreviation of the Latin *contra*, against (see *contra*), especially common in the phrase *pro and con* (Latin *pro et contra*), for and against, in favor of and opposed to: sometimes used as a noun, with a plural, the *pros and cons*, the arguments, or arguers, or voters, for and against a proposition.

Of many knotty points they spoke;
And *pro and con* by turns they took.
*Prior*, Alma, i.

**com-**. [L. *com-*: see *com-*.] The most frequent form of *com-*.

**conable**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *covenable*.

**conacle**†, *n.* See *canacle*.

**conacre** (kon-ā'kėr), *n.* [Appar. < *con-* + *acre*.] In Ireland, a form of peasant occupancy arising from grants of the use of land in whole or part payment of wages. It is nearly obsolete.

**conacre** (kon-ā'kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conacred*, ppr. *conacring*. [< *conacre*, *n.*] To let land on the conacre system.

**conacrer** (kon-ā'krėr), *n.* [< *conacre*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] One who tills land under the conacre system.

**con affetto** (kon åf-fet'tō). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *affetto*, < L. *affectus*, affect, sympathy: see *cum-* and *affect*[2], *n.*] In *music*, with feeling.

**conamarin** (kon-am'ą-rin), *n.* [< *con*(*ium*) + *amarin*.] A very bitter resin found in the root of *Conium maculatum*.

**con amore** (kon ą-mō're). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *amore*, < L. *amor*, love: see *com-* and *amor*.] With love; with sympathetic enthusiasm or zeal; with strong liking; heartily.

He expatiated *con amore* on the charms of Florence.
*H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 270.

**conaria**, *n.* Plural of *conarium*.

**conarial** (kō-nā'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *conarium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the conarium, or pineal body of the brain.—**Conarial fossa**, a depression of the roof of the skull of some animals, in which the conarium is lodged.—**Conarial tube**, the more or less extended cavity or canal of the pineal body, now commonly supposed to be the remnant of the passage by which in vertebrates generally the primitive cavity of the myelencephalon communicated with the outer surface of the head. In man and the higher vertebrates generally the conarium appears to be deep-seated in the brain; but this is deceptive, and merely owing to the overgrowth of the cerebrum. The conarium is morphologically on the superior surface of the brain, whatever its apparent situation, and there is much reason to suppose that the large openings of the top of the skull in sundry Tertiary mammals, called the parietal foramina, indicate the extension of the conarial tube to the surface, and the formation there of a visual or other special-sense organ. On this view, the conarium is the vestige of an extinct eye. See *conarium*.

**conario-hypophysial** (kō-nā'ri-ō-hī-pō-fiz'i-ąl), *a.* [< *conarium* + *hypophysis* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the conarium and to the hypophysis of the cerebrum, or to the pineal and pituitary bodies. An epithet applied by Sir R. Owen to a tract through which these two structures are placed in communication in the embryo, the *conario-hypophysial tract* being primitively a part of the general coelian cavity of the brain.

**conarium** (kō-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *conaria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. κωνάριον, the pineal gland (so called from its shape), dim. of κῶνος, a cone: see *cone*.] The pineal body of the brain; the pineal gland. It is a small reddish body developed from the hinder part of the roof of the first cerebral vesicle, and lying in front of and above the nates. Its substance consists mainly of epithelial follicles and connective tissue; there is no evidence that it is a nervous structure, and its function, if it possess any, is unknown. It was formerly supposed by some (as by the Cartesians) to be the seat of the soul. See *conarial*, and cuts under *corpus* and *encephalon*.

**conation** (kō-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *conatio*(*n-*), < *conari*, undertake, endeavor, attempt, strive after.] 1†. An endeavor or attempt.

Therefore the Matter which shall be a cause of his [a freeman's] Disfranchisement ought to be an Act or Deed, and not a *Conation* or an Endeavour he may repent of before the execution of it.
*James Bragge's Case* (1616), 11 Coke, 98 b.

2. In *psychol.*, voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.

**conative** (kō'na-tiv), *a.* [< L. *conatus*, pp. of *conari*, attempt (see *conation*), + *-ive*.] 1. In *psychol.*, relating to conation; of the nature of conation; exertive; endeavoring.

This division of the phænomena of mind into the three great classes of the cognitive faculties, the feelings, . . . and the exertive or *conative* powers, . . . was first promulgated by Kant. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xi.

2. In *gram.*, expressing endeavor or effort.

**conatus** (kō-nā'tus), *n.*; pl. *conatus*. [= Sp. Pg. It. *conato*, < L. *conatus*, an effort, endeavor, attempt, < *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] An effort; specifically, a tendency simulating an effort on the part of a plant or an animal to supply a want; a nisus.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley*, Nat. Theol.

**conaxial** (kon-ak'si-ąl), *a.* [< *con-* + *axial*.] 1. Having the axes of rotation or of figure coincident, as two bodies.—2. Having a common axis: said of superposed cylinders or cones.

As hardness [of steel] decreases, the density of the elementary *conaxial* cylindrical shells increases.
*Jour. of Iron and Steel Inst.*, 1886, p. 905.

**con brio** (kon brē'ō). [It., with spirit: *con*, < L. *cum*, with (see *com-*); *brio*, spirit, vivacity, = Sp. Pg. *brio* = Pr. *bric* = OF. *bri*, vivacity, force; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. OIr. *brig* = Gael. *brigh*, vigor, force.] In *music*, with spirit and force.

**concamerate** (kon-kam'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concamerated*, ppr. *concamerating*. [< L. *concameratus*, pp. of *concamerare*, arch over, < *con-* (intensive) + *camerare*, arch: see *camber*[2], *chamber*, *v.*, *camerate*.] 1. To arch over; vault. [Rare.]

The roofe whereof [a hall] is very loftily *concamerated* and adorned with many exquisite pictures.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 120.

2. To divide into chambers. See *concamerated*.

**concamerated** (kon-kam'ę-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concamerate*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, divided into chambers or cells; separated by partitions into a number of cavities; multilocular: as, a *concamerated* shell.

One *concamerated* boné. *N. Grew*, Museum.

**concameration** (kon-kam-ę-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *concamération*, < L. *concameratio*(*n-*), < *concamerare*: see *concamerate*.] 1. An arching; an arch or vault. [Rare.]

Not only the beam-work was destroyed, but the ceiling underneath it, or *concameration* called cœlum, being of wood beautifully painted, was also consumed.
*Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 308.

2†. An apartment; a chamber.

The inside of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 164.

3. In *zoöl.*, the state of being concamerated or multilocular.

**concatenate** (kọn-kat'e-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concatenated*, ppr. *concatenating*. [< LL. *concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare* (> It. *concatenare* = Sp. Pg. *concatenar*), link together, connect, < L. *con-*, together, + *catenare*, link, chain, < *catena*, a chain, > ult. E. *chain*: see *catena*, *catenate*, and *chain*.] To link together; unite in a series or chain, as things depending on one another.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy.
*Barrow*, Works, II. ii.

Clothed in the purple of his cumbrous diction and the cadences of his *concatenated* periods.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 227.

**concatenate** (kọn-kat'e-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *concatenado* = It. *concatenato*, < L. *concatenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Linked together in a chain or series; concatenated; specifically, in *entom.*, united at the base: applied to spines or other processes when their bases are joined by ridges or raised lines.

The elements be so *concatenate*.
*Ashmole*, Poem in Theatrum Chemicum.

**concatenation** (kọn-kat-e-nā'shọn), *n.* [F. *concaténation* = Sp. *concatenacion* = Pg. *concatenação* = It. *concatenazione*, < LL. *concatenatio*(*n-*), a concatenation, sequence, < *concatenare*, link together: see *concatenate*, *v.*] 1. The state of being concatenated or linked together; a relation of interconnection or interdependence.

The consonancy and *concatenation* of truth.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

A due *concatenation* of causes and effects.
*Horne*, Works, V. xxxiii.

I never could help admiring the *concatenation* between Achitophel's setting his house in order, and hanging himself. The one seems to follow the other as a matter of course. *Scott*, Diary, May 13, 1827.

2. A series of things united like links in a chain; any series of interconnected or interdependent things or events: as, "a *concatenation* of explosions," *Irving*.

That *concatenation* of means for the infusion of faith, . . . sending, and preaching, and hearing. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

**concaulescence** (kon-kâ-les'ęns), *n.* [< *con-* + *caulescence*.] In *bot.*, the coalescence of the pedicel of a flower with the stem for some distance above the subtending bract.

**concause**† (kon-kâz'), *n.* [= Sp. It. *concausa*, joint cause; as *con-* + *cause*.] A joint cause. *Fotherby*.

**concavation** (kon-kā-vā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **concavatio*(*n-*), < *concavare*, pp. *concavatus*, make concave, < *concavus*, concave: see *concave*, *a.*] The act of making concave.

**concave** (kon'kāv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkaaf* = G. *concav* = Dan. Sw. *konkav*, < F. *concave* = Pr. *concau* = Sp. *cóncavo* = Pg. It. *concavo*, < L. *concavus*, hollow, arched, vaulted, < *com-* + *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Curved or rounded in the manner of the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere when viewed from the center; presenting a hollow or incurvation; incurved; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *concave* mirror. A concave bounding surface of a body is one which is so bent that a straight line joining any two points of it lies without the body. Thus, if a ball floats upon water, the common surface of the ball and water is *concave* if conceived as belonging to the water, and *convex* if conceived as belonging to the ball. A surface or curve is said to be *concave* toward the region which would be outside a body of which the curve or surface was a concave boundary.

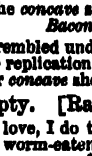
Cœlum denotes the *concave* space, or vaulted roof that incloses all matter. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds,
Made in her *concave* shores. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

2. Hollow; empty. [Rare.]

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4.

**Concave brick.** See *brick*[2].—**Concave leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf with its edge raised above the disk.—**Concave lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides concave. See *lens*.—**Concave mirror**, in *optics*. See *mirror*.


Concave or Plano-concave Lens.

II. *n.* [< L. *concavum*, neut. of *concavus*: see I.] 1. A hollow; an arch or vault; a concavity.

The *concave* of this ear.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

The *concave* of the blue and cloudless sky.
*Wordsworth*.

2. Any inwardly curved portion of a machine: as, the *concave* of a thresher (the curved breast in which the cylinder works).—3. A concave mirror. [Rare.]

An expert artificer that made metalline *concaves* confessed them to shrink upon refrigeration.
*Boyle*, Local Motion, viii.

**concave** (kon'kāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concaved*, ppr. *concaving*. [< L. *concavare*, hollow out, < *concavus*, hollow: see *concave*, *a.*] To make hollow. [Rare.]

That western bay *concaved* by vast mountains.
*Anna Seward*, Letters, iv. 118.

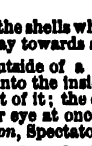
**concavely** (kon'kāv-li), *adv.* So as to be concave; in a concave manner.

**concaveness** (kon'kāv-nes), *n.* Hollowness; concavity. *Johnson*.

**concavity** (kọn-kav'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concavities* (-tiz). [= F. *concavité* = Pr. *concavitat* = Sp. *concavidad* = Pg. *concavidade* = It. *concavità*, < LL. *concavita*(*t-*)*s*, < *concavus*, concave: see *concave*, *a.*] 1. The state of being concave; hollowness.—2. A concave surface, or the space contained in it; the internal surface of a hollow curved body, or the space within such body; any hollow space which is more or less spherical.

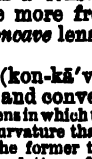
The *concavities* of the shells wherein they were moulded.
*Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Look upon the outside of a dome, your eye half surrounds it; look up into the inside, and at one glance you have all the prospect of it; the entire *concavity* falls into your eye at once.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.


Concavo-concave Lens.

**concavo-concave** (kon-kā'vō-kon'kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens. Lenses of this kind are more frequently termed *double-concave* lenses. See *lens*.

**concavo-convex** (kon-kā'vō-kon'veks), *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other. A *concavo-convex lens* is a lens in which the convex face has a smaller curvature than the concave face, so that the former tends constantly away from the latter. See *convex*.


Concavo-convex Lens.

**concavous**† (kon-kā'vus), *a.* [< L. *concavus*, hollow: see *concave*, *a.*] Concave.

The *concavous* part of the liver.
*Abp. Potter*, Antiq. of Greece, II. 14.

**concavously**† (kon-kā'vus-li), *adv.* In a concave manner; so as to show a concave surface; concavely.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

**conceal** (kọn-sēl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *conceilen*, *conceilen*, < OF. *conceler*, *cunceler*, *concheler*, < L. *concelare*, hide, < *com-*, together, + *celare* (> F. *celer* = Pr. *celar* = Sp. *celar* = Pg. *calar* = It. *celare*), hide, = AS. *helan*, E. *heal*, hide, cover: see *heal*[2].] 1. To hide; withdraw, remove, or shield from observation; cover or keep from sight; secrete: as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; his face was *concealed* by a mask.

What profit is it if we slay our brother, and *conceal* his blood? Gen. xxxvii. 26.

Wastney, too, may *conceal* a tribal name; or it may be derived from Westan-ig, i. e. West Island, cf. Westanwudu. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 56.

**3.** To keep close or secret; forbear to disclose or divulge; withhold from utterance or declaration: as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One. Job vi. 10.

My gracious lord, that which I would discover
The law of friendship bids me to *conceal*.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1.

The absolute dependent of a despotic will is more apt to *conceal* than express the real emotions of his heart towards that will. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 164.

**Concealed land.** Same as *concealment*, 5.

I will after him,
And search him like *conceal'd land*, but I'll have him.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

=Syn. *Conceal*, *Hide*, *Secrete*, screen, cover, cloak, disguise, dissemble. To *conceal* and to *hide* may be to put or keep out of sight, literally or figuratively; to *secrete* is to put out of sight literally. *Conceal* implies least of action, and *hide* less than *secrete*. *Conceal* and *hide* may be used by a sort of personification where *secrete* could not be employed: as, a cave *concealed* by bushes; a cottage *hidden* amid woods. See *dissemble*.

Gold may be so *concealed* in baser matter that only a chemist can recover it. *Johnson*, Cowley.

Therefore *hid* I my face from them. Ezek. xxxix. 23.

The *hidden* soul of harmony. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 144.

**concealable** (kon-sē'la-bl), *a.* [< *conceal* + *-able*.] Capable of being concealed, hidden, or kept secret.

The omniscience of God, whereunto there is nothing *concealable*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

**concealed** (kon-sēld'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conceal*, *v.*] Hidden; secret: specifically, in *entom.*, said of parts which are hidden by the parts behind them, as the head when the borders of the thorax overlap it so that it cannot be seen from above.

**concealedly** (kon-sē'led-li), *adv.* In a concealed, concealing, or clandestine manner; secretly; so as not to be discovered or detected.

Worldly lusts and interests slily creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 379.

**concealedness** (kon-sē'led-nes), *n.* The state of being concealed. *Johnson.*

**concealer** (kon-sē'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who conceals.

The *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

**2†.** A person formerly employed in England to find out concealed lands—that is, lands privily kept from the king by persons having nothing to show for their title to them.

**concealment** (kon-sēl'ment), *n.* [< ME. *concelement*, < OF. *concelement* (cf. Pr. *celamen* = Pg. *calamento* = It. *celamento*), < *conceler*, conceal: see *conceal* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret:

She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

**2.** Specifically, in *law*, the intentional suppression of truth, to the injury or prejudice of another.

I shall not assent to destry ner do no *counselement* of the kynges rightes, nor of his fraunchises. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

**3.** The state of being concealed or withdrawn from observation; privacy; retreat.

Some dear cause
Will in *concealment* wrap me up awhile.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

**4.** Shelter from observation; protection from discovery; a place or means of such shelter or protection: as, his only *concealment* was an arbor of boughs.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.
*Thomson*, Spring, l. 640.

**5.** In *Eng. hist.*, property, as land, the ownership of which was concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of monasteries, etc., at the time of the Reformation. Also called *concealed land*.

Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you
To grant me one *concealment*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

**6†.** Secret knowledge; a secret; mystery.

He is a worthy gentleman:
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

=Syn. 3 and 4. Secrecy, hiding, hiding-place, retreat, disguise.

**concede** (kon-sēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceded*, ppr. *conceding*. [= F. *concéder* = Sp. Pg. *conceder* = It. *concedere*, < L. *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, go with, give way, yield, grant, < *com-*, with, + *cedere*, go, *cede*, *grant*: see *cede*. Hence *concession*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a concession of; grant as a right or a privilege; yield up; allow: as, the government *conceded* the franchise to a foreign syndicate.

He *conceded* many privileges to the people. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

**2.** To admit as true, just, or proper; admit; grant; acquiesce in, either by direct assent or by silent acceptance. See *concession*.

Assumed as a principle to prove another thing which is not *conceded* as true itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man. *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 93.

*Conceding* for a moment that the government is bound to educate a man's children, then, what kind of logic will demonstrate that it is not bound to feed and clothe them? *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 362.

In order to shake him [the Spanish beggar] off you are obliged to *concede* his quality. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 48.

**II.** *intrans.* To make concession; grant a petition, or accept a disputed or disputable point; yield; admit.

I wished you to *concede* to America at a time when she prayed concession at your feet. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

**concededly** (kon-sē'ded-li), *adv.* As admitted or conceded.

The higher rate of speed, which not only cuts faster, but, in the case of the vulcanite emery wheel, prolongs the life of the wheel, is *concededly* safe with the vulcanite wheel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 130.

**concedence** (kon-sē'dens), *n.* [< *concede* + *-ence*.] The act of conceding; concession. [Rare.]

All I had to apprehend was that a daughter so reluctantly carried off would offer terms to her father, and would be accepted upon a mutual *concedence*: they to give up Solmes, she to give up me. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 116.

**conceder** (kon-sē'dėr), *n.* One who concedes.

**conceipt†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit*.

I have a part allotted mee which I have neither able apprehension to *conceipt*, nor what I *conceipt* gratious abilitie to utter. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 5.

**conceit** (kon-sēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *conceyt*, *consayt*, also, as rarely in late ME., *conceipt*, *conceipte* (with *p* inserted in imitation of the orig. L. *conceptus*); < ME. *conceit*, *conseit*, *conceyte*, *conseyte*, < OF. **conceit* (not found), later also *concept* = Sp. *concepto* = Pg. *conceito* = It. *concetto*, < L. *conceptus*, a collecting, taking, conceiving, a thought, purpose (whence directly E. *concept*, q. v.), < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *concive*, and cf. *concept*, *concetto*, doublets of *conceit*. For the form, cf. *deceit*, *receit*, the three forms being also spelled, corruptly, *conceipt*, *deceipt*, *receipt*, the last being now the current form.] **1†.** That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; conception; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever precedeth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

I do feel *conceits* coming upon me, more than I am able to turn tongue to. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The *Conceit* of Honour is a great Encouragement to Virtue. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

**2†.** The faculty of conceiving; understanding; apprehension.

His wit is as thick as Tewkesbury mustard; there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

How often did her eyes say to me that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**3.** Opinion; estimation; view or belief. [Archaic.]

Being in the meane time well vsed, upon *conceit* that the King would like well of their comming. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxvi. 12.

A *conceit* there is, that the devil commonly appeareth with a cloven hoof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

**4.** An undue opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion.

The form which this *conceit* usually assumes is that of supposing that nature lends more assistance to human endeavours in agriculture than in manufactures. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., i. 1.

The danger is, that they will be too much elated by flattery, and at last seriously entertain the *conceit* that they are great poets. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 37.

**5.** An exaggerated estimate of one's own mental ability, or of the importance or value of what one has done; an overvaluation of one's own acuteness, wit, learning, etc.; self-conceit: as, a man inflated with *conceit*.

Plumed with *conceit*. *Cotton*, *Fable*.

So spake he, clouded with his own *conceit*.
*Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Our vanities differ as our noses do: all *conceit* is not the same *conceit*, but varies in correspondence with the minutiæ of mental make in which one of us differs from another. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 166.

**6.** A witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; a quaint or humorous fancy; wit; humor; ingenuity; especially, in modern usage, a quaint or odd thought; a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.

Others of a more fine and pleasant head . . . in short poemes vttered pretie merry *conceits*, and these men were called Epigrammatistes. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

The eloquence of the bar, the pulpit, and the council-board was deformed by *conceits* which would have disgraced the rhyming shepherds of an Italian academy. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

**7†.** A fanciful or ingenious device or invention.

Neuer carde, for silks or sumpteous cost,
For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,
For Bandkin, broydrie, cutworks, nor *conceits*.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 71.

Bracelets of thy hair, rings, gawds, *conceits*,
Knacks, trifles. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

**8†.** A trifle; a dainty; a kickshaw.

And if your Mayster will haue any *conceites* after dinner, as appels, Nuts, or cresme, then lay forth a Towell on the boord. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

**Out of conceit** (with a thing or person), not having a favorable opinion; no longer pleased: followed by *with*.

He would fain bring us *out of conceit with* the good success which God hath voutsaf'd us. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Let these trifles put us *out of conceit with* petty comforts. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

=Syn. 4. Vagary, whim, illusion.—5. *Pride*, *Vanity*, etc. (see *egotism*), self-sufficiency, self-complacency.

**conceit** (kon-sēt'), *v.* [< *conceit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To conceive; imagine; think; suppose; form an idea of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a flatterer. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

Men *conceit* to themselves that their reason hath the mastery over their words, but it happens too that words react and influence the understanding. *Bacon.*

There are as many hells as Anaxarchus *conceited* worlds. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 51.

Our ancestors were not such fools, after all, as we, their degenerate children, *conceit* them to have been. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 259.

**2.** Reflexively, to imagine; fancy; think; believe: implying error. [Rare.]

We *conceit ourselves* that we contemplate absolute existence when we only speculate absolute privation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

As little reason have we to *conceit ourselves* that our progeny will be satisfied with our English, as the subjects of the Heptarchy would have had for *conceiting themselves* that their Saxon would supply the necessities of us their descendants. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

**3†.** To cause to imagine.

To plague the Palatine with jealousy,
And to *conceit* him with some deep extreme.
*Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

**II.†** *intrans.* To form a notion; have an opinion; conceive.

Those whose vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes. *Milton.*

**conceited** (kon-sē'ted), *a.* [< *conceit*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1†.** Endowed with or characterized by fancy or imagination; ingenious; witty.

*Conceited* masques, rich banquets. *Drayton.*

An admirable-*conceited* fellow. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

**2†.** Ingeniously or curiously contrived; fanciful.

A very pretty fashion, believe me, and a most novel kind of trim: your band is *conceited* too! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

A *conceited* chair to sleep in. *Evelyn.*

**3.** Entertaining an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, wisdom, wit, or the like; self-conceited; self-complacent.

Mr. Collins and one Mr. Hales (a young man very well *conceited* of himself and censorious of others) went to Aquiday. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 10.

How *conceited of* their own wit, science, and politeness! *Bentley.*

*Conceited* gowk! puffed up wi' windy pride!
*Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

The *conceited* are rarely shy; for they value themselves much too highly to expect depreciation. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 331.

**4†.** Having a favorable conception or opinion of any person or thing. [Rare.]

Of our Chirurgians they were so *conceited* that they beleeued any Plaister would heale any hurt. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 137.

**conceitedly** (kon-sē'ted-li), *adv.* 1†. Wittily; ingeniously.

You have so *conceitedly* gone beyond me,
And made so large use of a slender gift.
*Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

2†. Fancifully; whimsically.

*Conceitedly* dress her. *Donne.*

3. In a conceited manner; with vanity or egotism: as, he spoke *conceitedly* of his attainments.

**conceitedness** (kon-sē'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being conceited; an overweening estimate of one's self, especially of one's mental ability; conceit.

For spiritual pride, *conceitedness* in Religion, and a Spirit of contradiction to Superiours, are to be reckoned among some of the worst Symptoms of a declining Church.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

As arrogance and *conceitedness* of our own abilities are very shocking and offensive to men of sense and virtue, we may be very sure they are highly displeasing to that Being who delights in a humble mind.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 293.

=Syn. See *egotism*.

**conceitless**† (kon-sēt'les), *a.* [< *conceit* + *-less*.] Without conception; dull of imagination or comprehension; stupid; slow of apprehension; silly.

Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
To be seduced by thy flattery?
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

**conceivability** (kon-sē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *conceivable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of conveying a meaning; capability of being supposed without self-contradiction or contradiction of something firmly believed; imaginability.

It is not a question of probability, or credibility, but of *conceivability*. Experiment proves that the elements of these hypotheses cannot even be put together in consciousness; and we can entertain them only as we entertain such pseud-ideas as a square fluid and a moral substance. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 11.

**The test of conceivability**, the asserted principle that every clear and distinct conception is true.

**conceivable** (kon-sē'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *concevable* = Sp. *concebible*; as *conceive* + *-able*.] Capable of being conceived, thought, or understood; supposable; thinkable.

Whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power. *Bp. Wilkins.*

If . . . those propositions only are *conceivable* of which subject and predicate are capable of unity of representation, then is the subjectivity of space inconceivable.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

The inconceivable by us, but still *conceivable* by others, has a much closer affinity to the *conceivable* by us than it has to the absolutely contradictory.
*Ferrier*, Institutes, Int., § 69.

It is *conceivable* that the general pattern of an organ might become so much obscured as to be finally lost.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 392.

No *conceivable* decay of Christianity could bring back a primitive way of thinking which had been outgrown long before Christianity appeared.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 75.

**conceivableness** (kon-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conceivable; conceivability. *H. Spencer.*

**conceivably** (kon-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In a conceivable, supposable, or intelligible manner; possibly.

**conceive** (kon-sēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceived*, ppr. *conceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *conceeve*, *conceyve*, < ME. *conceiven*, *conceyven*, *conceven*, *conseyven*, *consayven*, < OF. *concever*, *conciver*, *concevoir*, F. *concevoir* = Pr. *concebre* = Sp. *concebir* = Pg. *conceber* = It. *concepere*, *concepire*, *concipere*, < L. *concipere*, take in, receive, conceive, become pregnant, etc., < *com-*, together, + *capere*, take, = E. *heave*, raise: see *capable*, *captive*, *accept*, etc. Cf. *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*. Hence ult. *conceit*, *concept*, *concetto*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To apprehend in the mind; form a distinct and correct notion of, or a notion which is not absurd: as, we cannot *conceive* an effect without a cause.

Write not what cannot be with ease *conceiv'd*;
Some truths may be too strong to be believ'd.
*Dryden*, Art of Poetry, iii. 475.

When we do our utmost to *conceive* the existence of external bodies, we are all the while only contemplating our own ideas. But the mind, taking no notice of itself, is deluded to think it can and doth *conceive* bodies existing unthought-of or without the mind; though at the same time they are apprehended by or exist in itself.
*Bp. Berkeley*, Human Knowledge, § 23.

To *conceive* a round square, or to *conceive* a body all black and yet all white, would only be to *conceive* two different sensations as produced in us simultaneously by the same object: a conception familiar to our experience; and we should probably be as well able to *conceive* a round square as a hard square, or a heavy square, if it were not that, in our uniform experience, at the instant when a thing begins to be round it ceases to be square, so that the beginning of the one impression is inseparably associated with the departure or cessation of the other.
*J. S. Mill.*

We cannot *conceive* an individual without in the same act implying a class to which it belongs, and a larger class from which it is distinguished.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 14.

Among South American tribes, too, we find evidence that the second life is *conceived* as an unvaried continuation of the first. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 101.

2. To form as a general notion in the mind; represent in a general notion or conception in the mind; hence, design; plan; devise.

Nebuchadrezzar . . . hath *conceived* a purpose against you. Jer. xlix. 30.

What he is, indeed,
More suits you to *conceive*, than I to speak of.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

The Thought of the Golden Compasses is *conceiv'd* altogether in Homer's Spirit, and is a very noble Incident in this wonderful Description. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life.
*Gibbon*, Decline and Fall, lxxi.

3. To hold as an opinion; think; suppose; believe.

When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying, "This is my opinion," or "This is my judgment," which has the air of dogmaticalness, we say, "I *conceive* it to be thus"—which is understood as a modest declaration of our judgment. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, p. 19.

There are persons who act mainly from self-interest at times when they *conceive* they are doing generous or virtuous actions. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 44.

4. To admit into the mind; have a sense or impression of; feel; experience.

To stop up the displeasure he hath *conceived* against your son, there is no fitter matter. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.

Such a pleasure as incaged birds
*Conceive*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

5. To formulate in words; express: as, he received a letter *conceived* in the following terms.

That an accion of dette be mayntend ayenst hur, to be *conceyved* after the custom of the seid cite.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

6†. To understand.

"I haue no kynde knowyng" [natural understanding], quod I, "to *conceyue* alle gowre wordes,
Ac if I may lyue and loke I shal go lerne bettere."
*Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 57.

Nay, *conceive* me, *conceive* me, sweet cox. . . . Can you love the maid? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

7. To become pregnant with; bring into existence in the womb in an embryonic state.

She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age. Luke i. 36.

A sinful man, *conceived* and born in sin.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

8†. To generate; give rise to; bring into existence.

Sory we are that . . . ther should any differance at all be *conceived* betweene us.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 62.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take in a mental image; have or form a conception or idea; have apprehension; think: with *of*.

I can better *conceive of* them with my mind, than speak of them with my tongue.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 82.

*Conceive of* things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive of* things completely in all their parts.
*Watts*, Logic.

2†. To hold an opinion: with *of*.

The griev'd commons
Hardly *conceive of* me; let it be nois'd
That through our intercession this revokement
And pardon comes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To understand.

Plainly *conceive*, I love you. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

4. To become pregnant.

Thou shalt *conceive*, and bear a son. Judges xiii. 3.

**conceiver** (kon-sē'vėr), *n.* One who conceives.

Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**concelebrate**† (kon-sel'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *concelebratus*, pp. of *concelebrare* (> F. *concélébrer* = Sp. Pg. *concelebrar*), celebrate together, < *com-*, together, + *celebrare*, celebrate: see *celebrate*.] To celebrate together. *Sherwood.*

Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly
*Concelebrate* their high feasts Bacchanall.
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 231.

**concent**† (kon-sent'), *n.* [< L. *concentus*, harmony, < *concinere*, pp. **concentus*, sing together, < *com-*, together, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*.] 1. Concert; concord, especially of sounds; harmony.

Your music . . .
Is your true rapture: when there is *concent*
In face, in voice, and clothes.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

That undisturbed song of pure *concent*.
*Milton*, Solemn Music, l. 6.

2. Consistency; accordance.

Abram (saith Master Broughton in his *Consent* [of Scriptures]) was borne sixtie yeeres later then the common account.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 102.

In *concent* to his own principles. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**concent**† (kon-sent'), *v. t.* [< *concent*, *n.*] To cause to accord; harmonise.

Such Musicke is wise words, with time *concented*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 2.

**concenter, concentre** (kon-sen'tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentered*, *concentred*, ppr. *concentering*, *concentring*. [= D. *concentreren* = G. *concentriren* = Dan. *koncentrere* = Sw. *koncentrera*, < F. *concentrer* = Sp. Pg. *concentrar* = It. *concentrare*, < L. as if **concentrare*, < L. *com-*, together, + **centrare*, center (found once in LL. pp. *centratus*, centered, central), < *centrum*, center: see *center*[1].]

I. *trans.* To draw or direct to a common center; bring together; concentrate; center; focus.

That Providence who . . . *concentres* all the variety of accidents into his own glory.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

My breast
*Concentres* all the terrors of the Universe.
*Wordsworth*, The Borderers, ii.

By no other intellectual application is the soul thus reflected on itself, and its faculties *concentred* in such independent, vigorous, unwonted, and continuous energy.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

The wretch, *concentred* all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., Int. to vi.

II. *intrans.* To converge to or meet in a common center; combine or conjoin in one object; center; focus.

God, in whom all perfections *concentre*.
*Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xii.

**concentful**† (kon-sent'fūl), *a.* [< *concent* + *-ful*.] Harmonious; concordant.

So *concentful* an harmony.
*Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 295.

**concentralization** (kon-sen'tral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *centralization*.] The act of bringing or the state of being brought to or toward a common center. [Rare.]

Employing the word *concentralization* to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back toward the center from an outward position, we may say that *concentralization* proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances. *Poe*, Eureka.

**concentrate** (kon-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentrated*, ppr. *concentrating*. [< L. as if **concentratus*, pp. of **concentrare*: see *concenter*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To bring or draw to a common center or point of union; cause to come close together; bring to bear on one point; direct toward one object; focus: both in literal and in figurative uses.

He hastily *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp.
*Motley.*

Love and all the passions *concentrate* all existence around a single form. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

Cologne Cathedral, the last of the great mediæval works, remained unfinished while the whole energies of Europe were *concentrated* upon the church of St. Peter at Rome.
*Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 255.

Hence—2. To intensify the action of, as by bringing it to bear upon one point; render more intense the properties of, as by removing foreign weakening or adulterating elements; specifically, in *chem.*, to render more intense or pure by removing or reducing the proportion of what is foreign or inessential; rectify.

Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore or metal) from the gangue or rock with which it is associated in the lode. See *dress*, 5 (*e*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To approach or meet in or around a common point or center: as, the clouds rapidly *concentrated* in a dense mass.—2. To become more intense or pure. See I., 2.

**concentrate** (kon-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **concentratus*: see the verb.]

I. *a.* Reduced to a pure or intense state; concentrated.

II. *n.* That which has been reduced to a state of purity or concentration by the removal of foreign, non-essential, or diluting matter.

This sand, before going to waste, was treated on a concentrator; and from the product or *concentrate* the greater part of escaped gold could have been extracted by chlorine.
*Science*, V. 419.

**concentrated** (kon-sen'trā-ted or kon'sen-trā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concentrate*, *v.*] 1. Brought to a common point or center.—2. Increased in strength or purity by concentration: as, a *concentrated* solution of morphia; concen-

*trated* sulphuric acid.—3. In *pathol.*, applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.—4. In *zoöl.*, brought together in one region of the body, and more or less combined: said of organs and parts. Thus, the limbs and nervous ganglia in the myriapods are distributed over all the segments, but in the insects they are principally concentrated in the head and thorax. This concentration is characteristic of the higher grades of development.—**Concentrated alum.** See *alum*.

**concentration** (kon-sen-trā'shon), *n.* [= F. *concentration* = Sp. *concentracion* = Pg. *concentração* = It. *concentrazione*, < L. as if **concentratio(n-)*, < **concentrare*, concentrate: see *concentrate*.] The act of concentrating. (*a*) The act of collecting or combining into or about a central point; the act of directing or applying to one object; the state of being brought from several or all directions to a common point or center, or into one mass or group: as, the *concentration* of troops in one place; the *concentration* of one's energies.

It is customary to talk of a Platonic philosophy as a coherent whole, that may be gathered by *concentration* from his disjointed dialogues. *De Quincey*, Plato.

Abroad it [the recovered strength of the monarchic system] resulted from the *concentration* of great territorial possessions in the hands of a few great kings. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 299.

(*b*) Specifically, the voluntary continuous direction of thought upon an object; close attention.

The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual *concentration*. *B. R. Haydon.*

The word "Attention" in its commoner meaning, as a voluntary prompting to *concentration* of mind, expresses a great deal, but not everything. There is *concentration* from mere excitement, painful and pleasurable, as distinguished from the attention under the will, although the two shade into one another. *A. Bain*, Mind, XII. 173.

(*c*) In *chem.*, the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated must, therefore, be less readily evaporated than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalis, etc. (*d*) In *metal.*, the separation of the metalliferous and valuable portions of the contents of a vein, or mineral deposit of any kind, from the gangue. Bringing the ore into the proper condition of purity for the smelter is generally called *dressing*, but sometimes the word *concentration* is used in this sense. (*e*) In *dynamics*, the excess of the value of any quantity at any point in space over its mean value within an infinitesimal sphere described about that point as a center, this excess being divided by one tenth of the square of the radius of the sphere. This is the same as the negative of the result of operating with Laplace's operator upon the quantity. The concentration of the potential of gravity is proportional to the density of the gravitating matter at the point considered. (*f*) In *biol.*, specifically, the tendency in descendants toward the inheritance of characters at earlier stages of growth than those in which such characters first made their appearance in the ancestors of any given series. *Hyatt.*

**concentrative** (kon-sen'trā-tiv), *a.* [< *concentrate* + *-ive*.] Tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration.

A *concentrative* act, or act of attention. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xiv.

People of exquisitely nervous constitution, of variable moods and abnormally *concentrative* habit. *Mind in Nature*, I. 139.

**concentrativeness** (kon-sen'trā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phren.*, one of the propensities seated in the brain, which gives the power of fixing the whole mind or attention upon a particular subject. See cut under *phrenology*.

I possessed, even as a child, a large share of what phrenologists call *concentrativeness*. The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment. *B. Taylor*, Home and Abroad, 2d ser., p. 435.

**concentrator** (kon'sen-trā-tor), *n.* [< *concentrate* + *-or*.] 1. One who or that which concentrates.—2. In *firearms:* (*a*) A wire frame or other device in which the shot are placed in the cartridge to hold them together when discharged from the gun, and which thus serves to effect close shooting. (*b*) A device which can be attached to the mouth of the bore of a shotgun, slightly narrowing it, to concentrate the shot when they are discharged.—3. In *mining*, the name frequently given, especially in the United States, to any complicated form of machine used in ore-dressing, or in separating the particles of ore or metal from the gangue or rock with which they are associated.

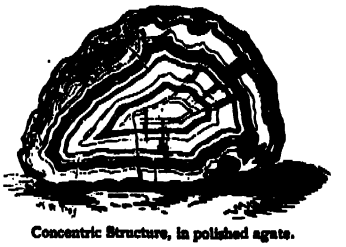
**concentre**, *v.* See *concenter*.

**concentric** (kon-sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *concentrik* = F. *concentrique* = Sp. *concéntrico* = Pg. It. *concentrico* (cf. G. *concentrisch* = Dan. *concentrisk*), < ML. *concentricus*, < L. *con-*, together, + *centrum*, center: see *con-* and *centric*.] I. *a.* Having a common center: as, *concentric* circles, spheres, etc.

I often compare not you and me, but the sphere in which your revolutions are, and my wheel; both I hope *concentric* to God. *Donne*, Letters, lv.

*Concentric* circles upon the surface of the water. *Newton*, Opticks.

**Concentric arcs, bundle, engine,** etc. See the nouns. —**Concentric structure,** in *mineral.*, an arrangement of parallel layers around a common center, as in agate.



Concentric Structure, in polished agate.

II. *n.* One of a number of circles or spheres having a common center. [Rare.]

We know our places here, we mingle not
One in another's sphere, but all move orderly
In our own orbs; yet we are all *concentrics*.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

**concentrical** (kon-sen'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *concentric*. *Boyle; Arbuthnot.*

**concentrically** (kon-sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a concentric manner; around a common center; so as to be concentric.

Eight series of holes, placed *concentrically* to the same circle at equal distances from each other. *Blaserna*, Sound, p. 125.

**concentricate**† (kon-sen'tri-kāt), *v. t.* [< *concentric* + *-ate*2.] To concentrate. Quoted by *Latham*.

**concentricity** (kon-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< *concentric* + *-ity*.] The state of being concentric.

**concentual**† (kon-sen'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *concentus* (*concentu-*) (see *concent*) + *-al*.] Harmonious; accordant.

This consummate or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere. *T. Warton*, Milton's Smaller Poems.

**concentus** (kon-sen'tus), *n.* [L., harmony, symphony: see *concent*.] 1. In *old church music*, all that part of the service sung by the whole choir, as hymns, psalms, halleluiahs, etc., in contradistinction to *accentus*, the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.—2. Harmony; consonance in part-music for different instruments.

**concept** (kon'sept), *n.* [= F. *concept* = Sp. *concepto* = Pg. *conceito* = It. *concetto* = D. G. *concept* = Dan. Sw. *koncept*, < L. *conceptus*, a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc., < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive*. Hence also, through OF. and ME., mod. E. *conceit*, q. v.] A general notion; the predicate of a (possible) judgment; a complex of characters; the immediate object of thought in simple apprehension. *Conception* is applied to both the act and the object in conceiving; *concept* is restricted to the object.

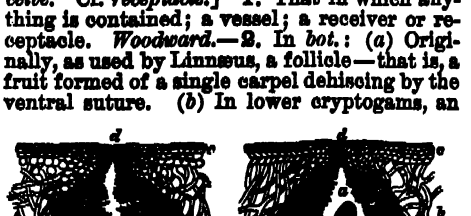
The term *concept* was in common use among the older philosophical writers in English, though, like many other valuable expressions of these authors, it has been overlooked by our English lexicographers. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

For the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

The understanding is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of *concepts*, while *concepts*, as predicated of possible judgments, refer to some representation of an object yet undetermined. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Macmillan, 1881), II. 61.

**Apprehensive concept.** See *apprehensive*.—**Higher concept,** in *logic*, a more abstract concept.

**conceptacle** (kon-sep'tā-kl), *n.* [= F. *conceptacle* (in sense 2), < L. *conceptaculum*, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, contain, conceive: see *conceive*. Cf. *receptacle*.] 1. That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. *Woodward.*—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Originally, as used by Linnæus, a follicle—that is, a fruit formed of a single carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture. (*b*) In lower cryptogams, an



1. Male Conceptacle, containing numerous antheridia attached to branching threads or tissues of the frond. 2. Female Conceptacle, containing globose bodies (oögonia) whose contents are divided into oöspores. *a*, paraphyses lining the cavity of the conceptacle; *b*, tissue of the frond; *c*, tissue of the surface of the frond; *d*, mouth of the conceptacle. (Highly magnified.)

organ or a cavity which incloses reproductive bodies, usually spores, with or without special spore-cases: applied without reference to the origin of the spores, whether sexual or asexual. In *Sphæroideæ* (of *Fungi imperfecti*) the conidial spores are borne on short threads within conceptacles; in pyrenomycetous fungi the conceptacle (perithecium) contains spores in asci (thecæ); in *Florideæ* (red algæ) either cystocarpic spores or tetraspores may be contained in conceptacles; in *Fucaceæ* (rock-weeds, etc.) antheridia containing antherozoïds, and oögonia containing oöspores, are formed in conceptacles. The sporangium, as of ferns, was formerly included under this term, but it is now rarely used in that sense. Also *conceptaculum*.

**conceptacula**, *n.* Plural of *conceptaculum*.

**conceptacular** (kon-sep-tak'ū-lār), *a.* [< *conceptaculum* + *-ar*3.] Consisting of or relating to conceptacles.

**conceptaculum** (kon-sep-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *conceptacula* (-lä). [NL.] Same as *conceptacle*, 2.

**conceptibility**† (kon-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *conceptible* (see *-bility*); = F. *conceptibilité*, etc.] The quality of being conceivable. *Cudworth.*

**conceptible**† (kon-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *conceptible* = Pg. *conceptivel* (cf. It. *concepibile*), < L. *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive* and *-ible*.] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

Attributes . . . easily *conceptible* by us. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**conception** (kon-sep'shon), *n.* [< ME. *conception*, *-cioun*, *-cion*, < OF. *conception*, F. *conception* = Sp. *concepcion* = Pg. *concepção* = It. *concezione* (also *concepigione*, *concepisione*), < L. *conceptio(n-)*, a comprehending, a collection, composition, an expression (LL. also syllable), also a becoming pregnant, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, conceive: see *conceive*.] 1. The act or power of conceiving in the mind, or of forming a concept; that which is conceived in the mind. (*a*) A product of the imaginative or inventive faculty.

The *conceptions* of its poets, the creations of its sculptors. *J. Caird.*

There can be little doubt that the perfection of art in Greece is to be largely traced to those *conceptions* of the dignified and beautiful in man with which the Greek mind was filled. *Faiths of the World*, p. 74.

(*b*) In *philos.*: (1) The act of conceiving or of forming a concept, or the concept itself; a notion. [Latin *conceptio* was used in this sense by Boëthius.]

The most uncivilised parts of mankind have some way or other climbed up into the *conception* of a god. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, viii.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or disjunction . . . of its objects. In *Conception*, that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions), it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, i.

*Conception* means both the act of conceiving and the object conceived. . . . Now this is a source of great vagueness in our philosophical discussions. . . . For the act of conceiving, the term *Conception* should be employed, and that exclusively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

*Conception* we regard equally as an occurrence in consciousness; and, though we suppose it to take place in the absence of any object at the time affecting the senses, we practically separate in our thoughts the conceived content or object from the *conception*, and imagine it vaguely as residing elsewhere than in consciousness. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 53.

(2) Improperly, the faculty of reproductive imagination. *D. Stuart.* (*c*) Thought, notion, or idea, in a loose sense: as, you have no *conception* how clever he is.

But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that a pagan magistrate could have no *conception* of it but as a new sect of philosophy. *Warburton*, Works, IX. i.

2†. A fanciful thought; a conceit.

Full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms. *Dryden*, Ded. of Tr. of Juvenal.

3. The act of becoming pregnant; the beginning of pregnancy; the inception of the life of an embryo; hence, figuratively, beginning; origination.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception*. Gen. iii. 16.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 2.

High living generates a fullness of habit unfavorable to *conception*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 421.

**False conception,** in *pathol.*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen fleshy mass is formed; a mole.—**Immaculate conception.** See *immaculate*.—**Negative conception,** a notion formed only indirectly by means of a negation.—**Order of the Conception,** an order founded in the seventeenth century by some of the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire, and common to Germany and Italy.—**Syn.** Image, apprehension, sentiment, view.

**conceptional** (kon-sep'shon-al), *a.* [= It. *concezionale*, < LL. *conceptionalis*, < L. *conceptio(n-)*, conception: see *conception*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

There is movement in the whole vocabulary of language, from the designation of what is coarser, grosser, more material, to the designation of what is finer, more abstract and *conceptional*, more formal.
*Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 90.

**conceptionalist** (kon-sep'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conceptional* + *-ist.*] Same as *conceptualist.*

**conceptionist** (kon-sep'shon-ist), *n.* [< *conception* + *-ist.*] Same as *conceptualist.* *Coleridge.*

**conceptious**† (kon-sep'shus), *a.* [< *conception* + *-ous.*] Apt to conceive; fruitful.

Thy *fertile* and *conceptious* womb. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

**conceptism** (kon'sep-tizm), *n.* [< *concept* + *-ism.*] In *rhet.*, the expression of general or vague notions; a style of writing in which more may be meant than is directly expressed; ambiguousness through double meaning. See extract.

His [Quevedo's] phrases are of set purpose charged with a double meaning, and we are never sure on reading whether we have taken in all that the author meant to convey. *Conceptism* is the name that has been given to this refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 360.

**conceptive** (kon-sep-ti'vē), *n. pl.* See *feriæ.*

**conceptive** (kon-sep'tiv), *a.* [= F. *conceptif*, < L. *conceptivus*, < *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive.*] 1. Capable of conceiving mentally.

The alleged inconceivableness of a minimum or a limit . . . is not due to an arrest of the *conceptive* power, but a baffling of it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

With a *conceptive* imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation, . . . he [Carlyle] wants altogether the plastic imagination, the shaping faculty.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 126.

2. Capable of conceiving physically.

The uterine parts . . . may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

**conceptual** (kon-sep'tū-al), *a.* [= F. *conceptuel*, < NL. **conceptualis*, < L. *conceptus* (*conceptu-*), concept: see *concept* and *-al.*] Pertaining to conception, mental or physical.

Every *conceptual* act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a nomenclatory one.
*Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 139.

**conceptualism** (kon-sep'tū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *conceptualisme* = Sp. Pg. *conceptualismo*, < NL. **conceptualismus*, < **conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ism.*] The psychological doctrine that the meaning of a general class-name, as *horse*, *red*, etc., can be fully represented in thought or be actually present to consciousness: opposed both to *realism* and to *nominalism.* It is mainly an English doctrine, and Locke is the most celebrated advocate of the opinion. The term is also applied to some of the opinions concerning universals held in the middle ages, under the impression that the questions then at issue were the same as that discussed by the English philosophers.

Dr. Brown repudiates the doctrine of *conceptualism* as held by Locke and others. He admits that we can represent to ourselves no general notion of the common attribute or attributes which constitute a class; but he asserts that the generality, which cannot be realized in a notion of the resembling attribute, is realized in a notion of the resemblance itself. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

**conceptualist** (kon-sep'tū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *conceptualiste* = Sp. Pg. *conceptualista*, < NL. **conceptualista*, < **conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ist.*] One who holds the psychological opinion called conceptualism.

The older *Conceptualists* . . . assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular, —but both at once. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

**conceptualistic** (kon-sep'tū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *conceptualist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of conceptualism.

**concern** (kon-sėrn'), *v. t.* [< F. *concerner* = Sp. Pg. *concernir* = It. *concernere*, concern, touch, belong to, < ML. *concernere*, belong to, regard, LL. mix, mingle, as in a sieve, < L. *com-*, together, + *cernere*, separate, sift, observe, = Gr. κρίνειν, separate (> ult. E. *crisis*, *critic*, etc.), = Skt. √ *kar*, *kir*, pour out, scatter: see *certain*, *critic*, etc., and *cf. decern* (> ult. *decree*, etc.), *discern* (> ult. *discreet*, *discrete*, *discriminate*, etc.), *excern* (> ult. *excrete*, *excrement*), *secern* (> ult. *secret*, *secrete*, etc.).] 1. To relate or pertain to; have an intimate relation to or connection with.

Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xxviii. 31.

2. To affect the interest of; have interest for; be of importance to.

It *concerns* the State of England to look at this time into the State of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 377.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison*, State of the War.

To this reasoning I am not *concerned* to raise any objection. *Mind*, IX. 89.

3. To interest; busy; occupy; engage: used reflexively or in the passive voice: as, to *concern one's self* in the affairs of others; I was not *concerned* in that transaction.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

My father, whilst he was *concerned* in the Turkey trade, had been three or four times to the Levant.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

4. To disturb; make uneasy or anxious; cause disquiet to; trouble: generally in the past participle: as, to be deeply *concerned* about the safety of a friend.

Here we first heard of the Death of Constant Falcon, for whom Captain Brewster seemed to be much *concerned*.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 110.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in, and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

I was secretly *concerned* to see human nature in so much wretchedness and disgrace. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

5†. To confuse with drink; slightly intoxicate: in the past participle.

Not that I know his Reverence was ever *concern'd* to my knowledge.
*Swift*, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.

A little, as you see, *concerned* with liquor.
*Sir H. Taylor*, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 3.

=Syn. 2. To interest, touch, affect.

**concern** (kon-sėrn'), *n.* [< *concern*, *v.*] 1. That which relates or pertains to one; matter of concernment; business; affair.

Let it Storm and Thunder, Hail and Snow,
'Tis Heav'n's *Concern*.
*Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

Exposing the private *concerns* of families.
*Addison*, Freeholder.

2. Interest; matter of importance; that which affects one's welfare or happiness.

'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

Since you have the end,
Be that your sole *concern*, nor mind those means
No longer to the purpose!
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 96.

3. Solicitous regard; solicitude; anxiety; agitation or uneasiness of mind; disturbed state of feeling; trouble.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not.
*Swift.*

Maria has somehow suspected the tender *concern* I have for your happiness. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

With a face of *concern*, [he] advised me to give up the dispute. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

4. An establishment or firm for the transaction of business; a manufacturing or commercial establishment; a business house.

When the State, directly or by proxy, has thus come into possession of, or has established, numerous *concerns* for wholesale production and for wholesale distribution, there will be good precedents for extending its function to retail distribution. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 39.

5. A material object, especially one that is complicated or large; a contrivance: with a touch of depreciation. [Colloq.]

The hackney-coach—a great, lumbering, square *concern*.
*Dickens.*

=Syn. 3. *Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*); *Concern at*, *about*, *for* (see *unconcerned*); carefulness, thoughtfulness.

**concernancy**†, **concernancy**† (kon-sėr'nans, -nan-si), *n.* [= Sp. *concernencia*, < OF. **concernance* (= It. *concernenza*), < *concernant*, ppr. of *concerner*, concern: see *concern*, *v.*, and *-ance*, *-ancy*, and *cf. concerning*, *prep.*] Concern; business; import.

The *concernancy*, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

**concerned** (kon-sėrnd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concern*, *v.*] 1. Having or manifesting disquietude; uneasy; troubled; anxious: as, she watched his movements with a *concerned* look or feeling; he was *concerned* about his prospects.—2. A euphemism for *damned.* [U. S.]

That's a *concerned* ugly fix, and how we'll ever get out of it is more than I know.
*Southern Lit. Messenger*, March, 1851.

**concernedly** (kon-sėr'ned-li), *adv.* In a concerned manner; with anxiety or solicitude.

**concernedness** (kon-sėr'ned-nes), *n.* The state of being concerned.

Earnestness and *concernedness*.
*Abp. Sharp*, Sermons, VI. xi.

**concerning**† (kon-sėr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *concern*, *v.*] An affair of importance; concern; business.

We shall write to you,
As time and our *concernings* shall importune.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

**concerning**† (kon-sėr'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *concern*, *v.*] Having interest or moment; important.

The Holy Spirit . . . would instruct them in so *concerning* an issue of public affairs.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 168.

So great and so *concerning* a truth. *South.*

**concerning** (kon-sėr'ning), *prep.* [Prop. ppr. of *concern*, *v.*, after F. *concernant* (= Sp. *concerniente* = Pg. It. *concernente*), ppr., similarly used. Cf. *touching*, *regarding*, *respecting*, and other quasi-prepositions of participial form.] Pertaining to; regarding; with relation to; as to; about.

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city, for the which thou hast spoken. Gen. xix. 21.

I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson.*

**concernment** (kon-sėrn'ment), *n.* [< *concern* + *-ment.*] 1. A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

They thought the matter . . . weighty and general to the *concernment* of all the country.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 365.

The great *concernment* of men is with men. *Locke.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

2. The state or fact of concerning or affecting one's interest or happiness; importance; moment.

It is of greatest *concernment* in the Church and Commonwealth, to have a vigilant eye how Bookes demeane themselves as well as men. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 5.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 407.

Much business of a trifling nature and personal *concernment* withdraws their attention from matters of great national moment.
*Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 382.

3. The state of being concerned or occupied; interference; participation.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

4. The state of being concerned or anxious; concern; solicitude; anxiety.

We cannot so speedily recollect ourselves after a scene of great passion and *concernment*, as to pass to another of mirth and humour, and to enjoy it with any relish.
*Dryden*, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The Lord had taken care that we should not forget her, and those with her: for he had raised and begotten an heavenly *concernment* in our souls for her and them.
*Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

**concert** (kon-sėrt'), *v.* [< F. *concerter*, < It. *concertare* = Sp. Pg. *concertar*, concert, contrive, adjust, appar. < L. *concertare*, contend, contest, dispute, debate (hence, appar., in later use, confer, arrange by conference, concert, etc.), < *com-*, with, + *certare*, contend, < *cernere* (pp. *certus*, *cretus*, var., as adj.), separate, etc.: see *concern*, *v.*, and *certain*. The sense of 'arrange, bring to agreement,' though arising naturally from that of 'debate,' is by some regarded as connecting the verb with L. *consertus*, pp. of *conserere*, join, fit, unite (also contend, join battle), < *com-*, together, + *serere*, join, connect; see *series*.] I. *trans.* 1. To contrive and arrange mutually; construct or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement.

The two rogues, having *concerted* their plan, parted company. *Defoe*, Col. Jack.

When Gloucester reached Northampton he met the duke of Buckingham and *concerted* with him the means of overthrowing the Wydvilles. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 380.

2. To plan; devise.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defence before the people than to plan the operations of a campaign. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The enterprise was ill *concerted*.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 97.

3. In *music*, to arrange (a piece of music) for several voices or instruments.—4. [From the noun *concert*.] To sing in concert. [Rare.]

And we, with Nature's heart in tune,
*Concerted* harmonies.
*Motherwell*, Jeanie Morrison.

II. *intrans.* To act in concert: with *with*. [Rare.]

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert with* Talbot. *Bp. Burnet.*

**concert** (kon'sėrt), *n.* [= D. G. *concert* = Dan. Sw. *koncert*, a (musical) concert, < F. *concert*, = Sp. *concierto* = Pg. *concerto*, < It. *concerto* (also spelled *consorto*, as if connected with L. *conserere*: see etym. of verb), agreement, union, harmony, concert, etc.; from the verb: see *concert*, *v.*] 1. Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; combination formed by mutual

communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme or enterprise; harmony.

All these discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication and *consort*. *Swift.*

Individual resistance is too feeble, and the difficulty of *concert* and co-operation too great, . . . to oppose, successfully, the organized power of government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 61.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A set of instruments of the same kind, but of different sizes: as, a *concert* of viols. Also *consort*. (*b*) A public performance of music in which several singers or instrumentalists, or both, participate; especially, one in which the program consists of detached numbers: also applied to the performance of an oratorio, but not of an opera. (*c*) The harmonious combination of two or more voices or instruments.

Compositions, called playhouse or act tunes, were written and played in *concert*, and not in unison as formerly. *Stainer and Barrett*, Dict. of Musical Terms, p. 863.

(*d*) A concerto.—**Café concert.** See *café*.—**Dutch concert**, a concert in which each one sings his own song at the same time that his neighbor sings his; or a concert in which each one sings a verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being sung after each verse.

**concertante** (kon-chär-tän'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., ppr. of *concertare*, form a concert: see *concert*, *v.*] I. *a.* In *music*, agreeing; harmonious.

II. *n.* In *music:* (*a*) A composition suitable for a concert. (*b*) A composition for two or more solo voices or instruments, with accompaniment for the organ or orchestra, so constructed that each of the solo voices or instruments comes into prominence in turn. (*c*) A composition for two or more solo instruments without orchestra.—**Concertante parts**, in orchestral music, parts for solo instruments.—**Concertante style**, that style of composition which affords the performer opportunity for a brilliant display of skill. See *concerto*.

**concertation**† (kon-sėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *concertatio(n-)*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert*, *v.*] Strife; contention.

After the *concertation*, when they could not agree, the king, coming between them both, called away the bishops from the monks. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 215.

**concertative**† (kon-sėr'tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *concertativus*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert*, *v.*, *concertation*.] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

**concerted** (kon-sėr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concert*, *v.*] 1. Mutually agreed upon, contrived, or planned.

Poetry was, in all appearance, previous to any *concerted* plan of worship. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

On a *concerted* day a simultaneous insurrection took place throughout the Provinces. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., iv.

2. Brought into connection or relation; connected by a plan.

A dream may let us deeper into the secret of Nature than a hundred *concerted* experiments. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 81.

3. In *music*, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, etc.

To obtain artistic effect, . . . *concerted* pieces need interspersing with solos. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 437.

**concert-grand** (kon'sėrt-grand), *n.* A grand pianoforte of power and brilliancy sufficient for use in a large hall or with an orchestra. [Colloq.]

**concertina** (kon-sėr-tē'nä), *n.* [NL., < It. *concerto*, a concert, harmony: see *concert*, *v.*] A musical instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polygonal in shape,

Concertinas.

on which are placed the various stops or studs, by the action of which air is admitted to the free metallic reeds that produce the sounds.

**concertino** (kon-chär- or kon-sėr-tē'nō), *n.* and *a.* [It., dim. of *concerto:* see *concerto*, *concert*, *v.*] I. *n.* In *music*, a small concerto.

II. *a.* In *music*, employed in the performance of a concerto: as, a violino *concertino*.

**concertion** (kon-sėr'shon), *n.* [< *concert*, *v.*] Concert; contrivance; adjustment. *Young.* [Rare.]

**concert-master** (kon'sėrt-mas'tėr), *n.* [G. *concertmeister*.] The first violinist of an orchestra; the leader.

**concertment** (kon-sėrt'ment), *n.* [< *concert* + *-ment*.] The act of concerting. *E. Pollok.* [Rare.]

**concert-music** (kon'sėrt-mū'zik), *n.* Secular music, vocal or instrumental, of decided technical elaboration, and suited to performance in a large auditorium: usually of one or few movements or parts, and thus different from an opera, oratorio, or similar extended work: distinguished from *chamber-music* and *church music*.

**concerto** (kon-chär'- or kon-sėr'tō), *n.* [It.: see *concert*, *v.*] In *music:* (*a*) A concert. [Rare.] (*b*) Same as *concertante*. (*c*) A composition for two or more solo instruments of the same or of a different kind: as, Bach's *concerto* for four pianos; Handel's *concerti grossi* for two violins and violoncello soli, with accompaniment for a stringed orchestra. Such concertos are called *double*, *triple*, etc., according to the number of solo instruments. (*d*) A composition, usually in symphonic form, written for one principal instrument (occasionally for more than one), with accompaniment for a large or small orchestra, and intended to display the ability of a solo performer.

**concert-piece** (kon'sėrt-pēs), *n.* A musical work, usually instrumental, suitable for performance in a concert.

**concert-pitch** (kon'sėrt-pich), *n.* In *music*, the pitch used in tuning instruments for concert use. See *pitch*.

**concessible** (kon-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *concessivel* = It. *concessibile*, < ML. *concessibilis*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede* and *-ible*.] Capable of being conceded or granted. [Rare.]

It was built upon one of the most *concessible* postulatums in Nature. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 157.

Their claim, we can now all see, was just, . . . though . . . difficult to render clear and *concessible*. *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters, II. 44.

**concession** (kon-sesh'on), *n.* [= D. *koncessie* = G. *concession* = Dan. *konsession*, < F. *concession* = Pr. *concession* = Sp. *concesion* = Pg. *concessão* = It. *concessione*, < L. *concessio(n-)*, < *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, concede, grant: see *concede*.] 1. The act of conceding, granting, or yielding: usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom the grant is made.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Com. Law. of Eng.

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a mush of *concession*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.

Specifically—2. In argumentation, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party of some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to gain some ulterior advantage, or to show that, even when the point conceded is granted, the argument can be maintained.

The fallacy lay in the immense *concession* that the bad are successful; that justice is not done now. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3. The thing or point yielded; a grant. Specifically applied to grants of land, privileges, or immunities made by government to individuals or companies to enable or encourage them to undertake public enterprises, as to construct railways, canals, etc.

A gift of more worth, in a temporal view, was the grant to the king of the crusada, the excusada, and other *concessions* of ecclesiastical revenue. *Prescott.*

A Frenchman has obtained the *concession* [the privilege of making the Suez Canal], and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*

[In parts of the United States acquired from Spain and Mexico it is used in a much broader sense, and includes entries of land and warrants of survey or location; any designation of public land by the government as assigned to private ownership or occupation.]—**The Concessions**, in *U. S. hist.*, the political privileges granted to the province of New Jersey by the proprietors Berkeley and Carteret in 1664–5, which formed the constitution of the province until 1702, or, as the colonists claimed, until the revolution.

**concessionary** (kon-sesh'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *concession* + *-ary*[1]; = F. *concessionnaire*, etc.] I. *a.* Given by indulgence or allowance; of the nature of a concession: as, a *concessionary* privilege. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *concessionaries* (-riz). A person to whom a privilege or concession has been granted; a concessioner.

**concessioner** (kon-sesh'on-ėr), *n.* [< *concession* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *concessionary*.] One who obtains or desires to obtain a concession, as a grant of land, or a privilege or immunity of some kind; a concessionary.

**concessionist** (kon-sesh'on-ist), *n.* [< *concession* + *-ist*.] One who makes or favors concessions. *Quarterly Rev.*

**concessive** (kon-ses'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *concessivus*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] I. *a.* 1. Of the nature of or containing a concession or an admission, as the surrender of some disputed or disputable point.—2. Specifically, in *gram.*, marking or stating a condition as something which may be granted without destroying a conclusion: as, a *concessive* particle; a *concessive* sentence. A concessive sentence consists of a concessive clause and an adversative clause, often introduced by an adversative particle: as, *though he slay me* (or, *he may slay me*, or, *let him slay me*), yet will I trust in him.

II. *n.* A particle implying concession. See I.

**concessively** (kon-ses'iv-li), *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*, not controverting but assuming the question. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

**concessory** (kon-ses'ō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **concessorius*, < *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede*.] Conceding; permissive. [Rare.]

These laws are not prohibitive, but *concessory*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

**concetet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit*.

**concetti**, *n.* Plural of *concetto*.

**concettism** (kon-chet'tizm), *n.* [< *concetto* + *-ism*.] The use of affected wit or concetti. *Kingsley.*

**concetto** (kon-chet'tō), *n.*; pl. *concetti* (-ti). [It., = *conceit*, q. v.] A piece of affected wit; an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit.

A kind of counter-taste founded on surprise and curiosity which . . . may be expressed by the *concetto*. *Shenstone.*

He [Thoreau] seeks, at all risks, for perversity of thought, and revives the age of *concetti* while he fancies himself going back to a preclassical nature. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

**conch** (kongk), *n.* [= F. *conque* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *concha* = It. *conca*, < L. *concha*, < Gr. κόγχη, a mussel, cockle, shell, also a shell-like thing or cavity, as the hollow of the ear, a niche, a canopy over an altar, an apse, the knee-pan, etc., also κόγχος, in like senses (see *conchus*), = Skt. *çankha* (> *chank*[2], q. v.), a shell: see *cock*[4], *cockle*[2], and *coach*.] 1. A shell of any kind.

Orient pearls which from the *conchs* he drew. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

2. Specifically, a large marine shell, especially that of the *Strombus gigas*, sometimes called *fountain-shell*, from its use in gardens. Conchs have been much used as instruments of call, producing a very loud sound when blown. Often called *conch-shell*.

At that instant, however, the blast of a fish-dealer's *conch* was heard, announcing his approach along the street. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

3. A spiral shell fabled to have been used by the Tritons as a trumpet, probably of the kind now constituting the genus *Triton*, and used as a musical instrument in the South Sea islands. Also *conch-shell*.

One of them kept blowing a large *conch-shell*, to which a reed of two feet long was fixed. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 1.

4. A trumpet in the form of a sea-shell. Also called *Triton's-horn*.—5. The external portion of the ear; the concha.—6. In *arch.*, the plain, ribless, concave surface of a vault or pendentive; the semidome of an apse; the apse itself. See *apse*. Also called *concha*.

The *conch* or apse before which stood the high altar. *Milman.*

7. [Also written *conk*, *conck*, *konk*.] (*a*) One of the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, and of the keys on the Florida reef: so named from their extensive use of the flesh from conchs as food.

The aforesaid postmaster, a stout *conch*, with a square-cut coatee and red cape and cuffs. *M. Scott.*

The white Americans form a comparatively small proportion of the population of Key West, the remainder being Bahama negroes, Cuban refugees, and white natives of the Bahamas and their descendants, classified here under the general title of *Conchs*. *Circular No. 8, War Dept.*, May 1, 1875, p. 144.

(*b*) One of an inferior class of white inhabitants of some parts of North Carolina.

**concha** (kong'kä), *n.*; pl. *conchæ* (-kē). [L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The outer ear; the pinna of the ear; the auricle; especially, the shell of the ear, the hollowed part within the antihelix, leading

into the meatus. See cut under *ear*. (*b*) A shell of bone, or a bone like a shell; a turbinated bone.—2. Same as *conch*, 6.—3. [ML., > OF. *conque*.] An old dry measure of Gascony and Navarre, about 5 pecks, Winchester measure.—**Concha inferior**, the inferior turbinated bone; the maxilloturbinal.—**Concha superior, concha media**, the superior and middle turbinated bones, together making the ethmoturbinal.

**Conchacea** (kong-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's arrangement (1824), a family of bivalve mollusks, approximating, but more comprehensive than, Lamarck's *Conchæ*, containing numerous genera now distributed in several families.

**Conchæ** (kong′kē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] 1. A group of bivalve mollusks. (*a*) In the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus, the section of the *Testacea* comprising the bivalves. (*b*) In Lamarck's system of conchology (1809–1818), a family of dimyarian *Conchifera*, composed of the genera *Venus*, *Cytherea*, *Cyprina*, *Venericardia*, *Cyrena*, *Galathea*, and *Cyclas*. (*c*) In Deshayes's system, a group limited to the genera *Cyprina*, *Astarte*, and *Venus*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *concha*.

**Concharilidæ** (kong-kā-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Concharium* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripylean radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell, destitute of radial spicules, and composed of two smooth hemispherical or lenticular valves, the edges of which usually interlock by rows of teeth: typified by the genus *Concharium*.

**Concharium** (kong-kā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κογχάριον*, dim. of *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] The typical genus of the family *Concharilidæ*.

**conchate** (kong′kāt), *a.* [= Sp. *conchado*, < NL. *conchatus*, < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch* and *-ate*[1].] Same as *conchiform*. *M. C. Cooke*.

**conchi**, *n.* Plural of *conchus*.

**Conchidæ** (kong′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-idæ*.] A family name proposed by Broderip (1839) for the *Conchæ* of Lamarck and the *Conchacea* of De Blainville.

**conchifer** (kong′ki-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *conchifer*, < L. *concha*, shell, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A mollusk of the class *Conchifera*.

**Conchifera** (kong-kif′e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *conchifer*, shell-bearing: see *conchifer*.] 1. In Lamarck's system of classification, headless mollusks with bivalve shells: a loose synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*, but including the brachiopods, which are now placed in a different class. Disencumbered of the brachiopods, the *Conchifera* correspond to the *Acephala testacea* of Cuvier, or to the *Lamellibranchiata* of De Blainville and modern naturalists. Also called *Conchophora*, *Acephala*, *Endocephala*, *Lipocephala*, and *Pelecypoda*.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two primary divisions of the *Mollusca*; the *Mollusca* of authors in general, exclusive of the *Placophora* or chitons.

> What led me most to unite all the Mollusca, with the exception of the Chitonidæ, into one great division, to which I have given the name *Conchifera*, was the consideration that we must recognise the great significance of the shell as affecting the whole organization of these animals.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 316.

**conchiferous** (kong-kif′e-rus), *a.* [As *conchifer* + *-ous*.] 1. Provided with a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conchifera;* bivalve, as a mollusk; lamellibranchiate.

> The *conchiferous* or bivalve Acephala.
> *R. Garner*, Mag. Nat. Hist., N. S., II. 579.

3. Bearing or containing shells: as, "*conchiferous* deposits," *Darwin*.

**conchiform** (kong′ki-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *concha*, a shell, + *forma*, shape.] Shell-shaped; especially, shaped like one valve of a bivalve shell; specifically, in *entom.*, semicircular and concavo-convex, as the tegulæ or wing-covers in most *Hymenoptera*. Also *conchate*.

**conchinamine** (kong-kin′ą-min), *n.* [< **conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *amine*.] Same as *quinidamine*.

**conchinine** (kong′ki-nin), *n.* [< **conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *-ine*[2].] Same as *quinidine*.

**conchiolin** (kong-ki′ō-lin), *n.* [< L. *concha*, a shell, + *io*(*dine*) + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] The organic residuum of a shell left after removal of the carbonate of lime by acids. Also *conchyolin*.

> This was evidently originally a soft Embryonic Shell composed of *conchiolin*, and not of calcareous matter as in the Ammonoidea.
> *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 336.

**conchite**† (kong′kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κογχίτης*, a shelly marble (lit. shell-like), < *κόγχη*, shell.] A fossil conch or shell. *Bp. Nicolson*.

**conchitic** (kong-kit′ik), *a.* [< *conchite* + *-ic*.] Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: applied to limestones and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature. *Page*.

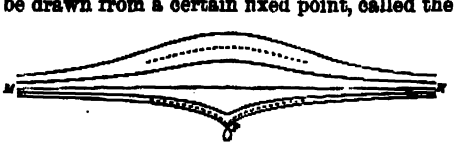
**Conchoderma** (kong-kō-dėr′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόγχη*, shell, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of barnacles, of the family *Lepadidæ:* same as *Otion*. *C. virgata* is a species often found attached to ships. *C. dorsalis* is a Caribbean form.

**Conchœcia** (kong-kē′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *οἶκος*, home.] A genus of ostracode crustaceans, of the family *Halocyprida*, or constituting the type of a family *Conchœciidæ*. *C. obtusata*, a British species, is an example.

**Conchœciidæ** (kong-kē-si′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conchœcia* + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracodes, named from the genus *Conchœcia*.

**concho-grass** (kon′chō-gras), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Panicum Texanum*, a Texan grass which is now cultivated in the southern United States and found to yield a large amount of valuable forage.

**conchoid** (kong′koid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *conchoïde* = It. *concoide* = Sp. *concoide*, < Gr. *κογχοειδής*, < *κόγχη*, a shell, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *n.* A plane curve invented by one Nicomedes, probably in the second century before Christ, and defined by him as such that if a straight line be drawn from a certain fixed point, called the



Conchoids of Nicomedes.

*MN* is the asymptote; *P* is the pole. The highest and lowest branches form one conchoid having a crunode at *P*. The branches nearest the asymptote form a conchoid having an acnode at *P*. The dotted curves indicate the conchoid with a cusp at *P*.

pole of the curve, to the curve, the part of the line intercepted between the curve and a fixed line (now called its asymptote) is always equal to a fixed distance. The conchoid was used to facilitate the duplication of the cube. Its Cartesian equation is:

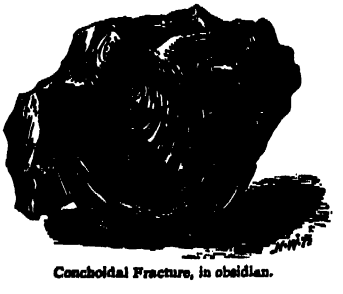
$$m^2y^2 = (p - y)^2(x^2 + y^2).$$

It is a curve of the fourth order and of the sixth class, unless it has a cusp at P, when it is of the fifth class. It has a double point at the pole, and meets its asymptote at four consecutive points at infinity. It has two branches.

II. *a.* Same as *conchoidal*.

> Its [serpentine's] hardness being about 3, and with a *conchoid* or splintery fracture.
> *S. G. Williams*, Applied Geology, p. 8.

**conchoidal** (kong-koi′dąl), *a.* [< *conchoid* + *-al*; = F. *conchoïdal*, etc.] In *mineral.*, having convex elevations and concave depressions like



Conchoidal Fracture, in obsidian.

shells: applied principally to such a surface produced by fracture, as exemplified in obsidian.

> Custards . . . in which every stroke of the teaspoon left a smooth *conchoidal* surface like the fracture of chalcedony.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

**Concholepas** (kong-kol′e-pas), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < Gr. *κόγχη*, shell, + *λεπάς*, a limpet.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Buccinidæ* or whelks, having a limpet-like shell, owing to the size of the aperture. The only species is *C. peruviana*, of the west coast of South America, along which it is extensively used for food.

*Concholepas peruviana.*

**conchological** (kong-kō-loj′i-kąl), *a.* [< *conchology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to conchology, or the scientific study of shells.

> The space of open sea running north and south of the west coast [of America] separates two quite distinct *conchological* provinces. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 163.

**conchologist** (kong-kol′ō-jist), *n.* 1. One versed in conchology.—2. A name of the carrier-shells (family *Phoridæ*), from their often attaching other shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow. Also called *mineralogist*. See cut under *carrier-shell*.

**conchology** (kong-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *conchología*, < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of shells and shell-fish. The word came into use when mollusks were chiefly studied with reference to their shells. Since increased attention has been given to the structure of the soft parts of mollusks, the term *conchology* is frequently replaced by *malacology* (which see). Shells were formerly divided into three orders, univalves, bivalves, and multivalves, according to the number of parts of which they are composed.

**conchometer** (kong-kom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring shells and the angles of their spires. Also *conchyliometer*.

**conchometry** (kong-kom′e-tri), *n.* [< *conchometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of shells or their curves. Also *conchyliometry*.

**Conchophora** (kong-kof′ō-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόγχη*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *Conchifera*, 1. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

**conchospiral** (kong-kō-spī′rąl), *n.* [< L. *concha*, a shell, + *spiral*.] A variety of spiral curve characterizing certain shells. *Agassiz*.

**conch-shell** (kongk′shel), *n.* Same as *conch*.

**conchus** (kong′kus), *n.*; pl. *conchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *κόγχος*, a shell, the upper part of the skull, the socket of the eye: see *conch*.] 1. The skull.—2. The orbit of the eye.

**conchylaceous, conchyliaceous** (kong-ki-lā′shius, kong-kil-i-ā′shius), *a.* [< *conchylium* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell: as, *conchylaceous* impressions.

**conchylia**, *n.* Plural of *conchylium*.

**conchyliated** (kong-kil′i-ā-ted), *a.* [< *conchylium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Derived from shells or mollusks: applied to the coloring matter obtained from shell-bearing mollusks.

> The *conchyliated* colour comprehended a variety of shades, viz., that of the heliotropium, as well as one of a deeper colour, that of the mallow, inclining to a full purple, and that of the late violet, this last being the most vivid of all the *conchyliated* tints.
> *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (2d ed.), p. 203.

**conchyliologist**† (kong-kil-i-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologiste* = Pg. *conchyliologista;* as *conchyliology* + *-ist*. Cf. *conchologist*.] An obsolete form of *conchologist*.

**conchyliology**† (kong-kil-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologie* = Sp. *conquiliologia* = Pg. *conchyliologia*, < NL. **conchyliologia*, < Gr. *κογχύλιον*, conch (see *conchylium*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*, and cf. *conchology*.] An obsolete form of *conchology*.

**conchyliometer** (kong-kil-i-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κογχύλιον*, a shell, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Same as *conchometer*.

**conchyliometry** (kong-kil-i-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *conchyliometer* + *-y*[3].] Same as *conchometry*.

**conchyliomorphite** (kong-kil′i-ō-môr′fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κογχύλιον*, a shell, + *μορφή*, form, + *-ite*[2].] The fossilized cast of a shell from which the shell has disappeared.

**conchylious** (kong-kil′i-us), *a.* [< *conchylium* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the shelled or testaceous *Mollusca*.

**conchylium** (kong-kil′i-um), *n.*; pl. *conchylia* (-ą). [= F. *coquille* = Sp. *conchil* (cf. ML. *conchile*) = Pg. *conchylio* = It. *conchiglia, cocchiglia* = G. *conchylie* = Dan. *konkylie*, < L. (and NL.) *conchylium*, a shell, < Gr. *κογχύλιον*, dim. of *κογχύλη*, dim. of *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*[2].] The shell of a mollusk, in the widest sense; a conch.

**conciator** (kon′si-ā-tor), *n.* [As if ML., < ML. *conciare*, refit, repair, adorn, for **comptiare*, var. of *comptare*, freq. *comptitare*, adorn, < L. *comptus*, elegant, adorned: see *compt*[2].] In *glass-manuf.*, one who weighs and proportions the materials to be made into glass.

**concierge** (F. pron. kôn-siärzh′), *n.* [F., < OF. *concierge, consierge, constarge, comkerge, concerge, consirge, cumcerge* (> ML. *concergius, consergius*, also *concergerius, conciergerius*, Sp. *conserje*), of uncertain origin; perhaps < ML. **conservius*, a keeper, guardian, or **conservium*, a keeping, guarding, irreg. < L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*.] In France, one who attends at the entrance of an edifice, public or private; a doorkeeper of a hotel, apartment-house, prison, etc.; a janitor, male or female.

**conciergerie** (F. pron. kôn-si-erzh'rē), *n.* [F., < *concierge*, doorkeeper: see *concierge*.] In France, the room near the entrance of a hotel, apartment-house, or other building occupied by the concierge or janitor.

**concilia**, *n.* Plural of *concilium*.

**conciliable**[1] (kon-sil'i-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *conciliable* = Sp. *conciliable* = Pg. *conciliavel* = It. *conciliabile*, < L. as if **conciliabilis*, < *conciliare*, conciliate: see *conciliate*.] Capable of being conciliated or reconciled; reconcilable.

Nor doth he put away adulterously who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter disconformity, not *conciliable*, because not to be amended without a miracle. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**conciliable**[2]† (kon-sil'i-a-bl), *n.* [= Sp. *conciliábulo*, < L. *conciliabulum*, a meeting-place, < *concilium*, a council: see *council*.] A small assembly; a conventicle.

Some have sought the truth in conventicles and *conciliables* of heretics and sectaries. *Bacon*, Controversies of Church of Eng.

**conciliabule** (kon-sil'i-a-būl), *n.* [< L. *conciliabulum*: see *conciliable*[2].] Same as *conciliable*[2]. *Milman.* [Rare.]

**conciliar** (kon-sil'i-ar), *a.* [= F. *conciliaire* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*, < L. as if **conciliaris*, < *concilium*, council: see *council* and *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a council or to its proceedings. Also *conciliary*.

Henry II. contented himself with aiding the *conciliar* legislation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 389.

There are at least three well-known editions of *conciliar* records. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 292.

These synodical or *conciliar* decrees but burden and perplex questions otherwise hard enough to discuss and determine. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 209.

**conciliarly**† (kon-sil'i-ar-li), *adv.* After the manner of a council; as by a council.

Those things that were *conciliarly* determined. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

**conciliary** (kon-sil'i-a-ri), *a.* Same as *conciliar*.

By their authority the *conciliary* definitions passed into law. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 205.

**conciliate** (kon-sil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conciliated*, ppr. *conciliating*. [< L. *conciliatus*, pp. of *conciliare* (> F. *concilier* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*), bring together, unite, win over, < *concilium*, a meeting, assembly, union: see *council*.] 1. To overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; induce friendly and kindly feelings in; pacify; placate; soothe; win over.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam.*

Each portion, in order to advance its own peculiar interests, would have to *conciliate* all others, by showing a disposition to advance theirs. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 69.

2. To induce, draw, or secure by something adapted to attract regard or favor; win; gain; engage.

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief to his doctrine from the Jews. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 69.

His [the Duke of York's] amiable disposition and excellent temper have *conciliated* for him the esteem and regard of men of all parties. *Greville*, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

And any arts which *conciliate* regard to the speaker indirectly promote the effect of his arguments. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

=Syn. 1. To win over, propitiate, appease. See *reconcile*.

**conciliating** (kon-sil'i-ā-ting), *p. a.* Having the quality of gaining favor; pacifying; mollifying; persuading: as, a *conciliating* address.

**conciliation** (kon-sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conciliation* = Sp. *conciliacion* = Pg. *conciliação* = It. *conciliazione*, < L. *conciliatio(n-)*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] 1. The act of converting from a state of jealousy, suspicion, or hostility; the act of gaining favor or good will.

The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

The Roman method of *conciliation* was, first of all, the most ample toleration of the customs, religion, and municipal freedom of the conquered, and then their gradual admission to the privileges of the conqueror. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 251.

2. Reconciliation; harmonizing. [Rare.]

St. Austin repeatedly declares the *conciliation* of the foreknowledge, predestination, and free grace of God with the free will of man to be a most difficult question, intelligible only to few. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions (Blackwood, 1866), p. 622.

**Court of conciliation**, a tribunal deciding disputes by inducing the parties to agree on a settlement proposed to them. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *court of arbitration*. The technical sense of the term *court of conciliation* implies power to compel a party to appear, at the request of his adversary, for the purpose of enabling the court to compose their differences in a manner to which they will assent, they being turned over to a judicial court if they do not. The term *arbitration* usually implies a tribunal without power to compel attendance of parties, but with power, if parties submit their controversy to it, to decide authoritatively.

**conciliative** (kon-sil'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conciliativo*; as *conciliate* + *-ive*.] 1. Designed for or producing conciliation; reconciling; pacifying; conciliatory. *Coleridge.* — 2. Specifically, pertaining to or of the nature of a court of conciliation.

The president of the Universal Peace Union consented in the latter case to act as a *conciliative* board of one. *The Century*, XXXI. 947.

**conciliator** (kon-sil'i-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conciliateur* = Sp. Pg. *conciliador* = It. *conciliatore*, < L. *conciliator*, < *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] One who conciliates, or gains by conciliatory means.

The *conciliator* of Christendom. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 103.

**conciliatory** (kon-sil'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *conciliatoire* = Pg. *conciliatorio*; as *conciliate* + *-ory*.] Tending to conciliate or win confidence or good will; reconciling.

The amiable, *conciliatory* virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom. *Burke*, To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

The Italian, long subject to tyrannical rule, and in danger of his life if he excites the vengeful feelings of a fellow-citizen, is distinguished by his *conciliatory* manner. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 431.

=Syn. Winning, pacifying.

**concilium** (kon-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *concilia* (-ä). [L.: see *council*.] A council; an assembly. — **Concilium ordinarium**, the name given in medieval English history to the standing council of the king. About the fifteenth century it developed into the Privy Council. See *privy council*, under *council*.

**concinnate**† (kon-sin'āt), *v. t.* [< L. *concinnatus*, pp. of *concinnare*, join fitly together, < *concinnus*, fitly put together, well adjusted: see *concinnous*.] 1. To join fitly or becomingly together; make well connected; choose and compose suitably.

In order that *concinnated* speech may not beguile us from truth. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. To clear; purify.

A receit to trim and *concinnate* wine. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 20.

**concinnate**† (kon-sin'āt), *a.* [< L. *concinnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Fit; apt; suitable.

A manne of ripe iudgement in electinge and choosynge *concinnate* termes, and apte and eloquente woordes. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

**concinnation**† (kon-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *concinnatio(n-)*, < *concinnare*, join fitly together: see *concinnate*, *v.*] The act of making fit, suitable, or perfect.

The building, *concinnation*, and perfecting of the saints. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, p. 77.

**concinnity** (kon-sin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concinnities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *concinidad* = It. *concinnità*, < L. *concinnita(t-)s*, < *concinnus*, fitly put together: see *concinnous*.] 1. Fitness; suitableness; connectedness; harmony.

Dr. Henry King's poems, wherein I find . . . an exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 16.

A discourse in which the fundamental topic was thus conscientiously omitted was not likely, with all its *concinnities*, to make much impression upon the disaffected knights. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 359.

Specifically — 2. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, proper and consistent adjustment of words and clauses as regards both phraseology and construction; fitness and harmony of style.

**concinnous** (kon-sin'us), *a.* [< L. *concinnus*, fitly put together, well adjusted; origin obscure.] Suitable; agreeable; harmonious. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

**concionary**† (kon'shiō-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *concionarius*, prop. *contionarius*, < *contio(n-)*, an assembly: see *concionate*.] Same as *concionative*.

There be four things a Minister should be at; the *Concionary* part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Casuists. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 73.

**concionate**† (kon'shiō-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *concionatus*, prop. *contionatus*, pp. of *concionari*, *contionari* (> Pg. *concionar* = It. *concionare*), make an address, harangue, < *contio(n-)*, improp. *concio(n-)*, an assembly, contr. of OL. *coventio(n-)* for *conventio(n-)*, an assembly: see *convention*.] To preach. *Lithgow.*

**concionative** (kon'shiō-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *concionate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to preaching; suited to or used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies. [Rare.]

**concionator**† (kon'shiō-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *concionador* = It. *concionatore*, < L. *concionator*, prop. *contionator*, < *contionari*, harangue: see *concionate*.] 1. A preacher. *Cockeram.* — 2. A common-councilman; a freeman. *Wharton.*

**concionatory**† (kon'shiō-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *concionatorio*, < L. as if **concionatorius*, false reading for *contionarius*: see *concionary*.] Same as *concionative*.

*Concionatory* invectives. *Howell.*

**concise** (kon-sīs'), *a.* [= F. Pr. *conois* = Sp. Pg. It. *conciso*, < L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, pp. of *concidere*, cut off, cut short, < *com-* + *cædere*, cut. Cf., for the form, *excise*[1], *incise*, *precise*; and for the sense, *precise*.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement: as, a *concise* account of an event; a *concise* argument.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

His [Thucydides's] history is sometimes as *concise* as a chronological chart: yet it is always perspicuous. *Macaulay*, History.

=Syn. *Concise*, *Succinct*, *Condensed*, *Laconic*, *Summary*, *Compendious*, short, terse, pithy, sententious, compact. The first four imply fullness of meaning as well as great brevity; the next two that the subject is treated by exhibiting only its main heads, and that therefore the treatment is comparatively brief. *Concise* frequently refers to style, and signifies the expression of much in few words; *succinct* is generally applied to the matter, the less important things being omitted: thus, a *concise* style or phrase, but a *succinct* narrative or account. *Condensed* relates more to the mode of treatment by which a matter is brought or compressed into a smaller space than it might have occupied. *Laconic* is applied to expressions which carry conciseness or brevity to an extreme. A *summary* account gives the principal points in the case; a *compendious* account is more sure than a *summary* account to give a complete and sufficient view of the subject.

His [Lord Mahon's] narration is very perspicuous, and is also entitled to the praise, seldom, we grieve to say, deserved by modern critics, of being very *concise*. *Macaulay*, Lord Mahon's War in Spain.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*;
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 235.

A work of genius is . . . *condensed* knowledge, judgment, skill, that make up the man. *Woolsey*, Relig. of Present and Future.

"His time has come," said the *laconic* scout, thrusting the long barrel of his rifle through the leaves, and taking his deliberate and fatal aim. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

I shall take leave of this island with a *summary* account of their [the winds'] force and direction, as observed by us from the 1st to the 8th of November. *Cook*, Voyages, III. vi. 8.

For God is love — *compendious* whole
Of all the blessings of a soul.
*Byron*, Love of God.

**concisely** (kon-sīs'li), *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; in few words.

But to return from this digression, though it was almost necessary — all the rules of painting are methodically, *concisely*, and yet clearly delivered in this present treatise which I have translated. *Dryden*, Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

**conciseness** (kon-sīs'nes), *n.* The quality of being concise; brevity in statement.

The *conciseness* of Demosthenes, the Greek orator. *Dryden*, Pref. to Second Misc.

The mysterious *conciseness* of an oracle. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

**concision** (kon-sizh'on), *n.* [= F. *concision* = Pr. *concisio* = Sp. *concision* = Pg. *concisão* = It. *concisione*, conciseness, < LL. *concisio(n-)*, a cutting to pieces, a mutilation, separation, < *concidere*, cut off: see *concise*.] 1†. A division; a schism; a faction; a sect; a separation.

Those of the *concision* who made it [the division] would do well to consider whether that which our Saviour assures us will destroy a kingdom be the likeliest way to settle and support a church. *South*, Works, III., Ep. Ded.

[It is used in the Vulgate and in the authorised version of the Bible to translate the Greek word κατατομή, employed by St. Paul in Phil. iii. 2, apparently, instead of περιτομή, for *circumcision*, as a contemptuous designation of those Jews who relied upon the mere outward rite of circumcision.

Beware of dogs; beware of evil workers; beware of the *concision*. Phil. iii. 2.

Here he speaks more strongly and calls it a *concision*, a mere outward mutilation, no longer as it had been, a seal of the covenant. *Ellicott*, Com. on Phil. iii. 2.]

2. Conciseness.

His Attic taste had the singular merit of giving *concision* to the perplexed periods of our early style. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 22.

His wonted vigour and *concision*. *Brougham.*

**concitation**† (kon-si-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *concitacion* = Pg. *concitação* = It. *concitazione*, < L. *concitatio(n-)*, < *concitare*, pp. *concitatus*, excite: see *excite*.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conveied by new impressions, and the immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produceth his conceited phantasm. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 10.

**concitate** (kon-chē-tāt'), *a.* [It., pp. of *concitare*, excite: see *concite*.] In *music*, excited, agitated: noting passages to be rendered so as to produce such an effect.

**concite**† (kon-sīt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *conciter* = Sp. Pg. *concitar* = It. *concitare*, < L. *concitare*, move violently, disturb, excite, < *com-*, together, + *citare*, move, stir: see *cite*, and cf. *excite*.] To excite. *Cotgrave.*

**concitizen**† (kon-sit'i-zn), *n.* [< *con-* + *citizen*; = F. *concitoyen*, etc. Cf. equiv. LL. *concivis*, translating Gr. *συμπολίτης*.] A fellow-citizen. [Rare.]

A neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner or a *conncitizen*.
*Knox*, Hist. Reformation, Pref.

**conck**, *n.* See *conch*, *n.*, 7.

**conclamation** (kon-klā-mā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *conclamação* = It. *conclamazione* (cf. OF. *conclamitation*), < L. *conclamatio(n-)*, < *conclamare*, pp. *conclamatus*, cry out together, < *com-*, together, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *v.*] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry. [Rare.]

The women continue their lamentations; and many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the *conclamation*, come to unite with them in this melancholy task.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

**conclave** (kon'klāv), *n.* [< ME. *conclave*, < OF. *conclave*, F. *conclave* = Pr. *conclavi* = Sp. Pg. It. *conclave*, < L. *conclave*, a room that may be locked, in ML. the place of assembly of the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, the body of cardinals; < *com-*, together, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, *clef*.] 1. A private apartment; particularly, the place in which the Sacred College or assembly of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meets in privacy for the election of a pope.—2. The assembly or meeting of the cardinals for the election of a pope. Formerly the pope was elected by the clergy and people of Rome; but, owing to the violence and even bloodshed with which these elections were attended, the right of election was in 1059 vested in the cardinals, and is still exercised by them. During the progress of an election, which usually lasts several days, they and their attendants are locked up and guarded within the apartments in the Vatican occupied by them, to prevent any external interference or influence.

It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal.
*South*, Sermons.

3. The body of cardinals; the Sacred College.

I bid him welcome,
And thank the holy *conclave* for their loves.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

4. Any private meeting; a close assembly.

The great seraphic lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret *conclave* sat.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 795.

I was ushered into the presence of the agoumenos, who sat in a hall, surrounded by a reverend *conclave* of his bearded and long-haired monks.
*R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 369.

They were assembled in *conclave* down in the meadow on which the fair had been held the day before.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 186.

**conclavist** (kon'klā-vist), *n.* [= F. *conclaviste* = Sp. Pg. *conclavista* = It. *conclavista*; as *conclave* + *-ist*.] An ecclesiastic attending upon a cardinal in a conclave summoned for the election of a pope.

**conclimate** (kon-klī'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conclimated*, ppr. *conclimating*. [< *con-* + *climate*.] To acclimatise. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

**conclude** (kǫn-klōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concluded*, ppr. *concluding*. [< ME. *concluden* = F. *conclure* = Pr. *concluire* = Sp. Pg. *concluir* = It. *concludere*, *conchiudere*, < L. *concludere*, shut up closely, < *com-*, together, + *claudere*, *-cludere*, shut: see *close*[1], and cf. *exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *reclude*, *seclude*.] I. *trans.* 1. To shut up; close in; inclose. [Obsolete or poetical.]

The very person of Christ . . . was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 52.

I dreamt
Of some vast charm *concluded* in that star
To make fame nothing.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To bring to an end; finish; terminate.

I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

We cannot be more wretched than we are;
And death *concludes* all misery.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

3. To settle, arrange, or determine finally.

Shall we at last *conclude* effeminate peace?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

This motion was well liked of all, but it was not thought fit to *conclude* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 267.

4. To make a final judgment or determination concerning; judge; decide; determine; pronounce.

The law *concludes* no man guilty upon conjectures, but from the detection of some fault.
*Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, vi.

But no frail man, however great or high,
Can be *concluded* blest before he die.
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid.

5. To infer or determine by reasoning; deduce; judge to be or to exist: used more particularly of strict and demonstrative inference, but also of induction and hypothesis.

Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else *conclude* my words effectual.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by anything that befals him. *Tillotson.*

In vain the sage, with retrospective eye,
Would from th' apparent What *conclude* the Why,
Infer the motive from the deed, and show
That what we chanc'd was what we meant to do.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 100.

6. To stop or restrain, or, as in law, estop from argument or proceedings to the contrary; oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession: generally in the passive: as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

If . . . they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a res judicata, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Chancellor Kent.*

7†. To shut up; refute; stop the mouth of.

In all these temptations Christ *concluded* the fiend, and withstood him.
*Exam. of W. Thorpe*, in Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog., I. 266.

8†. To include.

For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. Rom. xi. 32.

Under these titles of honour do I *conclude* true lovers.
*Ford*, Honour Triumphant.

II. *intrans.* 1. To close in; come to an end.

This his suttle Argument to fast'n a repenting, and by that means a guiltiness of Straffords death upon the Parlament, *concludes* upon his own head.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

A train of lies,
That, made in lust, *concludes* in perjuries.
*Dryden*, Fables.

2. To come to a decision; resolve; determine; decide.

They did *conclude* to bear dead Lucrece thence.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1850.

The forest sages pondered, and at length
*Concluded* in a body to escort her
Up to her father's house of pride and strength.
*Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

3. To arrive at an opinion; form a final judgment.

Where gentry, title, wisdom,
Cannot *conclude*, but by the yea and no
Of general ignorance. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

4. To perform the act of reasoning; deduce a consequence or consequences from given premises; infer.

For why should we the busy soul believe,
When boldly she *concludes* of that and this?
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

**conclude**†, *n.* [< *conclude*, *v.*] A conclusion; an ending.

I shall write this generall leter to you all, hoping it will be a good *conclude* of a general, but a costly & tedious bussines.
*Shirley*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 406.

**concludence**†, **concludency**† (kǫn-klō'dens, -den-si), *n.* [< *concludent* (see *-ence*, *-ency*); = It. *concludenza*.] Inference; logical deduction from premises; logical connection; consequence.

A necessary or infallible *concludency* in these evidences of fact. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 132.

**concludent**† (kǫn-klō'dent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *concludente*, lt. also *conchiudente*, < L. *concluden(t-)s*, ppr. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] Bringing to a close; decisive.

Arguments . . . highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**concluder** (kǫn-klō'dėr), *n.* One who concludes.

Not forward *concluders* in these times.
*Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 146.

**concludible** (kǫn-klō'di-bl), *a.* [< *conclude*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being concluded or inferred. *Bentley.*

**concluding** (kǫn-klō'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conclude*, *v.*] Final; ending; terminal; closing: as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.—**Concluding line.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A small line secured to the middle of the steps of stern-ladders. (*b*) A line leading through the middle of the steps of a Jacob's ladder.

**concludingly**† (kǫn-klō'ding-li), *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence.

Examine whether the opinion . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Sir K. Digby.*

**conclusa**, *n.* Plural of *conclusum*.

**conclusible**† (kǫn-klō'zi-bl), *a.* [< L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being concluded or inferred; determinable.

'Tis . . . certainly *conclusible* . . . that they will voluntarily do this. *Hammond.*

**conclusion** (kǫn-klō'zhǫn), *n.* [< ME. *conclusion*, *-ioun* = D. *conclusie* = G. *conclusion* = Dan. *konklusion*, < OF. *conclusion*, F. *conclusion* = Pr. *conclusio* = Sp. *conclusion* = Pg. *conclusão* = It. *conclusione*, < L. *conclusio(n-)*, < *concludere*, pp. *conclusus*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] 1. The end, close, or termination; the final part: as, the *conclusion* of a journey.

Our friendships hurry to short and poor *conclusions*, because we have made them a texture of wine and dreams, instead of the tough fibre of the human heart.
*Emerson*, Friendship.

2. Final result; outcome; upshot.

And, the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine:
In practice let us put it presently.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

3. Determination; final decision.

Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but two certain; the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority.
*Hooker.*

4. A proposition concluded or inferred from premises; the proposition toward which an argumentation tends, or which is established by it; also, rarely, the act of inference.

That there is but one world, is a *conclusion* of Faith.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 35.

He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied the *conclusion*. *Addison*, Freeholder.

It is laudable to encourage investigation, but to hold back *conclusion*. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 337.

5. In *gram.*, that clause of a conditional sentence which states the consequence of the proposition assumed in the condition or protasis; the apodosis.—6. In *rhet.*, the last main division of a discourse; that part in which, the discussion being finished, its bearings are deduced or its points are summed up; a peroration, application, or recapitulation.

The *conclusion*, like the introduction, deserves special consideration. . . . In oratory the *conclusion* is called the peroration. *J. De Mille*, Rhetoric, §§ 400, 405.

7. An experiment; a tentative effort for determining anything. [Obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions*.]

We practise . . . all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

Her physician tells me
She hath pursued *conclusions* infinite
Of easy ways to die. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

All the evening pricking down some things, and trying some *conclusions* upon my viall, in order to the inventing a better theory of musick than hath yet been abroad.
*Pepys*, Diary, III. 404.

8. In *law*: (*a*) The effect of an act by which he who did it is bound not to do anything inconsistent therewith; an estoppel. (*b*) The end of a pleading or conveyance. (*c*) A finding or determination.—**Conclusion of fact**, the statement by a judge or referee of his decision as to what are the true facts of the controversy.—**Conclusion of law**, the statement by a judge or referee of the legal rights and obligations of the parties resulting from the conclusions of fact.—**Conclusion to the country**, the conclusion of a pleading by which a party "puts himself upon his country"—that is, appeals to the verdict of a jury. See *country*, 6.—**Fallacy of irrelevant conclusion.** See *fallacy*.—**Foregone conclusion.** (*a*) Something already done or accomplished; an accomplished fact.

*Iago.* Nay, this was but his dream.
*Oth.* But this denoted a *foregone conclusion*.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

(*b*) Something which is certain to be done or to happen: as, it is a *foregone conclusion* that he will be elected.—**In conclusion**, finally; lastly; to conclude; formerly, in short.—**To try conclusions with a person**, to engage with him in a contest for mastery, either physical or mental; struggle for victory over him, as in a discussion, a trial of strength, or a lawsuit. = **Syn.** *Deduction*, *Corollary*, etc. (see *inference*), issue, event, upshot, finale, completion.

**conclusional**† (kǫn-klō'zhǫn-al), *a.* [< *conclusion* + *-al*.] Concluding. *Bp. Hooper.*

**conclusive** (kǫn-klō'siv), *a.* [= F. *conclusif* = Pr. *conclusiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *conclusivo*, < LL. *conclusivus* (in adv. *conclusive*), < L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] 1. Decisive of argument or questioning; dispelling doubt; finally deciding; leading to a conclusion or determination.

The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *Eikon Basilike.*

There is very strong evidence, although it is not *conclusive*, that in a given gas — say in a vessel full of carbonic acid — the molecules are not all of the same weight.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 206.

The argument from the impossibility of a thing to its non-existence is final and *conclusive*.
*Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

**2.** Specifically, bringing about or leading to a logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

**3.** In *law*, possessing such weight and force as not to admit of contradiction. — **Conclusive evidence**, in *law*, evidence which precludes further contradiction of the fact in question; evidence which, if not disproved, precludes dispute on the point it is adduced to prove. Thus, a judgment for a debt is said to be conclusive evidence of the indebtedness it establishes, because, having been put in evidence against the debtor, he cannot usually give other evidence merely in denial of the indebtedness, unless he first gives evidence sufficient to avoid the judgment. Such evidence is said to raise a *conclusive presumption* of the fact it is adduced to prove. The phrase *conclusive evidence* is also used, more loosely, of evidence which, though not necessarily conclusive, yet, not having been contradicted, is sufficient as matter of law to oblige a jury to come to the proposed conclusion. =**Syn. 1.** *Eventual, Ultimate*, etc. (see *final*), convincing, decisive, unanswerable, irrefutable.

**conclusively** (kon-klō'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination: as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

As it is universally allowed that a man when drunk sees double, it follows *conclusively* that he sees twice as well as his sober neighbors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 239.

**conclusiveness** (kon-klō'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive of argument or doubt; the power of determining opinion or of settling a question.

The *conclusiveness* of the proof. *J. S. Mill*, Logic.

**conclusory** (kon-klō'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ory*.] Conclusive. [Rare.]

**conclusum** (kon-klō'sum), *n.*; pl. *conclusa* (-sȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, close: see *conclude*, *v.*] In *diplomacy*. See extract.

A *conclusum* is a résumé of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed; and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands. *Blackwood's Mag.*

**concoagulate**† (kon-kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *con-* + *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal together; form, or form into, one homogeneous mass. [Rare.]

For some solutions require more, others less, spirit of wine to *concoagulate* adequately with them.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 442.

**concoagulation**† (kon-kō-ag-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *concoagulate*: see *-ation*.] A coagulating or coalescing together, as of different substances or bodies into one homogeneous mass; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

A *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum. *Boyle*, Works, III. 58.

**concoct** (kon-kokt'), *v.* [< L. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere* (> It. *concuocere*), boil together, digest, prepare, think over, < *com-*, together, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To digest.

After a (cold) Peare, either drinke wine to *concoct* it, or send for the Priest to confesse you. *Cotgrave* (a. v. *vin*).

He must not be called till he hath *concocted* and slept his surfeit into a truce and a quiet respite.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

**2**†. To purify or sublime; refine by removing the gross or extraneous matter.

Than the waters whereof [Nilus] there is none more sweet, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so *concocted* by the Sun.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

**3**†. To ripen; develop.

The root which still continueth in the earth is still *concocted* by the earth. *Bacon.*

**4.** To combine and prepare the materials of, as in cookery; hence, to get up, devise, plan, contrive, plot, etc.: as, to *concoct* a dinner or a bowl of punch; to *concoct* a scheme or a conspiracy.

Grouse pie, with hare
In the middle, is fare
Which, duly *concocted* with science and care,
Doctor Kitchener says, is beyond all compare.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 169.

That vaunted statesmanship which *concocts* constitutions never has amounted to anything.
*W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 275.

**II.**† *intrans.* **1.** To mature; ripen.

The longer the juice stayeth in the root and stalk, the better it *concocteth*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 462.

**2.** To digest.

For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate *concoctet*h or boyleth. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

**concocter** (kon-kok'tėr), *n.* [< *concoct* + *-er*[1]. Cf. It. *concottore*, a concocter, F. *concocteur*, a digestive medicine.] One who concocts.

This private *concocter* of malcontent.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**concoction** (kon-kok'shon), *n.* [= F. *concoction* = Pg. *concocção* = It. *concozione*, < L. *concoctio(n-)*, < *concoquere*, pp. *concoctus*, digest, prepare: see *concoct*.] **1**†. Digestion.

Also, the eating of sundrie sorts of meat require often pottes of drinke, which hinder *concoction*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

Your words of hard *concoction*, [your] rude poetry,
Have much impaired my health; try sense another while.
*Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

Bad meats will scarce breed good nourishment in the healthiest *concoction*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

**2**†. The process by which morbid matter was formerly supposed to be separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off; maturation.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**3**†. A ripening or maturing; maturity.

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 858.

All this mellows me for heaven, and so ferments in this world, as I shall need no long *concoction* in the grave, but hasten to the resurrection. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxii.

**4.** The act of preparing and combining the materials of anything; hence, the devising or planning of anything; the act of contriving or getting up: as, the *concoction* of a medical prescription, or of a scheme or plot.

This was an error in the first *concoction*, and therefore never to be mended in the second or third.
*Dryden*, Pref. to Œdipus.

**5.** That which is concocted; specifically, a mixture or compound of various ingredients: as, a *concoction* of whisky, milk, and sugar.

**concoctive**† (kon-kok'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *concoctivo*; as *concoct* + *-ive*.] **1.** Digestive; having the power of digesting.

Hence the *concoctive* powers, with various art,
Subdue the cruder ailments to chyle.
*Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health.

**2.** Ripening or tending to ripen or mature.

The fallow ground, laid open to the sun, *concoctive*.
*Thomson*, Autumn.

**concolor** (kon-kul'ȯr), *a.* [= F. *concolore* = It. *concolore*, < L. *concolor*, of one color, < *com-*, together, + *color*, color.] **1.** Of one color; wholecolored; not party-colored or variegated in color. — **2.** Of the same color with or as (something else); having the same colors or coloration: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to the wings of a lepidopterous insect when the upper and lower surfaces show the same colors and patterns.

*Concolour* animals, and such as are confined unto one color. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

Also *concolorous*.

**concolorate** (kon-kul'ȯr-āt), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having the same color: specifically said of the wings when the upper and lower surfaces have the same colors and patterns, as in some *Lepidoptera*.

**concolorous** (kon-kul'ȯr-us), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *concolor*.

It would seem that, unless specially bred by *concolorous* marriages, blue-eyed belles will be scarce in the Millennium. *Science*, IV. 367.

**concomitance, concomitancy** (kon-kom'i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< F. *concomitance* = Sp. Pg. *concomitancia* = It. *concomitanza*, < ML. *concomitantia*, < LL. *concomitan(t-)s*, concomitant: see *concomitant*.] **1.** The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

**2.** In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in the single eucharistic element of bread, so that those who partake of the consecrated host receive him in full. Also *concomitation*.

And therefore the dream of the Church of Rome that he that receives the body receives also the blood, because by *concomitance* the blood is received in the body, is neither true nor pertinent to this question.
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

**3.** In *math.*, a relation between two sets of variables such that, when those of one set are replaced by certain functions of themselves, those of the other set are also replaced by certain determinate functions of themselves. — **Simple concomitance**, in *math.*, such a relation between two sets of variables that, when the first set is replaced by a set of linear functions of that first set, the second set is also replaced by a set of linear functions of that second set, the coefficients of the two *sets* of linear functions being related together in a definite manner. The principal kinds of simple concomitance are *cogredience* and *contragredience*.

**concomitaneous**† (kon-kom-i-tā'nē-us), *a.* [As *concomit-ant* + *-aneous*.] Accompanying.

*Concomitaneous* with most of other vices.
*Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

**concomitant** (kon-kom'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concomitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *concomitante*, < LL. *concomitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concomitari*, accompany, < L. *com-*, together, + *comitari*, accompany, < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion: see *count*[2].] **I.** *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects . . . a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

As the beauty of the body accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency *concomitant* to virtue.
*Hughes* (quoted by Crabb).

Re-distributions of Matter imply *concomitant* re-distributions of Motion. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 17.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A thing that is conjoined or concurrent with another; an accompaniment; an accessory; an associated thing, quality, or circumstance.

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness. *South*, Sermons.

Gaiety may be a *concomitant* of all sorts of virtue.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

Wealth with its usual *concomitants*, elegance and comfort. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 1.

**2**†. A person who accompanies another; an attendant or a companion.

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir-apparent and only son. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 212.

**3.** In *math.*, a form invariantively connected with a given form or system of forms. It is a quantic derived from a given system of quantics (of which it is said to be a *concomitant*) in such a way that, the variables of the given system of quantics being linearly transformed, and another quantic being similarly derived from the transformed system of quantics, the first derived quantic is transformed into the second (to a constant factor *près*) either by a similar or by a reciprocal transformation of the variables to that which gave the second system of quantics from the first. — **Mixed concomitant**, in *math.*, a concomitant of two systems of quantics such that, when these two systems are severally linearly transformed, the concomitant is to be transformed similarly as to one set and reciprocally as to the other.

**concomitantly** (kon-kom'i-tant-li), *adv.* So as to be concomitant; in company or combination; accessorily.

A few curious particulars . . . which *concomitantly* illustrate the history of the arts. *Walpole*, Life of Vertue.

**concomitate**† (kon-kom'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *concomitatus*, pp. of *concomitari*, accompany: see *concomitant*.] To accompany or attend; be associated or connected with.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy.
*Harvey*, Consumptions.

**concomitation**† (kon-kom-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *concomitate*: see *-ation*.] Same as *concomitance*, 2.

My second cause why I was condemned an heretike is that I denied transubstantiation and *concomitation*, two fugling words of the papists, by the which they doe beleeue . . . that Christ's naturall bodie is made of bread, and the Godhead by and by to bee ioyned thereunto.
*Taylor*, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1333.

**concord** (kong'kȯrd), *n.* [< F. *concorde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *concordia*, < L. *concordia*, agreement, union, harmony, < *concor(d-)s*, earlier *concordis*, of the same mind, agreeing, < *com-*, together, + *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*: see *cordial*, *core*[1], and *heart*, and cf. *accord*, *discord*.] **1.** Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; unanimity; harmony; accord; peace.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi. 15.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Love-quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1006.

**2.** Agreement between things; mutual fitness; harmony.

If, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 311.

Far-reaching *concords* of astronomy
Felt in the plants, and in the punctual birds.
*Emerson*, Musketaquid.

3. In *music*: (*a*) The simultaneous combination of tones that are in tune or in harmony with each other: opposed to *discord*.

The true *concord* of well-tuned sounds.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, viii.

(*b*) Specifically, a simultaneous combination of two or more tones, which has a final and satisfactory effect when taken alone, without preparation or resolution. Concords of two tones (also called *consonances*) are either *perfect* or *imperfect*: perfect concords include primes, fourths, fifths, and octaves, and imperfect include major and minor thirds and major and minor sixths. Concords of more than two tones contain only the above intervals between every pair of their constituent tones; but the triad, consisting of the 2d, 4th, and 7th of the scale when the 2d is in the lowest voice, is ranked as a concord, notwithstanding the dissonance between the 4th and 7th. (See *triad*; and *common chord*, under *chord*, 4.) Concords of two tones are acoustically distinguished from discords by the simplicity of the ratios between the vibration-numbers of the tones: thus, the ratios of the above concords are 1/1, 1/2, 2/3, 3/4, 4/5, 5/6, and 5/8 respectively. (See *interval* and *consonance*.)

At musicke's sacred sounde my fansies eft begonne
In *concordes*, discordes, notes, and cliffes, in tunes of unisonne. *Gascoigne*, Fruit of Fetters.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; a treaty. [Archaic.]

The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

He now openly proclaimed that he had no intention of abiding by the *concord* of Salamanca.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

5. In *Eng. law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court, prior to the abolition of that mode of conveyance. It was an acknowledgment from the deforciants that the land in question was the right of the complainant.

6. In *gram.*, agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case, or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person.—**Book of Concord**, the fundamental symbol of the Lutheran Church, containing the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology for the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalkald Articles, the two catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord. It appeared in 1580.—**Formula** or **Form of Concord**, one of the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church, drawn up at Torgau in 1577 as a final statement of its doctrines on controverted points, and adopted by many German states.

**concord**† (kŏn-kôrd'), *v.* [< ME. *concorden*, < OF. *concorder*, F. *concorder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *concordar* = It. *concordare*, < L. *concordare*, be of one mind, agree, < *concor(d-)s*, agreeing: see *concord*, *n.*, and cf. *accord*, *record*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To agree; coöperate.

Friends and associates ready to *concord* with them in any desperate measure. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 199.

II. *trans.* To reconcile; bring into harmony.

But vnderstanding that it was *concorded* and concluded, he forthwith retourned to the sayde place of Amphipolis. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 132.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to *concord* Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 102.

**concordable**† (kŏn-kôr'da-bl), *a.* [< ME. *concordable*, < OF. *concordable* = Sp. *concordable* = Pg. *concordavel*, < LL. *concordabilis*, agreeing, < L. *concordare*, agree: see *concord*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of according; agreeing; corresponding.

For in cronike of time ago
I fynde a tale *concordable*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., II.

**concordably**† (kŏn-kôr'da-bli), *adv.* With concord or agreement; accordantly.

That religion which they do both *concordably* teach.
*T. Rogers*, On the Thirty-nine Articles.

**concordance** (kŏn-kôr'dans), *n.* [< ME. *concordaunce*, < OF. *concordance*, F. *concordance* = Sp. Pg. *concordancia* = It. *concordanza*, < ML. *concordantia*, < L. *concordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concordare*, agree: see *concordant*, *concord*, *v.*] 1. The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony.

The knowledge concerning the sympathies and *concordances* between the mind and body.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 183.

Contrasts and yet *concordances*. *Carlyle.*

2†. In *gram.*, concord.

After the three *Concordances* learned, . . . let the master read unto hym the Epistles of Cicero.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 2.

3. A classified collection of the different passages of a work, as of the Bible or the plays of Shakspere, with references to the places of their occurrence. A *verbal concordance* consists of an alphabetical list of the principal words used in the work, under each of which references to the passages in which it is found are arranged in order, generally with citation of the essential part of each. A *real concordance* is an alphabetical index of subjects. (Compare *harmony* in a similar sense.)

The Latin *concordances* of St. Hierom's Bible.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. 311.

A. D. 1278, Thomas de Farnylawe, canon of York cathedral, leaves a Bible and *concordance* to be put in the north aisle of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 56, note.

**concordancy**† (kŏn-kôr'dan-si), *n.* Same as *concordance*, 1.

**concordant** (kŏn-kôr'dant), *a.* [= F. *concordant* = Sp. Pg. It. *concordante*, < L. *concordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concordare*, agree: see *concord*, *v.*] 1. Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; suitable; harmonious.

*Concordant* discords. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 556.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. In *music*, consisting of a concord, or having the effect of one. See *concord*, 3, and *consonant*, *a.*, 1.—**Concordant chord** or **harmony**. Same as *consonant chord* (which see, under *consonant*).

**concordantial** (kon-kôr-dan'shal), *a.* [= F. *concordantiel*, < ML. *concordantia*: see *concordance* and *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a concordance. See *concordance*, 3.

Every imaginable sort of aid and appendix to the original texts, with grammar and *concordantial* lexicons adapted to every want. *New York Independent*, June 30, 1870.

**concordantly** (kŏn-kôr'dant-li), *adv.* In a concordant manner.

Micha's disciples, who hope to lodge *concordantly* together an idol and an ephod.
*W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, xiii. 7.

**concordat** (kon-kôr'dat), *n.* [Formerly *concordate* (now as F.); = F. *concordat* = Sp. *concordato* = Pg. *concordata*, *concordato* = It. *concordato*, < NL. *concordatum*, prop. neut. of L. *concordatus*, pp. of *concordare*, agree: see *concord*, *v.*] An agreement; a compact; a convention; especially, an agreement between church and state.

A barren, ambiguous, delusive *concordat* had baffled the peremptory demand of Germany for a reformation of the church. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

Nor will any universal formula be possible so long as different nations and churches are in different stages of development, even if for the highest form of Church and State such a formal *concordat* be practicable.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 697.

Specifically—(*a*) In *canon law*, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, or the like. (*b*) In *civil law*, a composition deed. (*c*) A convention or treaty between the see of Rome and any secular government, with a view to arrange ecclesiastical relations. The most celebrated modern concordat is that concluded in 1801 between Napoleon Bonaparte as first consul and Pius VII., defining the restored privileges of the Roman Catholic Church in France, and regulating in detail the relations between the ecclesiastical and civil powers.—**Concordat of Worms**, the convention between Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., in 1122, ending the struggle concerning investiture.

**concordate**† (kon-kôr'dāt), *n.* [< NL. *concordatum*: see *concordat*.] An obsolete form of *concordat*. *Swift.*

**concorder**† (kŏn-kôr'dėr), *n.* One who makes peace and promotes harmony.

The roiall image of the Prince of Peace,
The blest *concorder* that made warres to cease.
*Taylor.*

**concordial** (kŏn-kôr'di-al), *a.* [< *concord*, after *cordial*.] Harmonious; characterized by concord; concordant. [Rare.]

A *concordial* mixture. *Irving*, Bracebridge Hall.

**concordist** (kŏn-kôr'dist), *n.* [< *concord* + *-ist*.] The compiler of a concordance. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

**concordity**† (kŏn-kôr'di-ti), *n.* [< *concord* + *-ity*.] Concord. *Bailey.*

**concordly**† (kong'kôrd-li), *adv.* [< **concord*, adj. (< L. *concor(d-)s*: see *concord*, *n.*), + *-ly*2.] Concordantly.

What they delibert wiselie, let them accomplish *concordlie*, not larring nor swarming one from the other.
*Foxe*, Martyrs, Epistle of Gregorie.

**concorporal**† (kon-kôr'pō-ral), *a.* [= It. *concorporale* (cf. Sp. *concorpóreo* = Pg. *concorporeo*), < LL. *concorporalis*, < L. *com-*, with, together, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporal*.] Of the same body or company. *Bailey.*

**concorporate** (kon-kôr'pō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concorporated*, ppr. *concorporating*. [< L. *concorporatus*, pp. of *concorporare* (> It. *concorporare*, unite in one body), < *com-*, together, + *corporare*, embody: see *corporate*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To unite in one substance or body; bring into any close union; incorporate.

To be *concorporated* in the same studies and exercises, in the same affections, employments, and course of life.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 72.

We are all *concorporated*, as it were, and made copartners of the promise in Christ.
*Abp. Usher*, Sermons (1631), p. 9.

*Concorporating* things inconsistent.
*Boyle*, Works, VI. 28.

2. To assimilate by digestion.

II.† *intrans.* To unite in one mass or body.

To bring the stock and graff to (if I may so speak) *concorporate*. *Boyle*, Works, II. 293.

**concorporate** (kon-kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *concorporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United in the same body; incorporated. [Archaic.]

Both which, *concorporate*,
Do make the elementary matter of gold.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

But if we are all *concorporate* with one another in Christ, and not only with one another, but with Himself, in that He is in us through His own Flesh, how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?
*Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 55.

**concorporation**† (kon-kôr-pō-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *concorporatio(n-)*, < L. *concorporare*, concorporate: see *concorporate*, *v.*] The union of things in one substance or body. *Dr. H. More.*

**concostate** (kon-kos'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *concostatus*, < L. *com-*, together, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having converging ribs: applied to leaves in which the ribs curving from the base converge at the apex.

**concourse** (kong'kōrs), *n.* [< F. *concours* = Sp. Pg. *concurso* = It. *concorso*, < L. *concursus*, a running together, a throng, < *concurrere*, pp. *concursus*, run together, < *com-*, together, + *currere*, run: see *concur*, *course*1, *current*.] 1. A moving, running, or flowing together; a commingling; concurrence; confluence; coincidence.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

By the *concourse* of story, place, and time, Diotrephes was the man St. John chiefly pointed at.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 153.

2. A meeting or coming together of people; an assembly; a throng; a crowd.

*Concourse* in arms, fierce faces threatening war.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 641.

The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart.
*Dryden*, Æneid.

Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan in gay fantastic cars, shining in silk brocade, and with sumptuous caparisons for their horses. *Prescott.*

3. An assemblage of things; an agglomeration; a gathering; a cluster.

Under some *concourse* of shades,
Whose branching arms thick intertwined might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 404.

4†. The place or point of meeting; a point of contact or junction of two or more bodies.

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

Hence—5. A place for the gathering or resort of carriages with their occupants, as at a good point of view or of accommodation in a park or other public place.—6†. Concurrence; aid; coöperation.

Why should he despair of success, since effects naturally follow their causes, and the divine Providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings?
*Barrow*, Works, I. 1.

7. In *Scots law*, concurrence by a person having legal qualification to grant it. Thus, to every libel in the Court of Justiciary the lord advocate's *concourse* or concurrence is necessary.—**Concourse of actions**, in *Scots law*, the case where, for the same cause, a prosecution which proceeds *ad vindictam publicam* and a prosecution or action *ad civilem effectum* go on concurrently.

**concreate** (kon'krē-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *concreatus*, pp. adj., < L. *com-*, together, + *creatus*, pp. of *creare*, create: see *create*. Cf. It. *concreare*, Pg. *concrear*, F. *concréer*, concreate.] To create with or at the same time. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A rule *concreated* with man. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 3.

If God did *concreate* grace with Adam, that grace was nevertheless grace. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, vi. § 4.

**concreate** (kon'krē-āt), *a.* [= Pg. *concreado* = It. *concreato*, < LL. *concreatus*, pp. adj.: see the verb.] Created at the same time. [Rare.]

All the faculties supposed *concreate* with human consciousness. Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 503.

**concredit**† (kŏn-kred'it), *v. t.* [< L. *concreditus*, pp. of *concredere*, intrust, consign, commit, < *com-*, together, + *credere*, intrust: see *credit*, and cf. *accredit*.] To intrust; commit in trust; accredit.

There it was that he spake the parable of the king, who *concredited* divers talents to his servants, and having at his return exacted an account, rewarded them who had improved their bank. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 266.

When gentlemen of qualitie have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and *concredited* to the conduct of such as they call Governours. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Edward Thurland.

**concremation**† (kon-krē-mā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *concrematio(n-)*, < L. *concremare*, pp. *concrematus*, burn up, < *com-*, together, + *cremare*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act of burning up; burning or cremation, as of dead bodies.

When some one died drowned, or in any other way which excluded *concremation* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread.
Quoted by *H. Spencer*.

**concrement** (kon'krē-ment), *n.* [< LL. *concrementum*, < L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concrescence*, and cf. *increment*.] A growing together; concretion; a concreted mass. [Rare.]

The *concrement* of a pebble or flint.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

The stony *concrements* which are found, about the size of a pea, in the apices of the lungs of old people.
*Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 172.

**concresce** (kon-kres'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concresced*, ppr. *concrescing*. [< L. *concrescere*, grow together, < *com-*, together, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, and cf. *accrescence*, *accrease*, *increase*, etc. Cf. *concrete*.] To grow together.

The *concresced* lips of an elongated blastopore.
*J. A. Ryder*.

**concrescence** (kon-kres'ens), *n.* [= Sp. *concrecencia*, < L. *concrescentia*, < *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce*.] 1. Growth or increase; increment.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor . . . inchoate, . . . how any other substance should thence take *concrescence* it hath not been taught.
*Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. i. 10.

2. A growing together, in general; a coming together in process of growth or development, to unite or form one part: in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, used of parts originally separate.

The *concrescence* of the folds of the mantle to form a definitely-closed shell-sac.
*E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 671.

3. In *biol.*, the growing together or coalescence of two or several individual cells or other organisms; conjugation; a kind of copulation in which two or more organisms become one. See *conjugation*, 4.

The act of reproduction commences as a rule with the complete or partial fusion of two individuals. . . . This *concrescence* gives the stimulus to changes in the appropriate parts. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 88.

4. In *bot.*, the union of cell-walls, as those of mycelial hyphæ, by means of a cementing substance formed in process of growth, so that they are inseparably grown together. Also called *cementation*.

**concrescible** (kon-kres'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *concrescible* = Sp. *concrecible* = Pg. *concrescivel* = It. *concrescibile*, < NL. as if **concrescibilis*, < L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce*, *concrete*.] 1. Capable of concrescing or growing together.—2. Capable of becoming concrete, or of solidifying.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil.
*Fourcroy* (trans.).

**concrescive** (kon-kres'iv), *a.* [< *concresce* + *-ive*.] Growing together; uniting. [Rare.]

**concrete** (kon'krēt or kon-krēt'), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkreet* = G. *concret* = Dan. Sw. *konkret* = F. Pr. *concret* = Sp. Pg. It. *concreto*, < L. *concretus*, grown together, hardened, condensed, solid (neut. *concretum*, firm or solid matter), pp. of *concrescere*, grow together, harden, condense, stiffen: see *concresce*, and cf. *discrete*.] I. *a.* 1. Formed by coalescence of separate particles or constituents; forming a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state.
*Bp. Burnet*.

2. In *logic*, considered as invested with the accidents of matter; particular; individual: opposed to *abstract*.

There is also this difference between *concrete* and abstract names, that those were invented before propositions, but these after; for these could have no being till there were propositions from whose copula they proceed.
*Hobbes*, Works, I. iii. § 4.

Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the *concrete*.
*Macaulay*, Pilgrim's Progress.

A *concrete* notion is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities.
*Fleming*, Vocab. of Philos., p. 105.

3. In *music*, melodically unbroken; without skips or distinct steps in passing from one pitch to another.—4. Consisting of concrete: as, a *concrete* pavement.—**Concrete abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Concrete noun**, the name of something having a concrete existence: opposed to an *abstract noun*, which is the name of an attribute.—**Concrete number.** See *abstract*, *a.*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into distinct substances.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 544.

2. In *gram.* and *logic*, a concrete noun; a particular, individual term; especially, a class-name or proper name.

Vitality and Sensibility, Life and Consciousness, are abstractions having real *concretes*. They are compendious expressions of functional processes conceived in their totality, and not at any single stage.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

3. A compact mass of sand, gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, or by asphalt or refuse tar. It is employed extensively in building under water (for example, to form the bottom of a canal or the foundations of any structure raised in the sea, as piers, breakwaters, etc.), and for pavements. The walls of houses are sometimes formed of it, the ingredients being first firmly rammed into molds of the requisite shape, and allowed to set. The finer kind of concrete used for purposes requiring the greatest solidity is known as *beton* (which see).

4. Sugar which has been reduced to a solid mass by evaporation in a concretor.

**concrete** (kon-krēt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concreted*, ppr. *concreting*. [= F. *concréter*, coagulate, = Sp. *concretar* = It. *concretare*, concrete, < L. *concretus*, pp. of *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce* and *concrete*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; form concretions; coagulate; congeal; clot.

The particles of tinging substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord *concrete* and fall to the bottom. *Newton*, in Boyle's Works, I. 114.

The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete*. *Arbuthnot*.

II. *trans.* 1. To form into a mass, as separate particles, by cohesion or coalescence.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion.

How . . . could there be such a science as optics were we necessitated to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view but associated? *Harris*, Hermes, iii. 4.

**concretely** (kon'krēt-li or kon-krēt'li), *adv.* In a concrete form or manner; not abstractly.

The properties of bodies . . . taken *concretely* together with their subjects. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 67.

Without studying Homer and Dante and Molière and the rest, one can get but a very meagre notion of human history as *concretely* revealed in the thoughts of past generations. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

**concreteness** (kon'krēt-nes or kon-krēt'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being concrete, in any sense.

The individuality of a concept is thus not to be confounded with the sensible *concreteness* of an intuition either distinct or indistinct.
*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

**concrete-press** (kon'krēt-pres), *n.* A machine for pressing concrete into the form of blocks for use in building or paving.

**concretianism** (kon-krē'shan-izm), *n.* [< **concretian*, erroneous form of *concretion*, in lit. sense of 'a growing together,' + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the soul is generated at the same time as the body and develops along with it. [Rare.]

**concretion** (kon-krē'shon), *n.* [= F. *concrétion* = Pr. *concrecio* = Sp. *concrecion* = Pg. *concreção* = It. *concrezione*, < L. *concretio(n-)*, < *concrescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concresce*.] 1. The act of growing together or becoming united in one mass; concrescence; coalescence.—2. A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by congelation, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodule: as, "*concretions* of slime," *Bacon*.

These greedy flames shall have devoured whatever was combustible, and converted into a smoak and vapour all grosser *concretions*.
*Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 178.

Calcareous Concretions from Clay-beds.

Specifically—3. In *geol.*, an aggregation of mineral matter, usually calcareous or silicious, in concentric layers, so arranged as to give rise to a form approaching the spherical, but often much flattened. This often takes place about some organic nucleus, the decomposition of which seems in such cases to be the cause of the structure. Concretions are common in sandstones, shales, and clays.

4. In *logic*: (*a*) The state of being concrete; concreteness. (*b*) The act of determination, or of rendering a concept more concrete or determinate by adding to the marks it contains.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself.
*Harris*, Hermes, iii. 1.

**Gouty concretions**, nodules of sodium urate formed in the tissues of gouty persons.—**Morbid concretions**, in the animal economy, hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body, as pineal concretions, salivary concretions, hepatic concretions, etc.

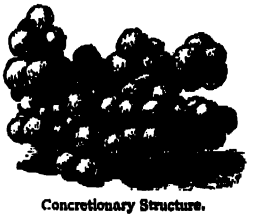
**concretional** (kon-krē'shon-al), *a.* [< *concretion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; concretionary.

**concretionary** (kon-krē'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *concrétionnaire*; as *concretion* + *-ary*.] 1. Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

In some Phallusiæ the alimentary canal is coated by a very peculiar tissue, consisting of innumerable spherical sacs containing a yellow *concretionary* matter.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 518.

The tubular layer rises up through the pigmentary layer of the crab's shell in little papillary elevations, which seem to be *concretionary* nodules.
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 613.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, consisting of mineral matter which has been collected (either from the surrounding rock or from without) around some center, so as to form a more or less regularly shaped mass. Carbonate of lime deposited from hot springs often displays the concretionary structure in a high degree. In a single concretion all the parts are subordinate to one center; in a concretionary rock the whole mass is made up of more or less distinctly formed concretions.



Concretionary Structure.

**concretism** (kon'krē-tizm or kon-krē'tizm), *n.* [< *concrete* + *-ism*.] The habit or practice of regarding as concrete or real what is abstract or ideal.

It is a surprising instance of this tendency to *concretism*, that, among people so civilised as the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 374.

**concretive** (kon-krē'tiv), *a.* [= F. *concrétif* = Pr. *concretiu*; as *concrete* + *-ive*.] Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles: as, "*concretive* juices," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**concretively** (kon-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a concretive manner.—2†. Concretely; not abstractly.

It is urged that although baptism take away the guilt as *concretively* redounding to the person, yet the simple abstracted guilt as to the nature remains.
*Jer. Taylor*, Polem. Discourses, p. 907.

**concretor** (kon-krē'tor), *n.* [< NL. **concretor*, < L. *concretus*, pp. of *concrescere*, harden, condense. See *concrete*.] In *sugar-manuf.*, a machine in which syrup is reduced to a solid mass by evaporation.

**concreture**† (kon-krē'tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **concretura*, < *concrescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concresce*, *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation. *Johnson*.

**concrew**† (kon-krō'), *v. i.* [For **conorue* (cf. *accrue*, formerly also *accrew*), ult. < L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concresce*.] To grow together.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,
He let to grow and grisely to *concrew*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

**concrimination** (kon-krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *con-*, together, + *crimination*. Cf. L. *concriminatus*, pp. of *concriminari*, complain, < *com-* (intensive) + *criminari*, complain of, accuse: see *criminate*.] A joint accusation. *Maunder*.

**concubaria**† (kon-kū-bā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *concumbere*, lie together: see *concubine*.] A fold, pen, or place where cattle lie. *Cowell*.

**concubinacy**† (kon-kū'bi-nā-si), *n.* [< *concubine* + *-acy*.] The practice of concubinage.

Their country was very infamous for *concubinacy*, adultery, and incest. *Strype*, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

**concubinage** (kŏn-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* [< F. *concubinage*, < *concubine*, concubine, + *-age*.] 1. The act or practice of cohabiting without a legal marriage. In law it is a valid ground of objection against the granting of dower to a woman who has been a concubine, but is suing for dower as wife.

The bad tendency of Mr. Pope's "Eloisa to Abelard" is remarked by Sir John Hawkins . . . as depreciating matrimony and justifying *concubinage*. *Bp. Horne*, Essays.

2. The state of being a concubine.—3. In *Rom. law* [*concubinatus*], a permanent cohabitation, recognized by the law, between persons to whose marriage there were no legal obstacles. It was distinguished from marriage proper (*matrimonium*) by the absence of "marital affection"—that is, the intention of founding a family. As no forms were prescribed in the later times either for legal marriage or concubinage, the question whether the parties intended to enter into the former or into the latter relation was often one of fact to be determined from the surrounding circumstances, and especially with reference to a greater or less difference of rank between them.

4. A natural marriage, as contradistinguished from a civil marriage. *Bouvier.*

**concubinal** (kŏn-kū'bi-nal), *a.* [< LL. *concubinalis*, < L. *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage.

**concubinarian** (kŏn-kū-bi-nā'ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *concubinarius* (see *concubinary*) + *-an*.] Connected with concubinage; living in concubinage.

The married and *concubinarian*, as well as looser clergy. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 1.

**concubinary** (kŏn-kū'bi-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concubinaire*, n., = Sp. Pg. It. *concubinario*, n., < ML. *concubinarius*, < L. *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] I. *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage. *Bp. Hall.*

These *concubinary* priests. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1074.

II. *n.* One who indulges in concubinage. [Rare.]

The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal, unchaste *concubinaries*, schismatics, and scandalous priests. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 647.

**concubinate**† (kŏn-kū'bi-nāt), *n.* [< L. *concubinatus*, n., < *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] Concubinage.

Such marriages were esteemed illegitimate and no better than a mere *concubinate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

**concubine** (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* [< ME. *concubine*, < OF. *concubin*, m., *concubine*, *f.*, F. *concubin*, m., *concubine*, *f.*, = Sp. Pg. *concubina*, *f.*, = It. *concubino*, m., *concubina*, *f.*, < L. *concubinus*, m., *concubina*, *f.*, a concubine, < *concumbere* (*concub-*), lie together, lie with, < *com-*, together, + *-cumbere* (only in comp.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down, recline, bend: see *cubit*.] 1. A paramour, male or female.

The lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the king's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and *concubines*. *Indictment of Anne Boleyn.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; one whose relation is in some respects that of a lawful wife, but who has not been united to the husband by the usual ceremonies: as, Hagar and Keturah, the *concubines* of Abraham. Such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws, and for many centuries they were more or less tolerated by the church, for both priests and laymen. The concubine of a priest was sometimes called a priestess. See *concubinage*, 3.

And he [Solomon] had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred *concubines*. 1 Ki. xi. 3.

3. A woman who cohabits with a man without being married to him; a kept mistress.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Indeed, a husband would be justly derided who should bear from a wife of exalted rank and spotless virtue half the insolence which the King of England bore from *concubines* who owed everything to his bounty.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

**concula** (kong'kū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *conculæ* (-lē). An ancient Roman measure of capacity, probably about two thirds of a teaspoonful.

**conculcate**† (kŏn-kul'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *conculcatus*, pp. of *conculcare*, tread under foot, < *com-*, together, + *calcare*, tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*[2]. Cf. *inculcate*.] To tread upon; trample down.

*Conculcating* and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 153.

**conculcation**† (kon-kul-kā'shŏn), *n.* [= Sp. *conculcacion* (obs.) = It. *conculcazione*, < L. *conculcatio(n-)*, < *conculcare*, tread under foot: see *conculcate*.] A trampling under foot; hence, the state of being oppressed.

The *conculcation* of the outer court of the temple by the Gentiles. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. xii. § 1.

The state of the Jews was in that depression, in that *conculcation*, in that consternation, in that extermination in the captivity of Babylon, as that God presents it to the prophet in that vision, in the field of dry bones.
*Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

**concumbency**† (kŏn-kum'bĕn-si), *n.* [< L. *concumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *concumbere*, lie together: see *concubine*.] The act of lying together.

When Jacob married Rachel and lay with Leah, that *concumbency* made no marriage between them.
*Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 509.

**concupiscence** (kŏn-kū'pi-sens), *n.* [< ME. *concupiscence*, < F. *concupiscence* = Sp. Pg. *concupiscencia* = It. *concupiscenza*, *concupiscensia*, < LL. *concupiscentia*, an eager desire, < L. *concupiscen(t-)s*, ppr., desiring eagerly: see *concupiscent*.] 1. Improper or illicit desire; sensual appetite; especially, lustful desire or feeling; sensuality; lust.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin. *Hooker.*

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscence*. Rom. vii. 8.

Which lust or evil *concupiscence* he at last defines to be an insatiable intemperance of the appetite, never filled with a desire, never ceasing in the prosecution of evil.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 680.

2. Strong desire in general; appetite.

**concupiscent** (kŏn-kū'pi-sent), *a.* [= F. *concupiscent* = Sp. Pg. It. *concupiscente*, < L. *concupiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *concupiscere*, desire eagerly, inceptive of (LL.) *concupere*, desire eagerly, < *com-*, together, + *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid*.] Characterized by illicit desire or appetite; sensual; libidinous; lustful.

The *concupiscent* clown is overdone.
*Lamb*, To Coleridge.

**concupiscential**† (kŏn-kū-pi-sen'shal), *a.* [< LL. *concupiscentialis*, < *concupiscentia*, concupiscence: see *concupiscence*.] Relating to concupiscence. *Johnson.*

**concupiscentious**† (kŏn-kū-pi-sen'shus), *a.* [< *concupiscence* (LL. *concupiscentia*) + *-ous*.] Concupiscent.

In the mean time the *concupiscentious* malefactors make 'em ready, and take London napping.
*Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, v. 3.

**concupiscible** (kŏn-kū'pi-si-bl), *a.* [= F. *concupiscible* = Sp. *concupiscible* = Pg. *concupiscivel* = It. *concupiscibile*, *concupiscevole*, having sensual desire, < LL. *concupiscibilis*, worthy to be longed for, < L. *concupiscere*, long for: see *concupiscent*.] 1. Characterized by concupiscence; concupiscent.

The appetitive and *concupiscible* soul.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.

His *concupiscible* intemperate lust.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

2†. Characterized by desire or longing; appetitive.

Both the appetites, the irascible and the *concupiscible*, fear of evil and desire of benefit, were the sufficient endearments of contracts, of societies, and republics.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

**concupiscibleness** (kŏn-kū'pi-si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being concupiscible; concupiscence. [Rare.]

**concupy**† (kon'kū-pi), *n.* A contraction of *concupiscence*.

He'll tickle it for his *concupy*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

**concur** (kŏn-kėr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concurred*, ppr. *concurring*. [= F. *concourir* = Pr. *concurrer* = Sp. *concurrir* = Pg. *concorrer* = It. *concorrere*, concur, compete (cf. D. *konkurreren* = G. *concurriren* = Dan. *konkurrere*, compete), < L. *concurrere*, run together, join, meet, < *com-*, together, + *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *incur*, *occur*, *recur*. Cf. *concourse*.] 1†. To run together; meet in a point in space.

Is it not now utterly incredible that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to *concur*? *Bentley*, Sermons, viii.

Anon they fierce encountring both *concur'd*,
With grisely looks and faces like their fates.
*J. Hughes*, Arthur, sig. E, 3 b.

2. To come together or be accordant, as in character, action, or opinion; agree; coincide: followed by *with* before the person or thing and *in* before the object of concurrence.

O, ho! do you come near me now? no worse man than Sir Toby to look to me? This *concurs* directly *with* the letter: she sends him on purpose, that I may appear stubborn to him. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

There was never anything so like another as *it* in all points to *concur*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

I heartily *concur in* the wish.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

3. To unite; combine; be associated: as, many causes *concurred* in bringing about his fall.

In whom all these qualities do *concur*.
*Whitgift*, Defence, p. 253.

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Jeremy Collier*, The Spleen.

4. *Eccles.*, to fall on two consecutive days, as two feasts. See *concurrence*, 4.—5†. To assent: with *to*.

As my will
*Concurr'd* not *to* my being, it were but right
And equal to reduce me to my dust.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 747.

**concurbit**†, *n.* A variant of *cucurbit*. *Chaucer.*

**concurrence** (kŏn-kur'ens), *n.* [= F. *concurrence* = Sp. *concurrencia* = Pg. *concurrencia* = It. *concorrenza*, concurrence, competition (cf. D. *konkurrentie* = G. *concurrenz* = Dan. *konkurrence*, competition), < ML. *concurrentia*, < L. *concurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *concurrere*, concur: see *concur*, *concurrent*.] 1. The act of running or coming together; meeting; conjunction; combination of causes, circumstances, events, etc.; coincidence; union.

And now it is easy to be observed, what a wonderful *Concurrence* of Fortunes, in behalf of the Duke of Lancaster, and against King Richard, happened together.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 152.

When God raises up a Nation to be a Scourge to other Nations, he inspires them with a new spirit and courage, . . . and by a *concurrence* of some happy circumstances gives them strange success beyond all their hopes and expectations. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us.
*Locke.*

2. Joint approval or action; accordance in opinion or operation; acquiescence; contributory aid or influence.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people.
*Swift*, Contests of Nobles and Commons.

We are to trust firmly in the Deity, but so as not to forget that he commonly works by second causes, and admits of our endeavours with his *concurrence*.
*Dryden*, Ded. of the Duke of Guise.

In the election of her [Poland's] kings, the *concurrence* or acquiescence of every individual of the nobles and gentry present, in an assembly numbering usually from one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand, was required to make a choice. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 71.

3. A meeting or equivalency, as of claims or power: a term implying a point of equality between different persons or bodies: as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.—4. *Eccles.*, immediate succession of two feasts or holy days, so that the second vespers of the first and the first vespers of the second coincide in time, and cannot both be observed. The difficulty is avoided either by translating, that is, transferring the less important feast to the first unoccupied day, or by saying the vespers of the greater feast with or without a commemoration of the lesser. See *occurrence*.—**Concurrence of actions**, in *Rom. law*, the vesting of several causes of action in one person. It is either *objective*, when one plaintiff has several actions against the same defendant, or *subjective*, when an action may be brought by several plaintiffs against one defendant, or by one plaintiff against several defendants, or by several plaintiffs against several defendants.—**Syn. 2.** *Consent*, *Acquiescence*, etc. See *assent*.

**concurrency** (kŏn-kur'ĕn-si), *n.* A less common variant of *concurrence*.

**concurrent** (kŏn-kur'ĕnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concurrent*, n., = Sp. *concurrente* = Pg. It. *concorrente*, < L. *concurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *concurrere*, run together, concur: see *concur*.] I. *a.* 1. Meeting in a point; passing through a common point.—2. Concurring, or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; coincident.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation.
*Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

The *concurrent* testimony of all antiquity, and of modern times, sufficiently confutes him. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The sense of the unknown concerning the origin of things is necessarily a *concurrent* cause of the fear which they inspire. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 22.

3. Conjoined; joint; concomitant; coördinate; combined.

By the *concurrent* consent of both houses of parliament, the libellous petitions against him . . . were cancelled.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 78.

What sort of *concurrent* powers were these, which could not exist together? *D. Webster*, Supreme Court, Feb., 1824.

**Concurrent consideration**, **covenant**. See the nouns.—**Concurrent jurisdiction**, in *law*, coördinate jurisdiction; jurisdiction possessed equally by two courts, and, if exercised by one, not usually assumed by the other.—**Concurrent resolution**, in the parliamentary law of Congress, a resolution adopted by both House and Senate, which, unlike a joint resolution, does not require the signature of the President.—**Concurrent stress and strain**, in *mech.*, a homogeneous stress, such that the normal component of the mutual force between the parts of the body on the two sides of any plane whatever through it is proportional to the augmentation of distance between

the same plane and another parallel to it and initially at unit of distance, due to the strain experienced by the same body. *Sir Wm. Thomson* (1856).

**II.** *n.* **1.** One who concurs; one agreeing with or like another in opinion, action, occupation, etc.

So noble and so disinterested doth divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude to their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *Boyle*, Works, I. 277.

All the early printers, like the rivals of Finiguerra at home, and his unknown *concurrents* in Germany, were proceeding with the same art [engraving]. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., 1. 289.

**2.** In *Eng. law*, specifically, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.—**3.** That which concurs; a joint or contributory thing.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, . . . time, industry, and faculties. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**4**†. One having an equal claim or joint right.

Tibni, the new competitor of Omri, . . . died leaving no other successor than his *concurrent*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. xix. § 5.

**5**†. A rival claimant or opponent; a competitor.

St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

**6.** The day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

**concurrently** (kǫn-kur'ǫnt-li), *adv.* In a concurrent manner; so as to be concurrent; in union, combination, or unity; unitedly.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, . . . *concurrently* making one entire Divinity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 619.

He attributed the ill-feeling, which no doubt existed, *concurrently* with a certain amount of lax discipline in the sepoy army, to several causes. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 122.

**concurrentness** (kǫn-kur'ǫnt-nes), *n.* The state of being concurrent; concurrence. *Scott.*

**concursion**† (kǫn-kėr'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *concursio(n-)*, a running together, concurrence, concourse, < *concurrere*, run together: see *concur*, *concourse*.] Concurrence.

Their [atoms'] omnifarious *concursions* and combinations and coalitions. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

**concurso** (kon-kėr'sō), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *concurso*, < L. *concursus*, a running together, LL. an equal claim: see *concourse*.] In *civil law*, the litigation, or opportunity of litigation, between various creditors, each claiming, it may be adversely to one another, to share in a fund or an estate, the object being to assemble in one accounting all the claimants on the fund. It is usual in cases of insolvency and injunction against a debtor's further transactions.

**concuss** (kǫn-kus'), *v. t.* [= It. *concussare*, < L. *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, shake together, shake violently, agitate, terrify, esp. terrify by threats in order to extort money, < *com-*, together, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*[1], *case*[1], *cash*[1], and cf. *discuss*, *percuss*.] **1.** To shake or agitate. [Rare.]

*Concussed* with uncertainty. *Daniel*, To Sir Thos. Egerton.

**2.** To force by threats to do something, especially to surrender or dispose of something of value; intimidate into a course of action; coerce: as, he was *concussed* into signing the document. [Rare.]

**concussant** (kǫn-kus'ant), *a.* [< *concuss* + *-ant*; = It. *concussante*.] Of or resembling concussion or its effects; produced by concussion. [Rare.]

A loud *concussant* jar. *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, iv.

**concussation**† (kon-ku-sā'shǫn), *n.* [Irreg. for *concussion*.] A violent shock or agitation.

Vehement *concussations*. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 58.

**concussion** (kǫn-kush'ǫn), *n.* [= F. *concussion* = Sp. *concusion* = Pg. *concussão* = It. *concussione*, < L. *concussio(n-)*, a violent shock, extortion of money by threats, < *concutere*, pp. *concussus*, shake, shock: see *concuss*.] **1.** The act of shaking or agitating, particularly by the stroke or impact of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities hath dissipated pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**2.** The state of being shaken; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly and violently into collision; shock; agitation.

A *concussion* of the whole globe. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

**3.** In *surg.*, injury sustained by the brain or other viscera, as from a fall, a blow, etc.

This element of *concussion* (i. e., the results of shake independent of lesion) enters into almost every case of injury to the head. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 141.

**4.** In *civil law*, the act of extorting money or something of value by violence or threats of violence; extortion.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusation fill.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 75.

**Curvature of concussion.** See *curvature*. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Collision*, etc. See *shock*.

**concussionary**† (kǫn-kush'ǫn-ā-ri), *n.* [= F. *concussionnaire* = Sp. *concusionario* = Pg. It. *concussionario*; as *concussion* + *-ary*[1].] One guilty of the offense of concussion; an extortioner.

Publicke *concussionary* or extortioner. *Time's Storehouse*, p. 261.

**concussion-fuse** (kǫn-kush'ǫn-fūz), *n.* A fuse which is ignited and explodes a shell by the concussion of the shell in striking.

**concussive** (kǫn-kus'iv), *a.* [= It. *concussivo*, < L. as if **concussivus*, < *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, shake: see *concuss*.] Having the power or quality of shaking by sudden or violent stroke or impulse; agitating; shocking. *Johnson.*

**concutient** (kǫn-kū'shi-ǫnt), *a.* [< L. *concutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *concutere*, strike together: see *concuss*.] Coming suddenly into collision; meeting with violence; colliding.

Meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xl.

**concyclic** (kon-sik'lik), *a.* [< *con-* + *cyclic*.] In *geom.*, lying on the circumference of one circle; also, giving circular sections when cut by the same systems of parallel planes: applied to two quadric surfaces which have this relation.

**cond**†, *v. t.* See *con*[3].

**condecencet** (kon'dē-sens), *n.* [Written erroneously *condescence*, and appar. regarded as a contr. of *condescendence*; < OF. *condecence*, *condescence*, *condessence*, < ML. *condecentia*, decency, propriety, excellence, nobility, < *condecen(t-)s* (> It. Sp. Pg. *condecente* = OF. *condecent*), decent, excellent, ppr. of the impers. verb, L. *condecet*, it becomes, it is becoming, meet, seemly, < *com-* + *decet*, it becomes: see *decent*.] Nobility; excellence. [In the extract taken apparently as a contraction of *condescendence*.]

See the *condescence* of this great king. *T. Fuller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 440.

**con delicatezza** (It. pron. kon dā-lē-kä-tet'sä). [It., with softness: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *delicatezza*, softness: see *com-* and *delicatesse*.] In *music*, with delicacy.

**con delirio** (It. pron. kon dā-lē'rē-ō). [It., with frenzy: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *delirio*, < L. *delirium*, frenzy: see *com-* and *delirium*.] In *music*, with frenzy; deliriously.

**condemn** (kǫn-dem'), *v. t.* [= F. *condamner* = Pr. *condampnar* = Sp. *condenar* = Pg. *condemnar* = It. *condannare*, *condennare* = D. *kondemneren* = Dan. *kondemnere*, < L. *condemnare*, sentence, condemn, blame, < *com-* (intensive) + *damnare*, harm, condemn, damn: see *damn*.] **1.** To pronounce judgment against; express or feel strong disapprobation of; hold to be positively wrong, reprehensible, intolerable, etc.: used either of persons or things, with *as*, *for*, or *on account of* before an expressed ground of condemnation: as, to *condemn* a person *for* bad conduct, or *as* (sometimes colloquially *for*) a blackguard; to *condemn* an action *for* or *on account of* its injurious tendency.

*Condemn* the fault, and not the actor of it? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

As for their new way of mingling mirth with serious plot, I do not, with Lisideius, *condemn* the thing, though I cannot approve their manner of doing it. *Dryden*, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The Commons would not expressly approve the war; but neither did they as yet expressly *condemn* it. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

**2.** To serve for the condemnation of; afford occasion for condemning: as, his very looks *condemn* him.

If I justify myself, mine own mouth shall *condemn* me. Job ix. 20.

**3**†. To convict: with *of*.

With such incomparable honour, and constant resolution, so farre beyond beleefe, they have attempted and indured in their discoueries and plantations, as may well *condemne* vs *of* too much imbecillitie, sloth, and negligence. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 208.

**4.** To pronounce to be guilty, as opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; more specifically, to sentence to punishment; utter sentence against judicially; doom: the penalty, when expressed, being in the infinitive, or a noun or noun-phrase preceded by *to*: as, to *condemn* a person *to* pay a fine, or *to* imprisonment.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death. Mat. xx. 18.

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. John iii. 18.

At such Houre schal he dispoyle the World, and lede his chosene to Blisse; and the othere schalle he *condempne* to perpetuelle Peynes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

The last Week Judge Rives *condemn'd* four in your Country at Maidstone Assizes. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 63.

He seemed like some dead king, *condemned* in hell
For his one sin among such men to dwell.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 350.

[Formerly the expression to *condemn in* a fine was used.

And the king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land *in* an hundred talents of silver. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.]

**5.** To demonstrate the guilt of, by comparison and contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. Wisdom iv. 16.

**6.** To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service: as, the ship was *condemned* as unseaworthy; the provisions were *condemned* by the commissary.—**7.** To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; specifically, to declare (a vessel) a lawful prize: as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.—**8.** To pronounce, by judicial authority, subject to use for a public purpose. See *condemnation*, 1 (*e*). =Syn. **1.** To censure, blame, reprove, reproach, reprobate.

**condemnable** (kǫn-dem'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *condamnable* = Sp. *condenable* = Pg. *condemnavel* = It. *condannabile*, < LL. *condemnabilis*, < L. *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Worthy of being condemned; blamable; culpable.

*Condemnable* superstition. *Sir T. Browne.*

And there is no reason why it should be allowable to eat broth for instance in a consumption, and be *condemnable* to feed upon it to maintain health. *Boyle*, Works, § 6, Ref. 3.

**condemnation** (kon-dem-nā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *condamnation* = Pr. *condemnacion*, *condempnation* = Sp. *condenacion* = Pg. *condemnação* = It. *condannagione*, *condannazione*, *condennazione*, < LL. *condemnatio(n-)*, < L. *condemnare*, pp. *condemnatus*, condemn: see *condemn*.] **1.** The act of condemning. (*a*) The act of judging or pronouncing to be objectionable, culpable, or criminal. (*b*) The judicial act of declaring to be guilty and of dooming to punishment.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them, Rom. viii. 1.

A legal and judicial *condemnation*. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iii. 3.

(*c*) The act of judicially or officially declaring something to be unfit for use or service: as, the *condemnation* of a ship that is unseaworthy, or a building that is unsafe. (*d*) The act of a court of competent jurisdiction in adjudging a prize or captured vessel to have been lawfully captured. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* (*e*) The act of determining and declaring, after due process of law, that some specific property is required for public use, and must be surrendered by the owner on payment of damages to be determined by commissioners or a jury: as, the *condemnation* of private lands for a highway, a railroad, a public park, etc. **2.** Strong censure; disapprobation; reproof.

O perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue,
Either of *condemnation* or approof!
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

How can they admit of teaching who have the *condemnation* of God already upon them for refusing divine instruction? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**3**†. Adverse judgment; the amount of a judgment against one. *Blackstone.*—**4.** The state of being condemned.

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation*. *Irving.*

**5.** The cause or reason of a sentence of guilt or punishment.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

**condemnatory** (kǫn-dem'nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *condamnatoire* = Pr. *condempnatori* = Sp. *condenatorio* = Pg. *condemnatorio* = It. *condannatorio*, < L. as if **condemnatorius*, < *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Condemning; conveying condemnation or censure: as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

A severe *condemnatory* prayer. *Clarke*, Works, II. clxxiii.

**condemned** (kǫn-demd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condemn*, *v.*] **1.** Under condemnation or sentence; doomed: applied to persons: as, a *condemned* murderer.

The Tyrant Nero, though not yet deserving that name, sett his hand so unwillingly to the execution of a *condemned* Person, as to wish Hee had not known letters. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

2. Adjudged to be unfit, unwholesome, dangerous, forfeited, etc.: applied to things: as, a *condemned* building; *condemned* provisions.—3. Damned: a term of mitigated profanity. [Colloq.]—**Condemned cell** or **ward**, in prisons, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is confined until the time of execution.

Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds of iron on his legs in the *condemned ward* of Newgate.
*Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

**condemnedly** (kǫn-dem'ned-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving condemnation; blamably. [Rare.]

He that hath wisdome to be truly religious, cannot be *condemnedly* a fool. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 49.

**condemner** (kǫn-dem'nėr), *n.* One who condemns.

A foolish thing it is indeed to be one's own accuser and *condemner*, yet such a fool is every swearer.
*Bp. Beveridge*, Works, II. xcvii.

**condensability** (kǫn-den-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *condensable* (see *-bility*); = F. *condensabilité*, etc.] The quality of being condensable.

**condensable** (kǫn-den'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *condensable* = Pg. *condensavel* = It. *condensabile*, < L. as if **condensabilis*, < *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or into a more close, compact state: as, vapor is *condensable*.

Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, ix.

**condensate**† (kǫn-den'sāt), *v.* [< L. *condensatus*, pp. of *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To condense; make dense or more dense.

If there were more [critical learning], it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 611.

II. *intrans.* To become more dense, close, or compact.

**condensate**† (kǫn-den'sāt), *a.* [< L. *condensatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

Water . . . thickened or *condensate*. *Peacham.*

**condensation** (kon-den-sā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *condensation* (> D. *condensatie* = G. *condensation* = Dan. *kondensation*) = Sp. *condensacion* = Pg. *condensação* = It. *condensazione*, < LL. *condensatio(n-)*, < L. *condensare*, pp. *condensatus*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] 1. The act of making, or the state of being made, dense or compact; reduction of volume or compass, as by pressure, concentration, or elimination of foreign material; closer union of parts; compression; consolidation: used in both literal and figurative senses.

He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*.
*Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, the act of reducing a gas or vapor to a liquid or solid form.

The same vapours, being by further *condensation* formed into rain, fall down in drops.
*Derham*, Physico-Theology, iii., note 1.

**Surface condensation**, a mode of condensing steam by bringing it in contact with cold metallic surfaces instead of by injecting cold water.—**Syn.** *Compression*, *Condensation*. See *compression*.

**condensative** (kǫn-den'sa-tiv), *a.* [< F. *condensatif* = Pr. *condensatiu* = Sp. Pg. *condensativo*, < L. as if **condensativus*, < *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] Having power or tendency to condense. *Todd.*

**condense** (kǫn-dens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condensed*, ppr. *condensing*. [= D. *condenseren* = G. *condensiren* = Dan. *kondensere*, < F. *condenser* = Sp. Pg. *condensar* = It. *condensare*, < L. *condensare*, make thick or dense (cf. *condensus*, very close), < *com-*, together, + *densare*, make thick, < *densus*, dense, thick, close: see *dense*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make more dense or compact; reduce the volume or compass of; bring into closer union of parts; consolidate; compress: used both literally and figuratively.

> Spirits, . . . in what shape they choose,
> Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure,
> Can execute their airy purposes,
> And works of love or enmity fulfil.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 429.

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula—dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. *Motley.*

*Condense* some daily experience into a glowing symbol, and an audience is electrified. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, to reduce to another and denser form, as a gas or vapor to the condition of a liquid or of a solid, as by pressure or abstraction of heat.

He must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations, which, *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *Eikon Basilike.*

A heated ocean would send up abundant vapours, producing a perpetual mist or fog to be constantly *condensed*, by the cold of space without, into continual rains.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

—**Syn.** 1. To concentrate, contract, crowd together, inspissate; to abridge, shorten, reduce, epitomize, abbreviate; to solidify.

II. *intrans.* To become denser or more compact, as the particles of a body; become liquid or solid, as a gas or vapor.

Vapours when they begin to *condense* and coalesce.
*Newton*, Opticks.

Nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 2.

**condenset** (kǫn-dens'), *a.* [< L. *condensus*, very close, dense, < *com-* (intensive) + *densus*, close, dense: see *dense* and *condense*, *v.*] Close in texture or composition; compact; dense.

Solid and *condense*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. i. § 8.

The huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley*, Sermons.

**condensed** (kǫn-denst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condense*, *v.*] Made dense or close in texture, composition, or expression; compressed; compact: as, a *condensed* style.

Rapid reading of such *condensed* thought is unproductive. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

**Condensed beer**, **milk**, etc. See the nouns.—**Condensed manifold**, in *math.*, such a manifold of points that between any two assignable points within a certain interval there will always be points of the manifold.—**Condensed type**, the name given by type-founders to thin, tall, and slender forms of letter. A condensed type is thinner than a compressed type.

EXAMPLE OF CONDENSED TYPE.

**Condensed Clarendon.**

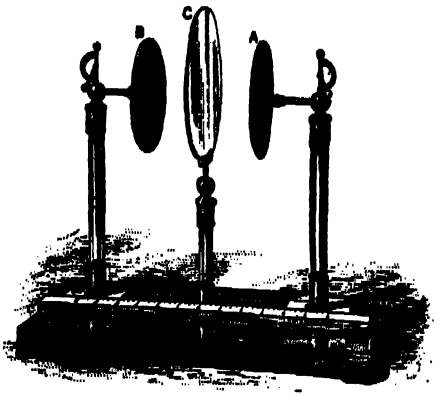
—**Syn.** *Succinct*, *Laconic*, etc. See *concise*.

**condensedness** (kǫn-den'sed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being condensed. *Bailey.*

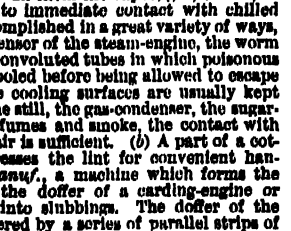
**condenser** (kǫn-den'sėr), *n.* One who or that which condenses.

Mr. C—— is a gossipy writer, but he is at the same time a clever *condenser*. *The American*, VIII. 296.

Specifically—(*a*) Any device for reducing gases or vapors to liquid or solid form. The reduction is usually effected by lowering the temperature of the vapor by contact with chilled surfaces. A form of condenser common in the laboratory is shown in the figure. From the flask, *A*, the vapor to be condensed escapes through the tube *b c*, which passes through a larger condenser-tube. A stream of ice-water enters the condenser through *d*, and passes off through *g*, keeping the surface of the inner tube, *b c*, chilled, and the vapor entering the tube from *A* is condensed and drops from *c* as a liquid. Condensers used to concentrate vapors or gases, as steam, alcoholic vapors, fumes, volatile liquids, etc., commonly depend upon the reducing effects of a lower temperature. In them the vapor, gas, smoke, or fumes are brought into immediate contact with chilled surfaces. This is accomplished in a great variety of ways, as in the surface condenser of the steam-engine, the worm of a still, or the long convoluted tubes in which poisonous fumes or smoke are cooled before being allowed to escape to the chimney. The cooling surfaces are usually kept cold by water, as in the still, the gas-condenser, the sugar-condenser, etc. For fumes and smoke, the contact with walls exposed to the air is sufficient. (*b*) A part of a cotton-gin which compresses the lint for convenient handling. (*c*) In *wool-manuf.*, a machine which forms the wool received from the doffer of a carding-engine or comber, and rolls it into slubbings. The doffer of the carding-engine is covered by a series of parallel strips of card-clothing, wrapped about the cylinder. The wool thus comes off in a number of loose flat ribbons of fleece, which in the condensing-machine are carried by a leather apron beneath a roller which has a reciprocating motion transverse to their direction, and thus rolls these slivers into loose slubbings, which are wound upon a roll and are ready for spinning. (*d*) In the manufacture of sugar, the apparatus used for concentrating the clarified juice, preparatory to its final concentration in the vacuum or evaporating-pan. The liquor trickles over the surface of steam-pipes, where heat evaporates the water which constitutes the greater part of the cane-juice. (*e*) In optical instruments, a lens, or combination of lenses, used to gather and concentrate the rays of light collected by a mirror and direct them upon the object, as the bull's-eye condenser (see *bull's-eye*, 9) and the achromatic condenser used with the microscope.—**Achromatic condenser**. See *achromatic*.—**Condenser hygrometer**, a dew-point hygrometer. See *hygrometer*.—**Condenser of electricity**, any apparatus by which electricity can be accumulated, usually consisting of two conducting surfaces separated by a non-conductor, as in the condenser of Epinus (see figure), which is charged by connecting one of the plates (*A*) with the electrical machine and the other (*B*) with the ground; their distance from the glass plate (*C*) can be adjusted at will. A practical form of condenser is the Leyden jar (which see, under *jar*). Condensers are much used in connection with submarine telegraphy; one of the Atlantic cables has a condenser with over two acres of surface of tin-foil, arranged in plates separated by waxed paper and paraffin. The term is also applied to such instruments as are employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity, as the condensing electroscope. See *electroscope*.—**Hydraulic condenser**. See *hydraulic*.—**Surface condenser**, in a steam-engine, a condenser in which the exhaust-steam is distributed through a large number of pipes surrounded by cold water, which is constantly renewed. In a less common form flat chambers are used instead of pipes.



Condenser of Epinus.



Liebig's Condenser.

**condenser-gage** (kǫn-den'sėr-gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion in a steam-condenser. It consists of a glass tube open at both ends, the upper end being attached to the condenser, and the other plunged in mercury.

**condensing-coil** (kǫn-den'sing-koil), *n.* A compact arrangement of pipes, either in a coil or straight and with return bends, for condensing steam which is passed through it. The condensation is effected by exposing the coil to air, or by surrounding it with cold water constantly renewed.

**condensity**† (kǫn-den'si-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *condensidad*, < L. *condensus*, very close: see *condense*, *a.*, and cf. *density*.] The state of being condensed; denseness; density. *Bailey.*

**conder** (kon'dėr), *n.* See *conner*[2].

**condescence**†, *n.* See *condescence*.

**condescend** (kon-dē-send'), *v. i.* [< ME. *condescenden*, < OF. (and F.) *condescendre* = Sp. Pg. *condescender* = It. *condescendere*, < LL. *condescendere*, let one's self down, stoop, condescend, < L. *com-*, together, + *descendere*, come down: see *descend*.] 1. To descend from the superior position, rank, or dignity proper or usually accorded to one; voluntarily waive ceremony and assume equality with an inferior; be complaisant, yielding, or consenting in dealings with inferiors; deign.

Mind not high things, but *condescend* to men of low estate. Rom. xii. 16.

> Spain's mighty monarch,
> In gracious clemency, doth *condescend*,
> On these conditions, to become your friend.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor.

The mind that would not *condescend* to little things.
*E. Gosse*, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 36.

2. To stoop or submit; be subject; yield.

> Can they think me so broken, so debased
> With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
> Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1337.

3†. To assent; agree.

> Thereto they both did frankly *condiscend*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. i. 25.

*Condescending* to Blount's advice to surprise the court.
*Bacon*, Lord Essex's Treason.

The Govr *condescended* upon equall terms of agreemente.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 128.

These things they all willingly *condescended* unto.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 222.

4. To agree to submit or furnish; specify; vouchsafe: with *upon*: as, to *condescend upon* particulars. [Scotch.]

Men *do not condescend upon* what would satisfy them.
*Guthrie's Trial*, p. 71.

—**Syn.** 1. To stoop, deign, vouchsafe, bend.

**condescendence** (kon-dē-sen'dens), *n.* [= F. *condescendance* = Sp. Pg. *condescendencia* = It. *condescendenza*, < ML. *condescendentia*, < LL. *condescendens(t-)*, ppr. of *condescendere*, condescend: see *condescend*.] 1. The act of condescending; condescension. [Rare.]

By the warrant of St. Paul's *condescendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men.
*W. Montague*, Devoute Essays (1648), p. 31.

2. In *Scots law*, the principal written pleading put in by the pursuer, containing a distinct statement of the facts on which his case is founded. It is annexed to the summons, and to it are subjoined the pleas in law, a concise note of the legal propositions on which he rests.

**condescendency**† (kon-dē-sen'dęn-si), *n.* [As *condescendence*: see *-ency*.] Condescension.

The respect and *condescendency* which you have already shewn me is that for which I can never make any suitable return. *Dr. Avery*, in Boyle's Works, VI. 610.

This worthy gentleman was one of singular piety, and rare for humility, as appeared by his great *condescendency*, when as this poor people were in great sickness and weakness, he shunned not to do very mean services for them. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 68.

**condescending** (kon-dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *condescend*, *v.*] Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors.

A very *condescending* air. *Watts.*

He graciously added that I should have command of the pieces in action, at which *condescending* intimation I rose and bowed profoundly. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvii.

**condescendingly** (kon-dē-sen'ding-li), *adv.* In a condescending manner; so as to show condescension: as, to address a person *condescendingly*.

**condescension** (kon-dē-sen'shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *condescensio(n-)*, < *condescendere*, pp. *condescensus*, condescend: see *condescend*.] The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping or inclining to an equality with an inferior; a waiving of claims due to one's rank or position; affability on the part of a superior; complaisance.

Go, heavenly guest! . . .
Gentle to me and affable hath been
Thy *condescension*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 649.

He [the sheikh] received me with great politeness and *condescension*, made me sit down by him, and asked me more about Cairo than about Europe. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

The good Peter rode through these towns with a smiling aspect, waving his hand with inexpressible majesty and *condescension*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 418.

**condescensive**† (kon-dē-sen'siv), *a.* [< NL. **condescensivus* (in adv. *condescensive*), < LL. *condescensus*, pp. of *condescendere*, condescend: see *condescend*.] Condescending; courteous.

The *condescensive* tenderness [of God]. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. viii.

**condescent**† (kon-dē-sent'), *n.* [< *condescend*, as *descent* < *descend*.] Condescension.

So slight and easy a *condescent*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

**condign** (kǫn-dīn'), *a.* [Early mod. E. *condygne*, < OF. (and F.) *condigne* = Sp. Pg. *condigno* = It. *condegno*, < L. *condignus*, very worthy, < *com-* (intensive) + *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] 1†. Deserving; worthy: applied to persons.

Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most *condigne*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 11.

2. Well-deserved; worthily bestowed; merited; suitable: applied to things—(*a*) With reference to praise or thanks.

I thought it no *condigne* gratification, nor scarce any good satisfaction for such a person as you. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Ded.

Render unto God *condigne* thanks and praise for so great a benefice. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., vii. 2.

The eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn metaphor has not been quite unanimously recognized as *condign*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 10.

(*b*) With reference to censure, punishment, or what is of the nature of punishment: the more common use.

Speak what thou art, and how thou hast been us'd,
That I may give him *condign* punishment.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

In an extant Bull he reproves the Archbishop of Glasgow and other prelates of Scotland, . . . treats them as acting unworthily of their holy calling, and threatens them with *condign* censure. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 9.

**condignity** (kǫn-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *condignité* = Sp. *condignidad* = Pg. *condignidade* = It. *condegnità*, < ML. **condignita(t-)s*, < L. *condignus*, condign: see *condign* and *-ity*.] 1. Merit; desert.—2. In *scholastic theol.*, specifically, the merit of human actions considered as constituting a ground for a claim of reward.

*Condignity* and congruity (meritum de condigno and de congruo) are "terms used by the schoolmen to explain their peculiar opinions relative to human merit and deserving. The Scotists maintain that it is possible for man in his natural state so to live as to deserve the Grace of God, by which he may be enabled to obtain salvation, this natural fitness (congruitas) for grace being such as to oblige the Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal life, to be worthy (condignus) of it in the sight of God. In this hypothesis, the question of previous preparation for the grace which enables him to be worthy is not introduced. This is the merit of *condignity*." *Hook*, Eccles. Dict.

**condignly** (kǫn-dīn'li), *adv.* In a condign manner; according to merit; deservedly; justly.

*Condignly* punished. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary, p. 171.

**condignness**† (kǫn-dīn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being condign.

**condiment** (kon'di-mẹnt), *n.* [= F. *condiment* = Sp. Pg. It. *condimento*, < L. *condimentum*, spice, seasoning, < *condire*, pp. *conditus*, spice, season, orig. put fruit in vinegar, wine, spices, etc., pickle, preserve, prob. a collateral form of *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together, put away, preserve, < *com-*, together, + *-dere* (in comp.), put: see *abscond*. Cf. *condite*[2].] Something used to give relish to food; a relish; seasoning; sauce.

And fro the white is drawe a commune wyne,
But *condyment* is thus to make it fyne.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**condimental** (kon-di-men'tal), *a.* [< *condiment* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a condiment.

Maladies of both mind and body that are connected with chronic, incurable dyspepsia, all brought about by the habitual use of cayenne and its *condimental* cousins. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 371.

**condisciple** (kon-di-sī'pl), *n.* [= F. *condisciple* = Sp. *condiscípulo* = Pg. *condiscípulo* = It. *condiscepolo*, < L. *condiscipulus* (fem. *condiscipula*), a fellow-pupil, < *com-*, together, + *discipulus*, a pupil: see *disciple*.] A fellow-pupil; a student in the same school or system or field of learning, or under the same instructor. [Rare.]

To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together. *T. Martin*, Marriage of Priests, sig. H, iii. (1554).

Vigors . . . found an energetic *condisciple* and coadjutor in Swainson. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15.

**condit**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*[1].

**conditaneous**† (kon-di-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *conditaneus*, suitable for pickling or preserving, < *condire*, pp. *conditus*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*.] That may be seasoned. *Coles*, 1717.

**condite**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*[1].

**condite**[2]† (kǫn-dīt'), *v. t.* [< L. *conditus*, pp. of *condire* (> It. *condire* = Sp. Pg. OF. *condir*), preserve, pickle, etc.: see *condiment*.] 1. To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; season.

Like *condited* or pickled mushrooms, which if carefully corrected, and seldom tasted, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 429.

The entertainment was exceeding civil, but besides a good olio, the dishes were trifling, hash'd and *condited* after their [Portuguese] way. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 4, 1679.

2. To embalm.

The friends and disciples of the holy Jesus, having devoutly composed his body to burial, anointed it, washed it, and *condited* it with spices and perfumes, laid it in a sepulchre. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 344.

**condite**[2]† (kon'dit), *a.* [< L. *conditus*, pp., preserved, etc.: see the verb.] Preserved; candied.

Crato prescribes the *condita* fruit of wild rose to a nobleman his patient. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 415.

**conditement**† (kǫn-dīt'mẹnt), *n.* [< *condite* + *-ment*.] 1. A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.—2. Seasoning; spice; savor; flavor; relish.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some *conditement* of the mathematicks. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 10.

**condition** (kǫn-dish'ǫn), *n.* [< ME. *condicion*, *condicioun*, rarely *condition*, < OF. *condicion*, F. *condition* (> D. *konditie* = G. *condition* = Dan. Sw. *kondition*) = Pr. *condicio* = Sp. *condicion* = Pg. *condição* = It. *condizione*, < L. *condicio(n-)*, in LL. and ML. commonly but improperly spelled *conditio(n-)* (and hence erroneously identified with LL. *conditio(n-)*, a making, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together: see *condiment*, *condite*[2]), a stipulation, agreement, choice, marriage, also external position, situation, circumstances, nature, condition (in many senses), with short radical vowel, *condicio(n-)* (cf. *dicio(n-)*, authority, rule, power, lit. a speaking or directing), < *condicere*, agree upon, concert, promise, proclaim, announce, publish, engage, in LL. also assent to, consent, also demand back, orig. talk over together, < *com-*, together, + *dicere*, speak, say, tell, mention, affirm, declare, etc. (with long radical vowel), of like origin with *dicare*, make known, proclaim, declare, orig. point out, as in *indicare*, indicate, etc.: see *diction*, *indicate*.] 1. The particular mode of being of a person or thing; situation, with reference either to internal or to external circumstances; existing state or case; plight; circumstances.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in. *South*, Sermons.

Electricity and Magnetism are not forms of Energy; neither are they forms of matter. They may perhaps be provisionally defined as properties or *Conditions* of Matter. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 518.

2. Quality; property; attribute; characteristic.

Men of Ynde han this *condicioun* of kynde, that thei nevere gon out of here owne Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 162.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon.*

The true *condition* of warre is onely to suppresse the proud and defend the innocent, as did that most generous Prince Sigismundus, Prince of those Countries. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 246.

3†. A state or characteristic of the mind; a habit; collectively, ways; disposition; temper.

We be not ther agein; but ye haue seyn his *condicioune* and we ne haue not don so, and therfore we praye yow to suffre vs to knowe his *condicioune*, and the maners of hys gouernaunce that he will ben of here-after. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

The *condition* of a saint, and the complexion of the devil. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

He that gathereth not every day as much as I doe, the next day shall be set beyond the riuer, and be banished from the Fort as a droue, till he amend his *conditions* or starue. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 229.

4. Rank; state, with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property: used absolutely in the sense of high rank: as, a person of *condition*.

Honour and shame from no *condition* rise:
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 193.

Those [persons] of *condition* always make a present on their departure to the value of about six pounds. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

The inhabitants of Russia are divided into the following *conditions*, viz., the clergy, the nobility, the merchants and burghers, the peasants. *Brougham.*

5. A requisite; something the non-concurrence or non-fulfilment of which would prevent a result from taking place; a prerequisite.

That a cause efficient be a cause of itself two *conditions* are requisite. . . . If either of these are wanting the cause is said to be by accident. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 16.

The diffusion of thorough scientific education is an absolutely essential *condition* of industrial progress. *Huxley*, Science and Culture.

According to the best notion I can form of the meaning of "*condition*," either as a term of philosophy or of common life, it means that on which something else is contingent, or (more definitely) which being given, something else exists or takes place. I promise to do something on condition that you do something else: that is, if you do this, I will do that; if not, I will do as I please. *J. S. Mill*, Exam. of Hamilton, iv.

Hence—6. A restricting or limiting circumstance; a restriction or limitation.

The uncivilised man, at the mercy of his *conditions*, is less choice in his diet than the civilised. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 41.

7. A stipulation; a statement of terms; an agreement or consideration demanded or offered in return for something to be granted or done, as in a bargain, treaty, or other engagement.

We be come to serue yow, with this *condicion*, that ye desire not to knowe oure names. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 203.

He sendeth an ambassage, and desireth *conditions* of peace. Luke xiv. 32.

8. In *law*: (*a*) A statement that a thing is or shall be, which constitutes the essential basis or an essential part of the basis of a contract or grant; a future and uncertain act or event not belonging to the very nature of the transaction, on the performance or happening of which the legal consequences of the transaction are made to depend. More specifically, a condition is a provision on the fulfilment of which depends the taking effect or continuance in effect of the instrument or some clause of it, or the existence of some right established or recognised by it, as distinguished from a *covenant*, which is a promise in a sealed instrument the breach of which may give rise to a claim for damages, but not necessarily the forfeiture of any right. The performance of a covenant, however, may be made a condition of the continued efficacy of the agreement. A *condition precedent* is a provision which must be fulfilled or an event which must occur before the instrument or clause affected by it can take effect. A *condition subsequent* contemplates that, after the instrument has taken effect, a right established or recognised by it may be extinguished by some future or uncertain event.

Such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the *condition*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

(*b*) In *civil law*, a restriction incorporated with an act, the consequence of which is to make the effect of the volition or intention dependent wholly or in part upon an external circumstance. Strictly speaking, there is a *condition* in the meaning of the civil law only when the effect of a legal

act is suspended until the accomplishment or non-accomplishment of a future and uncertain event. *Goudsmit.*

9. In a college or school: (*a*) The requirement, made of a student upon failure to reach a certain standard of scholarship, as in an examination, that a new examination be passed before he can be advanced in a given course or study, or can receive a degree: as, a *condition* in mathematics. (*b*) The study to which such requirement is attached: as, he has six *conditions* to make up. [U. S.]—10. In *gram.*, the protasis or conditional clause of a conditional sentence. See *conditional sentence*, under *conditional*.—**Condition collateral**, a condition annexed to a collateral act.—**Condition inherent**, in *Scots law*, a condition which descends to the heir with the land granted, etc.—**Condition of cognition**, or **of a cognitive faculty**, in *philos.*, an attribute with which it is supposed the mind cannot help investing every object of that faculty; an element which, derived from the mind's structure, cannot but enter into every conception it is able to form, though there may be no prototype of it in the object of the conception. Such are, in the Kantian philosophy, space and time, and the categories.—**Conditions of environment**. See *environment*.—**Conditions of sale**, the particular terms, set forth in writing, in accordance with which property is to be sold at auction.—**Equation of condition**. (*a*) In *dynam.*, an equation expressing the effect upon the motion of a system of bodies produced by an absolutely rigid connection between certain parts. (*b*) In the *theory of errors*, an equation expressing an observation with the conditions under which it was taken.—**Estate upon condition**. See *estate*.—**In hard condition**, in *horse-racing*, in firm or very good condition.

[The horses] are both *in hard condition*, so it [the race] can come off in ten days. *Lawrence.*

**Necessary condition**, a condition in sense 5; a conditio sine qua non.—**Negative condition**. Same as *necessary condition*.—**Sufficient condition**, an antecedent from which the consequent surely follows.=**Syn.** 1. Circumstances, station, plight.—7. Article, terms, provision, arrangement.

**condition** (kǫn-dish'ǫn), *v. t.* [= F. *conditionner*, OF. *condicioner*, *conditioner*, *condicionner* = Sp. *condicionar* = Pg. *condiçoar*, *condicionar* = It. *condizionare*, < ML. *conditionare*, condition, restrict; from the noun. Cf. *conditionate*.] 1. To form a condition or prerequisite of; determine or govern.

Yet seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow, *conditioning* their march.
*Tennyson*, The Golden Year.

The appetite of hunger must precede and *condition* the pleasure which consists in its satisfaction.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 161.

Limits we did not set
*Condition* all we do.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

2. To subject to something as a condition; make dependent or conditional on: with *on* or *upon*: as, he *conditioned* his forgiveness *upon* repentance.

All the advantages of binocular vision are *conditioned on* convergence only. Divergence would only confuse by giving false information. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 252.

3. In *metaph.*, to place or cognize under conditions.

The tree or the mountain being groups of phenomena, what we assert as persisting independently of the percipient mind is a Something which we are unable to *condition* either as tree or as mountain.
*J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 88.

4. To stipulate; contract; arrange.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan that Saturn should put to death all his male children.
*Raleigh*, Hist. World.

I must *condition*
To have this gentleman by, a witness.
*B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

5. In mercantile language, to test (a commodity) in order to ascertain its condition; specifically, to test (silk) in order to know the proportion of moisture it contains.—6. To require (a student) to be reëxamined, after failure to show the attainment of a required degree of scholarship, as a condition of remaining in the class or college, or of receiving a degree. See *condition*, *n.*, 9. [U. S.]

**conditional** (kǫn-dish'ǫn-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conditionnel* = Sp. Pg. *condicional* = It. *condizionale*, < LL. *conditionalis*, *condicionalis*, < L. *condicio(n-)*, condition: see *condition*, *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; stipulative.

That self-reform which is *conditional* upon the wish for it. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

Having at one time . . . made the granting of money *conditional* on the obtainment of justice, the States-General [of France] was induced to surrender its restraining powers. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 501.

2. Involving or expressing a condition. (*a*) In *logic*, expressing, as a proposition, that one thing will or would be or happen if another is or was, or does or did happen; containing as a syllogism, such a premise. By a few writers the term *conditional proposition* is used to include the disjunctive form.

When is it [a hypothetical proposition] said to be *conditionall?* When the conjunction *if* is set before any simple proposition, as thus: If it be a man, it is a sensible body. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599).

(*b*) In *gram.*, expressing an assumption or a supposition; containing or involving a proposition as a premise from which a conclusion or inference follows: as, a *conditional* conjunction; a *conditional* sentence.—**Conditional baptism**. See *baptism*.—**Conditional conjunction**, a conjunction expressing a condition. Such conjunctions in English are *if* (obsolete and provincial *an*), *so* (in the sense of *if only*), *unless* (*but*), etc.—**Conditional estate**. See *estate*.—**Conditional fee**. See *fee*[2].—**Conditional form**, a form of the verb used to express a condition, or a conclusion from a condition: thus, *I should go; he would come:* such expressions, whether phrases like these or proper verb-forms (as French *j'irais, il viendrait*), are sometimes called a *conditional mode*.—**Conditional immortality**, in *theol.*, the doctrine that immortality is not inherent in the race, but is conditional upon faith in Christ.—**Conditional limitation**, a gift to a third person, in case a condition prescribed should take effect; a condition in a grant or devise, the non-fulfilment of which will cause the property to pass to a third party.—**Conditional mode**. See *conditional form*.—**Conditional obligation**, in *law*, an obligation depending on the existence of a condition. Conditions annexed to obligations have been distinguished as *possible* and *impossible*: the former are such as may naturally or legally happen; the latter, such as are contrary to the law or to good morals. Possible conditions have been distinguished as *potential* or *potestative*, such as are within the power of the party burdened with them, and *casual*, such as depend upon an event over which the party has no control.—**Conditional pardon**, a pardon to which a condition is annexed, the performance of which is necessary to the validity of the pardon. *Bouvier.*—**Conditional phrase**, a phrase equivalent to a conditional conjunction, such as *provided that*, *in case that*, etc.—**Conditional sale**. (*a*) A sale the binding effect of which, notwithstanding delivery of the thing sold, is made to depend on due payment or other performance by the buyer, so that meanwhile the title or ownership is not vested in him. (*b*) A sale on condition that the vendor may repurchase on certain terms. *Minor.*—**Conditional sentence**, a sentence stating a condition and the conclusion dependent upon it; a hypothetical period. When complete, it consists of two clauses: (1) the conditional clause, also called the *condition* or *protasis*, introduced by *if*, or an equivalent word, expressed or implied; and (2) the *conclusion* or *apodosis*.

II. *n.* 1. A word expressing a condition.—2. A conditional clause; a limitation; a condition. *Bacon.* [Rare.]—3. In *logic*, a proposition which expresses a condition.—4. In *gram.*, a conditional particle.

**conditionality** (kǫn-dish-ǫn-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conditionnalité*, etc.; as *conditional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms. *Dr. H. More.*

**conditionalize** (kǫn-dish'ǫn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionalized*, ppr. *conditionalizing*. [< *conditional* + *-ize*.] To condition; qualify. [Rare.]

I, however, would hold that . . . the word sanguine, when *conditionalized* by Croydon [as Croydon sanguine, a color], was satirically used out of its meaning.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 395.

**conditionally** (kǫn-dish'ǫn-al-i), *adv.* In a conditional manner; under certain conditions or with certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

Powhatan (to expresse his loue to Newport), when he departed, presented him with twentie Turkies, *conditionally* to returne him twentie swords.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 171.

His authority was by the People first giv'n him *conditionally*, in Law and under Law and under Oath also for the Kingdoms good and not otherwise.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

**conditionary**† (kǫn-dish'ǫn-ā-ri), *n.* [< ML. **conditionarium*, < *conditio(n-)*, L. *condicio(n-)*, condition: see *condition*, *n.*] A stipulation or condition.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it. *Norris.*

**conditionata**, *n.* Plural of *conditionatum*.

**conditionate** (kǫn-dish'ǫn-āt), *a.* [< ML. *conditionatus*, pp. of *conditionare*, put under conditions, restrict, condition: see *condition*, *v.*] Conditional; subject to conditions.

Barac's answer is faithful, though *conditionate*.
*Bp. Hall*, Jael and Sisera.

**conditionate** (kǫn-dish'ǫn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionated*, ppr. *conditionating*. [< ML. *conditionatus*, pp.: see the adj.] To condition; qualify; regulate.

So is it usual amongst us to qualifie and *conditionate* the twelve months of the year answerably unto the temper of the twelve days in Christmas.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 4.

**conditionatum** (kon-dish'i-ō-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *conditionata* (-tȧ). [NL., neut. of ML. *conditionatus*, pp.: see *conditionate*, *a.* and *v.*] The consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

**conditioned** (kǫn-dish'ǫnd), *a.* and *n.* [< *condition* + *-ed*[2].] I. *a.* 1. Being in a certain state or having certain qualities, or a certain constitution, temperament, temper, etc.; circumstanced; constituted: most frequently used in composition: as, well-*conditioned*; ill-*conditioned*.

Joab, the general of the host of Israel, . . . so *conditioned*, that easy it is not to define whether it were for David harder to miss the benefit of his warlike ability, or to bear the enormity of his other crimes.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 13.

Much prouision was very badly *conditioned*; nay, the Hogs would not eat that Corne they brought.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 59.

Our sweet-*condition'd* princess . . . never used us
With such contempt. *Massinger*, The Renegado, v. 2.

2. Existing under or subject to conditions; limited by conditions; dependent.

Art is the one corner of human life in which we may take our ease. . . . In other places our passions are *conditioned* and embarrassed.
*H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 69.

The office of verbal inflections is to express qualified and *conditioned*, rather than complex, thought.
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xvi.

3. In *metaph.*, placed or cognized under conditions or relations; relative.

II. *n.* In *metaph.*, collectively, the universe as existing and known under conditions or limits: always with the definite article: opposed to the *unconditioned* or *absolute*.

The Unconditioned is the incognisable and inconceivable; its notion being only negative of *the Conditioned*, which last can only be positively known or conceived.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 12.

*The conditioned* is the mean between the two extremes —two unconditionates, exclusive of each other, neither of which can be conceived as possible, but of which, on the principles of contradiction and excluded middle, one must be admitted as necessary.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 14.

**conditioning-house** (kǫn-dish'ǫn-ing-hous), *n.* A trade establishment where silk is tested. *Simmonds.* See *condition*, *v. t.*, 5.

**conditionly**† (kǫn-dish'ǫn-li), *adv.* [< *condition* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *conditionally*.] Same as *conditionally*.

And though she give but thus *conditionly*,
*Sir P. Sidney*, Astrophel and Stella.

**conditio sine qua non** (kon-dish'i-ō si'nē kwā non). [L., a condition without which not . . .: see *condition*, *sine*[3], *qua*, and *non*.] A necessary or indispensable condition. See *condition*, *n.*, 5.

**conditory** (kon'di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *conditories* (-riz). [< L. *conditorium*, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, lay up, put away: see *condiment*.] A repository for storing or keeping things. [Rare.]

**conditour**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *conditor*, *conditor*, *conduiteur* (mod. F. *conducteur*), < L. *conductor*, a leader: see *conductor*.] A conductor; a guide; a leader.

[And then they hadde] a goode *conditour* that sette light by theire enmyes, for hem semed [that they were in nombre eue]n as many for as many. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

**condivision** (kon-di-vizh'ǫn), *n.* [< *con-* + *division*.] A logical division or classification coexisting with another which crosses it.

One and the same object may, likewise, be differently divided from different points of view, whereby *condivisions* arise, which, taken together, are all reciprocally coordinated. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**condle**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

**condler**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler*.

**condolatory** (kǫn-dō'lȧ-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *condole* + *-atory*.] Expressing condolence. *Smart.*

**condole** (kǫn-dōl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condoled*, ppr. *condoling*. [= F. *condouloir* (cf. Sp. *condolerse*, *condolecerse* = Pg. *condoerse* = It. *condolersi*, all refl.) = D. *kondoleren* = G. *condolieren* = Dan. *kondolere*, < LL. *condolere*, condole, < L. *com-*, with, + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*[3].] I. *intrans.* To speak sympathetically to one in pain, grief, or misfortune; use expressions of pity or compassion: followed by *with* before the person, and by *on*, *for*, or *over* before the subject of condolence.

Having remembered this place in its pristine beauty, I could not help *condoling with* him *on* its present ruinous situation. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

Neighbors crowded round him to *condole*.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 79.

II.† *trans.* 1. To commiserate personally; address words of sympathy to, on account of distress or misfortune.

Let us *condole* the knight. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 1.

Each other's company lessened our sufferings, and was some comfort, that we might *condole* one another.
*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 368).

2. To lament or grieve over with another; express sympathy on account of; lament.

The first Thing he [Lord Leicester] did was to *condole* the late Q. Dowager's Death. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 5.

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1076.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery and afterward *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden.*

**condolement**† (kǫn-dōl′mẹnt), *n.* [< *condole* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of condoling; condolence.

They were presented to the king . . . with an address of *condolement* for the loss of his queen.
*Life of A. Wood*, p. 330.

2. The act of sorrowing or mourning; grief; lamentation; sorrow.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolement* is a course
Of impious stubbornness; 'tis unmanly grief.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

**condolence** (kǫn-dō′lẹns), *n.* [= F. *condoléance* (> It. *condoglianza* = D. *kondoleantie* = Sw. *kondolanz*) = Sp. Pg. *condolencia* = It. *condolenza* = G. *kondolenz* = Dan. *kondolence*, < ML. as if **condolentia*, < LL. *condolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *condolere*, condole: see *condole* and *-ence*.] An expression of sympathy addressed to a person in distress, misfortune, or bereavement.

For which reason their congratulations and their *condolences* are equally words of course. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 109.

A special message of *condolence*. *Macaulay.*

=Syn. *Sympathy*, *Commiseration*, etc. See *pity*.

**condoler** (kǫn-dō′lėr), *n.* One who condoles. *Johnson.*

**condominate** (kon-dom′i-nāt), *a.* [< *condomin(ium)* + *-ate*[1].] Of the nature of condominium.

The King of Prussia . . . had acquired the complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's *condominate* rights over that Duchy. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 357.

**condominium** (kon-dǭ-min′i-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *condominus*, a co-proprietor, < L. *com-*, together, + *dominus*, master, proprietor: see *domine, dominie, dominion.*] Joint or concurrent dominion; ownership including jurisdiction or power of disposal, exclusive as against all the world except one or more co-owners. The term is much used in the civil law for *joint rights in rem*, and in international law of concurrent national jurisdiction or dominion.

*Condominium*, which tends to split up into property in the narrow sense. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 142.

**condonation** (kon-dǭ-nā′shǫn), *n.* [= Sp. *condonacion* = Pg. *condonação* = It. *condonazione*, < L. *condonatio(n-)*, < *condonare*, pp. *condonatus*, condone: see *condone*.] 1. The act of condoning, or of pardoning a wrong act: as, the *condonation* of an offense.

And we teach and believe that when sinnes are pardoned by God, God doth not change the mind of the sinner . . .; but that the same [sin], remaining in the soule of man, in like manner as it did before *condonation*, is only taken away by a not imputation of the guilt.
*Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 169.

Specifically — 2. In *law*, the act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offense committed by the other, as the taking back of his wife by a husband, knowing that she has committed adultery. To have this effect, the conduct must be such as to imply intentional and voluntary remission.

*Condonation* is the remission, by one of the married parties, of a matrimonial offense which he knows the other has committed, on the condition implied by the law that the party remitting it shall afterward be treated by the other with conjugal kindness.
*Bishop*, Marriage and Divorce, II. § 33.

The immediate effect of *condonation* is to bar the party condoning of his or her remedy for the offence in question.
*Moxley and Whiteley.*

**condone** (kǫn-dōn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *condoned*, ppr. *condoning*. [= OF. *condoner*, *cunduner*, *condonner*, *cunduner*, permit, suffer, pardon, = Sp. Pg. *condonar* = It. *condonare*, < L. *condonare*, give, give up, remit, refrain from punishing, < *com-* + *donare*, give: see *donate*.] 1. To forgive or pardon, as something wrong, especially by implication, as through some act of friendship or confidence toward the offender; overlook, as an offense or fault.

*Condone*, an old legal technicality, has of late received a popular welcome, as a stately euphemism for 'pardon' or 'overlook.' *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng. (ed. 1873), p. 209.

War was rather *condoned* than consecrated, and, whatever might be the case with a few isolated prelates, the Church did nothing to increase or encourage it.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 266.

We are not to assume that every offence might be *condoned* for a certain sum in money.
*C. H. Pearson*, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxiii.

Specifically — 2. In *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of (a violation of the marriage vow). See *condonation*, 2. — 3. To cause to overlook or forgive; atone for. [Rare.]

He [Donatello], however, *condoned* these defects by the strength of his assertions, the fire of his style, and the transcendent ease with which his skilful hand traced flowing lines of unsurpassed delicacy and freedom upon the marble. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 92.

=Syn. See *pardon*.

**condor** (kon′dor), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *condor* = Dan. *kondor* = F. *condor*, formerly *condore* = It. *condore*, < Sp. Pg. *condor*, < Peruv. *cuntur*, a condor.] 1. A very large South American bird of prey, *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, of the family *Cathartidæ* or American vultures, having the head and upper part of the neck naked and largely carunculate, an exposed ruff of downy white feathers round the neck, and the general plumage blackish, varied with much white in the wings. The size of the condor has been greatly exaggerated; it is not known to exceed 9 feet in stretch of wings, and is little over 3 feet in total length. The bird inhabits chiefly the Andean regions, at elevations of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, where it breeds, making no nest, but laying its eggs on the bare rocks. Condors are never seen in large companies, but in groups of three or four, and descend to the plain only when impelled by hunger. At such times two of them will successfully attack sheep, goats, deer, etc., though as a rule they prefer carrion.

2. A South American gold coin. That of Ecuador and Colombia is worth $9.647; that of Chili, $9.123. — **California condor**, the large vulture of California, *Cathartes* or *Pseudogryphus californianus*, resembling the Andean condor and fully as large, with the head and beak differently shaped and not carunculate, no downy collar, much less white on the wings, and the plumage of the breast of peculiar texture.

California Condor (*Cathartes californianus*).

**condottiere** (kon-dot-tiā′re), *n.*; pl. *condottieri* (-ri). [It., lit. a leader, conductor (= OF. *conduitier*, < ML. as if **conductorius*), < *condotto*, way, road, conduct, conduit, < ML. *conductus*, escort, guard; cf. L. *conducti*, mercenary soldiers, prop. pl. of *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire, lit. bring together: see *conduct*, *conduce*.] In *Italian hist.*, one of a class of professional military captains in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who raised troops and sold their services to warring states and princes. This system prevailed to a considerable extent all over Europe just before the introduction of regular standing armies.

He espoused the cause of Equity in the pending question with the zeal of a *condottiere*.
*Howells*, Modern Instance, iii.

**conduce** (kǫn-dūs′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conduced*, ppr. *conducing*. [In older form *condue*, < OF. *conduire*, F. *conduire* = Pr. *conduire*, *conduire* = It. *condurre* (see *condue*); = Sp. *conducir* = Pg. *conduzir* = It. *conducere*, conduct, lead, conduce; < L. *conducere*, lead, draw, or bring together, draw toward, connect, take on lease, rent, hire, employ, etc., < *com-*, together, + *ducere*, lead: see *duke*, *duct*. Cf. *abduce*, *adduce*, *educe*, *induce*, *produce*, *reduce*, *seduce*, *traduce*, and see *conduct*, *v.*] I.† *trans.* 1. To lead; conduct.

Hys [Christ's] moder swet
Mi mater [matter] *conduce* to the ende entire.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 206.

There was sent unto my lodging the Cardinal of Bourbon . . . to *conduce* me to my lady's presence.
*State Papers*, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., an. 1527.

2. To bring about.

To *conduce* the peace. *Sir T. More.*

II. *intrans.* To aid in or contribute toward bringing about a result; lead or tend: followed by an infinitive, or a noun preceded by *to*: as, temperance and exercise *conduce to* good health.

Things rather intended for show and ostentation, than *conducing* to piety. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The reasons you allege do more *conduce*
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood.
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

Nothing doth so much *conduce* to the proper happiness of man, as that which doth the most promote the peace and serenity of his mind. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Each new specialization of industry . . . establishes itself by *conducing* in some way to the profit of others.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 441.

**conducement**† (kǫn-dūs′mẹnt), *n.* [< *conduce* + *-ment.*] A leading or tending; tendency.

The *conducement* of all this is but cabalistical.
*Gregory*, Works, p. 68.

**conducent** (kǫn-dū′sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *conducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conducere*, bring together: see *conduce*.] Tending or contributing. [Rare.]

Any act fitting or *conducent* to the good success of this business. *Abp. Laud*, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 18.

**conducibility** (kǫn-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *conducibilita(t-)s*, utility, < L. *conducibilis*, profitable: see *conducible*.] The state or character of being conducive; conducibleness. [Rare.]

Duties . . . deriving their obligation from their *conducibility* to the promoting of our chief end.
*Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, i. 14.

**conducible** (kǫn-dū′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *conducibile*, *conducevole*, < L. *conducibilis*, profitable, expedient, < *conducere*, conduce: see *conduce*.] I. *a.* Conducive; tending.

Every Common-wealth is in general defin'd a societie sufficient of itself, in all things *conducible* to well being and commodious life. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Revelation will soon be discerned to be extremely *conducible* to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it.
*Hammond.*

II.† *n.* That which conduces or tends to promote.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereto. *Sir M. Hale.*

**conducibleness** (kǫn-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of conducing, leading, or contributing to or promoting some end.

Which two contemplations are not inferiour to any for either pleasantness in themselves or *conducibleness* for the finding out of the right frame of nature.
*Dr. H. More*, Song of the Soul, Pref.

**conducibly**† (kǫn-dū′si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to promote; conducively.

**conducive** (kǫn-dū′siv), *a.* [< *conduce* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of conducing, promoting, or furthering; tending to advance or bring about: with *to*.

An action, however *conducive to* the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.
*Addison*, Freeholder.

Nothing is more *conducive to* happiness than the free exercise of the mind in pursuits congenial to it.
*Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=Syn. Helpful, contributing, promotive, furthersome.

**conduciveness** (kǫn-dū′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conducive or tending to advance or promote. *Boyle.*

Its *conduciveness* to the practice of our duty.
*Seeker*, Works, IV. xvii.

If general good, or welfare, or utility, is the supreme end; and if State-enactments are justified as means to this supreme end; then, State-enactments have such authority only as arises from *conduciveness* to this supreme end. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 19.

**conduct** (kǫn-dukt′), *v.* [< L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, lead, hire: see *conduce*, and cf. *conduct*, *n.* The older form was *condit*, *conduit*: see *conduit*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To accompany and show the way to; guide; escort; lead.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4.

I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 319.

2. To direct; act as leader of. (*a*) As a commander.

The kynge . . . hem [them] did *condite* with a baner as white as snowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 576.

Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. *W. Robertson*, Hist. America.

(*b*) As a director of a musical performance. See *conductor*, 4.

3. To direct the course of; manage; carry on: as, he *conducted* his affairs with prudence.

Our education is not *conducted* by toys and luxuries, but by austere and rugged masters, by poverty, solitude, passions, War, Slavery. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Unity of action and energy was especially needed for a ministry *conducting* a great war.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

4. Reflexively, to direct the action or conduct of; behave: as, he *conducted himself* nobly.

Pray, how is it we should *conduct ourselves*?
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 103.

5. In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate: as, metal *conducts* heat better than wood. — **Conducting tissue.** See *tissue*. =Syn. *Direct*, etc. See *manage*.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate motion or energy; especially, to transmit electricity, heat, light, or sound.

Of all substances in the body the blood *conducts* best. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.

2. To act as musical conductor.—3. To behave: used without the reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

There were times when he was obliged to exert all his fortitude, prudence, and candour, to *conduct* so as not to give offence. *Eliot's New Eng. Biog. Dict.*, p. 22.

I called on the king, but he made me wait in his hall, and *conducted* like a man incapacitated for hospitality. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 354.

**conduct** (kon'dukt), *n.*[1] [In older form (ME.) *conduit*, *condit* (see *conduit*[1]); = F. *conduite* = Sp. Pg. *conducta* = It. *condotta*, conduct, guidance, management, etc. (Pg. also 'conduit'), fem. forms (< ML. as if **conducta*), distinguished from OF. *conduit*, *conduc*, *conduit*, *conduict*, *conduct*, etc., conduct, guidance, escort, conductor, safe-conduct, etc., also way, channel, conduit, F. *conduit* = Sp. Pg. *conducto* = It. *condotto*, masc., a conduit, channel, etc., < ML. *conductus*, defense, protection, guard, escort, company, herd, also a canal, conduit, < L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, bring together, collect, lead to: see *conduce* and *conduct*, *v.*, and cf. *conduit*[1], *n.*, and *conductus*.] 1. The act of guiding or leading; guidance; escort.

Follow me, that will to some provision
Give thee quick *conduct*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

The clouds fell down in streams, and the pitchy night had bereft us of the *conduct* of our eyes, had not the lightning afforded a terrible light. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 153.

After dinner my wife and I, by Mr. Rawlinson's *conduct*, to the Jewish Synagogue. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 46.

2. The act of directing or controlling; management; administration.

If the Jews under his *conduct* should endeavour to recover their liberties and fail in it, they knew that the nation would be severely punished by the Romans. *Jortin*, Christian Religion.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley.*

The *conduct* of the state, the administration of its affairs, its policy, and its laws are far more uncertain. *Brougham.*

3. A drawing out or development, as of the action of a poem or the plot of a drama or a novel.

Here we have the *conduct* of the drama laid open. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The book of Job, indeed, in *conduct* and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Æschylus's] dramas. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Though the story ends in this vulgar manner, it is, in its *conduct*, extremely sweet and touching. *Mary. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 250.

4. Skilful management or administration; good generalship; tact and dexterity in affairs; address.

Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of *conduct* and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him. *Junius*, Letters, liv.

The Rais had told him our adventure with the saint, at which he laughed very heartily, saying I was a wise man, and a man of *conduct*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

5. Personal behavior or practice; way of acting generally or on a particular occasion; course of action; deportment: as, laudable *conduct*; evil *conduct*.

Here lies honest William, whose heart was a mint,
While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was in't;
The pupil of impulse, it forced him along,
His *conduct* still right, with his argument wrong.
*Goldsmith*, Retaliation, l. 46.

*Conduct*, in its full acceptation, must be taken as comprehending all adjustments of acts to ends, from the simplest to the most complex, whatever their special natures and whether considered separately or in their totality. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 2.

Our *conduct* is capable, irrespective of what we can ourselves certainly answer for, of almost infinitely different degrees of force and energy in the performance of it, of lucidity and vividness in the perception of it, of fulness in the satisfaction from it; and these degrees may vary from day to day, and quite incalculably. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

6†. A conductor, guard, or convoy; an escort.

His majesty,
Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

7†. A passport. See *safe-conduct*.

Good angels and this *conduct* be your guide! [Giving a paper.] *Middleton*, Changeling, ii. 1.

8†. That which conveys or carries; a channel; a conduit.

By the sayd cisterne there is drinke conueyed thorow certeine pipes and conducts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 61.

9. A tax levied by Charles I. of England for the purpose of paying the traveling-expenses of his soldiers. Also *conduct-money*. See *coat-money*.

He who takes up armes for cote and *conduct* and his four nobles of Danegelt. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 50.

**Coat or cote and conduct.** See *coat*[2].—**Safe conduct.** See *safe-conduct*. —**Syn. 5.** *Carriage*, *Deportment*, etc. See *behavior*.

**conduct** (kon'dukt), *a.* and *n.*[2] [ME. *conduct*, < L. *conductus*, hired, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, hire: see *conduct*, *v.*, and cf. *conductus*.] I.† *a.* Hired; employed: as, "*conduct* prestis," *Wyclif*, Apol. for Lollards (Camden Soc.), p. 52.

II. *n.* The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College, England; a conductus.

**conductance** (kon-duk'tans), *n.* In *elect.*, the conducting power of a given mass of specified material of specified shape and connections. *Standard Elect. Dict.* [Recent.]

**conduct-book** (kon'dukt-bůk), *n.* A book kept on board of United States men-of-war, in which the conduct and ability of each man of the crew is noted.

**conductibility** (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conductibilité*, etc.; as *conductible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being conducted or transmitted: as, the *conductibility* of electricity or of heat.—2. Improperly, capacity for conducting or transmitting; conductivity.

**conductible** (kon-duk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *conductible* = Sp. *conductible*; as *conduct* + *-ible*.] Capable of being conducted or conveyed. *Wheatstone.*

**conduction** (kon-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *conduction* = Sp. *conduccion* = Pg. *conducção* = It. *conduzione*, < L. *conductio(n-)*, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, conduce, conduct: see *conduce* and *conduct*, *v.*] 1†. The act of guiding, directing, or leading; guidance.

For the better *conduction* and preseruation of the fleete, and atchieuing of the voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 226.

From thence I went with the Turkes power, and vnder his *conduction* to the lande of Iewry. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

2†. The act of training up.

Every man has his beginning and *conduction*. *B. Jonson* Case is Altered.

3. Transmission; conveyance; specifically, in *physics*, transmission of heat from points of high temperature to points of low temperature, or of electricity from points of high potential to points of low potential, from particle to particle, and to a distance, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles, without any sensible motion of them. It is distinguished from convection, by which heat and electricity are carried by moving particles; from the radiation of heat, which does not raise the temperature of the intermediate points (except so far as the radiation is hindered); and from the discharge and the electrolytic transfer of electricity.

**conductitious**† (kon-duk-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *conductitius*, prop. *-icius*, pertaining to hire, < *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire: see *conduce*.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious* and removable at pleasure. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**conductive** (kon-duk'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *conductivo*; as *conduct* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the power or property of conducting: as, *conductive* bodies. See *conductivity*.—2. Resulting from conduction: as, the *conductive* discharge of electricity.

**conductivity** (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *conductive* + *-ity*.] In *physics*, the power of conducting heat, electricity, or sound; the property of being conductive. In the case of heat (thermal conductivity) solids have in general a much higher degree of conductivity than liquids, and liquids than gases, the last being practically destitute of conductive power; both liquids and gases become heated by convection (which see), not by conduction. Furthermore, among solids the conductivity of metals for heat is greater than that of stony bodies, that of animal and vegetable substances being the least of all. Metals have also a relatively high degree of conductivity for electricity, a charge of electricity distributing itself freely over a metallic surface, and an electrical current passing more or less readily through a metallic wire. Those metals which are the best conductors of heat, as silver, copper, and gold, are also the best electrical conductors. The conductivity of many solids (glass, sulphur, resin) is nearly zero for electricity; the same is true to a less degree of most liquids and also of gases. With any substance the conductivity for electricity is the reciprocal of the resistance. See *resistance*.

*Conductivity* varies not only with varying temperature, but also with varying tension, torsion, or pressure. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 564.

Péclet . . . employs as the unit of *conductivity* the transmission, in one second, through a plate a metre square and a millimetre thick, of as much heat as will raise a cubic decimetre (strictly a kilogramme) of water one degree. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Constants, p. 104.

Little is . . . yet known of the conditions of *conductivity* of the matter of the nerves; they conduct better than muscular tissue, cartilage, or bone. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.

**conduct-money** (kon'dukt-mun'i), *n.* Same as *conduct*, 9.

**conductometer** (kon-duk-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, conduct, + *metrum*, measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the relative conductivity of different materials, especially as regards heat.

**conductor** (kon-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *conducteur* (> D. *konduktéur* = G. *conducteur* = Dan. Sw. *konduktör*), OF. *conduitor*, etc. (> ME. *conditour*: see *conditour*), = Sp. Pg. *conductor* = It. *conduttore*, < ML. *conductor*, a leader, innkeeper, agent, L. only in sense of lessee, contractor, farmer, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, bring together, hire, etc.: see *conduce* and *conduct*.] 1. One who conducts or escorts; one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way; a leader; a guide.

The muses . . . ought to be the leaders and *conductors* of human life. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

You come (I know) to be my Lord Fernando's *Conductor* to old Casallane.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy.

Specifically—2†. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army.

*Gent.* Who is *conductor* of his people?
*Kent.* As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloster.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7.

I myself (though I say it), by my mother's side niece to a worshipful gentleman and a *conductor*; he has been three times in his majesty's service at Chester, and is now the fourth time, God bless him and his charge, upon his journey. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

3. A director or manager in general; a regulator.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor*. *Addison.*

4. The director of a chorus or an orchestra; one who indicates to the performers the rhythm and the expression of a piece of concerted music by means of motions of the hands or of a baton. The office of *conductor* in the modern sense was not clearly distinguished from that of *leader* until about 1800; formerly the leader played an instrument, usually the harpsichord.

5. The chief official on a railroad-train, who directs, and is responsible for the execution of orders concerning, the movements of the train, and usually collects tickets or fares; hence, one who performs similar duties on a street-car, etc. The duties of the guard on European railways are similar, but less comprehensive. [U. S.]—6. That which conducts or transmits in any manner; specifically, in *physics*, a body that conducts or transmits through its substance energy in any of its forms: as, metals are *conductors* of electricity and of heat; water is a good *conductor* of sound. See *conductivity*.

If several *conductors* terminate at the same point, the sum of the currents, counted from this point, is zero. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 194.

Hence—7. A lightning-rod.—8. In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the high operation for stone in the bladder.—**Capacity of a conductor.** See *capacity*.—**Conductor's part**, in *music*, a condensed score written on two staffs only, for the use of the conductor.—**Pneumatic conductor**, a tau-blower and tube for carrying off foul air, fire-damp, smoke, etc. Such conductors are used in connection with the dry grindstones employed in some departments of cutlery.—**Prime conductor**, that part of an electric machine which collects and retains the electricity.

**conductor-head** (kon-duk'tor-hed), *n.* A combined funnel, spout, and pipe for liquids, used in creameries.

**conductory** (kon-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [< *conduct* + *-ory*.] Having the property of conducting.

**conductress** (kon-duk'tres), *n.* [= F. *conductrice*, OF. *conducteresse*, *conduitresse*, etc.; as *conductor* + *-ess*.] A female who leads, guides, or directs; a directress.

A prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family. *Johnson*, To Mrs. Thrale, 1773.

Obedient to what he understood to be the meaning of his *conductress*, Halbert bared his arm to the shoulder. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 161.

All the apartments in the castle that we cared to see, or our *conductress* cared to show us. *The Atlantic*, LIX. 838.

**conductus** (kon-duk'tus), *n.* [ML., lit., in def. 1 a 'led' or 'conducted' song, in def. 2 a 'hired' priest: see *conduct*, *a.* and *n.*, and *conduit*[2].] 1. An old form of vocal composition in which the tenor, instead of being confined to canto fermo, was, like the other parts, invented or freely treated by the composer. It was called *conductus simplex*, *duplex* (also *triplum*), etc., but the nature of these distinctions is matter of controversy.

2. An unendowed chaplain: the name and office are both retained at Eton. *Lee's Glossary.*

**conduct**†, *v. t.* [ME. *conduen, counduen, condien,* < OF. *conduire,* F. *conduire* = Pr. *conduire, conduire* = It. *condurre,* < L. *conducere,* conduce: see *conduce.*] To lead; conduct.

To sett hym in the waye, & *coundue* hym by the downes. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1971.

Go we to the assaut, that God vs alle *condie.* *Rob. of Brunne,* tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 182.

**conduit**[1] (kon'- or kun'dit), *n.* [< ME. *conduit, condut, condit, condite,* also *cundit, cundite, cundeth, cundith,* etc., < OF. *conduit, conduict, conduit, conduct, condit,* m., conduct, guidance, escort, company, conductor, safe-conduct, also a way, channel, tube, canal, conduit, F. *conduit,* tube, canal; OF. also *conduite, f.,* in like senses, F. *conduite,* conduct, = Sp. Pg. *conducta,* conduct, *conducto,* conduit, = It. *condotta,* conduct, *condotto,* canal, conduit, < ML. *conductus,* escort, etc., also a tube, canal, etc.: see *conduct, n.*] 1†. Conduct; guidance; escort: in this sense now *conduct.*

Than the grekes, by agrement, gyffen hom a signe,
By *cundeth* to come, & carpe what hom liste.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11487.

And the kynge seide thei sholde haue *conduyte* with gode will, yef thei ask reson. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 82.

2. A medium or means of conveying; anything serving as a channel for passage or transmission.

Sinne was first seene in the Deuill, . . . from whom, by the *Conduit* of Nature, it is conueied to vs.
*Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 28.

They can and do receive the benefit, for which the ceremony was appointed as a sign and *conduit.*
*Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

These organs are the nerves, which are the *conduits* to convey them [sensations] from without to their audience in the brain. *Locke.*

The king is the *conduit* through which all the honors and emoluments of the government flow.
*Calhoun,* Works, I. 103.

3. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid.

There ben no Ryveres ne Welles; but Watre comethe be *Condyte* from Ebron. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 73.

The water may be ledde by weies three:
In channels, or [in] *condites* of leede,
Or elles in trowes ymade of tree.
*Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

Of the same house Publius and Quintus were,
That our best water brought by *conduits* hither.
*Shak.,* Cor., ii. 3.

4. A natural or artificial reservoir or source whence water is distributed; specifically, the former name of fountains built for this purpose. [Now rare.]

Be strong in faith, for now the time is nigh
That from the *conduits* of the lofty sky
The flood shall fall. *Drayton,* Noah's Flood.

The Cheapside *conduits* were the most used, as they were the largest and most decorative of these structures. The Great *Conduit* in the centre of this important thoroughfare was an erection like a tower surrounded by statuary.
*Chambers's Book of Days.*

Until ye come unto the chiefest square;
A bubbling *conduit* is set midmost there,
And round about it now the maidens throng,
With jest and laughter, and sweet broken song.
*William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, I. 3.

5. A narrow walled passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments.

**conduit**[1] (kon'- or kun'dit), *v. t.* [< ME. *conditen,* conduct, < *condit,* escort: see *conduit*[1], *n.*] 1†. To lead; conduct; guide.

God that is the very guyde, me shall *condite* and lede that in many perilouse places me hath ledde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 622.

2. To convey, conduct, or transmit by or as by a conduit.

And his corruption even to this day is still *conduited* to his undone posterity. *Feltham,* Resolves, I. 9.

**conduit**[2]†, *n.* [ME. **conduit, coundut,* < OF. *conduit, condut,* < ML. *conductus* (also fem., *conducta, canducta*) (> MLG. *canduc*), a kind of descant or motet or anthem in which the melody was partly improvised by the leading singer, lit. a led or conducted song, being prop. pp. (sc. *cantus*) of L. *conducere,* lead, conduct: see *conduce, conduct, v.*] A form of vocal composition: same as *conductus,* 1.

At the soper & after, mony athel [noble] songe
As *coundutes* of kryst-masse, & carole newe,
With alle the manerly merthe that mon may of telle.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1655.

**conduplicant** (kon-dū'pli-kant), *a.* [< L. *conduplican(t-)s,* ppr. of *conduplicare,* double together: see *conduplicate.*] In *bot.,* folded together, as the opposite leaflets of a pinnate leaf applied each to the other, face to face.

**conduplicate** (kon-dū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conduplicated,* ppr. *conduplicating.* [< L. *conduplicatus,* pp. of *conduplicare,* double together, < *com-,* together, + *duplicare,* double: see *duplicate.*] To double; fold together.

**conduplicate, conduplicated** (kon-dū'pli-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *conduplicatus:* see the verb.] Doubled or folded over or together. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces. Also *complicate.* (*b*) In *entom.,* applied to the wings of certain wasps included in the series *Diplоptera,* which are folded longitudinally.

Sections of Leaf-buds with Conduplicate Vernation.

**conduplication** (kon-dū-pli-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *conduplication* = Pg. *conduplicação* = It. *conduplicazione,* < L. *conduplicatio(n-),* < *conduplicare,* pp. *conduplicatus,* double: see *conduplicate, v.*] A doubling; a duplication. [Rare.]

**condurango**, *n.* See *cundurango.*

**condurrite** (kon-dur'īt), *n.* [< *Condurrow* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A peculiar ore of copper originally found in a vein in the Condurrow mine in Cornwall, England. Its general color is brownish-black, with sometimes a tinge of blue. It is probably an altered form of an arsenide of copper, like domeykite.

**condut**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*[1].

**condut**[2]†, *n.* See *conduit*[2].

**condylar** (kon'di-lär), *a.* [< *condyle* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to or characterized by a condyle or condyles: as, the *condylar* surfaces of the tibia.

**Condylarthra** (kon-di-lär'thrȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle (condyle), + ἄρθρον, joint.] A group of fossil mammals from the Eocene of North America, related to the *Proboscidea,* distinguished by having a postglenoid process, a third femoral trochanter, and no calcaneal facet for the fibula.

The *Condylarthra* with three tubercles are probably also the ancestors of the carnivorous orders.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVII. 610.

**condylarthrous** (kon-di-lär'thrus), *a.* [< *Condylarthra* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Condylarthra.*

**condyle** (kon'dil), *n.* [= F. *condyle* = Sp. *cóndilo* = Pg. *condylo* = It. *condilo,* < L. *condylus,* < Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle, joint, knob; cf. κόνδοι (Hesychius), heads, knobs.] 1. In *anat.,* a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone: more especially applied to the prominences of the occipital bone for articulation with the atlas, to the prominences at the distal extremity of the humerus and femur respectively, and to the proximal articular extremity of the lower jawbone of mammals. The occipital condyles are lateral and paired in *Mammalia* and *Amphibia;* in *Aves* and *Reptilia* the condyle is single and median. See cuts under *femur, humerus,* and *skull.*

2. In the arthropod or articulated animals, a rounded portion of the hard integument fitting into another part to which it is articulated, as the proximal ends of the tibiæ in insects.—3. An ancient Greek long measure, the eighth of a foot. See *foot.*—**Angle of the condyles.** See *craniometry.*—**Occipital condyle.** See *occipital.*

**condyli**, *n.* Plural of *condylus.*

**condylian** (kon-dil'i-ȧn), *a.* [< *condyle* + *-ian.*] Having a condyle or condyles; condylar. See *dicondylian, monocondylian.*

**condyloid** (kon'di-loid), *a.* [= F. *condyloïde* = Pg. *condyloide,* < Gr. **κονδυλοειδής,* contr. *κονδυλώδης,* < κόνδυλος, a knuckle, + εἶδος, form.] In *anat.,* resembling or shaped like a condyle; related to a condyle or condyles.—**Condyloid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Condyloid process.** Same as *articular process of the lower jaw* (which see, under *articular*).

**condyloma** (kon-di-lō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *condylomata* (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., < L. *condylus* (see *condyle*) + *-oma.*] In *pathol.,* an excrescence, either syphilitic or non-syphilitic, found about the anus or the organs of generation in either sex.

**condylomatous** (kon-di-lom'ȧ-tus), *a.* [< *condyloma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or resembling a condyloma.

**Condylopa**†, (kon-dil'ō-pȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., for *Condylopoda,* neut. pl. of *condylopus:* see *condylopod.*] A term used by Latreille to designate the jointed-legged articulated animals: synonymous with *Insecta* of Linnæus and *Arthropoda* of modern naturalists. The *Condylopa* were divided into *Aperopoda* (in the incorrect form *Apiropoda*) (crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods) and *Hexapoda* (insects proper).

**condylope**† (kon'di-lōp), *n.* [< NL. *condylopus:* see *condylopod.*] Same as *condylopod.* *Kirby.*

**condylopod** (kon-di-l'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *condylopus* (*condylopod-*), < Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle, joint, knob, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*]

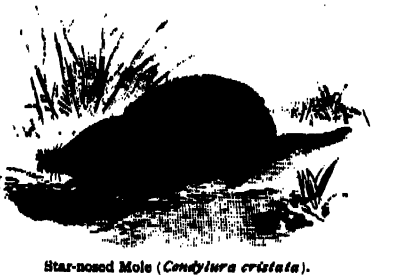
I. *a.* Having articulated legs; arthropodous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Condylopoda.* Also *condylopodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Condylopoda;* an arthropod.

**Condylopoda** (kon-di-lop'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *condylopus:* see *condylopod,* and cf. *Condylopa.*] 1†. The proper form of *Condylopa.*—2. In Lankester's system of classification, a series of *Gnathopoda* or *Arthropoda,* including all except *Malacopoda* (*Peripatidea*). The series is divided into four classes, *Crustacea, Hexapoda* (true insects), *Myriapoda,* and *Arachnida.* [Little used.]

**condylopodous** (kon-di-lop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *condylopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *condylopod.*

**Condylura** (kon-di-lū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόνδυλος, a knob, + οὐρά, a tail.] 1. A remarkable genus of North American shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidæ,* having the end of the snout beset with a circular fringe of radiating processes, and the tail during the rutting season much swollen. The dental formula is, in each half jaw, 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars. There is but one species, the star-nosed mole or shrew-mole, *C. cristata.* The name was really given from the knotted appearance of the tail in dried specimens, when the skin had shrunk on the bones, as represented in some figures of the animal in which the tail looks like a string of beads; it is, however, appropriate, since during the rut the tail swells to double its usual size, and has a gibbous appearance.



Star-nosed Mole (*Condylura cristata*).

2†. A genus of crustaceans. *Latreille,* 1829.

**condylure** (kon'di-lūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Condylura;* a star-nosed or button-nosed mole.

**Condylurea** (kon-di-lū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Condylura* + *-ea.*] A section of the family *Talpidæ,* represented by the genus *Condylura.*

**condylus** (kon'di-lus), *n.*; pl. *condyli* (-lī). [L.: see *condyle.*] A condyle.—**Condylus extensorius,** the ectocondyle, or outer condyle, of the humerus, to which extensor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus.*—**Condylus flexorius,** the entocondyle, or inner condyle, of the humerus, to which flexor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus.*—**Condylus mandibularis,** the condyle of the lower jaw. See cut under *skull.*—**Condylus occipitalis,** either occipital condyle.

**cone** (kōn), *n.* [< F. *cône* = Sp. *cono* = Pg. *cone* = It. *cono,* < L. *conus,* < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, peak, peg, = L. *cuneus,* a wedge (> ult. E. *coin*[1], *coign, quoin,* q. v.); cf. Skt. *çāna,* a whetstone (= E. *hone,* q. v.), √ *çā,* sharpen.] 1. In *geom.:* (*a*) A solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle upon one of its sides as an axis. In the figure thus generated the base is a circle, and the line passing through the vertex and the center of the base (the *axis*) is perpendicular to the plane of the base; it is specifically termed a *right cone.* (*b*) A solid the surface of which consists of a circle, which forms its base, and the envelop of all the limited straight lines which join the circumference of the circle to a fixed point lying without the perpendicular to the circle from its center: specifically termed an *oblique* or *scalene cone.* See *conic.* (*c*) In *modern geom.,* any surface generated by a line one point in which is fixed.—2. Anything shaped like a cone. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.,* a dry multiple fruit formed of densely imbricate scales, as in the hop, but more especially in the pine, fir, and spruce, in which a pair of naked seeds is borne upon the upper side of each scale: technically called a *strobile;* in a more general sense, an inflorescence having a cone-like shape. See cut on following page.

Those three chestnuts near, that hung
In masses thick with milky *cones.*
*Tennyson,* Miller's Daughter.

(*b*) In *anat.:* (1) The conarium, or pineal body of the brain. (2) One of the minute cone-shaped structures forming with the so-called "rods" a layer of the retina. See *retina.* (*c*) In *conch.,* a shell of the family *Conidæ,* characterized by its obconic form. (*d*) The hill surrounding the crater of

Cone of Larch.

Cone of Pine.

a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of the ejected material. (*e*) A storm-cone. (*f*) The vent-plug in the barrel of a firearm. (*g*) In *spinning*, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule, known respectively as the *backing-off* and *drawing-up cones*. *E. H. Knight.*—**Arterial cone.** See *arterial.*—**Chief cone,** a quadric cone which intersects a tangent plane of a surface in the chief tangents.—**Circular cone,** in *modern geom.*, a cone of the second order circumscribing the absolute.—**Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill.*—**Cone of dispersion,** in *gun.*, the conoidal surface which envelops the trajectories of the projectiles contained in a case-shot. The apex of this irregular conoid is either at the muzzle of the piece or at the point where the case-shot explodes, and its base is the closed curve which circumscribes the points of impact of all the projectiles. Also called *cone of spread.*—**Cone of rays,** in *optics*, all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon a given flat surface.—**Cone of spread.** Same as *cone of dispersion.*—**Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline.*—**Cyclic planes of a cone.** See *cyclic.*—**Endostylic cone.** See *endostylic.*—**Layer of rods and cones.** See *retina.*—**Oblique cone,** See def. 1 (*b*), above.—**Ocular cone,** the cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from a point, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina.—**Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley.*—**Supplemental cone,** a cone whose sides are perpendicular to those of another cone.—**Twin cones,** a pair of cones of the retina, united laterally, such as are found in some bony fishes and other vertebrates.

**cone** (kōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coned*, ppr. *coning*. [< *cone*, *n.*] To shape so as to resemble the segment of a cone, as the tire or tread of a car-wheel.

The bridge rests and turns upon a ring made up of 54 cast-iron *coned* wheels. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 6.

**Conea** (kō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-ea.*] In *conch.*, a family of cone-shells: same as *Conidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

**cone-billed** (kōn'bild), *a.* Having a conical bill; conirostral.

**cone-bit** (kōn'bit), *n.* A conical-shaped boring-bit.

**cone-clutch** (kōn'kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a clutch used for the transmission of power from a driving-shaft to another in line with it, and consisting of a conical plug which slides longitudinally upon one of the shafts, and rotates with it. When moved forward, this plug enters a sleeve which has an interior conical surface corresponding to that of the plug, and is keyed to the other shaft. The clutch acts by frictional contact of these two conical surfaces.

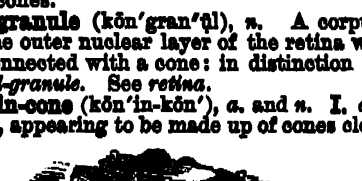
**cone-flower** (kōn'flou'ėr), *n.* A name given to certain species of *Rudbeckia*, coarse composites with conical or columnar receptacles, especially to *R. laciniata*, which has a greenish-yellow oblong disk, and *R. hirta*, in which the conical disk is dark-brown.—**Purple or hedgehog cone-flower,** the nearly allied *Echinacea purpurea* and *E. angustifolia*, of the prairies of the western United States.

**cone-gamba** (kōn'gam'bą), *n.* An organ-stop with conical pipes terminating in a bell. Also called *bell-gamba*.

**cone-gear** (kōn'gēr), *n.* A method of transmitting motion by means of the rolling-friction of two cones.

**cone-granule** (kōn'gran'ūl), *n.* A corpuscle of the outer nuclear layer of the retina which is connected with a cone: in distinction from a *rod-granule*. See *retina*.

**cone-in-cone** (kōn'in-kōn'), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *geol.*, appearing to be made up of cones closely



Cone-in-cone Structure (limestone).

packed one within another, as some limestones and marly strata, and very rarely beds of coal. The cone-in-cone structure is believed to be the result of pressure acting on concretions in process of formation, by which their rounded form is changed into a lengthened one, the concentric structure assuming under such circumstances the conical form.

II. *n.* A fossil of the genus *Conularia*.

The problematical fossils known as Conularia or *cone-in-cone*. They first appear in the Silurian, and some reach, for pteropods, an enormous size, an Australian species being estimated to have had a length of about sixteen inches. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 358.

**coneine** (kō'nē-in), *n.* Same as *conine*.

**cone-joint** (kōn'joint), *n.* A strong and tight pipe-joint made by inserting a double iron cone into the ends of two pipes, and drawing these ends toward each other by means of screw-bolts.

**conenchyma** (kō-neng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a tissue formed of conical cells, as in the velvety covering of some petals.

**cone-nose** (kōn'nōz), *n.* A hemipterous insect of the genus *Conorhinus* (which see).

**conepate** (kō'ne-pāt), *n.* An animal of the genus *Conepatus*.

**conepatl** (kō'ne-pät-l), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a skunk, especially the white-backed skunk, *Conepatus mapurito*. See *Conepatus*.

The Mexican term *conepatl* has been changed into a more familiar-sounding name conepate, in some of the Southern States. *De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 54.

**Conepatus** (kō-ne-pā'tus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1837), < Mex. *conepatl:* see extract.] A genus of American badger-like skunks. It differs from *Mephitis* in having the teeth normally 32 instead of 34 (1 premolar less in each upper half jaw); the angle of the mandible strongly bent outward (and in some other cranial

Conepatl (*Conepatus mapurito*).

characters); the snout produced, depressed, with inferior nostrils, and bald on top; the soles broad and entirely naked; the tail comparatively short and little bushy; and the colors massed in large areas. The type is the white-backed skunk or conepatl, found in Texas, Mexico, and southward; there are probably other species. Also called *Thiosmus*.

*Conepatus* is obviously the same as the old Mexican conepatl; . . . it probably refers to the burrowing of the animal; for it may be observed, nepantla in the Nahuatl language signified a subterranean dwelling. *Coues*, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 249.

**cone-plate** (kōn'plāt), *n.* A conical collar-plate for the head of a lathe.

**cone-pulley** (kōn'pūl'i), *n.* A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone—that is, gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end. (*a*) A pulley having a number of faces or sheaves of varying diameter, for giving different speeds of the mandrel, as desired; a speed-pulley. (*b*) In spinning-machines, a device for varying the speed of the bobbins so as to keep the strain upon the roving equal as it is wound upon them. Also called *stepped cone*.

**cone-seat** (kōn'sēt), *n.* A projecting piece of iron welded to a musket-barrel of the older patterns, near the breech, for the purpose of furnishing a seat into which the cone is screwed.

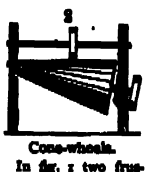
**cone-shell** (kōn'shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidæ*. See cut under *Conus*.

**conessi bark.** See *bark*[2].

**conessine** (kō-nes'in), *n.* [< NL. *conessus* (*conessi cortex*, the bark of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*) (of E. Ind. origin) + *-ine*[2].] A bitter principle obtained from *Holarrhena* (*Wrightia*) *antidysenterica*. It is a white amorphous powder. Also called *wrightin*.

**cone-valve** (kōn'valv), *n.* A valve with a conical face and seat.

**cone-wheel** (kōn'hwēl), *n.* A cone, or frustum of a cone, used as a means of transmitting power. A very common method of obtaining a change of speed is to use two cones with parallel axes, but with their bases in opposite directions, and connected by a belt moved at will by a shifter. When the belt is at the middle of the cones, supposing the two to be of equal size, the working diameters are equal, and the motion of the driver and driven is uniform. By shifting the belt to either side the relative speed of the driven cone may be increased or diminished. An intermittent or any irregular motion may be given by teeth placed in various positions upon the surfaces of the two cones, and so as to engage each other. See *cone-pulley*.



Cone-wheels.

In fig. 1 two frustums are in apposition, one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged row of studs. The frustum in fig. 2 when driven by the motor communicates motion to the wheel above it.

**coney, coneycatch,** etc. See *cony*, etc.

**conf.** An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *confectio*, a confection, used in medical prescriptions; (*b*) of the Latin *confer*, compare, also expressed by *cf.*

**confab** (kǫn-fab'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabbed*, ppr. *confabbing*. [Short for *confabulate.*] To confabulate; chat.

Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 120.

**confab** (kon'fab), *n.* [Short for *confabulation.*] Familiar talk or conversation; chat. [Colloq.]

I overheard a most diverting *confab* amongst that group of ladies yonder. *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, ii. 1.

**confabular** (kǫn-fab'ū-lėr), *a.* [Cf. ML. *confabularis*, an interlocutor, < L. *confabulari*, confabulate: see *confabulate.*] Of the nature of or relating to confabulation or familiar conversation; conversational; chatty. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

**confabulate** (kǫn-fab'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabulated*, ppr. *confabulating*. [< L. *confabulatus*, pp. of *confabulari* (> F. *confabuler* = Sp. Pg. *confabular* = It. *confabulare*), talk together, < *com-*, together, + *fabulari*, talk, < *fabula*, discourse, fable: see *fable.*] To talk familiarly together; chat; prattle.

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds *confabulate* or no;
'Tis clear that they were always able
To hold discourse, at least in fable.
*Cowper*, Pairing Time Anticipated.

**confabulation** (kǫn-fab-ū-lā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *confabulation* = Sp. *confabulacion* = Pg. *confabulação* = It. *confabulazione*, < LL. *confabulatio(n-)*, < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate.*] A talking together; chatting; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation: as, the two had a long *confabulation*.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

**confabulator** (kǫn-fab'ū-lā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *confabulateur* = Sp. Pg. *confabulador* = It. *confabulatore*, < LL. *confabulator*, < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate.*] One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.

That knot of *confabulators* is composed of the richest manufacturers in the place. *Bulwer.*

**confabulatory** (kǫn-fab'ū-lā-tǫ-ri), *a.* [= It. *confabulatorio;* as *confabulate* + *-ory.*] Belonging to familiar speech; colloquial. [Rare.]

A *confabulatory* epitaph. *Weever*, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 577.

**confamiliar**† (kon-fą-mil'yėr), *a.* [< ML. *confamiliaris*, < L. *com-*, together, + *familia*, family: see *familiar* and *-ar*[3].] Belonging to the same family in the way of classification; hence, closely connected; having a common likeness.

More *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions than others. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 80.

**confarreate** (kon-far'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *confarreatus*, pp. of *confarreare:* see *confarreation.*] Solemnized by tasting the bread called *far* in presence of the high priest and ten witnesses: as, *confarreate* marriages. See *confarreation*.

**confarreation** (kon-far-ē-ā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *confarreatio(n-)*, < *confarreare*, pp. *confarreatus*, connect in marriage by making an offering of bread, < *com-*, together, + *farreus* (sc. *panis*, bread), of spelt, < *far*, a kind of grain, spelt: see *farina.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, the highest form of marriage: so called from the *panis farreus*, a cake of salted flour eaten in the ceremonial. Confarreation was the only religious form of marriage, and is supposed to have been characteristic of the patricians; it was accomplished by pronouncing certain formulas in the presence of ten witnesses, with solemn sacrifices and prayers. It was until a late date considered requisite for the purity of the higher priesthood, but it fell into general disuse early in the empire. Also *farreation*.

Wishing you your Heart's Desire, and if you have her, a happy *Confarreation*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 22.

**confate** (kon-fāt'), *v. t.* [< *con-* + *fate*, *v.* Cf. L. *confatalis*, jointly dependent on fate.] To decree or determine together with something else; fate or decree at the same time. [Rare.]

In like manner his brother Stoic Chrysippus insists . . . that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

**confect**† (kǫn-fekt'), *v. t.* [(Cf. Sp. *confitar* = Pg. *confeitar* = It. *confettare*, make into sweetmeats, from the noun; ult.) < L. *confectus*, pp.

of *conficere*, put together, make up (> F. *confire*, preserve), < *com-*, together, + *facere*, do, make.] 1. To make up or compound; especially, to make into sweetmeats.

Elias, a converted Jew, is said to have confessed, That in his House the Poison was *confected*.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 86.

Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Mistery there, like to another nature,
*Confects* the substance of the choicest fruits
In a rich candy.
*Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

2. To put together; construct; compose; form.

Of this also were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 300.

**confect**†, *a.* [< L. *confectus*, pp.: see the verb and noun.] Confected; compounded.

In ropes kepe this *confect* meddisayng
Until the time of veer or of sprynging.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

**confect** (kon'fekt), *n.* [= G. *confect* = Dan. Sw. *konfekt* = It. *confetto*, < ML. *confectum*, also *confecta* (usually in pl. *confectæ*), a confect, sweetmeat, prop. neut. or fem. of L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, put together, make up: see *confect*, *v.*, and cf. *comfit* and *confetto*, doublets of *confect*, *n.*] A preparation with sugar or honey, as of fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a confection; a comfit; a sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

*Confects* and spiced drinks were then served to them and to the assembled company.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 316.

**confection** (kon-fek'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *confexion*; < ME. *confection*, *confeccioun*, a preparation, a mixture, < OF. *confection*, *confession*, *confiction*, a confection, F. *confection*, a making, making up, ready-made clothes, a preparation of drugs, etc., = Pr. *confection* = Sp. *confeccion* = Pg. *confecção*, *confeição* = It. *confezione*, < ML. *confectio(n-)*, a preparation, medicament, L. a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare, put together: see *confect*, *v.*] 1. The art or act of confecting or compounding different substances into one preparation: as, the *confection* of sweetmeats.

This fleshe, and lardde, and flitches salt to kepe
In just *confection* now taketh kepe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2†. A composition or mixture, as of drugs, etc.; a preparation to be eaten or imbibed.

As to the *confections* of sale which are in the shops, they are for readiness, and not for propriety.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. x. § 8.

Bread is a *confection* made of manye graynes.
*Crowley*, Confutation of Sharton, sig. D, iij. b (1546).

That *confection*
Which I gave him for a cordial.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

3. Something prepared or preserved with sugar or syrup. (*a*) A sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? distil? preserve? yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 6.

(*b*) In *pharm.*, a preparation, in the form of a soft solid, in which one or more medicinal substances are incorporated with saccharine matter, with a view to their preservation or for more convenient administration. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

4. [F.] A ready-made garment, as a mantle, wrap, fichu, etc., for women's wear, often of several materials, and always more or less elaborate and elegant: as, Madame A—— has returned with a choice assortment of *confections*. [Used in trade.]—**Dry confections**, such confections as are made by boiling in syrup those portions of fruits adapted to this method, as citron, orange-peel, figs, etc., which are afterward taken out and dried in an oven. —**Liquid confections**, fruits, whole or in pieces, preserved by immersion in a transparent syrup. Apricots, green citrons, and many other fruits are so preserved.

**confection**† (kon-fek'shon), *v. t.* [< *confection*, *n.*] To prepare for use with sugar or syrup; compound.

Being grene, or well *confectioned* in syrope, it [ginger] comforteth moche the stomake and head.
*Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

**confectionary** (kon-fek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *confectionarius*, a maker of confections, an apothecary (prop. adj.), < *confectio(n-)*, a confection: see *confection*, *n.*, and *-ary*[1].] I. *a.* Of the nature of, or prepared as, a confection; prepared or preserved with sugar.

The biscuit; or *confectionary* plum.
*Cowper*, My Mother's Picture.

II. *n.* 1. A confectioner.

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries* and to be cooks. 1 Sam. viii. 13.

2†. A room in which confections are kept or made.

Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine-vaults. *Richardson*, Grandison, II. 236.

3†. A confectioner's shop. See *confectionery*. —4†. A drug-shop, or place where medicines are compounded.

Both history, poesy, and daily experience are as goodly fields where these observations grow whereof we make a few posies to hold in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the *confectionary*, that receipts might be made of them for the use of life.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 290.

**confectioner** (kon-fek'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *confection* + *-er*. Cf. *confectionary*, *n.*] 1†. One who compounds preparations, as drugs.

Canidia Neopolitana was *confectioner* of unguents.
*Heywood*, Gunaikeion, viii.

2. One who makes confectionery or confections; specifically, one who makes or sells candies, candied fruits, bonbons, caramels, comfits, or other articles prepared with sugar, as cake, ice-cream, etc.

Most of the shops
Of the best *confectioners* in London ransack'd,
To furnish out a banquet.
*Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 1.

**confectionery** (kon-fek'shon-er-i), *n.*; pl. *confectioneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *confectionary* (being ult. from ML. as if **confectionaria*); < *confection* + *-ery*.] 1. A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold; a confectioner's shop.—2. Collectively, sweetmeats; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.

She . . . insisted upon his taking some particular *confectionery*, because it was a favourite of her own.
*Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 4.

**confection-pan** (kon-fek'shon-pan), *n.* A rotating pan heated by steam or hot air, and designed for drying confections.

**confectory**† (kon'fek-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **confectorius* (cf. ML. *confectorium*, a sweetmeat-box, also a place where cattle are slaughtered), < L. *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, put together, make up, also diminish, kill: see *confect*, *v.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

In which the wanton might
Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how
To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 127.

II. *n.* A place where confections are made; a confectionery.

**confecture**† (kon-fek'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *confecture*, < ML. *confecturæ*, pl., sweetmeats, L. *confectura*, a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare: see *confect*, and cf. *confiture*, a doublet of *confecture*.] A composition or compound, especially of drugs. *Chaucer.*

Druggis, *confectouris* and spicels.
*Acts James VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 221.

**confeder**† (kon-fed'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *confederen*, < OF. *confederer*, F. *confédérer* = Sp. Pg. *confederar* = It. *confederarsi*, refl., < LL. *confœderare*, confederate: see *confederate*, *v.*] To confederate.

*Confedred* both by bonde and alliaunce.
*Chaucer*, Pity, l. 42.

Having *confedered* with Oneale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates. *Holinshed*, Chronicles.

**confederacy** (kon-fed'ėr-a-si), *n.*; pl. *confederacies* (-siz). [< ME. *confederacie*, < OF. (AF.) *confederacie*, < ML. as if **confœderatia*, < LL. *confœderatus*, pp.: see *confederate*, *a.*, and *-acy*. Cf. *confederation*.] 1. A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action of any kind; a compact, league, or alliance.

This fable seems invented to shew the nature of the compacts and *confederacies* of princes.
*Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

For he hath heard of our *confederacy*,
And 'tis but wisdom to make strong against him.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The friendships of the world are oft
*Confederacies* in vice. *Addison.*

It is readily conceded that one of the strongest characteristics of a *confederacy* is, that it usually operates on the states or communities which compose it in their corporate capacity. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 156.

This first charge [against Suffolk] was based on the report that he had sold the realm to Charles VII., and had fortified Wallingford castle as headquarters for a *confederacy* against the independence of England.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. An aggregation of persons, parties, states, or nations united by a league; a confederation.

In the great Delian *confederacy* which developed into the maritime empire of Athens, the Ægean cities were treated as allies rather than subjects.
*J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 75.

3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act; a conspiracy.

Folk that wisten of a coniuracioun, whiche I clepe a *confederacie*, that was cast ageins this tyrannt.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, p. 53.

4†. Confederated action; coöperation; concurrence.

Under the countenance and *confederacy*
Of Lady Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

**Southern Confederacy.** Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*, *a.*). =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *League*, *Coalition*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, confederation, union. See *confederation*.

**confederal** (kon-fed'ėr-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *fœdus* (*fœder-*), league: see *con-* and *federal*.] Of or pertaining to a confederation; composed of confederated states; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to the confederacy of the States under the Articles of Confederation (1781–89).

It is the disposition of the people of America to place their *confederal* government on the most respectable basis.
*J. F. Mercer*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 397.

**confederate** (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confederated*, ppr. *confederating*. [< LL. *confœderatus*, pp. of *confœderare* (> obs. E. *confeder*, q. v.), unite in a league; < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *fœderare*, league, < L. *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*, *federate*.] I. *intrans.* To unite in a league or alliance; join in a mutual contract or covenant.

They will not . . . [disturb] ye afforesaid Indeans; either in their persons, buildings, cattle, or goods, directly or indirectly; nor will they *confederate* with any other against them.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 438.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

It would be unequal to require South Carolina and Georgia to *confederate* on such terms.
*C. Pinckney*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 155.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite in a league; ally.

To the end that when many [people] are *confederated* each may make the other the more strong.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

With these the Percies them *confederate*.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 23.

**confederate** (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confédéré* = Sp. Pg. *confederado* = It. *confederato*, < ML. *confederatus*, *confœderatus*, a. and n., < LL. *confœderatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. United in a league; allied by compact or treaty; engaged in a confederacy; leagued; pertaining to a confederacy.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

Zounds! go for the doctor, you scoundrel. You are all *confederate* murderers. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4.

The definition of a *confederate* republic seems simply to be "an assemblage of societies," or an association of two or more states into one state.
*A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 102.

A gale,
*Confederate* with the current of the soul,
To speed my voyage. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vi.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Confederate States of America: as, the *Confederate* government or army.

During the following night the *Confederate* works on the opposite side of the river were abandoned and blown up. *Am. Cyc.*, XVI. 182.

**Confederate States of America**, the name assumed by the southern States which seceded from the American Union in 1860–61, on the occasion of the election of a President (Abraham Lincoln) and Congress unfriendly to the institution of slavery, and formed a government under a constitution adopted by a general convention at Montgomery, Alabama, on March 11th, 1861. The confederation ultimately consisted of the following eleven States, which adopted ordinances of secession in the order given, the first on December 20th, 1860, and the last on May 20th, 1861: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina. They were readmitted to their former status as equal members of the United States after a little more than four years of civil war (the first actual hostilities occurring at Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12th, 1861, and the last in Texas on May 13th, 1865), and after a period of reconstruction and the acceptance of certain amendments to the federal Constitution, one of which abolished slavery. Abbreviated *C. S. A.*

II. *n.* 1. One who is united or banded with another or others in a compact or league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an associate; an accomplice.

The beast Caliban, and his *confederates*.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

Specifically—2. A citizen or subject of one of a number of confederated states; specifically (with a capital), a citizen or soldier of any one

of the southern States of the American Union which formed the Confederate States of America, who participated in or sympathized with the attempt to destroy the Union by secession and the prosecution of the civil war.

Not Federals or *Confederates* were ever more impartial in the confiscation of neutral chickens.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 9.

=Syn. 1. *Friend, Companion*, etc. (see *associate*), accomplice, accessory, abetter, fellow-conspirator.

**confederation** (kon-fed-ę-rā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *confédération* = Sp. *confederacion* = Pg. *confederação* = It. *confederazione*, < ML. *confederatio(n-)*, LL. *confœderatio(n-)*, < *confœderare*, unite in a league: see *confederate*.] 1. The act of confederating, or the state of being confederated; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

The Pleiades where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same *confederation* with those which half the world do at one time see.
*Jer. Taylor.*

2. An aggregate or body of confederates, or of confederated states; the persons or states united by a league.

Although it [the canton of Zug] is a free republic, it is rather a *confederation* of four or five republics, each of which has its monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical branches, than a simple democracy.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 321.

A *confederation* is a union, more or less complete, of two or more states which before were independent.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 104.

**Articles of Confederation**, in *U. S. Hist.*, the compact or constitution adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777 and ratified by the separate colonies within the next four years. The government formed under this compact, which went into effect on March 1st, 1781, was without an executive and judiciary, consisting simply of a congress of one house, in which each State had one vote; it was empowered to declare war and peace, make treaties with foreign powers, direct the land and naval forces in time of war, make requisitions upon the separate States for their quota of the money necessary for national expenses, regulate the value of coin, control the postal service, etc. As it had no power to enforce its laws upon the States, it soon fell into contempt, and on March 4th, 1789, expired by limitation under the provisions of the present Constitution.—**New England Confederation**, the union effected by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven in 1643, suggested by the need of a common defense against the Dutch and the Indians. It was discontinued in 1684.=Syn. *Confederation, Confederacy, Federation.* A *confederation* or *confederacy* is sometimes distinguished from a *federation* as follows: Both designate a union of distinct states. In a *federation*, however, the essential sovereignty, as exercised toward foreign countries, is regarded as irrevocably deposited in the hands of the central government, and only a constitutionally limited autonomy in internal matters is retained by the constituent territories; while in a *confederation* the sovereignty may be conceived as still existing in the constituents and exercised more or less extensively by the general government as delegated agent: a *confederacy* is regarded as even less permanent than a *confederation*. Thus, the union of the thirteen colonies before 1789 was a *confederation*, while the United States since that time have constituted a *federation*. The above distinction, however, is not strictly adhered to in the ordinary use of these words.

**confederative** (kon-fed'ėr-ą-tiv), *a.* [< *confederate* + *-ive*; = F. *confédératif*, etc.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a confederation.

**confederator**† (kon-fed'ėr-ą-tor), *n.* [= F. *confédérateur* = Pg. *confederador*, < LL. as if **confœderator*, < *confœderare*, unite in a league: see *confederate*, *v.*] One who confederates; a confederate.

The King shall pay one hundred thousand crowns, whereof the one halfe the *confederatore* shall and may employ when neede shall require.
*Grafton*, Hen. VIII., an. 26.

**confer** (kon-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conferred*, ppr. *conferring*. [Early mod. E. *conferre*; = D. *konfereren* = G. *conferiren* = Dan. *konferere*, < OF. *conferer*, F. *conférer* = Sp. Pg. *conferir* = It. *conferire*, < L. *conferre* (pp. *collatus*: see *collate*), bring together, collect, compare, consult together, confer, < *com-*, together, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *defer, differ, infer, prefer, offer, refer, transfer*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To bring together.

And One Two Three make Six, in One *conferd*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2. To compare; examine by comparison; collate.

I have also translated it into Englishe, so that he may *conferre* thesime both to-githers, whereof (as lerned men affirme) cometh no smalle profecte.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxii.

He shall behold all the delights of the Hesperides . . . to be mere umbræ, and imperfect figures, *conferred* with the most essential felicity of your court.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 6.

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature. *Boyle.*

(In this sense now obsolete except as used in the imperative in making reference to illustrative words or passages, in which use it coincides with, and is usually treated as, the Latin imperative *confer* (pron. kon'fėr), and commonly abbreviated *conf.* or *cf.*)

3. To bestow as a permanent gift; settle as a possession: followed by *on* or *upon*.

And *confer* fair Milan,
With all the honours, *on* my brother.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

The sovereignty
Proud and imperious men usurp upon us,
We *confer on* ourselves, and love those fetters
We fasten to our freedoms.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

Coronation, to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him. *South.*

The Duke *on* the lady a kiss *conferred*,
As the courtly custom was of yore.
*Browning*, The Statue and the Bust.

4†. To contribute; conduce.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union.
*Glanville.*

=Syn. 3. *Bestow, Grant*, etc. See *give*.

II. *intrans.* To consult together on some special subject; compare opinions; carry on a discussion or deliberation. Formerly *confer* often meant simply to discourse, to talk, but it now implies conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere light talk or familiar conversation.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. Acts iv. 15.

If he [a man] *confer* little, he had need have a present wit. *Bacon*, Studies.

We have some secrets to *confer* about.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1.

His eyes and his raiment *confer* much together as he goes in the street. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

**conferee** (kon-fėr-ē'), *n.* [< *confer* + *-ee*[1].] 1. One who is conferred with; a member of a conference.

Provision has been made for two additional *conferees* on the part of our government. *Science*, IV. 47.

2. One on whom something is conferred.

**conference** (kon'fę-rens), *n.* [= D. *konferentie* = G. *conferens* = Dan. *konference*, < F. *conférence* = Sp. Pg. *conferencia* = It. *conferenza*, < ML. *conferentia*, < L. *conferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conferre*, compare, confer: see *confer*.] 1†. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations. *Hooker.*

2. The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview and comparison or interchange of opinions. Specifically—(*a*) In *diplomacy*, a more or less informal meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries.

It has become rather difficult to draw any certain line between a congress and a *conference*. In theory, however, a congress has the power of deciding and concluding, while a *conference* can only discuss and prepare. Thus the *conferences* of Moerdyk and Gertruidenberg simply prepared the way for the treaties of Utrecht, while the congresses of Munster, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rastadt, Erfurt, Prague, Châtillon, Vienna, Laybach, and Verona were all more or less direct in their action and results.
*Blackwood's Mag.*

(*b*) In British and American parliamentary usage, a species of negotiation between the two houses of Parliament or of Congress, conducted by managers appointed on both sides, for the purpose of reconciling differences. (*c*) *Eccles.*: (i) The annual assembly of ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England, for transacting business of an ecclesiastical nature. (2) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch.* of America, the title of four judicatories: (i.) An assembly, called the *general conference*, which meets once every four years, is composed of ministerial and lay delegates from the annual conferences, and is presided over by a general superintendent. (ii.) One of a number (now over 100) of assemblies, called *annual conferences*, which meet annually, take cognisance of ecclesiastical matters, collect statistics relating to the church, and have charge of benevolent contributions, current expenses, etc. (iii.) An assembly of the itinerant and local preachers, the exhorters, the stewards of a district, and a class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent from each pastoral charge, called the *district conference*, meeting annually or semi-annually. (iv.) An assembly, termed the *quarterly conference*, of all the itinerant and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, trustees of churches, and first superintendents of Sunday-schools, in a circuit or station, under the presidency of a presiding elder. It hears complaints and appeals, examines into the character of preachers, licenses ministers, tries those against whom charges are preferred, and makes appointments and removals. (3) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (i.) A voluntary local assembly of priests; a pastoral conference. (ii.) An assembly of priests called by a college; a chapter conference. (4) In some Protestant churches, as the Congregational, a local assembly of representatives from several neighboring churches.

3. Discourse; talk; conversation.

Reading maketh a full man, *conference* a ready man, and writing an exact man. *Bacon*, Studies.

God save your grace, I do beseech your majesty,
To have some *conference* with your grace alone.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 2.

At this Time the Duke of York, under pretence of coming to the Parliament, comes out of Ireland; and at London had private *Conference* with John, Duke of Norfolk.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 192.

4. A lecture. [Rare.]

Monsieur Liret, the Vaudois clergyman, who had given *conferences* on the history of the Waldenses.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ii.

**Bering Sea Conference.** See *seal*[1].—**Hampton Court Conference**, a conference appointed by James I., at Hampton Court, in 1604, to settle the disputes between the Puritan party and the High-church party in the Church of England. It was conducted on three days (January 14th, 16th, and 18th), and resulted in a few alterations of the liturgy, but entirely failed to secure the objects sought by the Puritans. An important indirect result of it was the revision of the Bible called the King James or authorized version, which was suggested at that time.—**Savoy Conference**, a conference held at the Savoy palace in London, after the restoration of Charles II. (1661), between twenty-one Episcopalians and an equal number of Presbyterians, for the purpose of securing ecclesiastical unity. It utterly failed, leaving both parties more bitterly hostile than before.

**conferencing** (kon'fę-rėn-sing), *n.* [< *conference* + *-ing*[1].] The act of conferring together or holding a conference; consultation. [Rare.]

There was of course long *conferencing*, long consulting.
*Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, xii. 11.

**conferential** (kon-fę-ren'shal), *a.* [< *conference* (ML. *conferentia*) + *-al*.] Of or relating to conference. [Rare.]

**conferment** (kŏn-fėr'ment), *n.* [< *confer* + *-ment*.] The act of conferring, as a university degree or a church living.

A kind of ecclesiastical communist, cherishing his connection for the chance it gives him of holding his hand on the spigot of churchly *conferment*.
*New Princeton Rev.*, I. 40.

**conferrable** (kŏn-fėr'ą-bl), *a.* [< *confer* + *-able*.] Capable of being conferred or bestowed.

It qualifies a gentleman for any *conferrable* honour.
*Waterhouse*, Arms and Armoury, p. 94.

**conferral** (kŏn-fėr'al), *n.* [< *confer* + *-al*.] The act of conferring; bestowment. [Rare.]

**conferrer** (kŏn-fėr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who confers or consults.—2. One who bestows.

Several persons, as *conferrers* or receivers, have found their account in it. *Richardson*, Pamela, xxxii.

**conferruminate, conferruminated** (kon-fe-rō'mi-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *conferruminatus*, pp. of *conferruminare*, solder together, < *com-*, together, + *ferruminare*, solder, < *ferrumen* (*ferrumin-*), solder, < *ferrum*, iron.] Soldered together; consolidated as if soldered together; specifically, in *bot.*, closely adherent, so as to be separated with difficulty, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut.

**Conferva** (kon-fėr'vą), *n.* [NL., < L. *conferva*, a kind of water-plant, so called on account of its supposed healing power, < *confervere*, boil together, grow together, heal.] 1. A genus in which the older botanists placed many very heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams. It has been much restricted by various authors, and is now limited to green algæ composed of simple many-celled filaments, not gelatinous, growing in fresh water. The species are very imperfectly known.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *conferva* (-vē).] The common name of plants of this genus.

**Confervaceæ** (kon-fėr-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conferva* + *-aceæ*.] A name used by Harvey and some other algologists to include various green, filamentous, many-celled algæ which are now placed among the *Chlorosporeæ* of the order *Zoösporeæ*.

**confervaceous** (kon-fėr-vā'shius), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Confervaceæ*; having the characters of the *Confervaceæ*.

**confervæ**, *n.* Plural of *conferva*, 2.

**conferval** (kon-fėr'val), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conferva* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of or related to the genus *Conferva*; consisting of plants of the order *Confervaceæ*: as, the *conferval* alliance. *Lindley.*

II. *n.* A plant of the order *Confervaceæ*.

**confervite** (kon-fėr'vit), *n.* [< *Conferva* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant, occurring chiefly in the Chalk formation, apparently allied to the aquatic species of *Conferva*. *Page.*

**confervogonidium** (kon-fėr-vō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *confervogonidia* (-ą). [NL., < *Conferva* + *gonidium*.] In *lichenology*, a gonidium resembling a confervoid alga.

**confervoid** (kon-fėr'void), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conferva* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* In *bot.*, resembling a conferva; consisting of slender green filaments.

II. *n.* An alga of the group *Confervoideæ*.

**Confervoideæ** (kon-fėr-voi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conferva* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Confervaceæ*, but according to some older authors including other related groups.

**confess** (kon-fes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confessed* (formerly, and still sometimes, *confest*), ppr. *confessing*. [< ME. *confessen*, < OF. (and F.) *confesser* = Pr. *confessar*, *cofessar* = Sp. *confesar* = Pg. *confessar* = It. *confessare*, < ML. *confessare*, freq. of L. *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess, own, avow, < *com-*, together, + *fateri*, acknowledge, akin to *fari*, speak, > *fabula*, tale, fable, *fama*, report, fame, *fatum*, fate: see *fable*, *fame*, *fate*. Cf. *profess*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make avowal or admission of, as of a fault, a crime, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; own; acknowledge; avow.

Do you *confess* the bond? *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

What better can we do, than, to the place
Repairing where he judged us, prostrate fall
Before him reverent; and there *confess*
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg?
*Milton*, P. L., x. 1088.

He that *confesses* his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Reflexively, to make an admission or an inculpatory statement concerning; acknowledge to be; specifically, acknowledge the sins or moral faults of, as in auricular confession to a priest: as, I *confess myself* in error or at fault.

I beseech you, punish me not with your hard thoughts, wherein I *confess me* much guilty to deny so fair and excellent ladies anything. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

He hath *confessed himself* to Morgan, whom he supposes to be a friar. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. *Eccles.*, to receive the confession of; act as a confessor to.

I have *confess'd* her, and I know her virtue.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

4. To acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; recognize; own; avow; declare belief in.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven. Mat. x. 32.

Some deny there is any God, some *confess*, yet believe it not. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 688.

5. To grant; admit; concede.

If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

You have the nobler soul, I must *confess* it,
And are the greater master of your goodness.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

6. To reveal by circumstances; show by effect; disclose; prove; attest. [Poetical.]

Nor more a Mortal, but her self appears:
Her Face refulgent, and Majestick Mien,
*Confess'd* the Goddess. *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mould.
*Pope*, Odyssey.

The lovely stranger stands *confessed*
A maid in all her charms.
*Goldsmith*, The Hermit.

=**Syn.** 1. *Admit*, *Avow*, etc. See *acknowledge*.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To make confession or avowal; disclose or admit a crime, fault, debt, etc.

Bring me unto my trial when you will.
Died he not in his bed? where should he die?
Can I make men live, whe'r they will or no?
O! torture me no more, I will *confess*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. *Eccles.*, to make known one's sins or the state of one's conscience to a priest.

The mendicant priests of Buddha are bound to *confess* twice a month, at the new and full moon.
*J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, I. iv. § 6.

**confessant**† (kon-fes'ant), *n.* [< F. *confessant*, ppr. of *confesser*, confess: see *confess* and *-ant*[1].] One who confesses to a priest.

The *confessant* kneels down before the priest sitting on a raised chair above him. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

**confessary**† (kon-fes'a-ri), *n.* [< ML. *confessarius*, one who confesses, or receives a confession, < L. *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess*.] One who makes a confession.

Treacherous *confessaries*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 289.

**confessed** (kon-fest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confess*, *v.*] Admitted; avowed; undeniable; evident.

Good — great and *confessed* good. *Locke.*

**confessedly** (kon-fes'ed-li), *adv.* By confession or admission; admittedly. (*a*) By one's own confession or acknowledgment; avowedly.

These preludsive hymns were often the composition *confessedly* of the chanters. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

(*b*) By general consent or admission.

His noble, fine horses, the best *confessedly* in England.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 313.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

**confession** (kon-fesh'on), *n.* [< ME. *confession*, *-ioun* = D. *confessie* = G. *confession* = Dan. Sw. *konfession*, < OF. (and F.) *confession* = Sp. *confesion* = Pg. *confissão* = It. *confessione*, < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession, < *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess: see *confess*.] 1. The act of confessing. (*a*) The acknowledgment of a fault or wrong, or of any act or obligation adverse to one's reputation or interest.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;
But, with a crafty madness, keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some *confession*
Of his true state. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usuage. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*) The act of making an avowal; profession.

I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good *confession*. 1 Tim. vi. 13.

(*c*) *Eccles.*, a disclosing of sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor: often called *auricular confession*. In both the Eastern and the Western Church confession is one of the four parts of the sacrament of penance, viz., contrition, confession, absolution, and satisfaction. See *sacramental confession*.

Of hys fader say,
Which to Rome to the holy fader came
Hys *confession* to declare alway.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5120.

*Auricular confession*, as commonly called, or the private and special *confession* of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the Church of Rome, . . . was left to each man's discretion. *Hallam.*

(*d*) In *common law*, an admission or acknowledgment of guilt. A *judicial confession* is a confession made in court, or before an examining magistrate. An *extra-judicial confession* is one made not in the course of legal prosecution for the offense, but out of court, whether made to an official or a non-official person. (*e*) In *Rom. law*, the admission by the defendant of the plaintiff's claim. It was either *in jure* (that is, before the prætor, and before the case had been referred to a judge to be tried) or *in judicio* (that is, made after the case had been so referred). 2. In *liturgics*: (*a*) In many Oriental and early liturgies, a form of prayer acknowledging sinfulness and unworthiness, said by the priest before the celebration of the eucharist: also called the *apologia*. (*b*) In the Roman and other Latin masses, the Confiteor, or form of general acknowledgment of sins, said first by the celebrant and then by the assistants, and followed by the Misereatur and Indulgentiam before the priest ascends to the altar and proceeds to the Introit. (*c*) In the Anglican communion office, the form of general acknowledgment of sins made by the celebrant and the communicants. (*d*) In the liturgy of St. Chrysostom, and in the Alexandrine and other Oriental liturgies, the profession of faith, made before communicating, that the consecrated elements are really and truly the body and blood of Christ. —3. A formulary which comprises articles of religious faith; a creed to be assented to or signed as a preliminary to admission to the membership of a church, or to certain offices of authority in the church: usually called a *confession of faith*. The great confessions of faith of the Protestant Christian church are: the Augsburg Confession (1530), a part of the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the first and second Helvetic confessions (1536 and 1566), symbols of the Reformed churches of Switzerland, the latter being approved by nearly all the Reformed churches of the Continent and of England and Scotland; the Gallican Confession (1559), also called the Confession of Rochelle, prepared by Calvin and his pupil De Chandieu, the symbol of the French Protestant church; the Belgic Confession (1561, revised 1619), the symbol of the Reformed churches in Belgium and the Netherlands, and of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the first Scotch Confession (1560) and the second Scotch Confession or the National Covenant (1581), the symbols of the Scotch church before the adoption of the Westminster Confession; the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England (1563 and 1571); the American revision of the same (1801), the symbol of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the Irish Article (1615) and the Lambeth Articles (1595), the symbols of the Church of Ireland; the Canons of the Synod of Dort (1619), at present recognized by the Dutch Church, and by the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the Westminster Confession (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church in England, and of Scotland (taking the place in Scotland of the so-called Scotch confessions), and, with some alterations, of the Presbyterian Church of America; the Savoy Confession (1658), adopted by the Independents at the Savoy palace, London; the declaration of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1833), of the Boston (United States) National Council (1865), and of the Oberlin National Council (1871), symbols of Congregational churches; the Articles of Religion (1784) of the Methodist Church; the Confession of 1688, and the New Hampshire Confession (1833), symbols of the Baptist Church. See *catechism*, *creed*.

4. [ML. *confessio(n-)*.] The tomb of a martyr or confessor. If an altar was erected over the grave, the name was extended also to the altar and to the subterranean chamber in which it stood. In later times a basilica was sometimes erected over the chamber; the high altar was placed over the altar on the tomb below, and so this high altar also, and subsequently the entire building, was called a *confession*. Also called *confessional*, and in the Greek Church *catabasis* or *catabasion*.—**Auricular confession.** See *sacramental confession*, below.—**Confession and avoidance**, in *law*, the substance of a pleading by which the party admits the allegation of his adversary's pleading to be true, but states some new matter by way of avoiding its legal effect.—**Confession of faith.** See 3, above.—**Confession of judgment**, the acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a court or a justice of the peace, etc., on which judgment may be entered and execution issued.—**General confession.** (*a*) A confession made to a priest of sins committed by the penitent since baptism or since infancy, so far as those sins can be remembered; a confession made in preparation for baptism by one baptized after coming to years of discretion, also before admission to a monastic order. (*b*) [*cap.*] In the Book of Common Prayer: (1) The form of acknowledgment of sins to be said by the minister and the whole congregation at the beginning of Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer. (2) The form of confession in the Communion office.—**Judgment by confession**, a judgment obtained on a confession made to a court or a magistrate, or by the withdrawal of the defense, or against a plaintiff by nolle prosequi.—**Sacramental** or **auricular confession**, the act or practice of confessing sins to a priest, for the purpose of receiving absolution. At a very early period, for gross apostasy or other public sins, public confession was required as a condition precedent to partaking of the communion. Public confession was gradually abolished in order to prevent scandal and social and legal complications. Auricular confession was first made universally obligatory in the West as a condition of admission to communion by the fourth Lateran Council in A. D. 1215. It is now required in the Roman Catholic Church from all who are conscious of mortal sins, and is regarded as essential to absolution and divine pardon, and a necessary prerequisite to partaking of the communion. Priests are bound in the strongest manner never to disclose a secret thus confided to them. Confession is obligatory in the Orthodox Greek and in the Armenian Church. The Anglican Church differs from the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Church in not making it obligatory, but leaving it to the conscience of the individual.—**Seal of confession**, in the *Rom. Cath.* and in the *Gr. Ch.*, absolute secrecy incumbent on a priest with regard to all private confessions of sins made to him. A similar secrecy is enjoined by the 113th canon of the Church of England. Also called *the seal*, and the *sacramental seal*.

**confessional** (kon-fesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: = F. *confessionnel* = It. *confessionale*, < ML. *confessionalis*, adj., < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession. II. *n.*: = F. *confessionnal* = It. *confessionale*, confessional (seat), = Sp. *confesional* (obs.), a confessional tract, = Pg. *confessional*, one who confesses, < ML. *confessionale*, a confessional, prop. neut. of *confessionalis*, adj.: see above.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a confession or creed.

The old *confessional* barriers of the Scottish faith.
*Tulloch.*

2. Of or pertaining to the act or practice of confessing to a priest. See *sacramental confession*, under *confession*.

**II.** *n.* 1. A small cabinet, stall, or box in a Roman Catholic church in which the priest sits to hear confessions. It usually has a door in front by which the priest enters, and a small window on one or both sides, through which the penitent speaks. Confessionals are often constructed in three divisions, the central one having a seat for the priest, and some are elaborately carved. Also called *confession-chair*, *confessionary*, and *shriving-pew*.

Confessional.—Church of St. Étienne du Mont, Paris.

2. Same as *confession*, 4.

**confessionalism** (kon-fesh'on-al-izm), *n.* [< *confessional* + *-ism*.] Devotion to the maintenance of a creed or church confession; the tendency to construct confessions or creeds. [Rare.]

The seventeenth century is the period of scholastic orthodoxy, polemic *confessionalism*, and comparative stagnation. *Schaf*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

**confessionalist** (kon-fesh'on-al-ist), *n.* [< *confessional* + *-ist*.] A priest who hears confessions; a confessor.

**confessionary** (kon-fesh'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **confessionarius* (neut. *confessionarium*, confessional), < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession: see *confession*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of auricular confession.

A kind of *confessionary* litany.
*Prideaux*, Eucholog. (1656), p. 220.

II. *n.*; pl. *confessionaries* (-riz). 1. Same as *confessional*, 1. [Rare.]

We concur in the opinion that these stalls . . . have been improperly termed *confessionaries* or confessionals.
*Archæologia*, 1792, p. 299.

2. (*a*) A niche in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. Also called *altar-cavity*. (*b*) A chamber under or near an altar, intended for similar purposes: in this sense often used as equivalent to *confession*, 4.

The original Saxon cathedral of Canterbury had a crypt beneath the eastern apse. . . . "fabricated," according to Eadmer, "in the likeness of the *confessionary* of St. Peter at Rome." *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 667.

**confession-chair** (kon-fesh'on-chār), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

**confessionist** (kon-fesh'on-ist), *n.* [= F. *confessioniste* = Pg. *confessionista*; as *confession* + *-ist*.] 1. One who makes a profession of faith.

Protestant and Romish *confessionists*.
*Bp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, Ded.

2. A Lutheran who held to the Augsburg formulary. *O. Shipley*.

**confessor** (kon-fes'or; formerly, and still often as the distinctive cognomen of the Anglo-Saxon king Edward III., kon'fes-or), *n.* [< ME. *confessour*, *confessor*, < OF. *confessor*, F. *confesseur* = Sp. *confesor* = Pg. *confessor* = It. *confessore*, < LL. *confessor*, a confessor (of Christianity), a martyr, < L. *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess: see *confess*.] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges a crime, a fault, or an obligation.

Her confession agreed exactly (which was afterwards verify'd in the other *confessors*) with the accusations of the afflicted. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion; specifically, one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in spite of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with *martyr*; afterward it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace; and it was used also for such Christians as lived a good life and died with the reputation of sanctity: as, Edward the *Confessor*.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

With him we likewise seat
The sumptuous shrined king, good Edward, from the rest
Of that renowned name by *Confessor* express'd.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1066

3. One who hears confessions; specifically, a priest who hears confession and grants absolution; distinctively, as a title of office, a priest employed as a private spiritual director, as of a king or other great personage. Formerly, at European courts, the office of confessor was a very important one, giving its incumbent great privileges and influence, and often great power politically.

Hys *confessour* come, hym gan to confesse,
And ther beforn hym made to say a messe.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6094.

Sometyme *confessour* to the kynge your father.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxix.

Such is my name, and such my tale,
*Confessor!* to thy secret ear
I breathe the sorrows I bewail.
*Byron*, The Giaour.

The queen's tenderness of conscience led her to take counsel of her *confessor*, not merely in regard to her own spiritual concerns, but all the great measures of her administration. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

**confest** (kon-fest'). An old and occasional modern preterit and past participle of *confess*.

So Samson to his foe his force *confest*;
And to be shorn lay slumbering on her breast.
*Dryden*, The Medal, l. 73.

**confestly**† (kon-fest'li), *adv.* An old spelling of *confessedly*.

That principle . . . *confestly* predominant in our nature. *Decay of Christian Piety*.

**confet**†, **confetet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *comfit*.

**confetto** (kon-fet'tō), *n.*; pl. *confetti* (-ti). [It., < ML. *confectum*, a sweetmeat: see *confect*, *n.*, and *comfit*, *n.*] 1. A bonbon or sweetmeat.—2. A small pellet made of lime or plaster in imitation of a bonbon, used in Italy during carnival-time by the revelers for pelting one another in the streets.

**confident**† (kon'fi-ent), *a.* [< L. *confidien(t-)s*, ppr. of *confidere*, produce, cause, effect: see *confect*, *v.*] Efficient; effective; able.

**confidant** (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [< F. *confidant*, m., *confidante*, f., now *confident*, m., *confidente*, f.: see *confident*.] 1. A person intrusted with the confidence of another; one to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend.

Hobby being a *confidant* of the Protector's.
*Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1547.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*. *Martinus Scriblerus*.

He [John Adams] had but one *confidant*, his wife; but one intimate friend, the mother of his children.
*Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, vi.

2†. A part of a woman's coiffure usual in the seventeenth century; a small curl worn near the ear.

**confidante** (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [See *confidant*.] A female confidant.

You do not see one heiress in a hundred whose fate does not turn upon this circumstance of choosing a *confidante*.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 113.

**confide** (kon-fīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confided*, ppr. *confiding*. [= OF. *confider*, *confeder*, also *confier*, F. *confier* = Pr. *confidar* = Sp. Pg. *confiar* = It. *confidare*, < ML. **confidare* for L. *confidere*, trust fully, be assured, confide, rely, < *com-*, together, + *fidere*, trust: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] I. *intrans.* To have faith; place trust; repose confidence: used absolutely or with *in*: as, the prince *confided in* his ministers.

He alone won't betray, *in* whom none will *confide*.
*Congreve*, Love for Love.

Judge before friendship, then *confide* till death.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 570.

II. *trans.* To intrust; commit unreservedly to the charge, knowledge, or good faith of: followed by *to*: as, to *confide* something valuable *to* one; to *confide* a secret *to* some one; a prince *confides* a negotiation *to* his envoy.

Thou art the only one *to* whom I dare *confide* my folly.
*Lord Lyttelton*, Persian Letters.

=Syn. *Intrust*, *Consign*, etc. See *commit*.

**confidence** (kon'fi-dens), *n.* [= D. *konfidentie* = F. *confidence*, intimacy, a secret, a (legal) trust, in older form *confiance*, confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, OF. *confiance* = Pr. *confidencia* = Sp. *confidencia*, *confianza* = Pg. *confidencia*, *confiança* = It. *confidenza*, *confidanza*, < L. *confidentia*, confidence, self-confidence, audacity, impudence, < *confiden(t-)s*, confident, self-confident: see *confident*.] 1. Assurance of mind or firm belief in the good will, integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth or certainty of a proposition or an assertion; trust; reliance.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put *confidence* in man. Ps. cxviii. 8.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity. *South*.

A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God. *Macaulay*.

2. Reliance on one's own powers, resources, or circumstances; belief in one's own competency; self-reliance; assurance.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering *confidence* and animation as she proceeded, drew forth . . . soft aerial harmony. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 367.

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; one who or that which gives assurance or security. [Archaic.]

The Lord shall be thy *confidence*. Prov. iii. 26.

Trust not to the omnipotency of gold, and say not unto it, Thou art my *confidence*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 8.

4. Boldness; courage; disregard or defiance of danger.

Preaching the kingdom of God . . . with all *confidence*. Acts xxviii. 31.

But *confidence* then bore thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1175.

5. A secret; a private or confidential communication: as, to exchange *confidences*.—**Confidence game**, a kind of swindle practised principally in large cities upon unwary strangers, the swindler, usually under the pretense of old acquaintance, gaining the confidence of his victim, and then robbing or fleecing him at cards or betting, or otherwise; bunko.—**Confidence man**, one who endeavors to swindle strangers by the confidence game; a bunko-steerer; one who by a plausible story, and with great assurance, gains the confidence of another, with a dishonest purpose.—**In confidence**, as a secret or private matter, not to be divulged or communicated to others: as, I told him *in confidence*.

I shall only send over a very few copies to very particular friends, *in confidence*, and burn the rest.
*Jefferson*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 457.

**In the confidence of**, sharing or trusted with the private opinions, plans, or purposes of.

They all were inclined to believe that I was a man *in the confidence of* Ali Bey, and that his hostile designs against Mecca were laid aside. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 253.

**To take** (a person) **into one's confidence**, to communicate some private matter or matters to him, or to confide to him affairs of importance.

**confident** (kon'fi-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confidant*, now *confident*, intimate, confidential (usually as a noun), in older form *confiant*, confiding, confident, self-confident, = Sp. Pg. *confidente*, *confiante* = It. *confidente*, < L. *confiden(t-)s*, confident, i. e., self-confident, in good or bad sense, bold, daring, audacious, impudent, prop. ppr. of *confidere*, trust fully, confide: see *confide*, and cf. *confidant*.] I. *a.* 1. Having strong belief; fully assured.

I am *confident*, and fully persuaded, yet dare not take my oath of my salvation.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 59.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy. *Boyle*.

2. Confiding; not entertaining suspicion or distrust.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1.

3. Relying on one's self; full of assurance; bold; sometimes, overbold.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcome. *Sir P. Sidney*.

The fool rageth, and is *confident*. Prov. xiv. 16.

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

It is hard to say that there hath ever been an Age wherein vice, such as the very Heathens abhorred, hath been more *confident* and daring than in this.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

Do you think I could ever catch at the *confident* addresses of a secure admirer?
*Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

4†. Giving occasion for confidence. [Rare.]

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous. *Jer. Taylor*.

**Confident person**, in *Scots law*, a partner in trade; a factor, steward, or confidential man of business; also, a servant or other dependant.—Syn. 1. *Sure*, *Certain*, *Confident*, *Positive*, *Dogmatic*. *Sure* is the simplest and most general of these words; it has the strength of simplicity. *Certain* suggests the idea of having been freed from doubt, having been made sure. *Confident* belongs especially in the field of reliant action: as, he is *confident* of success. In regard to opinion or belief it may mean no more than *sure*, or it may suggest reliance, as on one's own judgment or upon evidence: as, a *confident* expectation, hope, belief. It implies a desire for that of which one is *confident*. *Positive* runs close to over-confidence or dogmatism: as, he was *positive* that he had made no mistake; it expresses emphatic certainty that will not entertain a doubt of its correctness. (For *dogmatic*, see *magisterial*.) That *confident* and *positive* depend somewhat upon the will, and not merely, like *sure* and *certain*, upon the understanding, is shown by the fact that it is not correct to say "I will not be *certain*, or *sure*, about this," while it is correct to say "I will not be *positive*, or *confident*, about it."

I am *sure* I did but speak. *Tennyson*, Maud, xix. 3.

Now, therefore, do I rest,
A prophet *certain* of my prophecy,
That never shadow of mistrust can cross
Between us. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

I am *confident* if he [Captain Swan] had made a motion to go to any English Factory, most of his Men would have consented to it. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 364.

Some *positive*, persisting fops we know,
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 568.

II.† *n.* A confidant.

In so great reputation of sanctity, so mighty concourse of people, such great multitudes of disciples and *confidents*, and such throngs of admirers, he was humble without mixtures of vanity.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 26.

You love me for no other end
Than to become my *confident* and friend;
As such I keep no secret from your sight.
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

**confidential** (kon-fi-den'shal), *a.* [= D. *konfidentieel* = Dan. *konfidentiel*, < F. *confidentiel* = Sp. Pg. *confidencial* = It. *confidenziale*, < L. as if **confidentialis*, < *confidentia*, confidence: see *confidence*.] 1. Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs: as, a *confidential* friend or clerk.—2. Intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret.

A *confidential* correspondence. *Chesterfield*.

*Confidential* communications.
*Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

**Confidential communication**. See *privileged communication*, under *communication*.—**Confidential relation**, in *law*, a relation of parties, as that of attorney and client, guardian and ward, in which one is bound to act for the benefit of the other, and can take no advantage to himself from his acts relating to the interests of the other. Such a relation arises whenever a continuous trust is reposed by one person in the skill or integrity of another, or when any property, or the pecuniary or personal interest of a person, or the custody of his body, is placed in charge of another.

**confidentiality** (kon-fi-den-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *confidential* + *-ity.*] The quality of being confidential; specifically, in *law*, the relation existing between a client and his counsel or agent, or between husband and wife, or a ward and his guardian, etc., in reference to the trust placed in one by the other. See *confidential relation*, under *confidential*, and *privileged communication*, under *communication*.

**confidentially** (kon-fi-den'shal-i), *adv.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secrecy: as, to tell a person something *confidentially*.

**confidently** (kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; dogmatically.

Where Duty bids, he *confidently* steers.
*Cowper*, On Horace's Ode, ii. 10.

It was *confidently* urged that the artisans might be trusted to understand and manage their own interests better than their masters could do for them.
*W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 4.

**confidentness** (kon'fi-dent-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being confident; confidence.

**confider** (kon-fi'dèr), *n.* One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another. *W. Montague.*

**confiding** (kon-fi'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *confide*, *v.*] Trusting; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous: as, a man of a *confiding* disposition.
Felt
The deep, deep joy of a *confiding* thought.
*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 28.

He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

We miss the *confiding* naturalness of the warm-hearted physician. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 381.

**confidingly** (kon-fi'ding-li), *adv.* In a confiding manner; trustfully.

**confidingness** (kon-fi'ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being confiding; confiding disposition; trustfulness.

**configurate** (kon-fig'ū-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *configurated*, ppr. *configurating*. [< L. *configuratus*, pp. of *configurare*, form after something: see *configure*.] To exhibit or assume congruity in plan, or in the combination of figures or parts. [Rare.]

In comely architecture it may be
Knowne by the name of uniformitie;
Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole fabrick doth *configurate*.
*Jordan*, Poems.

**configuration** (kon-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *configuration* = Sp. *configuracion* = Pg. *configuraçao* = It. *configurazione*, < LL. *configuratio(n-)*, < L. *configurare*, pp. *configuratus*, form after something: see *configurate*.] 1. External form, figure, or shape, especially as resulting from the disposition and relation of the parts; external aspect or appearance; contour.

The natural *configuration* of the ground, as well as the course of history, had gathered these shires [of Wessex] into three great groups. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 302.

Change, both gradual and sudden, has been exhibited in the *configuration* and climate of all portions of the surface of the globe. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 351.

2. In *astrol.*, relative position or aspect of the planets.

The aspects, conjunctions and *configurations* of the stars. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. *Whewell.*

3. In *modern astron.*, any noticeable grouping of stars which may aid in identifying them.—4. In *analytical mech.*, the relative positions of the parts of a system at any moment.

When a material system is considered with respect to the relative position of its parts, the assemblage of relative positions is called the *configuration* of the system.
*Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, iv.

5. In *geom.*, a ruled surface considered as a locus of rays; also, a system of three linear complexes.

**configure** (kon-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *configured*, ppr. *configuring*. [= F. *configurer* = Sp. Pg. *configurar* = It. *configurare*, < L. *configurare*, form after something, < *com-*, together, according, + *figurare*, form, < *figura*, figure: see *figure*, and cf. *configurate*.] To form; dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape; make like in form or figure. [Rare.]

*Configuring* themselves into human shape.
*Bentley*, Sermons, iv.

Man is spirit, a nature *configured* to God.
*Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 38.

**confinable** (kon-fi'na-bl), *a.* [< *confine* + *-able.*] Capable of being confined or restricted.

Not *confinable* to any limits. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 90.

**confine**† (kon'fin), *a.* [< OF. *confin* = Sp. *confin* = Pg. *confim* = It. *confino*, bordering, contiguous, < L. *confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining, < *com-*, together, + *finis*, an end, limit, border: see *finis*, *final*.] Bordering; having a common boundary; adjacent; contiguous. [Rare.]

He was sent to discover the straits of Magellan, and *confine* places. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 257.

**confine** (kon'fin), *n.* [< F. *confin*, OF. *confin*, also *confine*, = Sp. *confin* = Pg. *confim* = It. *confine*, also *confino* and *confina* (all usually in pl.), < L. *confine*, neut., ML. also *confinis*, a border, boundary (cf. L. *confinis*, masc., a neighbor, *confinium*, a border, limit, boundary, neighborhood), < *confinis*, adj., at the end or border, adjoining: see *confine*, *a.* In the sense of 'prison' the noun *confine* is from the verb.] 1. A boundary-line or limit; bound; border; precinct.

Still hovering betweene the *confines* of that which hee dares not bee openly, and that which he will not be sincerely. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remoust., Pref.

You are old;
Nature in you stands upon the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Judea.
*Locke*, On Romans, Synopsis.

2. That part of a territory which is at or near the border; the frontier: used generally in the plural, and often figuratively: as, the *confines* of France or of Scotland.

And now in little space
The *confines* met of empyréan heaven,
And of this world. *Milton*, P. L., x. 321.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night:
And Phosphor, on the *confines* of the light,
Promis'd the sun. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 1396.

3†. Territory; region; district.

In als many iorneyes may thei gon fro Jerusalem, unto other *Confynyes* of the Superficialtie of the Erthe begonde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

And Cæsar's spirit . . .
Shall in these *confines*, with a monarch's voice,
Cry "Havock," and let slip the dogs of war.
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

4†. An inhabitant of a contiguous district; a neighbor.

Exchangynge gold for household stuff with their *confines*. *Eden*, tr. of R. Martyr's Decades, p. 89 (Ord MS.).

5†. A place of confinement; a prison.

*Confines*, wards, and dungeons. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

6. In *geom. of n-dimensions*, that which corresponds to a closed volume in three dimensions.
=Syn. *Bounds*, *Border*, etc. See *boundary*.

**confine** (kon-fin'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confined*, ppr. *confining*. [< F. *confiner*, border, trans. shut up, inclose, = Sp. Pg. *confinar* = It. *confinare*, < ML. *confinare*, *confiniare*, border on, set bounds, *confinire*, border on, < L. *confinis*, bordering on: see *confine*, *a.*] I.† *intrans.* To have a common boundary; border; abut; be in contact: followed by *on* or *with*.

Where your gloomy bounds
*Confine with* heaven. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 977.

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heaven, earth, and skies, there stands a place
*Confining on* all three.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 58.

On the South it is *confined with* Pamphilia.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 821.

II. *trans.* To restrict within bounds; limit; inclose; bound; hence, imprison; immure; shut up.

Therefore wast thou
Deservedly *confin'd* into this rock,
Who hadst deserv'd more than a prison.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

Those who do *confine* the Church of God either to particular nations, churches, or families, have made it far narrower than our Saviour ever meant it.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

He is happiest who *confines* his wants to natural necessities. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

**To be confined**, to be unable to leave the house or bed by reason of sickness or other cause; specifically, to be in childbed.

I have been very ill this week with a great cold and a fever, and though now in a way to be well, am like to *be confined* some days longer. *Gray*, Letters, I. 329.

=Syn. To bound, circumscribe, restrict, incarcerate.

**confined** (kon-find'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confine*, *v.*] 1. Restrained within limits; imprisoned; secluded; close; narrow; mean: as, a *confined* mind.—2. In *pathol.*, constipated: as, the bowels may be *confined*.

**confineless**† (kon'fin- or kon-fin'les), *a.* [< *confine*, *n.*, + *-less.*] Boundless; unlimited; without end.

Black Macbeth
Will seem as pure as snow, and the poor state
Esteem him as a lamb, being compared
With my *confineless* harms. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

**confinement** (kon-fin'ment), *n.* [= F. *confinement*, etc.; as *confine* + *-ment.*] 1. The state of being confined; restraint within limits; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; hence, imprisonment.

Under *confinement* in the Tower.
*Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

2. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, specifically by childbirth; the lying-in of a woman: as, her approaching *confinement*.=Syn. *Imprisonment*, etc. See *captivity*.

**confiner** (kon-fi'nèr), *n.* 1. [< *confine*, *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which confines.—2†. (kon'fi- or kon-fi'nèr). [< *confine*, *v. i.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *confine*, *n.*, 4.] A borderer; one who lives on the confines or near the border of a country; a neighbor.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*,
And gentlemen of Italy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, they are neighbours and *confiners* in art. *Sir H. Wotton.*

**confinity**† (kon-fin'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *confinité* = Pr. *confinitat* = Sp. *confinidad* = Pg. *confinidade*, < L. as if **confinita(t-)s*, < *confinis*, contiguous: see *confine*, *a.*] Nearness of place. *Bailey.*

**confirm** (kon-fèrm'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conferm*; < ME. *confermen*, < OF. *confermer*, mod. F. *confirmer* (after L.) = Pr. *confermar* = Sp. Pg. *confirmar* = It. *confermare*, < L. *confirmare*, make firm, strengthen, establish, < *com-*, together, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*.] 1. To make firm, or more firm; add strength to; strengthen: as, one's resolution is *confirmed* by the approval of another.

Rubb the neck well with a linnen napking somewhat course, for these things doe *confirme* the whole body: it maketh the mind more cheerefull, and conserueth the sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 255.

This child of the mind is *confirmed*, and gains strength by consent and habit. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

One of those few sounds that, instead of disturbing solitude, only deepen and *confirm* it.
*Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

2. To settle or establish; render fixed or secure.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler over the four governments. 1 Mac. xi. 57.

*Confirm* the crown to me, and to mine heirs,
And thou shalt reign in quiet while thou liv'st.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

3. To make certain or sure; give new assurance of truth or certainty to; put past doubt; verify.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you.
1 Cor. i. 6.

These likelihoods *confirm* her flight.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 2.

The news we heard at Sea of the K. of Sweden's Death is *confirmed*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

All that was long ago declared as law
By the early Revelation, stands *confirmed*
By Apostle and Evangelist and Saint.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 82.

4†. To certify or give assurance to; inform positively.

Pray you, sir, *confirm* me,
Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge,
As they give out? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

5. To sanction; ratify; consummate; make valid or binding by some formal or legal act: as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

Ordinaunces, Actes, and Statutes . . . nowe renewed, and affermed and *confirmed*, by the assente and consente and agrement off all the Bredern.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

In the early days of Rome, the will of a Roman patrician had to be *confirmed* by the assembly of the curiæ.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

6. To strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; fortify.

*Confirming* the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. Acts xiv. 22.

Arouses the indifferent and *confirms* the wavering.
*Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

7. *Eccles.*, to admit to the full privileges of church-membership by the imposition of hands; administer the rite of confirmation to. See *confirmation*, 1 (*e*).

Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.
*Hammond*, Fundamentals.

=Syn. 3. Corroborate, substantiate.

**confirmable** (kon-fèr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *confirm* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being confirmed, established, or ratified; that may be made more certain.

*Confirmable* by many examples.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Corroboratory. [Rare.]

*Confirmable* in their declaration as witnesses. *R. Parks.*

**confirmance** (kon-fėr'mans), *n.* [< *confirm* + *-ance.*] Confirmation; establishment of confidence. [Rare.]

For their *confirmance*, I will therefore now
Sleepe in our black barke. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iii.

**confirmation** (kon-fėr-mā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *confirmacion*, < OF. *confirmacion*, F. *confirmation* = Pr. *confirmation* = Sp. *confirmacion* = Pg. *confirmação* = It. *confirmazione* (also, in def. 1 (*e*) (1), = D. *confirmatie* = G. *confirmation* = Dan. Sw. *konfirmation*), < L. *confirmatio(n-)*, < *confirmare*, pp. *confirmatus*, confirm: see *confirm.*] 1. The act of confirming. (*a*) The act of strengthening, fortifying, or rendering firm.

But Mandanis . . . said that they inured their bodies to labour for the *confirmation* of their minds against passions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

(*b*) The act of establishing; a fixing, settling, setting up, establishing, or making more firm; establishment.

In the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye all are partakers of my grace. Phil. i. 7.

(*c*) The act of rendering certain or showing to be true; the act of verifying or corroborating; corroboration: as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

A false report which hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

It was at Benin, another Negro country, that the king again received a *confirmation* of the existence of a Christian prince, who was said to inhabit the heart of Africa to the south-east of this state.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 105.

Of all the results gained by Nordenskjöld's famous expedition, perhaps the most important is the *confirmation* it has afforded of the true nature of continental ice.
*J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 65.

(*d*) The act of rendering valid or ratifying, especially by formal assent of the final or sovereign authority, or by action of a coördinate authority (as the United States Senate): as, the *confirmation* of an appointment, or of a grant, treaty, promise, covenant, stipulation, or agreement. (*e*) *Eccles.*: (1) A rite whereby baptized persons are admitted to full communion with the church. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches it consists of the imposition of hands and prayer by a bishop (or in the Greek Church by episcopal authority), preceded in the two former by unction or anointing with chrism. In the first two churches it is regarded as the confirming or strengthening of the grace given in baptism and the bestowal of the gifts of the Spirit. In the Anglican Church, high-churchmen and low-churchmen regard it from different points of view, the latter attaching especial importance to the personal renewal made in it, by the persons confirmed, of the vows taken by others in their name at baptism, while the former believe it to be essentially a sacramental rite, conveying the strengthening power of the Holy Ghost. This rite is believed to be recorded in the New Testament as a laying on of hands following baptism, distinct from ordination, and administered by apostles only. Unction was discontinued in the Anglican Church not long after the Reformation. In the early church confirmation immediately followed baptism, and the Greek Church has always retained this practice; in the West, however, the two have been separated since the thirteenth century by an interval of seven years or more. Formerly confirmation was sometimes allowed to be administered by presbyters if authorized by the bishop; and this is still the case in the Greek Church, where it is administered by priests with chrism consecrated by a bishop. Confirmation is one of the seven great religious rites, distinctively called *sacraments* by the Roman Catholic Church, and *sacraments* or *mysteries* by the Greek. The Anglican formularies mention it as one of "five commonly called sacraments," but do not place these in the same rank with baptism and the Lord's supper as sacraments "ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel." (See *sacrament.*) In the Lutheran and Reformed churches the rite is administered by the pastors. Other Protestant denominations reject it.

The Fathers . . . held *confirmation* as an ordinance apostolic always profitable in God's Church.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfilment of their Christian duties by the grace therein bestowed upon them. *Hook.*

(2) The practice, enjoined in some ancient western directories, of pouring a little of the consecrated wine from the chalice out of which the celebrant had communicated himself into the unconsecrated wine in another chalice or other chalices. This was supposed to serve as consecration to the wine in the latter.

2. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; corroboration.

Trifles, light as air,
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

In a good Cause success is a good *confirmation*.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. In *law*, an assurance of title by the conveyance of an estate or right in esse from one to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unvoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect.—**Charter of confirmation**, in *Scots law*, formerly, a very common method of completing a purchaser's title. It ratified and confirmed the right granted to the purchaser, and the seisine following upon it.—**Confirmation and Probate Act.** See *Probate Act*, under *probate.*—**Confirmation of executor**, in *Scots law*, the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased to intromit with and administer the defunct's movable effects, for behoof of the executor himself or of those interested in the succession.

**confirmative** (kon-fėr'ma-tiv), *a.* [= F. *confirmatif* = Pr. *confermatiu* = Sp. Pg. *confirmativo* = It. *confermativo*, < LL. *confirmativus*, < L. *confirmatus*, pp. of *confirmare*, confirm: see *confirm.*] Having the power of confirming; tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory.

Not a dimple moved indicative of roguery, nor did the slightest elevation of eyebrow rise *confirmative* of his suspicions. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 22.

**confirmatively** (kon-fėr'ma-tiv-li), *adv.* In a confirmative manner; so as to confirm.

**confirmator** (kon'fėr-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *confirmateur* = Sp. Pg. *confirmador* = It. *confermatore*, < L. *confirmator*, < *confirmare*, pp. *confirmatus*, confirm: see *confirm.*] One who or that which confirms. [Rare.]

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**confirmatory** (kon-fėr'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *confirm* + *-atory.*] 1. Serving to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned illustrations and *confirmatory* proofs.
*Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 453.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

The *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues.
*Bp. Compton*, Episcopalia (1686), p. 35.

**confirmed** (kon-fėrmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confirm*, *v.*] 1. Made firm; fixed; established; inveterate; steadfast; settled: as, a *confirmed* skeptic; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *confirmed* valetudinarian.

Those affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason.
*Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, vii. 33.

2. *Eccles.*, admitted to the full privileges of the church by the laying on of hands. See *confirmation*, 1 (*e*) (1).

**confirmedly** (kon-fėr'med-li), *adv.* In a confirmed manner.

**confirmedness** (kon-fėr'med-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being confirmed.

*Confirmedness* of habit. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**confirmee** (kon-fėr-mē'), *n.* [< F. *confirmé*, pp. of *confirmer*, confirm: see *confirm* and *-ee*[1].] In *law*, one to whom anything is confirmed or secured.

**confirmer** (kon-fėr'mėr), *n.* One who or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one who produces corroborative evidence; one who or that which verifies or corroborates; an attester.

Be these sad signs *confirmers* of thy words?
Then speak again. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

**confirmingly** (kon-fėr'ming-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to strengthen or corroborate.

To which [that the moon was called Anna] the vow used in her rites somewhat *confirmingly* alludes.
*B. Jonson*, King's Entertainment.

**confiscable** (kon-fis'ka-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *confiscable* = Pg. *confiscavel* = It. *confiscabile*, < L. as if **confiscabilis*, < *confiscare*, confiscate: see *confiscate.*] Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

**confiscate** (kon-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confiscated*, ppr. *confiscating.* [< L. *confiscatus*, pp. of *confiscare* (> F. *confisquer* (> D. *konfiskeren* = G. *confisciren* = Dan. *konfiskere* = Sw. *konfiskera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confiscar* = It. *confiscare*), lay up in a chest, seize upon for the public treasury, confiscate, < *com-*, together, + *fiscus*, a wicker basket, a basket for money, a purse, the public treasury: see *fiscal.* Cf. *confisk.*] 1. To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; appropriate, by way of penalty, to public use.

It was judged he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized. *Bacon.*

If a man doth carry more money about him then is warranted or allowed in the country, it is *confiscated* to the prince. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

The assistance which the military orders afforded him [Henry II.] on the occasion [the taking of Acre] caused the regent of Naples to *confiscate* all the estates of those orders within the kingdom of Naples.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 182.

2. To take away from another by or as if by authority; appropriate summarily, as anything improperly held or obtained by another; seize as forfeited for any reason: as, to *confiscate* a book; the police *confiscated* a set of gambling implements. [Colloq.]

**confiscate** (kon-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt), *a.* [< L. *confiscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

2. Appropriated under legal authority as forfeited.

**confiscation** (kon-fis-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *confiscation* (> D. *konfiskatie* = G. *confiscation* = Dan. Sw. *konfiskation*) = Sp. *confiscacion* = Pg. *confiscação* = It. *confiscazione*, < LL. *confiscatio(n-)*, < L. *confiscare*, pp. *confiscatus*, confiscate: see *confiscate*, *v.*] The act of confiscating, or appropriating as forfeited.

The *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion.
*Hallam.*

The particular clause in relation to the *confiscation* of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress . . . upon the same subjects. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 161.

His [Henry VIII.'s] eyes were opened to the powers of the Praemunire, and in his *confiscation* of Wolsey's estates he had his first taste of spoil.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 354.

**Confiscation Act.** (*a*) A United States statute of 1861 (12 Stat., 319) "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." (*b*) A statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 589) authorizing the seizure of such property and its condemnation by proceedings in the United States courts. These acts constituted part of the "war measures" adopted during the civil war, and were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1870 (Miller v. U. S., 11 Wall., 268).—**Confiscation cases**, fifteen cases decided in the United States Supreme Court in 1868 (7 Wall., 454), construing the Confiscation Act of 1861. See above.

**confiscator** (kon'fis-kā-tor), *n.* [< *confiscate* + *-or.* Cf. Sp. *confiscador*, a confiscator; LL. *confiscator*, a treasurer.] One who confiscates.

I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

**confiscatory** (kon-fis'ka-tō-ri), *a.* [< *confiscate* + *-ory.* Cf. *confiscator.*] Characterized by confiscation.

Those terrible *confiscatory* and exterminatory periods.
*Burke*, To R. Burke.

**confiskt**, *v. t.* [< F. *confisquer*, < L. *confiscare*, confiscate: see *confiscate.*] To confiscate.

Thy goods are *confiskd*, and thy children banished.
*Golden Book*, iv.

**comfit**, *n.* A Middle English form of *comfit.*

**confitent** (kon'fi-tent), *n.* [< L. *confiten(t-)s*, ppr. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess.*] One who confesses his sins and faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**Confiteor** (kon-fit'ē-or), *n.* [L., I confess, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *confiteri*: see *confess.*] The form of confession used in the Latin Church: so called from the initial word, *confiteor*, I confess. See *confession.*

**confiture** (kon'fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *confiture*, < OF. *confiture*, F. *confiture* = Sp. *confitura* = It. *confettura*, < L. *confectura*: see *confecture*, *n.*, and *comfit*, *n.*] 1†. The act or art of making confections. *Holland.*—2. A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit. *Bacon.* [Archaic.]

Squares of Rahah, a *confiture* highly prized in these regions, because it comes from Constantinople.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 477.

3†. A composition; a preparation made up of different drugs. *Chaucer.*

**confixt** (kon-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *confixus*, pp. of *configere*, fasten together, transfix, < *com-*, together, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix.*] To fix; fasten.

As this is true
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

**confixuret** (kon-fik'shūr), *n.* [< *confix* + *-ure.*] The act of fastening or holding fast.

How subject we are to embrace this earth, even while it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it!
*W. Montagu*, Devoute Essays.

**conflagrant** (kon-flā'grant), *a.* [< L. *conflagran(t-)s*, ppr. of *conflagrare*, burn up: see *conflagrate.* Cf. *flagrant.*] Burning; involved in a conflagration. [Rare.]

To dissolve
Satan with his perverted world; then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,
New heavens, new earth, ages of endless date,
Founded in righteousness, and peace, and love.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 548.

**conflagrate** (kon-flā'grāt or kon'flā-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflagrated*, ppr. *conflagrating.* [< L. *conflagratus*, pp. of *conflagrare*, burn, con-

sume, < *com-*, together, + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn up; consume with fire.

Popularity is as a blaze of illumination, or, alas! of conflagration kindled round a man, . . . *conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum.
*Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 144.

**conflagration** (kon-flā-grā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *conflagration* = Sp. *conflagracion* = Pg. *conflagração* = It. *conflagrazione*, < L. *conflagratio(n-)*, < *conflagrare*, pp. *conflagratus*, burn up: see *conflagrate*.] A burning; a fire; especially, the burning of any large mass of combustibles: as, the *conflagration* of a city or of a forest; the final *conflagration* of the world.

The *conflagration* of all things under Phaëton.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Floods and *conflagrations*. *Bentley*, Sermons.

**conflate** (kọn-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflated*, ppr. *conflating*. [< L. *conflatus*, pp. of *conflare*, blow together, < *com-*, together, + *flare* = E. *blow*1. Cf. *inflate*.] 1. To blow together; bring together as if by convergent winds. [Rare.]

The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation, is there as a thing high and lifted up. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 1.

2. In *diplomatics*, to form by inadvertent combination of two readings of the same words. See *conflation*, 3.

**conflate**† (kọn-flāt'), *a.* [= It. *conflato*, < L. *conflatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Blown together; wafted together from several sources; heterogeneous. *Mir. for Mags.*

**conflated** (kọn-flā'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conflate*, *v.*] Marked by conflation or conflations. See *conflation*, 3.

Whence did the separate members of the *conflated* text arise, since both of them by hypothesis cannot be original? *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 35.

**conflation** (kọn-flā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *conflacion*, < LL. *conflatio(n-)*, < L. *conflare*, pp. *conflatus*, blow together: see *conflate*, *v.*] 1. The blowing of two or more musical instruments together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

2. A melting or casting of metal. *Johnson.* [Rare in senses 1 and 2.]—3. In *diplomatics*: (*a*) An inadvertent combination of two readings of the same passage, so as to produce a new reading different from either.

Suppose that a given line of a copy has been affected by some scribe's stupidity, so as materially to change the sense without affecting the length (as by the substitution of two or three letters from a wrong line), and that by the subsequent correction of the passage two readings have been placed in close relation, it frequently happens that the real line and the erroneous line which is equal in length to it both combine to form a new reading, which has thus increased the text by one of its own lines. This phenomenon is known by the name of *conflation*. It is well known that the most powerful part of Dr. Hort's great Introduction to the New Testament consists in the exposition of eight cases of *conflation* in the early texts of Mark and Luke. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 33.

(*b*) A reading which has thus originated.

**conflect** (kon'flekt), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *con-*, together, + *flectere*, turn, bend: see *flex*.] In *entom.*, crowded; clustered thickly together: as, *conflect* hairs or punctures: opposed to *sparse*.

**conflexure**† (kọn-flek'shụr), *n.* [< L. *conflexus*, pp., bowed, bent; after *flexure*, q. v.] A bending together; flexure. *Bailey.*

**conflict** (kọn-flikt'), *v. i.* [< L. *conflictare*, freq. of *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight, < *com-*, together, + *figere*, strike. See *conflict*, *n.*, and cf. *afflict*, *inflict*.] 1. To strike or dash together; meet in opposition; come together violently.

Bare unhoused trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expos'd.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.
*Thomson*, Winter, l. 159.

2. To contend; fight; strive; struggle.

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward.
*Abp. Tillotson.*

Its [architecture's] main problems are how most fitly to enclose a space with solid structures, and to *conflict* most successfully with the force of gravity.
*Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 8.

3. To be in opposition; be contrary or at variance: as, the evidence given by the second witness *conflicted* with that given by the first.

The *conflicting* ingredients, like an acid and an alkali mixed, neutralise each other. *Macaulay*, Milton.

**conflict** (kon'flikt), *n.* [= F. *conflict*, now *conflit* = Sp. Pg. *conflicto* = It. *conflitto* = D. *konflikt* = G. *conflict* = Dan. *konflikt*, < L. *conflictus*, a striking together, LL. a fight, contest, < *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight: see *conflict*, *v.*] 1. A struggle for mastery; a striving to oppose or overcome; a battle or combat; contention; controversy; strife.

The luckiesse *conflict* with the Gyaunt stout.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 26.

In our last *conflict* four of his five wits went halting off.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

They closed
In *conflict* with the crash of shivering points.
*Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. Discord of action, feeling, or effect; antagonism, as of interests or principles; counteraction, as of causes, laws, or agencies of any kind; opposing action or tendency; opposition; collision: as, a *conflict* of the elements, or between right and wrong.

I must confess that I was in great *Conflicts* of Mind at this time. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 496.

Temple . . . was engaged in the *conflicts* of active life.
*Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

The more complicated operations of the will, as in adjusting many opposite interests, bring in the element of *conflict*, which is always painful and wasting.
*Bain*, Corr. of Forces.

**Conflict of laws**, the opposition between the laws of different jurisdictions when each is sought to be applied in preference to the other, upon a controversy on facts occurring wholly or in part without the jurisdiction in which redress is sought.—**Irrepressible conflict**, a political phrase much used in the United States during the agitation about slavery, to designate the antagonism between freedom and slavery. It was first used by William H. Seward in a speech in 1858 at Rochester, New York, in which he said: "It is an *irrepressible conflict* between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation."
=Syn. 1. *Engagement*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*1), war, fray.

**conflicting** (kọn-flik'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conflict*, *v.*] Of opposite or opposing character, tendency, function, interest, etc.; mutually contradictory or incompatible; contrary; also, composed of antagonistic or opposing elements; involving antagonism: as, *conflicting* jurisdiction; the evidence was very *conflicting*.

**confliction** (kọn-flik'shọn), *n.* [< L. *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together: see *conflict*, *v.*] The act of conflicting or clashing; the state of being in conflict; want of harmony. [Rare.]

This question is, however, one of complicated difficulties, from the *confliction*, in every form and degree, of public expediency and private rights. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**conflictive** (kọn-flik'tiv), *a.* [< *conflict* + *-ive*.] Tending to conflict; conflicting; clashing.

*Conflictive* systems of theology. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Conflictive propositions**, in *logic*, propositions which cannot both be true of the same state of things.—**Conflictive terms**, in *logic*, such terms as cannot be united in one subject.

**conflow**† (kọn-flō'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *flow*, after L. *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] To flow together; converge; unite.

The stream was big by occasion of brookes *conflowing* thither on every side. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 221.

**confluction**†, *n.* [< L. as if **confluxio(n-)*, < *confluere*, pp. **confluxus*, flow together: see *confluent*, *a.*] A flowing together; a meeting or confluence.

It doth draw
All his effects, his spirits, and his powers,
In their *confluctions*, all to run one way.
*B. Jonson*, Ind. to Every Man out of his Humour.

**confluctuate**† (kọn-fluk'tū-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *confluctuatus*, pp. of *confluctuare*, < *com-*, together, + *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.] To flow together. *Ash.*

**confluence** (kon'flö-ens), *n.* [= F. *confluence* = Sp. Pg. *confluencia* = It. *confluenza*, < LL. *confluentia*, a flowing together, < L. *confluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] 1. A flowing together; specifically, the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water or other fluids; also, the place of meeting: as, the *confluence* of the Ohio and the Mississippi: often used figuratively.

The *confluences* . . . of all true joys. *Boyle.*

The junction of an affluent with the main stream is termed the *confluence*, or place where they "flow together." *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 4.

2. A running together of people; an assemblage; a throng; a concourse.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

The *confluences* of the people and multitude of coaches passing every moment over the bridge to a new spectator is an agreeable diversion. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 24, 1643.

It was under the pretence of rope-dancing that he filled the Red-bull playhouse, which was a large one, with such a *confluence* that as many went back for want of room as entered. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 13.

3. In *philol.*, the tending toward accordance, or the becoming similar or accordant in form: said of words. *Skeat.*

**confluent** (kon'flö-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confluent* = Sp. Pg. It. *confluente*, < L. *confluen(t-)s*, flowing together, as a noun often in pl. *confluentes*, the confluence of two streams, ppr. of *confluere* (> Sp. Pg. *confluir* = F. *confluer*), flow together, < *con-*, together, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] I. *a.* 1. Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams.

And the whole ocean's *confluent* waters swell
Only to quench his thirst, or move and blanch his shell.
*Prior.*

These *confluent* streams make some great river's head.
*Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, i.

2. In *anat.*, having grown or become blended together, as two bones which were originally separate.—3. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, blended into one: as, *confluent* leaves.—4. In *pathol.*: (*a*) Running together: as, *confluent* pustules. (*b*) Characterized by confluent pustules: as, *confluent* smallpox.—5†. Rich; affluent. *Nares.*

Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous *confluent*.
*Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 57.

**Confluent colors**, colors which gradually pass into one another without any marked division.—**Confluent impressions, punctures, spots, striæ**, etc., in *zoöl.*, those impressions, etc., so close together that they run into one another irregularly.—**Confluent veins**, veins in the wings of insects, united at the ends.

II. *n.* 1. A tributary stream: as, the Mohawk is a *confluent* of the Hudson.—2†. A joining or confluence, as of two streams.

The *confluent* where both streams meet together.
*Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 21.

A little beyond the townes end, the River Arar and the Rhodanus doe make a *confluent*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 62.

**confluently** (kon'flö-ent-li), *adv.* In a confluent manner; so that the different parts run into one another irregularly: as, *confluently* punctate or dotted.

**conflux** (kon'fluks), *n.* [< L. **confluxus*, n. (cf. *flux*), < **confluxus*, pp. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] 1. A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents; confluence.

As knots, by the *confluxe* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

I walked till I came to the *confluxe* of two . . . rivulets.
*Cook*, Voyages, VII. v. 1.

In the centre of immensities, in the *confluxe* of eternities.
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

2. A throng; a crowd; a multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *confluxe* issuing forth, or entering in.
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 62.

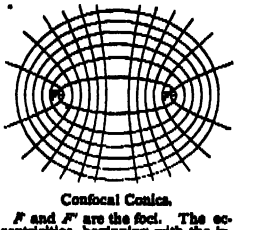
**confluxibility**† (kọn-fluk-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *confluxible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency of fluids to run together.

The gravity and *confluxibility* of the liquors.
*Boyle*, Free Enquiry, p. 301.

**confluxible** (kọn-fluk'si-bl), *a.* [< L. **confluxus*, pp. of *confluere* (see *confluent*), + *-ible*.] Inclined to flow or run together.

**confluxibleness**† (kọn-fluk'si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *confluxibility*.

**confocal** (kon-fō'kal), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *focus* (in mod. sense: see *focus*) + *-al*.] In *math.*, having the same focus: as, *confocal* quadrics; *confocal* conics.



Confocal Conics.

*F* and *F'* are the foci. The eccentricities, beginning with the inner hyperbola and ending with the inner ellipse, are 5, $\sqrt{2}$, 2, $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}$, $\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{2}$, $\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{2}$, $\frac{1}{7}\sqrt{2}$.

Any two *confocal* homogeneous solid ellipsoids of equal masses produce equal attraction through all space external to both.
*Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 494.

**conforaneous**† (kon-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *conforaneus*, < L. *com-*, together, + *forum*, market-place: see *forum* and *-aneous*.] Of the same court or market-place. *Coles*, 1717.

**conform** (kọn-fôrm'), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *conforme*, < LL. *conformis*, similar, like, < L. *com-*, together, + *forma*, form.] Conformable. [Rare.]

Care must be taken that the interpretation given be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other scriptures. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

**Conform map-projection**, a projection which preserves the true value of all angles of intersecting lines, or the

shapes of all infinitely small figures; an orthomorphic projection. Among such projections are the stereographic, Mercator's, the quincuncial, etc.

**conform** (kọn-fôrm'), *v.* [< ME. *conformen*, < OF. *conformer*, F. *conformer* = Sp. Pg. *conformar* = It. *conformare*, < L. *conformare*, fashion, form, < *com-*, together, + *formare*, form, < *forma*, form. Cf. *conform*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make of the same form or character; make like; adjust: with *to*: as, to *conform* anything *to* a model or a standard.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed* to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

It was the almost universal habit of scribes to *conform* orthography and inflection *to* the standard of their own time. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 91.

2. To bring into harmony or correspondence; make agreeable; adapt; submit: often with a reflexive pronoun.

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not *themselves* unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Let me advise you to *conform* your Courses to his Counsel. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 24.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To act conformably, compliantly, or in accordance: with *to*: as, to *conform to* the fashion or *to* custom.

Wisdom bids us *conform to* our humble situation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

A rule *to* which experience must *conform*. *Whewell.*

2. In *Eng. hist.*, to comply with the usages of the Established Church: in this sense often used absolutely. See *conformity*, 3.

Pray tell me, when any dissenter *conforms*, and enters into the church-communion, is he ever examined to see whether he does it upon reason and conviction? *Locke*, Second Letter on Toleration.

There was a Puritan gentleman who served under Cromwell, but afterward *conformed*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 10.

**conformability** (kọn-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *conformable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being conformable; specifically, in *geol.*, the relation of two strata, one of which reposes on the other and is parallel to it. See *conformable*, 5.

The evidence of *conformability* between the schist of a ridge and the limestone adjoining it is perfect evidence only in case of actual contact between the rocks. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 207.

**conformable** (kọn-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *conform* + *-able*; taking the place of LL. *conformalis*, like, similar.] 1. Corresponding in form, character, etc.; resembling; like; similar: as, this machine is *conformable to* the model.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable to* the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ. *Hooker.*

2. Exhibiting harmony or conformity; agreeable; suitable; consistent; adapted; adjusted.

How were it possible that *to* such a faith our lives should not be *conformable*? *Chillingworth*, Sermons, I.

*Conformable to* all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

A subtile, refined policy was *conformable to* the genius of the Italians. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

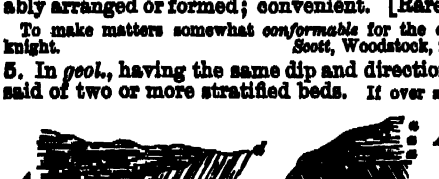
3. Compliant; acquiescent; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; disposed to obey.

I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times *to* your will *conformable*.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

[In all the preceding senses generally followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.]—4. Properly or suitably arranged or formed; convenient. [Rare.]

To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight. *Scott*, Woodstock, iii.

5. In *geol.*, having the same dip and direction: said of two or more stratified beds. If over any



*A*, *B*, two sets of unconformable strata; *a*, *a*, *a*, conformable with one another; *b*, *b*, *b*, the same; *c*, *d*, line of junction of *A* and *B*.

area an assemblage of strata is disturbed, elevated, or turned up on edge, strata subsequently deposited there will not be conformable with the underlying formations.

This region, now the highest in general elevation of the continent, was a sea-bottom, continuously or nearly so from early carboniferous to the end of the cretaceous, and received, during this time, *conformable* sediments twelve thousand to fifteen thousand feet thick. *Science*, IV. 63.

**conformableness** (kọn-fôr'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conformable. *Ash.*

**conformably** (kọn-fôr'ma-bli), *adv.* In a conformable manner. (*a*) In conformity, harmony, or agreement; agreeably; suitably.

*Conformably* to the law and nature of God. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxix.

(*b*) In the manner of strata having the same dip and direction.

At St. Fé Bajada, the Pampean estuary formation, with its mammiferous remains, *conformably* overlies the marine tertiary strata. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 355.

**conformance** (kọn-fôr'mans), *n.* [< *conform* + *-ance*.] The act of conforming; conformity. [Rare.]

Every different part
Concurring to one commendable end;
So, and in such *conformance*, with rare grace,
Were all things order'd.
*Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

**conformant**† (kọn-fôr'mant), *a.* [< L. *conformant(-)s*, ppr. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*, and *-ant*[1].] Conformable.

Herein is divinity *conformant* unto philosophy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 35.

**conformate** (kọn-fôr'māt), *a.* [< L. *conformatus*, pp. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] Having the same form. [Rare.]

**conformation** (kon-fôr-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *conformation* = Sp. *conformacion* = Pg. *conformação* = It. *conformazione*, < L. *conformatio(n-)*, < *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] 1. The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or the arrangement and relation of the parts which compose it; form; structure.

When there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth and several *conformations* of the organs. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

2. The act of conforming or adjusting; the act of producing suitableness or conformity: with *to*.

The *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion. *Watts.*

3. The becoming similar in respect of form; approach or reduction to formal resemblance: said of words. *March.*—Syn. See *figure*, *n.*

**conformator** (kon'fôr-mā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *conformateur*, < LL. *conformator*, a framer, former, < L. *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, frame, form: see *conform*, *v.*] An apparatus consisting of a number of bent levers arranged in a circle and controlled by springs, fitted on the head to ascertain its shape in order to make a pattern for a hat.

**conformed** (kọn-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conform*, *v.*] In *bot.*, closely fitted, as seed-coats to the inclosed nucleus.

**conformer** (kọn-fôr'mėr), *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

Being a partisan of Queen Mary's and a hearty *conformer*, he became a great favourite, and held a lucrative post. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, ii.

**conformist** (kọn-fôr'mist), *n.* [< *conform* + *-ist*; = F. *conformiste*, etc.] One who conforms or complies; specifically, in England, one who complies with the form of worship of the Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist.

The case is the same if the husband should be the *conformist*; though how the law is to operate in this case I do not see: for the act expressly says that the child shall be taken from such Popish parent. *Burke*, Popery Laws.

Special theological bias warps the judgments of *Conformists* and Nonconformists among ourselves. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 300.

**conformity** (kọn-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< F. *conformité* = Pr. *conformitat* = Sp. *conformidad* = Pg. *conformidade* = It. *conformità*, < LL. as if **conformita(t-)s*, < *conformis*, like, similar: see *conform*, *a.*] 1. Correspondence in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity; likeness; harmony: in this and the next meaning, followed by *to* or *with* before the object with which another agrees, and *in* before the matter in which there is agreement: as, a ship is constructed in *conformity to* or *with* a model; *conformity in* shape.

Man amongst the creatures of this inferior world aspireth to the greatest *conformity with* God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 5.

Men act in sleep with some *conformity unto* their awaked senses. *Sir T. Browne*, Dreams.

Space and duration have a great *conformity in* this, that they are justly reckoned among our simple ideas. *Locke.*

Our knowledge is real only so far as there is a *conformity* between our ideas and the reality of things. . . . Thus the idea of whiteness, or bitterness, as it is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there, has all the real *conformity* it can or ought to have with things without us. And this *conformity* between our simple ideas and the existence of things is sufficient for real knowledge. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iv. 4.

2. Submission; accordance; acquiescence.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotson.*

In *Conformity to* your commands, . . . I have sent your Ladyship this small Hymn for Christmas-Day. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 19.

The virtue in most request is *conformity*. . . . It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

3. In *Eng. hist.*, adherence to the Established Church, or compliance with its requirements and principles. Full conformity was required by so-called acts of uniformity passed by Parliament in 1558 (extended in 1593) and 1662, all other forms of worship being prohibited, and observance of them made punishable by deprivation of legal rights, imprisonment, and even death. These laws were enforced with varying degrees of rigor, but were greatly relaxed in terms at the revolution of 1688; and by later enactments the disabilities created by them have been almost wholly removed. See *dissenter* and *nonconformist*.

A proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing *conformity*. *Hallam.*

**Bill of conformity**, in *law*, a phrase sometimes used for a bill in chancery against creditors, generally for the marshaling of assets and adjustment of debts, filed by an executor or administrator who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate except under the direction of the court of chancery.—**Oath of conformity and obedience.** See *oath*.

**confortation**† (kon-fôr-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *confortation* = Pr. *confortatio* = Sp. *confortacion* = Pg. *confortação* = It. *confortazione*, < ML. *confortatio(n-)*, < LL. *confortare*, pp. *confortatus*, strengthen, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*] The act of strengthening.

For corroboration and *confortation* take such bodies as are of astringent quality. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 962.

**confound** (kọn-found'), *v. t.* [< ME. *confounden*, *confunden*, < OF. *confondre*, *confundre*, F. *confondre* = Pr. *confondre* = Sp. Pg. *confundir* = It. *confondere*, < L. *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, pour out together, mingle, confuse, perplex, disturb, confound, < *com-*, together, + *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found*[3] and *fuse*. Cf. *confuse*.] 1. To mingle confusedly together; mix indiscriminately, so that individuals, parts, or elements cannot be distinguished; throw into disorder; confuse.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language. Gen. xi. 7.

There the fresh and salt water would meete and be *confounded* together. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 195.

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse *confounded*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 996.

2. To treat or regard erroneously as identical; mix or associate by mistake.

It is a common error in politics to *confound* means with ends. *Macaulay*, Burleigh and his Times.

Ought well-being to be so absolutely *confounded* with wealth? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

3. To throw into confusion; perplex with sudden disturbance, terror, or surprise; stupefy with amazement.

And rood with grete Host, in alle that ever he myghte, for to *confounde* the Cristene men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 260.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
Awhile, as mute, *confounded* what to say.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 2.

The sparrow's chirrup on the roof,
The slow clock ticking, and the sound
Which to the wooing wind aloof
The poplar made, did all *confound*
Her sense. *Tennyson*, Mariana.

A man succeeds because he has more power of eye than another, and so coaxes or *confounds* him. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

4. To destroy; bring to naught; overthrow; ruin; spoil. [Archaic.]

Yit somer wol it [wine] soure and so *confounde*,
And winter wol endure and kepe it longe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me never be *confounded*. *Te Deum*, in Book of Common Prayer.

The uncertainty of the end of this world hath *confounded* all human predictions. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

So deep a malice, to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 382.

Bad counsel *confounds* the adviser. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence such interjectional phrases as *confound* it! *confound* the fellow! which are relics of the fuller imprecations, *God confound* it! *God confound* the fellow! etc.

5†. To waste or spend uselessly, as time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

—Syn. 1. See list under *confuse*.—3. *Confuse*, etc. See *abash*.

**confounded** (kǫn-foun'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confound* (def. 4, at end).] Deserving of reprehension or destruction; odious; detestable: a euphemism for *damned*: as, a *confounded* humbug; a *confounded* lie. [Colloq.]

This rising early is the most *confounded* thing on Earth, nothing so destructive to the Complexion.
*Mrs. Centlivre*, Beau's Duel, i. 1.

**confounded, confoundedly** (kǫn-foun'ded, -li), *adv.* [See *confounded, a.*] A euphemism for *damned*, used also as an emphatic adverb of degree, equivalent to 'very.' [Colloq.]

'Tis *confounded* hard, after such bad fortune, to be baited by one's confederate in evil.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 3.

No, faith, to do you justice, you have been *confoundedly* stupid indeed. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

**confoundedness** (kǫn-foun'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being confounded.

Of the same strain is their witty descant of my *confoundedness*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**confounder** (kǫn-foun'dėr), *n.* One who or that which confounds. (*a*) One who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, or puts to confusion or silence.

Ignorance, . . . the common *confounder* of truth.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Close around him and confound him,
The *confounder* of us all.
*J. H. Frere*, Aristophanes.

(*b*) One who mistakes one thing for another, or who mentions things without due distinction. *Dean Martin.*

**confract**† (kǫn-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *confractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces, < *com-* (intensive) + *frangere*, break: see *fraction.*] Broken; broken up.

The body being into dust *confract*.
*Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, i. 9.

**confraction** (kǫn-frak'shǫn), *n.* [= Sp. *confraccion*, < LL. *confractio(n-)*, < L. *confringere*, pp. *confractus*, break in pieces: see *confract.*] 1†. The act of breaking up.

The *confraction* of the spirits grating them with a galling jar. *Feltham*, On Ecclesiastes, p. 352.

2. In *liturgics*, the ritual fraction or breaking of the consecrated bread or host: a term used for *fraction*, especially in the Gallican liturgies.

**confractorium** (kon-frak-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *confractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces: see *confract.*] In the *Ambrosian liturgy*, an anthem sung by the choir during the fraction of the host.

**confragose**† (kon-frā-gōs'), *a.* [= Pg. *confragoso*, < L. *confragosus*, broken, rough, uneven, < *com-* (intensive) + *fragosus*, broken, uneven, fragile, < *fragor*, a breaking, < *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *confract.*] Broken; rough; uneven.

The precipice whereoff is equal to anything of that nature I have seene in ye most *confragose* cataracts of the Alpes. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 27, 1654.

**confraternity** (kon-frā-tėr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *confraternities* (-tiz). [= F. *confraternité* = Pr. *confraternitat* = Sp. *confraternidad* = Pg. *confraternidade* = It. *confraternità*, < ML. *confraternita(t-)s*, a brotherhood, < *confrater*, pl. *confratres*, colleague, fellow, < L. *com-*, with, together, + *frater*, brother: see *com-*, *brother*, and *confrère*. Cf. *fraternity.*] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a lay brotherhood devoted to some particular religious or charitable service: as (in the middle ages), the *confraternity* of bridge-builders. The word is now similarly used in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches. Also called *sodality*.

The *confraternities* are in the Roman Church what corporations are in a commonwealth.
*Brevint*, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 264.

Each of these councils elects its own members from the six *confraternities* of the city. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 341.

**confrère** (kon-frār'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *confraire*, *cofraire* = OSp. *confrade*, Sp. *cofrade* = Pg. *confrade* = It. *confrate*, < ML. *confrater*, a colleague, fellow: see *confraternity*, and cf. *confriar.*] A colleague; a fellow-member; an associate in something.

**confriar**†, **confrier**† (kon-frī'ėr, -ėr), *n.* [< F. *confrère* (ML. *confrater*), after E. *friar*: see *confrère* and *friar.*] One of the same religious order with another or others.

Brethren or *confriers* of the said religion.
*Weever*, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

**confriction**† (kon-fri-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *confriction* = Pr. *confricacio* = Sp. *confricacion* = Pg. *confricação* = It. *confricazione*, < LL. *confrictio(n-)*, < L. *confricare*, pp. *confricatus*, rub together, < *com-*, together, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] A rubbing together; friction.

A *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy. *Bacon.*

**confrier**†, *n.* See *confriar.*

**confront** (kǫn-frunt'), *v. t.* [< F. *confronter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confrontar* = It. *confrontare*, confront, < ML. *confrontare*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to, < L. *com-*, together, + *fron(t-)s* (> F. *front*, > E. *front*), forehead, front: see *front*, and cf. *affront.*] 1. To stand facing; be in front of; face.

There are two very goodly and sumptuous rowes of building, . . . which doe *confront* each other.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 220.

Death being continually *confronted*, to meet it with courage was the chief test of virtue.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 226.

The same
Silent and solemn face, I first descried
At the spectacle, *confronted* mine once more.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 50.

2. To stand in direct opposition to; meet in hostility; oppose; challenge.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows;
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

Mean while a number of Souldiers are drawn by small numbers into the City to *confront* all outrages.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 1.

Some day the soft Ideal that we wooed
*Confronts* us fiercely. *Lowell*, Com. Ode.

3. To set face to face; bring into the presence of, as for proof or verification: followed by *with*: as, the accused was *confronted with* the witness, or *with* the body of his victim.

In full court, or in small committee, or *confronted* face to face, accuser and accused, men offer themselves to be judged. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 259.

4. To set together for comparison; bring into contrast: with *with*. [Rare.]

When I *confront* a medal *with* a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands.
*Addison*, Ancient Medals.

**confront**†, *n.* [< *confront*, *v.*] Opposition; an opposing.

*Cra.* Alas, sir, they desire to follow you. But afar off! the farther off the better.

*Tutor.* Ay, sir; an't be seven mile off, so we may but follow you, only to countenance us in the *confronts* and affronts, which (according to your highness' will) we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

**confrontation** (kon-frun-tā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *confrontation* = Pr. *confrontatio* = Sp. *confrontacion* = Pg. *confrontação* = It. *confrontazione*, < ML. *confrontatio(n-)*, < *confrontare*, pp. *confrontatus*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to: see *confront*, *v.*] The act of confronting. (*a*) The act of bringing face to face for examination and discovery of truth. (*b*) The act of bringing two objects together for comparison or verification. [Rare.]

Combinations of ideas which have never been feelings, or never verified by *confrontation* with reality.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 15.

**confronté** (F. pron. kôn-frôn-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *confronter*, confront: see *confront*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *affronté*.

**confronter** (kǫn-frun'tėr), *n.* One who confronts.

**confrontment** (kǫn-frunt'mėnt), *n.* [= It. *confrontamento*; as *confront* + *-ment.*] The act of confronting; a placing face to face for comparison. [Rare.]

In youth feeling . . . responds divinely to every sensuous *confrontment* with the presence of beauty.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 157.

**Confucian** (kǫn-fū'shian), *a.* [< *Confucius*, a Latinized form of Chinese *K'ung-fū-tse* (also written in E. *Kung-* or *Kong-fu-tsi*), lit. 'K'ung the philosopher,' + *-an.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Confucius, the celebrated philosopher of China (551–478 B. C.), or to his teachings: as, the *Confucian* ethics; *Confucian* literature. See *Confucianism.*—2. Erected or maintained in honor of Confucius: as, a *Confucian* temple.

**Confucianism** (kǫn-fū'shian-izm), *n.* [< *Confucian* + *-ism.*] Properly, the ethico-political system taught by Confucius. He sought (unsuccessfully) to remedy the degeneracy and oppressions of his time, and to secure peace and prosperity to the empire, by the spread of learning and the inculcation of virtue, setting up as models to be imitated the "ancient kings" Yao and Shun (about 2356–2204 B. C.), who, by their virtue and the force of their individual character, were said to have removed evil, poverty, and ignorance from the empire. The system of Confucius was essentially mundane in its methods and aims, being based upon the proper discharge of the duties involved in the five relationships of life, namely, those of prince and subject, parent and child, brother and brother, husband and wife, and friend and friend. By many Confucianism is called one of the three religions of China, the others being Taoism and Buddhism. In this sense the term includes both the Confucian scheme of ethics and statecraft and the ancient native religion (for which the name *Sintism* has been proposed) existent in China from the dawn of Chinese history, and still observed as the state religion. Its chief features are: (1) the worship of the Supreme Being (Shang-ti) by the emperor on behalf of the people; (2) the worship of "the host of spirits," as the gods of the winds, of the rivers, of the mountains, the grain, etc., by the officials and dignitaries; and (3) the observance of ancestral worship and filial piety by all. (See *Sintism.*) By others the term has been still further extended, so as to include the cosmogonic speculations of Chu-hi and the other speculative philosophers of the twelfth century. The only Chinese term corresponding in any degree to the word *Confucianism* is *Yu-Kiao*, 'the system of the learned.'

*Confucianism* pure and simple is in our opinion no religion at all. The essence of *Confucianism* is an antiquarian adherence to traditional forms of etiquette — taking the place of ethics; a sceptic denial of any relation between man and a living God — taking the place of religion; while there is encouraged a sort of worship of human genius, combined with a set of despotic political theories. But who can honestly call this a religion? *China Rev.*, VIII. 50.

I use the term *Confucianism* . . . as covering, first of all, the ancient religion of China, and then the views of the great philosopher himself, in illustration or modification of it. *J. Legge*, Religions of China, p. 4.

**Confucianist** (kǫn-fū'shian-ist), *n.* [< *Confucian* + *-ist.*] 1. A follower of Confucius; one who adheres to the system of ethics taught by Confucius.—2. A student of Confucianism or of Confucian literature.

**con fuoco** (kon fwō'kō). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *fuoco* = Sp. *fuego* = Pg. *fogo* = Pr. *fuoc*, *foc* = F. *feu*, fire, passion, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus.*] In *music*, with fire or impetuosity.

**confusability** (kǫn-fū-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *confusable*: see *-bility.*] Capability of being confused. *North Brit. Rev.*

**confusable** (kǫn-fū'za-bl), *a.* [< *confuse* + *-able.*] Capable of being confused.

**confuse** (kǫn-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confused*, ppr. *confusing*. [< L. *confusus*, pp. of *confundere*, pour out together, mingle, confound: see *confound.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mingle together, as two or more things, ideas, etc., which are properly separate and distinct; combine without order or clearness; throw together indiscriminately; derange; disorder; jumble.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused*.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 952.

With our Christian habit of connecting God with goodness and love, we *confuse* together the notions of a theology and a faith. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 59.

2. To perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; embarrass; disconcert; bewilder; confound.

The want of arrangement and connexion *confusses* the reader. *Whately*, Rhetoric.

Has the shock, so harshly given,
*Confused* me? *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xvi.

Troubles *confuse* the little wit he has.
*M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

3†. To fuse together; blend into one.

Lest the evidence should introduce inconvenient irrelevancies he proposes to take measure not only for the knitting of it, but also, "to use your Majesty's own word, for the *confusing* of it." *Bacon*, in E. A. Abbott, p. 220.

4. To take one idea or thing for another.—**Syn.** 1. To derange, disarrange, disorder, mix, blend, jumble, involve, confound.

II. *intrans.* To become mixed up; become involved.

**confuse**† (kǫn-fūz'), *a.* [< ME. *confus* = D. *confuus* = G. *confus* = Dan. *konfus*, < OF. *confus*, F. *confus* = Sp. Pg. It. *confuso*, < L. *confusus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Mixed; confused: as, "a *confuse* cry," *Barret.*

Our company . . . cast themselues at the last into a *confuse* order, and retired, they being mingled amongst the Turkes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 125.

2. Perplexed; confounded; disconcerted.

I am so *confus* that I cannot seye.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1372.

Be the whiche answere, Alisandre was gretly astoneyed and abayst; and alle *confuse* departe fro hem.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 295.

**confused** (kǫn-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confuse*, *v.*] 1. Lacking orderly arrangement of parts; involved; disordered.

Thus roving on
In *confused* march forlorn. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 615.

I went to see the Prince's Court, an ancient *confus'd* building, not much unlike the Hoff at the Hague.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 8, 1641.

There saw I for a space
*Confused* gleam of swords about that place.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 262.

2. In *entom.*, tending to become united in one mass, as parts of a jointed organ: as, antennæ with *confused* outer joints.—3. In *logic*, indistinct: applied especially to an idea whose parts are not clearly distinguished. See *clear*, *a.*, 6, and *distinct.*

A *confused* idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another from which it ought to be different. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

4. Perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.

Remaining utterly *confused* with fears.
*Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

=Syn. 1. Indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, deranged. — 4. Mystified, bewildered, flurried, abashed, discomposed, agitated, mortified.

**confusedly** (kǫn-fū'zed-li), *adv.* 1. In a confused manner; in mixed mass or multitude, without order; indiscriminately; indistinctly; unclearly; indistinguishably.

Neither sea, nor shore, nor air, nor fire,
But all these in their pregnant causes mix'd
*Confusedly*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 914.

2. With confusion or agitation of mind.

He *confusedly* and obscurely delivered his opinion.
*Clarendon*.

**confusedness** (kǫn-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being confused or disordered; want of order, distinctness, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris*.

**confusely**† (kǫn-fūz'li), *adv.* Confusedly; obscurely.

As when a name lodg'd in the memory,
But yet through time almost obliterate,
*Confusely* hovers near the phantasy.
*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 11.

**confusion** (kǫn-fū'zhǫn), *n.* [< ME. *confusion*, *-ioun*, = D. *confusie* = G. *confusion* = Dan. *konfusion*, < OF. *confusion*, F. *confusion* = Sp. *confusion* = Pg. *confusão* = It. *confusione*, < L. *confusio(n-)*, < *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, confuse, confound: see *confuse* and *confound*.] 1. The act of confusing or mingling together two or more things or notions properly separate; the act or process of becoming confused or thrown together in disorder, so as to conceal or obliterate original differences, etc.

The *confusion* of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable. *Whewell*.

2. The state of being confused or mixed together, literally or figuratively; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition: as, the *confusion* of the crowd.

The whole city was filled with *confusion*. Acts xix. 29.

And never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to impaint his cause;
Nor moody beggars, starving for a time
Of pellmell havoc and *confusion*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

3. The state of having confused or indistinct ideas; lack of clearness of thought.

This singular *confusion* between the attributes of the Deity and those of a constitutional monarch underlies all Warburton's argumentation.
*Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, vii. § 19.

4. Perturbation of mind; embarrassment; abashment; trouble; distraction.

We lie down in our shame, and our *confusion* covereth us. Jer. iii. 25.

*Confusion* dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart. *Spectator*, No. 489.

5. Overthrow; destruction; ruin.

O, *confusion* on this villainous occasion!
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!
*Confusion* on thy banners wait!
*Gray*, The Bard, i. 2.

6†. One who confuses; a confounder; a troubler.

Thou alye devourer and *confusyon* of gentil women.
*Chaucer*, Good Women.

7. (*a*) In *civil law*, merger of two titles in the same person. (*b*) In *civil law* and *Scots law*, an extinction of an obligation or servitude by the fact that the two persons whose divided position is requisite for the continuance of a debt become one person, for example, when one becomes the heir of the other. *Mackeldey*. — **Circle of least confusion**, in *physics*, the section of the pencil of rays between the two focal lines in which the rays are most closely brought together — that is, the section which will, in the absence of a true focus, most nearly satisfy the conditions of such a focus. *Tait*. =Syn. 1. Derangement, jumble, chaos, turmoil. — 4. Perplexity, bewilderment, distraction, mortification.

**confusional** (kǫn-fū'zhǫn-ǫl), *a.* [< *confusion* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by confusion. [Rare.]

**confusive** (kǫn-fū'siv), *a.* [< *confuse* + *-ive*. Cf. ML. *confusive*, adv., ignominiously.] Having a tendency to confuse; confused.

A *confusive* mutation in the face of the world.
*Bp. Hall*, Hezekiah.

When lo! ere yet I gain'd its lofty brow,
The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms,
And neighing steeds, *confusive* struck mine ear.
*T. Warton*, Eclogues, iv.

**confutable** (kǫn-fū'tǫ-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *confutavel* = It. *confutabile*; as *confute* + *-able*.] Capable of being confuted, disproved, or overthrown; capable of being proved false, defective, or invalid.

A conceit . . . *confutable* by daily experience.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**confutant**† (kǫn-fū'tant), *n.* [< L. *confutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *confutare*, confute: see *confute*, *v.*] One who confutes or undertakes to confute. *Milton*.

**confutation** (kon-fū-tā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *confutation* = Sp. *confutacion* = Pg. *confutação* = It. *confutazione*, < L. *confutatio(n-)*, < *confutare*, pp. *confutatus*, confute: see *confute*, *v.*] The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theories, or conclusions.

His great pains in the *confutation* of Luther's books.
*Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, Pref.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world.
*Bentley*.

**Confutation of the person**, in *logic*, an argumentum ad hominem; an argument directed against an opponent personally, and not pertinent to the question in dispute.

*Confutation of the person* is done either by taunting, railing, rendering check for check, or by scorning — and that either by words or else by countenance, gesture, and action. *Blundeville* (1599).

**confutative** (kǫn-fū'tǫ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *confutatus*, pp. of *confutare* (see *confute*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Adapted or designed to confute: as, a *confutative* argument. *Warburton*.

**confute** (kǫn-fūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confuted*, ppr. *confuting*. [= F. *confuter* = Sp. Pg. *confutar* = It. *confutare*, < L. *confutare*, check, repress, suppress, destroy, put down, silence; usually, put down by words, answer conclusively, refute; also, rarely, in appar. lit. sense, check a boiling liquid as by stirring it with a spoon (or, as some think, orig. by pouring in cold water); < *com-*, together, + **futare*, pour, pour often, keep pouring (only in glosses, and in comp. *confutare* and equiv. *refutare*, refute, and in deriv. *futatim*, abundantly, lit. pouringly), hence in comp., it is supposed, 'overwhelm with words'; a collateral form of *futire*, pour, in comp. *effutire*, blab, chatter, lit. pour out (cf. *futis*, a water-pitcher, *futilis*, *futilis*, futile: see *futile*), < √ **fu* (= Gr. **χευ* in *χέειν*), simpler form of √ **fud* in *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found*³, *fuse*, and cf. *confound*, *confuse*. Cf. *refute*.] 1. To prove to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrow by evidence or stronger argument; refute: as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, or sophistry.

We need not labour with so many arguments to *confute* judicial astrology. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 18.

It [the cistern] is elevated above the ground nine yards on the South side, and six on the North, and within is said to be of an unfathomable deepness; but ten yards of line *confuted* that opinion.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To prove (a person) to be wrong; convict of error by argument or proof.

Satan stood
. . . *confuted*, and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift.
*Milton*, P. R., iii. 3.

Some, that have been zealously of the mind that the devils could not in the shapes of good men afflict other men, were terribly *confuted* by having their own shapes, and the shapes of their most intimate and valued friends, thus abused. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

3†. To disable; put an end to; stop. [Rare.]

Our chief doth salute thee,
And lest the cold iron should chance to *confute* thee,
He hath sent thee grant-parole by me.
*B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

=Syn. *Confute*, *Refute*. See *refute*.

**confute**† (kǫn-fūt'), *n.* [< *confute*, *v.*] Confutation; opposing argument.

Ridiculous and false, below *confute*.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**confutement**† (kǫn-fūt'mǫnt), *n.* [< *confute* + *-ment*; = It. *confutamento*.] Confutation; disproof.

An opinion held by some of the best among reformed writers without scandal or *confutement*.
*Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**confuter** (kǫn-fū'tėr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes. *Milton*.

**cong.** A pharmaceutical abbreviation of *congius*, a gallon of 6 pints.

**conge**¹†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *congee*¹.

**conge**²†, *n.* [< L. *congius*: see *congius*.] A gallon or congius.

A tonne of two hundred *congys* sumse
With poundes XII of pitche, and more or lesse.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

**congé**¹ (kôn-shā'), *n.* [F., leave, leave to depart: see *congee*¹.] Leave; permission or leave to depart; dismissal: as, the ambassador received his *congé*: same as, and now commonly used (as distinctly French) in place of, *congee*¹. — **Congé d'appel**, in *civil law*, leave to appeal. — **Congé de défaut**, or **congé-défaut**, dismissal by default or neglect to prosecute; nonsuit for default. — **Congé d'élire** or **d'estire** [F., OF.; formerly without accent (so also in E.), *congé d'elire*, permission to choose: *élire*, OF. *estire*, < L. *eligere*, elect, choose: see *elect*], the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. Though nominally choosing their bishop, yet the dean and chapter are bound to elect, within a certain time, such person as the crown shall recommend, on pain of incurring the penalties of a præmunire.

In the hurry of his [James's] first parliament the Act of Mary which repealed the I. Edw. VI. c. 2, by which the *congé d'estire* and the independent jurisdiction were abolished, was itself repealed.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 387.

**congé**² (kôn-shā'), *n.* [F., a particular use of *congé*¹, leave, as if departure, spring of the column from its base.] In *arch.*, same as *apophyge*.

**congeable** (kon'jē-ą-bl), *a.* [< OF. *congeable* (F. *congéable*), permitted, < *congeer*, *congier*, give leave: see *congee*¹, *v.*, and *-able*.] In *law*, done with permission; lawful; lawfully done: as, entry *congeable*.

**congeal** (kǫn-jēl'), *v.* [< ME. *congelen*, < OF. *congeler*, F. *congeler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *congelar* = It. *congelare*, < L. *congelare*, cause to freeze together, < *com-*, together, + *gelare*, freeze, < *gelu*, cold: see *gelatin*, *gelid*, *jelly*, etc., and *chill*, *cold*, *cool*.] I. *trans.* 1. To convert from a fluid to a solid state, especially through loss of heat, as water in freezing, or melted metal or wax in cooling; freeze, stiffen, harden, concrete, or clot.

Lich unto slime which is *congeled*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 96.

If they have not always a stream of tears at commandment, they take it for a sign of a heart *congealed* and hardened in sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

[The island of Sal] hath its name from the abundance of salt that is naturally *congealed* there, the whole island being full of large salt ponds. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1683.

Thick clouds ascend — in whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congealed*.
*Thomson*, Winter, l. 226.

2. To check the flow of; cause to run cold; thicken.

Seeing too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii.

Here no hungry winter *congeals* our blood like the rivers.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick; pass from a fluid to a solid state, especially as an effect of cold; harden; freeze.

Molten lead when it beginneth to *congeal*. *Bacon*.

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

**congealable** (kǫn-jēl'ą-bl), *a.* [Formerly *congelable*, < F. *congelable* = Sp. *congelable*, etc.; as *congeal* + *-able*.] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

And yet this hot and subtile liquor I have found upon trial, purposely made, to be more easily *congealable* . . . by cold than even common water. *Boyle*, Works, II. 462.

**congealableness** (kǫn-jēl'ą-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being congealable. *Boyle*.

**congealedness** (kǫn-jēl'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being congealed. *Dr. H. More*.

**congealment** (kǫn-jēl'mǫnt), *n.* [< *congeal* + *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of congealing; congelation. — 2†. That which is formed by congelation; a concretion; a clot.

They with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wound.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

**congeant**†, *n.* Same as *conjoun*. *Coles*, 1717.

**congee**¹ (kon'- or kun'jē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *congie*, *congy*, *conge*; < ME. *congie*, *congey*, leave, departure, < OF. *congie*, *congiet*, *conget*, later *conge*, mod. F. *congé* = Pr. *conjat*, *comjat* = It. *comiato* (It. also *congedo*, < OF. *conget*), leave, permission, esp. (like E. *leave*) permission to depart, departure, < ML. *commeatus*, *comiatus* (also, after OF., *congiatus*, *congedium*, *congedia*, *congerium*, *congenium*), leave, permission, permission to depart, L. *commeatus*, *conmeatus*, a leave of absence, furlough, also lit. a going to and fro, going at will, hence also a passage, transportation, trip, caravan, provisions, supplies, < *commeare*, *conmeare*, pp. *commeatus*, *conmeatus*, go to and fro, go and come, < *com-* + *meare*, go, pass (cf. *permeate*). The word *congee*, passing out of vernacular use, became later, in the spelling *conge*, more immediately associated with the mod. F., and is now commonly accented and pronounced as F. *congé* (kôn-shā'): see *congé*¹.] 1. Leave to depart; leave-taking; dismissal; congé.

Clergye to Conscience no *congeye* wolde take,
But seide ful sobrelicke "thow shalt se the tyme,
Whan thow art wery for-walked wilne me to comaunde."
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 228.

They courteous *conge* tooke, and forth together yode.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 1.

It is his *conge* to the people of Smyrna, . . . "Farewell in Christ Jesus, in whom remain by the unity of God and of the bishop." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 234.

After this the regent would write to him from Brussels that she was pleased to learn from her brother that he was soon to give him his *conge*. *Prescott.*

**3.** An act of respect performed by persons on separating or taking leave; hence, a customary act of reverence or civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

And with a lowly *conge* to the ground,
The proudest lords salute me as I pass.
*Marlowe*, Edward II., v. 4.

I kiss my hand, make my *congee*, settle my countenance, and thus begin. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

**congee**[1] (kon'- or kun'jē), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *congie*, *congy*, *conge*; < ME. *congien*, *congeyen*, *congoien*, < OF. *congeer*, *congeher*, *cungeer*, *congier*, *congyer* (= Pr. *conjiar*; It. *congedare*, > F. *congédier*, give leave), depart, dismiss; from the noun: see *congee*[1], *n.* The verb *congee*, like the noun, passing out of vernacular use, took on for a time the form *congé*.] **I.**† *trans.* To give leave or command to depart; dismiss; take leave of.

Excuse the, gif thow canst; I can namore seggen [say],
For Conscience, acuseth the, *to congey* the for euere.
*Piers Ploweman* (B), iii. 173.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To take leave with the customary civilities.

I have *conge'd* with the duke. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

**2.** To use ceremonious and respectful inclinations of the body; bow; salute.

I do not like to see the church and synagogue kissing and *congeeing* in awkward postures of an affected civility. *Lamb*, Elia.

**congee**[2] (kon'jē), *n.* [Also written *congee*, *conje*, *kongy*, repr. Hind. *kānjī*, Pali *kanjikam*, rice-water.] 1. In India, rice-water or -gruel; water in which rice has been boiled, much used in the diet of invalids.—**2.** Any gruel or similar food for invalids.

**congee-house** (kon'jē-hous), *n.* In India, a temporary regimental lockup: so called from the fact that congee is the principal diet of the inmates.

**congee-water** (kon'jē-wâ'tėr), *n.* Same as *congee*[2].

*Congee-water*, . . . said to be very antidysenteric.
*W. H. Russell.*

**congelable**† (kǫn-jēl'a-bl), *a.* [< F. *congelable*: see *congealable*.] An obsolete form of *congealable*. *Arbuthnot.*

**congelation** (kon-jē-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congélation* = Pr. *congelacio* = Sp. *congelacion* = Pg. *congelação* = It. *congelazione*, < L. *congelatio(n-)*, < *congelare*, pp. *congelatus*, congeal: see *congeal*.] 1. The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; the process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; solidification; specifically, the process of freezing or the state of being frozen.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

A little water, fallen into the crevice of a rock, under the *congelation* of winter, swells till it bursts the thick and strong fibres. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

**2.** That which is or has been congealed or solidified; a concretion; a coagulation.

Near them little plates of sugar plumbs, disposed like so many heaps of hailstones, with a multitude of *congelations* in jellies of various colours. *Tatler*, No. 148.

**congelative**† (kon-jē'lą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *congélatif* = Sp. Pg. *congelativo*, < L. as if **congelativus*, < *congelatus*, pp. of *congelare*, congeal: see *congeal* and *-ive*.] Having the power to congeal. *Coles*, 1717.

**congemination**† (kon-jem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congémination* = Pg. *congeminação*, < L. *congeminatio(n-)*, a doubling, < *congeminare*, pp. *congeminatus*, redouble, < *com-*, together, + *geminare*, double: see *gemination*.] The act of doubling. *Cotgrave.*

**congener** (kon'jē-nėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *congénère* = Sp. *congénere* = Pg. It. *congenere*, < L. *congener*, of the same race, < *com-*, together, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, genus: see *genus*.] **I.** *a.* Of the same genus or kind; congeneric. [Rare.]

To be strictly *congener* as well with the African Coronocarpi as with a number of American, chiefly Brasilian, plants. *G. Bentham*, Notes on Compositæ.

**II.** *n.* A thing of the same kind as, or nearly allied to, another; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a plant or an animal belonging to the same genus as another or to one nearly allied.

Might not canary birds be naturalised to this climate, provided their eggs were put in the spring into the nests of some of their *congeners*, as goldfinches, greenfinches, &c.? *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xii.

Like its *congeners*, the garden-warbler and the whitethroat, it [the black-capped warbler] sings with great emphasis and strength. *The Century*, XXVII. 782.

**congeneracy** (kon-jen'ę-rą-si), *n.* [< *congener* + *-acy*.] Similarity of nature; the fact of belonging to the same kind or genus. [Rare.]

They are ranged neither according to the merit, nor the *congeneracy*, of their conditions.
*Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 172.

**congenerated**† (kon-jen'ę-rā-ted), *a.* [< *con-* + *generate* + *-ed*[2].] Begotten together. *Bailey.*

**congeneric, congenerical** (kon-jē-ner'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *congenérico*; as *congener* + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. *generic*.] Being of the same kind; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, belonging to the same genus or nearly allied; being congeners.

In the stork and *congeneric* birds.
*Todd*, Cyc. Anat., I. 288.

**congenerous** (kon-jen'ę-rus), *a.* [As *congener* + *-ous*. Cf. *generous*.] 1. Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause.

Bodies of a *congenerous* nature.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Apoplexies and other *congenerous* diseases.
*Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *congeneric*.—**3.** In *anat.*, having the same physiological action; functioning together: applied to muscles which concur in the same action. [Rare.]

**congenerousness**† (kon-jen'ę-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being of the same nature, or of belonging to the same class.

Persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their *congenerousness* and suitableness with the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls.
*Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1677), p. 84.

**congenetic** (kon-jē-net'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *congenético*, etc.; as *con-* + *genetic*.] Produced at the same time or by the same cause; alike in origin.

The carboniferous surface presents a . . . slight slope from south to north; and the strata are traversed by a series of faults and *congenetic* monoclinal flexures, running in north and south courses. *Science*, III. 327.

**congenial** (kǫn-jē'ni-al), *a.* [= F. *congénial* = Sp. Pg. *congenial*, < L. *com-*, together, + *genialis*, genial: see *genial*. Cf. *congeneric* and *congenious*.] 1. Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; like.

To know God we must have within ourselves something *congenial* to Him. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 21.

Hence—**2.** Suited or adapted in character or feeling; pleasing or agreeable; harmonious; sympathetic; companionable.

Smit with the love of sister arts, we came
And met *congenial*. *Pope*, To Mr. Jervas, l. 14.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with tempers *congenial* to their own.
*Goldsmith*, Clubs.

The natural and *congenial* conversations of men of letters and of artists must . . . be those which are associated with their pursuits. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 147.

**3.** Naturally suited or adapted; having fitness or correspondence; agreeable; pleasing: as, *congenial* work.

Nor is the idea of any secondary machinery, like that of a solid vault, at all *congenial* to the spirit of the Scripture treatment of nature, which refers all things directly to the will of God. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 55.

=Syn. *Pleasing*, *Agreeable*, etc. See *pleasant*.

**congeniality** (kǫn-jē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *congenialidade*; as *congenial* + *-ity*.] The state of being congenial. (*a*) Participation of the same nature; natural affinity.

For grafts of old wood to take, there must be a wonderful *congeniality* between the trees.
*Whately*, Bacon's Essay on Friendship.

(*b*) Correspondence; suitableness; agreeableness.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed.
*Motley.*

**congenialise** (kǫn-jē'ni-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *congenialised*, ppr. *congenialising*. [< *congenial* + *-ise*.] To make congenial. *Eclectic Rev.*

**congenially** (kǫn-jē'ni-al-i), *adv.* In a congenial manner.

**congenialness** (kǫn-jē'ni-al-nes), *n.* Same as *congeniality*. [Rare.]

**congenious**† (kǫn-jē'nyus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *com-*, together, + *genius*, genius, for *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*. Cf. It. *congeneo*, cognate, and see *congenial*, *congeneric*.] Of the same kind; congeneric.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body.
*Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 282.

**congenital** (kǫn-jen'i-tal), *a.* [= F. *congénital*; as *congenite* + *-al*.] Produced or existing at birth; innate; native: as, *congenital* disease; *congenital* deformity.

While in each individual certain changes in the proportion of parts may be caused by variations of function, the *congenital* structure of each individual puts a limit to the modifiability of every part.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 67.

One who is born with such *congenital* incapacity that nothing can make a gentleman of him.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

**congenitally** (kǫn-jen'i-tal-i), *adv.* In a congenital manner; from birth.

**congenite**† (kǫn-jen'it), *a.* [= Sp. *congénito* = Pg. It. *congenito*, produced together, of similar nature, < L. *congenitus*, born together with, congenital, < *com-*, together, + *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, bear, produce: see *genital*, and cf. *congenital*.] Existing or implanted at birth; connate; congenital.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem . . . to be *congenite* with us.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

But suppose that we were born with these *congenite* anticipations, and that they take root in our very faculties.
*Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 59.

**congeniture** (kǫn-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *genitura*, birth: see *genitures*.] The birth of things at the same time. *Bailey.*

**congeont**, *n.* Same as *conjoun*. *Minsheu.*

**conger**[1] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cunger*, *cungar*; < L. *conger*, also *congrus*, *gonger*, < Gr. γόγγρος, a conger.] 1. The conger-eel.

The *Conger* is a se fisshe facioned like an ele, but they be moche greter in quantyte.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

Drown'd, drown'd at sea, man: by the next fresh *conger*
That comes, we shall hear more.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of fishes, of which the conger-eel is the type, exemplifying the family *Congridæ*. See cut under *conger-eel*.

**conger**[2] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Formerly also *congre*; now also appar. in pl. *congers* as sing.; appar. a slang use of *conger*[1], with an allusion to its voracity; otherwise connected with *congrue*, *congruous*.] See the extracts.

*Congre*, *conger* (of *congruere*, L., to agree together), a society of booksellers who have a joint stock in trade or agree to print books in copartnership. *Bailey*, 1733.

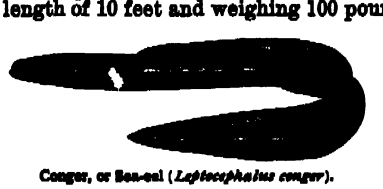
In American slang it [*congers*] indicates, according to the same writer [Mr. A. Hall], a company of publishers who keep all the advantages to themselves in a particular book, and shut out their brethren of the trade from such. It has been used in a somewhat similar sense in this country for a long period, as all students of the literary history of the last century know. The fourth edition of Dr. Wells's "Antient and Modern Geography" was published by an association of booksellers who, about 1719, entered into an especial partnership for the purpose of printing some expensive works, and styled themselves "The Printing *Conger*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 366.

**conger**[3] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. and corruption of OF. *cocombre*, mod. F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A local English (Lincolnshire) name of the cucumber.

**conger-doust** (kong'gėr-doust), *n.* [E. dial., < *conger*[1] + *doust*, dial. form of *dust*, powder.] A local English name of the dried conger-eel. The Portuguese and Spaniards used to employ the dried congers, after they had been ground into a powder, for the purpose of giving a relish to their soup. *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 253.

**congeree** (kong-gėr-ē'), *n.* [Corrupted from *conger-eel*.] Same as *conger-eel*, 2.

**conger-eel** (kong'gėr-ēl'), *n.* 1. The sea-eel, *Conger vulgaris* or *Leptocephalus conger*, a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet and weighing 100 pounds.



Conger, or Sea-eel (*Leptocephalus conger*).

Its color is pale-brown above and grayish-white below. In some places along the European coast it is common, being most usually found in rocky places. Along the American coast, however, it is not often caught, and it is rather rarely to be seen in the markets.

**2.** In California, *Sidera mordax*, an eel of the family *Muræniдæ*, related to the common moray of England. Also called *congeres*.—**3.** Along the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Zoarces anguillaris*, a fish of the family *Zoarcidæ* or *Lycodidæ*. Also called *congo*, *lamper-eel*, *ling*, and *mutton-fish*.

**congeriate**† (kǫn-jē'ri-āt), *v. t.* [< *congeries* + *-ate*[3].] To pile up; heap together. *Coles*, 1717.

**congeries** (kǫn-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [= F. *congérie* = Sp. Pg. It. *congerie*, < L. *congeries*, what is brought together, a pile, < *congerere*, bring together, collect: see *congest*.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an assemblage or accumulation of things; a combination; an aggregation; a heap.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle.*

The *congeries* of land and water, or our globe.
*Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 9.

The system to which our sun belongs he [Herschel] described as "a very extensive branching *congeries* of many millions of stars." *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 29.

**congeroid** (kong'gėr-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *conger*[1] + *-oid*. Cf. *congroid*.] Same as *congroid*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

**congest** (kǫn-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, bring together, heap up, < *com-*, together, + *gerere*, bring, carry: see *gest*, *jest*, and cf. *digest*, *suggest*.] 1†. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; heap together. See *congested*.

In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads which before I have collected.
*Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 253.

Calumnies . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England. *Bp. Mountagu.*

Many goodly buildings, and from all parts *congested* antiquities, wherewith this soveraign City was in times past so adorned. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 27.

2. In *med.*, to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in: as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

**congested** (kǫn-jes'ted), *p. a.* [< *congest* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Crowded; thronged; affected by excessive accumulation.

I wish that I could transplant some of our poor people from the *congested* districts of Ireland to similar comfort and content. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 178.

Stokes has shown that, if a vibrating system which is incapable of propagating waves of short period be acted upon by such waves, there occurs a sort of compromise, in which the parts of the system acted on are thrown into a species of *congested* oscillation. *Tait*, Light, § 201.

2. In *med.*, containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion: as, a *congested* liver.

If the smaller veins and arteries are conspicuously and brightly injected, the part may be described simply as *congested*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 256.

**congestible**† (kǫn-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< *congest* + *-ible*.] Capable of being collected into a mass. *Bailey.*

**congestion** (kǫn-jes'chǫn), *n.* [= F. Sp. *congestion* = Pg. *congestão* = It. *congestione* = D. *congestie* = G. *congestion* = Dan. Sw. *kongestion*, < L. *congestio(n-)*, a heaping up, < *congerere*, pp. *congestus*, bring together: see *congest*.] 1†. The act of gathering or heaping together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

The church-yards (tho' some of them large enough) were filled up with earth, or rather the *congestion* of dead bodys one upon another for want of earth.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1671.

*Congestion* of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely fraughted with. *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion.

2. An excessive accumulation; an overcrowded condition; specifically, in *med.*, an unnatural accumulation of blood in an organ or part; hyperemia: as, *congestion* of the lungs or of the brain.

**congestive** (kǫn-jes'tiv), *a.* [= F. *congestif*; as *congest* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, etc., in some part of the body: as, a *congestive* chill.

**congey**†, **congeye**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *congee*[1].

**congiary** (kon'ji-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *congiaries* (-riz). [< L. *congiarium*, prop. neut. of *congiarius*, adj., holding a congius, < *congius*, a Roman measure of capacity: see *congius*.] 1. A largess or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, or, in later times, of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome.

Many *congiaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 980.

2. A coin struck in commemoration of such a distribution.

**congie**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *congee*[1].

**congii**, *n.* Plural of *congius*.

**congiount**†, *n.* See *conjoun*.

**congius** (kon'ji-us), *n.*; pl. *congii* (-i). [L.] 1. A measure of capacity among the ancient Romans, the eighth part of the amphora. The standard congius of Vespasian is extant in good preservation. It contains 3.277 liters, or 0.892 of a United States (old wine) gallon. Yet most authorities, on theoretical grounds, suppose a mistake to have been made in the construction of this standard, and that it ought to have contained only 3.275 liters, or 0.865 of a United States gallon. It has also been maintained that the construction of this standard marked an increase of 2 per cent. in the Roman measures of capacity.

2. In *phar.*, a gallon.

**conglaciate**† (kǫn-glā'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *conglaciatus*, pp. of *conglaciare*, turn to ice, freeze up, < *com-*, together, + *glaciare*, freeze, < *glacies*, ice: see *glacial*.] To turn to ice; congeal; freeze.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**conglaciation**† (kǫn-glā-shi-ā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *conglaciation* = Pg. *conglaciação*, < L. as if **conglaciatio(n-)*, < *conglaciare*, pp. *conglaciatus*, freeze up: see *conglaciate*.] Congelation.

It [a crystal] was a subject very unapt for proper *conglaciation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**conglobate** (kǫn-glō'bāt or kon'glō-bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobated*, ppr. *conglobating*. [< L. *conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare* (> E. *conglobe*), gather into a ball, < *com-*, together, + *globare*, make round, < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] I. *trans.* To collect or form into a ball; combine into one mass, especially a spherical mass. [Rare.]

Matter . . . *conglobated* before its diffusion.
*Johnson*, Review of Four Letters from Newton.

A "sweat" distilled from his sacred body as great and *conglobated* "as drops of blood."
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 291.

A mountain brook, . . .
And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam
And *conglobated* bubbles undissolved,
Numerous as stars. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

II. *intrans.* To assume a round or roundish form; become united in one round mass.

This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

**conglobate** (kǫn-glō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *conglobatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed or gathered into a ball or a small spherical body; combined into one mass.

Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear
Scatter'd in others, all, as in their sphere,
Were fix'd, *conglobate* in his soul.
*Dryden*, Death of Lord Hastings, l. 35.

**Conglobate gland.** See *gland*.—**Conglobate inflorescence**, a globular head of nearly sessile flowers.

**conglobately** (kǫn-glō'bāt-li), *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

**conglobation** (kon-glō-bā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *conglobation* = Sp. *conglobacion* = Pg. *conglobação* = It. *conglobazione*, < L. *conglobatio(n-)*, < *conglobare*, pp. *conglobatus*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming or gathering into a ball.—2. A round body; a spherical formation.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*. *Sir T. Browne.*

**conglobe** (kǫn-glōb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobed*, ppr. *conglobing*. [= F. *conglober* = Sp. Pg. *conglobar* = It. *conglobare*, < L. *conglobare*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To gather into a ball; collect into a round mass. [Rare.]

Then founded, then *conglobed*
Like things to like. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 239.

II. *intrans.* To collect and become spherical; gather in a round mass.

Drops on dust *conglobing*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 292.

Tho' something like moisture *conglobes* in my eye,
Let no one misdeem me disloyal.
*Burns*, To Mr. William Tytler.

**conglobulate** (kǫn-glob'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conglobulated*, ppr. *conglobulating*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *globulus*, a globule, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe*, and cf. *conglobate*, *v.*] To gather into a small round mass or globule. [Rare.]

A number of them [swallows] *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water. *Johnson*, in Boswell, lix.

**conglomerate** (kǫn-glom'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conglomerated*, ppr. *conglomerating*. [< L. *conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare* (> It. *conglomerare* = Sp. Pg. *conglomerar* = F. *conglomérer*), roll together, wind up, heap together, < *com-*, together, + *glomerare*, gather into a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball, a clue: see *glomerate*.] 1. To gather into a ball or round body; collect into a round mass.

The silkworm . . . *conglomerating* her both funeral and natal clue. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of the Soul, iii. 13.

2. To bring together into a mass or heap; collect and form into a whole, without regard to congruity or homogeneity; form a conglomeration of.

**conglomerate** (kǫn-glom'ę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conglomérat*, n., = Sp. Pg. *conglomerado* = It. *conglomerato*, p. a., < L. *conglomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Gathered into a ball or round body; collected or clustered together.

The beams of light when they are multiplied and *conglomerate* generate heat. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. In *bot.*, densely clustered.—3. In *entom.*, gathered irregularly in one or more spots, instead of being distributed evenly over the surface: said of hairs, punctures, dots, etc.—4. Composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials; conglomerated.

The romantic Gothic era, whose genius was *conglomerate* of old and new. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 10.

**Conglomerate gland.** See *gland*.—**Conglomerate rock**, in *geol.*, same as II., 1.

II. *n.* 1. In *geol.*, a rock made up of the rounded and water-worn debris of previously existing rocks, consisting, at least in part, of fragments large enough to be called pebbles. Also called *conglomerate rock*.

Conglomerate, polished surface.

—2. Anything composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials.

Why should they not turn Birmingham into a London of the Midlands—a small London certainly, but unlike the mechanical *conglomerate* of great London—an organism with a life of its own, and a life to be proud of?
*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 226.

**conglomeratic** (kǫn-glom-ę-rat'ik), *a.* [< F. *conglomératique*, < *conglomérat*: see *conglomerate*, *a.*, and *-ic*.] Same as *conglomeritic*. *Geikie.*

**conglomeration** (kǫn-glom-ę-rā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *conglomération* = Sp. *conglomeracion* = Pg. *conglomeração*, < LL. *conglomeratio(n-)*, < L. *conglomerare*, pp. *conglomeratus*, roll together: see *conglomerate*, *v.*] 1. The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus gathered; collection; accumulation.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed or incongruous mass of any form; a mixture.

**conglomeritic** (kǫn-glom-ę-rit'ik), *a.* [< *conglomerate* (with altered term.; cf. *granitic*) + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a conglomerate.—2. Relating or pertaining to the process of conglomeration; formed by conglomeration.

The lodes . . . course E. and W. through greenstone and *conglomeritic* rock. *Ure*, Dict., III. 262.

Also *conglomeratic*.

**conglutin, conglutine** (kǫn-glō'tin), *n.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *gluten*, glue, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegetable albuminoid contained in almonds, maize, and possibly other seeds. In properties it closely resembles animal casein. It is nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing basic phosphates. The solution is coagulated by acids, but not by heat.

**conglutinant** (kǫn-glō'ti-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *conglutinant*, ppr. of *conglutiner*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Gluing; uniting; causing to adhere. *Bacon.*

II. *n.* A medicine or medicinal application that promotes the healing of wounds by adhesion.

**conglutinate** (kǫn-glō'ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglutinated*, ppr. *conglutinating*. [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutinare* (> It. *conglutinare* = Sp. Pg. *conglutinar* = F. *conglutiner*), glue together, < *com-*, together, + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] I. *trans.* To glue together; unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; reunite by adhesion; cement.

In many the bones . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days.
*Boyle*, Works, II. 185.

II. *intrans.* To adhere; coalesce; become united by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

When the blood is withdrawn from the blood vessels, these plaques have a tendency to *conglutinate*, forming the granule masses of Schultze. *Science*, VII. 525.

**conglutinate** (kon-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Glued together; specifically, in *bot.*, united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united: as, *conglutinate* organs.

**conglutination** (kon-glō-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conglutination* = Sp. *conglutinacion* = Pg. *conglutinação* = It. *conglutinazione*, < L. *conglutinatio(n-)*, < *conglutinare*, pp. *conglutinatus*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] The act of gluing together; a joining or causing to cohere by means of some tenacious substance; hence, in general, adhesive union; coalescence.

There goes to it six hundred several simples, besides some quantity of human fat, for the *conglutination*.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

*Conglutination* of parts separated by a wound.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

**conglutinative** (kon-glō'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *conglutinatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *conglutinativo*; as *conglutinate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of uniting by conglutination.

**conglutinator** (kon-glō'ti-nā-tor), *n.* [< *conglutinate* + *-or*.] That which has the power of conglutinating; specifically, something that promotes the closing of wounds. *Woodward.*

**conglutine**, *n.* See *conglutin*.

**conglutinous** (kon-glō'ti-nus), *a.* [= F. *conglutineux* = Sp. Pg. *conglutinoso*, < LL. *conglutinosus*, < L. *com-* + *glutinosus*: see *glutinous*, and cf. *conglutinate*.] Conglutinant; tenacious.

**conglutinously** (kon-glō'ti-nus-li), *adv.* In a conglutinant manner; tenaciously.

The matter of it hangeth so *conglutinously* together, that the repulse divides it not.
*Swan*, Speculum Mundi, p. 87.

**congo**[1] (kong'gō), *n.* Same as *congo-eel*.

**Congo**[2] (kong'gō), *n.*; pl. *Congos* or *Congoes* (-gōz). 1. A member of the race of negroes indigenous to Congo, a country of western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and the river Congo.

The most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the *Congoes* and Franc-Congoes, and, though Serpent-worshipers, yet the gentlest and kindliest natures that came from Africa. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 522.

2. [*l. c.*] [Cuban *congo*.] A kind of African dance. See the extracts.

Except the minuet, which was introduced only to teach us the graces, and the *congo*, which was only to chase away the solemnities of the minuet, it was all a jovial, heart-stirring, foot-stirring amusement. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 119.

The latter [dance], called *Congo* also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of Fandango, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its tip-ends played a graceful part.
*G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 527.

**congo-eel** (kong'gō-ēl'), *n.* [Corrupted from *conger-eel*.] In the southern United States, an amphibian of the family *Sirenidæ*, *Siren lacertina*. See *Siren*.

**Congo pea, red, snake.** See *pea, red, snake*.

**congou** (kong'gō), *n.* [The Amoy pronunciation of the Chinese *kung-fu*, labor: so called from the labor necessary for its production.] A grade of black tea produced in China, being the third picking during the season.

A few presents now and then — china, shawls, *congou* tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers — little more, believe me. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

**congratulable** (kon-grat'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< L. *congratula-ri*, congratulate (see *congratulate*), + *-ble*.] Capable or worthy of being congratulated. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

**congratulant** (kon-grat'ū-lant), *a.* [= F. *congratulant* = Sp. Pg. It. *congratulante*, < L. *congratulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *congratulari*, congratulate: see *congratulate*.] Congratulating; expressing congratulation.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy
*Congratulant* approach'd him. *Milton*, P. L., x. 458.

**congratulate** (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congratulated*, ppr. *congratulating*. [< L. *congratulatus*, pp. of *congratulari* (> It. *congratulare* = Sp. Pg. *congratular* = F. *congratuler*), wish joy, < *com-*, together, + *gratulari*, wish joy: see *gratulate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure; compliment or felicitate upon an event deemed happy; wish joy to: with *on* or *upon* before the subject of congratulation: as, to *congratulate* a man on the birth of a son; to *congratulate* the nation on the restoration of peace.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David . . . to *congratulate* him because he had fought against Hadarezer and smitten him. 1 Chron. xviii. 10.

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

2†. To welcome; hail with expressions of pleasure; salute.

Give me leave to *congratulate* your happy Return from the Levant. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 20.

Henry Vane, Esq., before mentioned, was chosen governour; and, because he was son and heir to a privy counsellor in England, the ships *congratulated* his election with a volley of great shot.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 222.

**To congratulate one's self**, to have a lively sense of one's good fortune in some particular; rejoice or exult over some favorable fact or circumstance. = Syn. *Congratulate*, *Felicitate*. See *congratulation*.

II.† *intrans.* To express or feel sympathetic gratification: followed by *with* or, formerly, *to*.

He . . . addressed a letter to Governor Bradford, dated October 4th, desiring him to afford "the easiest means, that I may with least weariness come to *congratulate with* you."
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 233, note.

I cannot but *congratulate with* my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

**congratulation** (kon-grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congratulation* = Sp. *congratulacion* = Pg. *congratulação* = It. *congratulazione*, < L. *congratulatio(n-)*, < *congratulari*, congratulate: see *congratulate*.] The act of congratulating, or expressing to a person gratification or good wishes at his success or happiness, or on account of an event deemed auspicious; words used in congratulating; felicitation.

Stricken by the sight,
With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad *congratulation* we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting. *Wordsworth.*

= Syn. *Congratulation*, *Felicitation*. *Congratulation*, like its verb *congratulate*, implies an actual feeling of pleasure in another's happiness or good fortune; while *felicitation* (with *felicitate*) rather refers to the expression on our part of a belief that the other is fortunate, felicitations being complimentary expressions intended to make the fortunate person well pleased with himself.

*Felicitations* are little better than compliments: *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy. *Trench.*

**congratulator** (kon-grat'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *congratulateur* = It. *congratulatore*, < L. as if **congratulator*, < *congratulari*, wish joy: see *congratulate*.] One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

**congratulatory** (kon-grat'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *congratulatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *congratulatorio*, < L. as if **congratulatorius*, < **congratulator*: see *congratulator* and *-ory*.] Conveying congratulation: as, *congratulatory* expressions; a *congratulatory* letter or address.

**congredient** (kon-grē'di-ent), *n.* [< L. *congredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *congredi*, come together, meet with: see *congress*, *n.*] A component part; an ingredient. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

**congreet**† (kon-grēt'), *v. i.* [< OF. *congreer* (> ML. *congreare*), < *con-* + *greer*, *graer*, agree, < *gre*, pleasing: see *gree*[2], and cf. *agree*.] To agree.

*Congreeing* in a full and natural close,
Like music. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

**congreet**† (kon-grēt'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *greet*[1].] To salute mutually.

Face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

**congregate** (kong'grē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congregated*, ppr. *congregating*. [< L. *congregatus*, pp. of *congregare* (> It. *congregare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *congregar* = OF. *congregier*, *congreger*), collect into a flock, assemble, < *com-*, together, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*.] I. *trans.* 1. To collect or bring together into an assemblage; assemble; bring into one place or into a crowd or mass.

These waters were afterwards *congregated* and called the sea. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

The gutter'd rocks, and *congregated* sands.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

*Congregate* a multitude to deliver him out of prison.
*Prynne*, Power of Parliament, i. 95.

2†. To bring to a center or focus; concentrate.

Darkness in Churches *congregates* the Sight,
Devotion strays in glaring Light.
*Howell*, Letters, I. v. 22.

II. *intrans.* To come together; assemble; meet, especially in large numbers.

Where merchants most do *congregate*.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

Equals with equals often *congregate*.
*Sir J. Denham.*

**congregate** (kong'grē-gāt), *a.* [< L. *congregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Collected; compact; close.

Where the matter is most *congregate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. Of or pertaining to an assemblage or congregation; associate; joint.

It [White Sulphur Spring] is the only place left where there is a *congregate* social life.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 233.

**Congregate glands.** See *gland*.

**congregation** (kong-grē-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congrégation* = Sp. *congregacion* = Pg. *congregação* = It. *congregazione*, < L. *congregatio(n-)*, an assembling together, union, society, < *congregare*, pp. *congregatus*, congregate: see *congregate*, *v.*] 1. The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling; aggregation.

By *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. Any collection or assemblage of persons or things.

A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

I have it not in my nature to look at the animal world merely as a *congregation* of beasts.
*P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 3.

Specifically — 3. In the Old Testament, the whole body of the Hebrews, as a community gathered and set apart for the service of God; in the New Testament, the Christian church in general, or a particular assemblage of worshipers. — 4. In modern use, an assemblage of persons for religious worship and instruction; in a restricted sense, a number of persons organized or associated as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common. See *parish* and *society*.

If I see anything to-night why I should not marry her to-morrow, in the *congregation*, where I should wed, there will I shame her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest *congregation*.
*Defoe*, True-Born Englishman, i. 4.

He [Bunyan] rode every year to London and preached there to large and attentive *congregations*.
*Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

5. Formerly, in the English colonies of North America, a parish, hundred, town, plantation, or other settlement. — 6. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) One of the committees of cardinals appointed by the pope to aid him in the transaction of the business of the church. The decisions of these congregations are ordinarily regarded as equivalent to decisions of the pope himself. There are eleven regular congregations, namely: (1) the *Congregation of the Consistory*, which prepares the business to be brought before the consistory or assembly of all the cardinals (see *consistory*, 4); (2) the *Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition*, which tries all cases of heresy brought before it, and formerly heard appeals from lower inquisitorial courts, and sent inquisitors where needed (see *inquisition*); (3) the *Congregation of the Index*, which decides what books shall be placed upon the Index Expurgatorius, or list of forbidden books (see *index*); (4) the *Congregation of Rites*, whose duty is to promote a general uniformity of the externals of divine worship, and to decide with regard to the beatification and canonization of any one whose name is proposed therefor; (5) the *Congregation of Immunities*, which is charged with the duty of determining all matters concerning the right of asylum, and such as relate to ecclesiastical jurisdiction where it comes in contact with the civil power; (6) the *Congregation of the Fabric*, which is charged with everything that relates to the conservation of St. Peter's; (7) the *Congregation of the Council* (that is, of Trent), which is the official interpreter of the decrees of the Council of Trent on all matters of discipline whenever questions arise thereon, the interpretation of its articles of faith being reserved to the pope himself; (8) the *Congregation of Bishops and Regulars*, which disposes of such differences as may arise between the bishops and the regular communities within their respective dioceses; (9) the *Congregation of Discipline*, which superintends the interior discipline of monastic establishments; (10) the *Congregation of the Propaganda*, which has charge of the missions of the church, and of the College of Propaganda, an institution at Rome for the instruction of men intended for missionary work (see *propaganda*); (11) the *Congregation of Indulgences*, which superintends the examination and certification of the authenticity of relics and the grant of indulgences. Other special congregations are also appointed by the pope. *Cath. Dict.* (*b*) A religious community bound together by a common rule, but not by the solemn and irrevocable vows which characterize the monastic orders. Among them are the Oratorians, the Dames Anglaises, the Fathers of the Mission or Lazarists, the Oblates, the Passionists, the Redemptorists, the Marists, and the Christian Brothers. (See *Christian Brothers*, under *Christian*[1].) (*c*) A group of monasteries which agree to practise the rules of their order more strictly in their respective houses, and unite themselves together by closer ties, such as the congregations of Cluny and St. Maur.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled, not an "Order," but a "*Congregation*"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that "order" is the wider, and may include several *congregations* within itself (as the Benedictine order, for example, includes the *congregations* of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a *congregation* is a simple unit, com-

plete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 715.

(*d*) A committee of bishops appointed by the pope, or with his approbation, to prepare rules of business, etc., for a general council. In the General Council of Constance the congregation was differently constituted, the Council being divided into congregations according to the nationalities represented—German, French, Italian, English, and subsequently Spanish. These voted separately, preliminary to the final action of the Council as a whole.

**7.** See *Lords of the Congregation*, below.—**8.** In *universities*, the body of the masters regent. The *great congregation* is the body of all the masters, regent and not regent. The *house of congregation* is the assembly of the congregation. The function of the congregation is to grant degrees, graces, and dispensations. But in some universities from the first, and in others at present, the congregation has been otherwise constituted and has additional functions. [Eng.]

**9.** In *falconry*, a flock or flight of plovers.

A *congregation* of plovers.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

**Congregation of loci**, a collection of loci to one or other of which the point or other element is restricted. Thus, if A = 0 is the equation of one locus, and B = 0 that of another, then AB = 0 is the equation to the congregation of them.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary**, a French order of Benedictine nuns founded at Poitiers in the beginning of the seventeenth century, broken up by the revolution, but afterward reorganized and reëstablished.—**Congregation of the Mother of God**, a monastic order instituted about 1574 at Lucca in Tuscany by John Leonardi, and approved and confirmed by the papal see.—**Free Congregations**, also called *Friends of Light* or *Protestant Friends*, a name adopted by congregations of German rationalistic religious thinkers, who broke away from the established church of Prussia about 1845. They denied the authority of the Bible and the truth of important Christian doctrines, and some of them also the existence of a personal Deity. As they became politically powerful, they were suppressed in Saxony and Bavaria, and continued to exist in Prussia only under great difficulties. There are some of these congregations in the United States.—**Lords of the Congregation**, in *Scot. ch. hist.*, a title given to the chief nobles and gentlemen who signed the Covenant of December 3d, 1557, for liberty of worship. The whole body of adherents was called *the Congregation*, from the frequent recurrence of the word *congregation* in the document.—**Syn. 4.** See *spectator*.

**congregational** (kong-grē-gā'shọn-al), *a.* [< *congregation* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a congregation: as, *congregational* singing.—**2.** *Eccles.*, pertaining to government by congregations; governed by its own congregation, as a church; specifically (with a capital), pertaining to Congregationalism as a denominational designation: as, the *congregational* polity of the Baptists; the *Congregational* churches of the United States.

The great Baptist denomination—with some leaning toward Independency properly so called—is yet purely *Congregational* in its principle of church order and government.
*H. M. Dexter*, Congregationalism (3d ed.), i.

**Congregational council.** See *council*.—**Congregational music**, music in which the congregation take part, as opposed to music sung by the choir only.—**Syn.** *Congregational, Independent.* See extract under *congregationalism*.

**congregationalism** (kong-grē-gā'shọn-al-izm), *n.* [< *congregational* + *-ism*.] **1.** A system of church government based upon the autonomy of the individual congregation. It embodies three fundamental principles—(1) that it is the right and duty of believers in Jesus Christ in every community to organize for Christian work and worship, and that such an organization is a Christian church; (2) that each such church is by right independent of all external ecclesiastical control, and in any such church all members possess equal ecclesiastical authority; (3) that such churches owe a duty of Christian fellowship and coöperation to one another. This fellowship and coöperation is exercised among those who bear the name of Congregationalists by means of councils, conferences, consociations, and associations. The principles of congregationalism are maintained not only by Congregationalists so called, but also by Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and some other denominations of Christians, and by many evangelical churches in France, Switzerland, etc.

*Congregationalism* is the democratic form of church order and government; it derives its name from the prominence which it gives to the congregation of Christian believers. It vests all ecclesiastical power (under Christ) in the associated brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body. At the same time it recognizes a fraternal and equal fellowship between these independent churches, which invests each with the right and duty of advice and reproof, and even of the public withdrawal of that fellowship in case the course pursued by another of the sisterhood should demand such action for the preservation of its own purity and consistency. Herein *Congregationalism* as a system differs from Independency, which affirms the seat of ecclesiastical power to reside in the brotherhood so zealously as to ignore any check, even of advice, upon its action.
*H. M. Dexter*, Congregationalism (3d ed.), i.

**2.** [*cap.*] The system of ecclesiastical polity and religious doctrine maintained by the Congregational Church. See *congregationalist*, 2.

**congregationalist** (kong-grē-gā'shọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *congregational* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who holds to the congregational principles of church government. See *congregationalism*, 1. In this sense, Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, some Methodists, and some other denominations of Christians are congregationalists.

**2.** [*cap.*] One of a denomination of Christians who hold to the congregational principle of church government, to the system of doctrines known as evangelical or orthodox, to the legitimacy of the baptism of infants, and to baptism by sprinkling. The Congregationalists of the United States are identical in origin and general principles with the Independents (now also called *Congregationalists*) of Great Britain. They were the predominant religious body in the first settlement of New England, and have thence spread over the United States, especially in the Northern and Middle States. Their churches are independent of one another; their various ecclesiastical assemblies—councils, conferences, consociations, associations—possess no ecclesiastical authority, but only a moral power; and they are generally moderate Calvinists in theological doctrines. Their missionary operations are carried on by means of voluntary societies supported by the churches, but only indirectly amenable to them.

**congregationally** (kong-grē-gā'shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a congregational manner; by congregations; as a congregation.

**congress** (kong'gres), *n.* [= F. *congrès* = Sp. *congreso* = Pg. It. *congresso* = D. Dan. *kongres* = G. *congress* = Sw. *kongress*, < L. *congressus*, a meeting together, an interview, a close union, encounter, < *congredi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together, < *com-*, together, + *gradi*, step, walk, go: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress, egress, ingress, progress, regress*, etc., and *congredient*.] **1†.** A meeting together of individuals: an encounter; an interview.

That ceremony is used as much in our adieus as in the first *congress*.
*Sir K. Digby*, On Browne's Religio Medici, p. 76.

If her devotion be high and pregnant, and prepared to fervency and importunity of *congress* with God.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 258.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there; . . .
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands.
*Dryden*, Æneid, x.

**2.** The meeting of persons in sexual commerce.—**3.** A formal meeting or association of persons having a representative character; an organization or authorized assemblage of persons for the consideration of some special subject or the promotion of some common interest; particularly, in *politics*, an assemblage of envoys, commissioners, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign powers, or of sovereigns themselves, for the purpose of arranging international affairs: as, the *Congress* of Vienna (1814–15); the *Congress* of Paris (1856). For the distinction between *conference* and *congress*, see extract under *conference*, 2 (*a*).

As soon as the employers attempted to give work to subcontractors, they forced them by strikes to take it back. The society [of hatters] was called the *Congress*, was regulated by statutes, and framed bye-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxxviii.

The *congress* of Aix la Chapelle, at which the five great powers were represented, . . . was intended to exercise a supervisory power over European affairs, interfering to prevent all dangerous revolutions, especially when they should proceed from popular movements.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 46.

**Farmers' *congress***, an association of agriculturists of the United States, which has met annually since 1881.
*Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 330.

**4.** [*cap.*] The national legislature of the United States. In *U. S. hist.* there have been three differently constituted bodies so named: (*a*) The *Continental Congress*, representing the thirteen colonies. What is known as the first Continental Congress, with delegates from all the colonies but Georgia, met in Philadelphia September 5th, 1774, and lasted until October 26th, 1774; the second, in which all were represented, met in Philadelphia May 10th, 1775, and adjourned December 12th, 1776; the third met in Baltimore December 20th, 1776, and lasted until the Articles of Confederation went into operation, March 1st, 1781. (*b*) The *Congress of the Confederation*, representing the States under the Articles of Confederation, March 1st, 1781, to March 4th, 1789. (*c*) The *Congress of the United States*, which represents both the States and the people under the Constitution, and which met for the first time March 4th, 1789. It consists of two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives (sometimes called the upper and lower houses), and meets at least once every year. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, elected (by its legislature) for a period of six years, one third of them being elected every second year. The number of representatives varies in each State in proportion to the population. (See *apportionment*, 2.) They sit for two years only. The united body, for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, receives a numerical designation as a single Congress, counting from the first. Thus, the senators and representatives sitting during the period March 4th, 1895, to March 4th, 1897, constituted the 54th Congress. The most important powers of Congress, as enumerated in the Constitution, are: to impose and collect taxes, borrow and coin money, regulate commerce, establish uniform naturalization and bankruptcy laws, declare war, raise armies, maintain a navy, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, admit new States, and make all laws necessary to carry these powers into execution. In addition, the Senate confirms or rejects treaties, and nominations to office made by the President.

The substitution of "*Congress*" for "the legislature of the United States," requires no explanation. It is a mere change of phraseology.
*Calhoun*, Works, I. 233.

The upper house of *Congress* is therefore a federal while the lower is a national body, and the government is brought into direct contact with the people without endangering the equal rights of the several states.
*J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 97.

**5.** The name of the lower house of the Spanish Cortes, and of the national legislatures of the South American republics.—**Church Congress**, a name applied to two voluntary organizations, one in the Church of England, the other in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, for the free discussion of topics of church interest. Membership is confined to those who are in communion with the church. Neither body possesses any ecclesiastical authority or responsibility, or attempts any legislative functions. The same name, with modifying adjectives, as *Inter-ecclesiastical Congress*, *Inter-denominational Congress*, etc., has been applied to other bodies of a similar character embracing members of various Protestant communions.—**Congress boots.** See *boot*2.—**Congress water.** See *mineral water*, under *mineral*.—**Peace Congress**, in *U. S. hist.*, a conference, in February, 1861, of delegates from free and border slave States, which made unsuccessful efforts to avert civil war by means of proposed amendments to the Constitution, dealing chiefly with slavery. Also called *Peace Convention* or *Conference*.—**Provincial congresses**, popular conventions which, at the beginning of the struggle between the American colonies and England, assumed control of the colonies.—**Stamp-Act Congress**, a body of delegates from nine colonies which met at New York, in 1765, to protest against the Stamp Act and other oppressive measures of the British Parliament.

**congress** (kọn-gres'), *v. i.* [< *congress*, *n.*] To come together; assemble; congregate. [Rare.]

The valetudinarians who *congress* every winter at Nice.
*Mrs. Gore*.

**congression†** (kọn-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *congression* = Sp. *congresion*, < L. *congressio(n-)*, < *congredi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together: see *congress*, *n.*] **1.** A coming together; an assembly; a company. *Cotgrave*.—**2.** Sexual intercourse. *Jer. Taylor*.—**3.** A bringing together for the purpose of comparison.

Many men excellently learned have . . . approved by a direct and close *congression* [of Christianity] with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the Christian side. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 123.

**congressional** (kọn-gresh'ọn-al), *a.* [= Pg. *congressional*; as *congression* (for *congress*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a congress, or, specifically (commonly with a capital), to the Congress of the United States: as, *congressional* debates; the "*Congressional* Record."

The revisal of the *Congressional* intelligence contained in your letters makes me regret the loss of it on your departure.
*Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 68.

**congressive†** (kọn-gres'iv), *a.* [< L. as if "*congressivus*, < *congressus*, pp. of *congredi*, meet together: see *congress*, *n.*] **1.** Encountering.—**2.** Meeting in sexual commerce.

*Congressive* generation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

**congressman** (kong'gres-man), *n.*; pl. *congressmen* (-men). [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [< *congress*, 4, + *man*.] A member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. Strictly, the term includes the members of the Senate as well as members of the House of Representatives, but in popular usage it is limited to the latter.

**congreve** (kong'grēv), *n.* [So called from the inventor, Sir William *Congreve* (1772–1828).] A kind of lucifer match. See *lucifer*, 3.

**Congreve rocket.** See *rocket*.

**congrid** (kong'grid), *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ*.

**Congridæ** (kong'gri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conger* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Conger*, to which different limits have been ascribed. See cut under *conger-eel*. (*a*) By some authors it is extended to include the *Ophichthyidæ* and some others, as well as the true *Congridæ*. (*b*) By others it is restricted to the genus *Conger* and those closely agreeing with it. As thus limited, it is closely allied to the family *Anguillidæ*, but differs in the more developed palatopterygoid arches and opercular apparatus, and the advanced dorsal fin. The species are exclusively marine.

**congrogadid** (kong-grō-gā'did), *n.* A fish of the family *Congrogadidæ*.

**Congrogadidæ** (kong-grō-gad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Congrogadus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, including those *Ophidioidea* which are without ventrals, have the anus in the anterior half of the length, and the branchial membranes united beneath but free from the throat. The species are few in number and rare.

**Congrogadina** (kong'grō-gā-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Congrogadus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Ophidiidæ*. The technical characters are: ventral fins absent; vent remote from the head; gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being united below the throat and not attached to the isthmus. Same as the family *Congrogadidæ*.

**Congrogadus** (kong-grō-gā'dus), *n.* [NL., < *Conger*, q. v., + *Gadus*, q. v.] A genus of fishes combining forms somewhat like those of the cod (*Gadus*) and the conger. It is typical of the family *Congrogadidæ*.

**congroid** (kong'groid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conger*, conger (see *conger*[1]), + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling the conger; of or pertaining to the *Congridæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ*; a congrid or conger.

Also *congeroid*.

**congrue** (kon-grö'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *congrued*, ppr. *congruing*. [= D. *congrueren* = G. *congruiren* = Dan. *kongruere*, < L. *congruere*, come together, agree, accord, suit, fit, < *com-*, together, + *-gruere*, only in comp. *congruere*, and *ingruere*, rush upon; origin obscure. Cf. *congruous*.] To be in accordance; correspond; agree. [Rare.]

Letters *congruing* [*conjuring* in some editions] to that effect. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

**congruet** (kon-grö'), *a.* [< F. *congru* = Sp. *cóngruo* = Pg. It. *congruo*, < L. *congruus*, fit, suitable: see *congruous*, and cf. *congrue*, *v.*] Fitting; suitable; congruous.

Neither have you any just *congrue* occasion in my book so to judge. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 645.

**congruely**† (kon-grö'li), *adv.* Fittingly; congruously. *Hall.*

**congruence** (kong'grö-ens), *n.* [= OF. F. *congruence* = Sp. Pg. *congruencia* = It. *congruenza* = D. *congruentie* = G. *congruenz* = Dan. *kongruents*, < L. *congruentia*, < *congruen(t-)s*, suitable: see *congruent*.] 1. Suitableness or appropriateness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. Also *congruency*.

A sullen tragick scene
Would suit the time with pleasing *congruence*.
*Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

2. In *math.*, a relation between three numbers such that the difference between two of them, which are said to be *congruent*, is divisible by the third, which is called the *modulus*. The following example shows the mode of writing a congruence:

$x^6 - 1 \equiv (x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)(x-6) \pmod 7$,

which means that any integer being substituted for $x$, the remainders of the quantities on the two sides of the sign $\equiv$ after division by 7 are equal. See *congruency*.

3. In *gram.*, concord; agreement.—4. Same as *congruency*, 2.—**Linear congruence**, a congruence in which the unknown number is not multiplied into itself.

**congruency** (kong'grö-en-si), *n.* 1. Same as *congruence*, 1.

The philosophic cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy *congruency*.
*Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabbalistica (1653), p. 236.

2. In *math.*, a continuous and doubly infinite system of infinite straight lines; the system of all the forms of any given kind in space which fulfil two conditions, as all the double tangent lines of a surface. The *order* of a congruency is the number of its rays that lie in an arbitrary plane; the *class* of a congruency is the number of its lines that pass through an arbitrary point; the *order-class* is the number that intersects both of an arbitrary pair of lines, which is the same as the sum of the order and class. Also *congruence*.—**Congruency of rotations or forces**, a system of rotations or forces which belong at once to two, three, or four complexes.—**Cremonian congruency**, a twofold system of rays, each of which passes through a pair of corresponding points in two planes having a Cremonian correspondence.—**Double congruency**, a system of rotations or forces belonging at once to three complexes.—**Triple congruency**, a system of forces or rotations belonging at once to four complexes.

**congruent** (kong'grö-ent), *a.* [= F. *congruent* = Sp. Pg. It. *congruente* = D. G. *congruent* = Dan. *kongruent*, < L. *congruen(t-)s*, ppr. of *congruere*, agree, suit: see *congruе*, *v.*] 1. Harmoniously joined or related; agreeing; corresponding; appropriate.

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

*Congruent* squares.
*G. Cheyne*, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

For humble grammar first doth set the parts
Of *congruent* and well-according speech.
*Sir J. Davies*, Dancing.

2. In *math.*, in the relation of congruence: thus, one number is said to be *congruent* to another relatively to a third, called the *modulus*, when the first two numbers on being divided by the modulus give the same remainder.—3. In *logic*, predicable of the same subject, as terms, or true of the same state of things, as propositions.—4. In *gram.*, accordant; agreeing.

**congruently** (kong'grö-ent-li), *adv.* In a congruent manner; agreeably; in accordance; harmoniously.

Full *congruently*
As nature could devise.
*Skelton*, Philip Sparow.

**congruity** (kon-grö'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *congruities* (-tiz). [< ME. *congruite*, < OF. *congruite*, F. *congruité* = Sp. *congruidad* = Pg. *congruidade* = It. *congruità*, < L. as if **congruita(t-)s*, < *congruus*, suitable, agreeing, congruous: see *congruous*.] 1. The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; harmony of relation; fitness; pertinence; consistency; appropriateness.

Verses or rime be a kind of Musicall vtterance, by reason of a certaine *congruitie* in sounds pleasing the eare, though not perchance so exquisitely as the harmonicall concents of the artificiall Musicke.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 53.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The corals which thy wrist enfold,
Lac'd up together in *congruity*. *Donne*, The Token.

*Congruity* and propriety are commonly reckoned synonymous terms; . . . but they are distinguishable. . . . *Congruity* is the genus of which propriety is a species.
*Kames*, Elem. of Criticism, I. 304.

On the hypothesis of Evolution, there must exist between all organisms and their environments certain *congruities* expressible in terms of their actions and reactions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 202.

2. In *scholastic theol.*, the performance of good actions, which is supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. See *condignity*, 2.—3. In *geom.*, equality; capacity of being superposed.—**Direct congruity**, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed without being turned over or perverted.—**Inverse congruity**, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed, but only by means of perversion, or turning over.

**congrument**† (kon-grö'ment), *n.* [< *congrue* + *-ment*; prop. spelled *congruement*.] Congruity. *B. Jonson.*

**congruous** (kong'grö-us), *a.* [= F. *congru* = Sp. Pg. It. *congruo*, < L. *congruus*, agreeing, fit, suitable, < *congruere*, agree: see *congrue*, *v.*, and cf. *congrue*, *a.*] 1. Accordantly joined or related; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit; consistent.

I am of Opinion that the pure *congruous* grammatical Latin was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 58.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

It is no ways *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.
*Bp. Atterbury.*

Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the enquirer will glide insensibly to the system which is *congruous* to his disposition, and intellectual difficulties will seldom arrest him. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 204.

2. In *math.*, characterized by congruence: applied to two quantities the difference between which is divisible without remainder by a third. See *congruence*, 2.—3. In *geom.*, having congruity.

**congruously** (kong'grö-us-li), *adv.* In a congruous manner; accordantly; pertinently; agreeably; consistently; appropriately.

Nothing can sound more *congruously* or harmoniously.
*Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 64.

*Congruously* to its own nature. *Boyle*, Works, II. 33.

**congruousness** (kong'grö-us-nes), *n.* The state of being congruous; congruity.

**congustable**† (kon-gus'ta-bl), *a.* [< L. *con-*, together, + LL. *gustabilis*, appetizing: see *gustable*.] Having a taste like that of something else; having the same taste; similar in flavor.

In the country of Provence, towards the Pyrenees, and in Languedoc, there are wines *congustable* with those of Spain. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

**congy**† (kon'ji), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *congee*[1]. *Burton.*

Sir William with a low *congy* saluted him.
*Armin*, Nest of Ninnies.

**conhydrine** (kon-hī'drin), *n.* [< *Con(ium)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}NO$) found in the leaves and fruit of *Conium maculatum*. It forms colorless iridescent crystals.

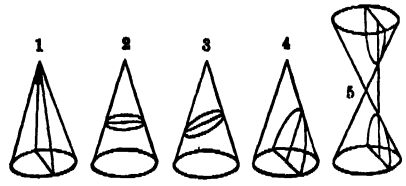
**coni**, *n.* Plural of *conus*.

**conia** (kō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *Conium*, q. v.] Same as *conine*.

**conic** (kon'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conique* = Sp. *cónico* = Pg. It. *conico*, < NL. *conicus*, < Gr. κωνικός, pertaining to a cone, < κῶνος, a cone: see *cone*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the form of a cone; circular at the base and tapering to a point; conical.

Whilst tow'ring Firrs in *Conic* Forms arise,
And with a pointed Spear divide the Skies.
*Prior*, Solomon, i.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, of or pertaining to a cone: as, *conic* sections.—**Conic section** [NL. *sectio conica*, Gr. κωνικὴ τομή], a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone. If the plane is more inclined to the axis of the cone than is the side of the cone (fig. 3), the intersection is oval and is called an *ellipse*. The circle is one limit of the ellipse—that, namely, in which the plane becomes perpendicular to the axis of the cone. If the plane is less inclined to the axis of the cone than is the side of the cone, it will also cut the second sheet of




Conic Sections.

The two principal forms are fig. 5, giving the hyperbola, and fig. 3, giving the ellipse. Fig. 4 is the intermediate case, giving the parabola. The degenerate form of the hyperbola is a pair of straight lines, as shown in fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the circle as a special case of the ellipse having no special relations to the infinitely distant part of the real plane, though it passes through two fixed imaginary points on the line at infinity.

the cone on the other side of the vertex (fig. 5), and the twofold curve thus generated is a *hyperbola*. A particular case of the hyperbola, produced when the plane passes through the vertex of the cone, is that of two intersecting straight lines, called a *degenerate conic*. Intermediate between the ellipse and the hyperbola is the case where the plane is parallel to the side of the cone (fig. 4), and the curve thus produced is a *parabola*. The degenerate form of the ellipse is a point, that of the parabola a straight line. The degenerate forms are not true conics, because they are of the first class, the conics being of the second class.—**Spherical conic section**, a curve produced by the intersection of a sphere with a cone.

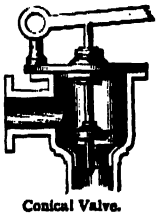
**II.** *n.* 1. A conic section (which see, under I.); a plane curve of the second order and second class, or the equation to such a curve.—2. *pl.* See *conics*.—**Axis of a conic.** See *axis*[1].—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate*.—**Focal conic.** See *focal*.—**Principal tangent conic**, one of the ten conics which may be drawn through every point of a surface having six-point contact with it at that point.

**conic-acute** (kon'ik-ạ-kūt'), *a.* Conical and sharp-pointed: as, the *conic-acute* beak of a bird.

**conical** (kon'i-kạl), *a.* [< *conic* + *-al*.] Having the form of a cone; coniform; cone-shaped: as, a *conical* mountain; a *conical* cap.

That determinate *conical* shadow of the earth.
*Dr. H. More*, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, i.

**Conical bearing.** See *bearing*.—**Conical gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Conical map-projection**, the projection of the earth first upon a tangent or secant cone with the subsequent development of the cone. The best-known conical projection is Bonne's, used for the map of France. "In constructing a map on this projection, a central meridian and a central parallel are first assumed. A cone, tangent along the central parallel, is then assumed, and the central meridian developed along that generator of the cone which is tangent to it, and the cone is then developed on a tangent plane. The parallel falls into an arc of a circle with its center at the vertex, and the meridian becomes a graduated right line. Concentric circles are then conceived to be traced through points of this meridian at elementary distances along its length. The zones of the sphere lying between the parallels through these points are next conceived to be developed, each between its corresponding parallels. Thus all the parallel zones of the sphere are rolled out on a plane in their true relations to each other and to the central meridian, each having in projection the same width, length, and relation to the neighboring zones as on the spheroidal surface. As there are no openings between consecutive developed elements, the total area is unaltered by the development. Each meridian of the projection is so traced as to cut each parallel in the same point in which it intersected it on the sphere." *Craig*, Treatise on Projections, p. 72.—**Conical point**, in *geom.*, a point on a surface such that every line through it meets the surface in two coincident points.—**Conical pupæ** or **chrysalides**, in *entom.*, those pupæ or chrysalides which have no angular processes, and are more or less conical in form. This is the common type among nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.—**Conical refraction.** See *refraction*.—**Conical surface**, any surface generated by the motion of a right line having one point fixed.—**Conical valve**, the puppet-valve or T-valve, first used by Watt in the construction of his engines. It consists of a circular plate of metal having a beveled edge accurately fitted to a seat.



Conical Valve.

**conicality** (kon-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *conical* + *-ity*.] The property of being conical.

**conically** (kon'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In the form of a cone.

An almost *conically* shaped weight of lead.
*Boyle*, Works, III. 641.

**conicalness** (kon'i-kạl-nes), *n.* The state or property of being conical.

**conichalcite** (kon-i-kal'sīt), *n.* [< L. *conus*, a cone, + *chalcites*, copper-stone: see *chalcitis*.] A mineral resembling malachite, consisting of the arseniate and phosphate of copper and calcium, and occurring in reniform masses.

**conicity** (kō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conicité*; as *conic* + *-ity*.] The property of being conical.

**conicle** (kon'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **coniculus*, dim. of L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone*.] A small cone.

**conicocylindrical** (kon'i-kō-si-lin'dri-kal), *a.* [< *conic* + *cylindrical*.] Formed like a cylinder, but tapering from one end to the other.

**conicoid** (kon'i-koid), *n.* [< *conic* + *-oid*.] In *math.*, a surface of the second degree; a quadric surface.

**conic-ovate** (kon'ik-ō'vāt), *a.* Ovate, but almost pointed at the smaller end.

**conics** (kon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *conic*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine of conic sections. See *conic*.

**conid** (kon'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidæ*.

**Conidæ** (kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, represented by the genus *Conus*; the cones or cone-shells. They are so called from the regular inversely conic shape of their shells, which have a long narrow aperture, and the outer lip notched at the suture. The operculum is minute or absent, the foot is oblong and truncated, the eyes are on the tentacles, and the lingual teeth occur in pairs. Also *Conoidea*. See cut under *Conus*.

**conidia**, *n.* Plural of *conidium*.

**conidial** (kō-nid'i-al), *a.* [< *conidium* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of conidia.—2. Characterized by the formation of conidia; bearing conidia: as, the *conidial* stage of a fungus. Also *conidiiferous*, *conidiophorous*, and *conidiwid*.

**conidiiferous** (kō-nid-i-if'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *conidium*, q. v., + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

**conidioid** (kō-nid'i-oid), *a.* [< *conidium* + *-oid*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

**conidiophore** (kō-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *conidium*, q. v., + Gr. *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In fungi, a conidium-bearing stalk or branch of the mycelium. See *sporophore*.

**conidiophorous** (kō-nid-i-of'ō-rus), *a.* [As *conidiophore*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

**conidium** (kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *conidia* (-ä). [NL. (> F. *conidie*), < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *-ιδιον*, dim. suffix.] In fungi, a propagative body which is asexual in its origin and functions. In the most technical sense, it includes spores formed either uninclosed, upon hyphæ, or inclosed, as in the sporangia of *Mucor* and the conceptacles of *Sphæropsideæ*; but it is more commonly used to designate only those uninclosed.

*a*, *a*, *a*, Conidiophores, and *b*, *b*, Conidia of grape-mildew (*Peronospora viticola*), enlarged. (After Farlow.)

The *Penicillium*, or "green mould," . . . sends up from its mycelium a branching stem, the ramifications of which subdivide into a brush-like tuft of filaments, each of which bears at its extremity a succession of minute "beads" termed *conidia*.
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 318.

**conifer** (kō'ni-fėr), *n.* [= F. *conifère* = Sp. *conífero* = Pg. It. *conifero*, < L. *conifer*, cone-bearing, < *conus*, a cone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a plant producing cones; one of the *Coniferæ*.

**Coniferæ** (kō-nif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *conifer*, cone-bearing: see *conifer*.] The principal order of gymnospermous exogens, exceeding every other order in the value of its timber-supply and of its resinous products. It is cosmopolitan, but is especially abundant in temperate and mountainous regions, often forming in the northern hemisphere vast forests. It consists of trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous, usually with subulate (awl-shaped), needle-shaped, or scale-like rigid leaves, and with monœcious or rarely dioecious naked flowers. The male flower consists of an indefinite number of stamens upon a central axis, the anthers being frequently suspended from the under side of a peltate scale. The fertile ament consists of scales bearing naked ovules, and in fruit becomes a dry cone or is fleshy and drupe-like. The embryo has often several cotyledons in a whorl. The wood, as in all gymnosperms, is characterized by having the sides of the cells dotted with what are called bordered pits or discoid markings. The order includes 32 genera and about 300 species, and is divided into the following tribes: (*a*) *Abietineæ*, bearing cones formed of spirally imbricated two-seeded scales; to this belong the pine, fir, spruce, larch, cedar, etc. (*b*) *Araucarieæ*, with similar cones having one or several seeds to each scale, represented by *Araucaria* and *Agathis* in the southern hemisphere, and by two monotypical genera in China and Japan. (*c*) *Podocarpeæ*, likewise of the southern hemisphere and eastern Asia. (*d*) *Taxodineæ*, including the big-tree of California (*Sequoia*), the bald cypress (*Taxodium*), and a few species of Australia and Japan. (*e*) *Cupressineæ*, having cones with decussately opposite scales, or sometimes drupe-like, as the cypress, juniper, arbor-vitæ, and the North American cedars. (*f*) *Taxeæ*, with fruit consisting usually of a single seed surrounded by a fleshy disk or coat. This tribe is by some considered a separate order, and includes the yew (*Taxus*), *Torreya*, the ginkgo of China, and some other small genera of Australia and Australasia. True conifers first appear in the Carboniferous measures, and continue upward through all subsequent formations.

**coniferin** (kō-nif'e-rin), *n.* [< *Coniferæ* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline glucoside ($C_{16}H_{32}O_8 + 2H_2O$) existing in coniferous woods, and perhaps in all wood-tissue. Also called *abietin*.

**coniferous** (kō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *conifer*, cone-bearing, + *-ous*. See *conifer*.] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, and cypress; specifically, belonging or relating to the order *Coniferæ*.

The fir, pine, and other *coniferous* trees.
*Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 68.

**coniform** (kō'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= Sp. *coniforme*, < L. *conus*, a cone, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cone; conical: as, a *coniform* mountain.

**coniine** (kō-ni'in), *n.* Same as *conine*.

**conima** (kon'i-mä), *n.* [Native name.] A fragrant resin used for making pastils, extracted from the hyawa or incense-tree, *Protium Guianense*, of British Guiana.

**Coninæ** (kō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Conus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Strombidæ*, made to include true *Conidæ* as well as *Conella* and *Terebellum*.

**conine** (kō'nin), *n.* [Also written *coniine*, *coneine* (= F. *conéine*); < *Conium* + *-ine*[2].] A volatile alkaloid ($C_8H_{15}N$ or $C_{16}H_{15}N$) existing in *Conium maculatum*, or poison hemlock, of which it is the active and poisonous principle. It is an oily liquid, having a strong odor resembling that of mice. It is exceedingly poisonous, appearing to cause death by inducing paralysis of the muscles used in respiration. Also called *conia*.

**coniocyst** (kon'i-ō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *coniocysta*, < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] A term applied by Harvey to the oögonium of *Vaucheriæ*.

**coniocysta** (kon'i-ō-sis'tä), *n.*; pl. *coniocystæ* (-tē). [NL.] Same as *coniocyst*.

**Coniomycetes** (kon'i-ō-mi-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, mushroom.] A group of fungi in which the vegetative portion is inconspicuous and the spores are very numerous, borne singly or in chains on the ends of short filaments, and either naked or inclosed in a conceptacle; the dust-fungi. The fungi thus artificially grouped together are of widely different affinities, and are now referred mostly to the *Uredineæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, and *Fungi Imperfecti*.

**coniomycetous** (kon'i-ō-mi-sē'tus), *a.* [< *Coniomycetes* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Coniomycetes*: as, a *coniomycetous* fungus.

**Coniopterygidæ** (kon-i-op-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coniopteryx* (*-ryg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, represented by the genus *Coniopteryx*. *Burmeister*.

**Coniopteryx** (kon-i-op'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Coniopterygidæ*, or referred to the *Hemerobiidæ*, founded by Curtis in 1834: so called because they are powdered with whitish scales. They have globose eyes and moniliform antennæ; the wings are not ciliate, and have few longitudinal veins, with some transverse ones. The hind wings of the male are small. The larvæ resemble those of *Sminthurus*, and are supposed to be predaceous. *C. vicina* is a North American species.

**coniospermous** (kon'i-ō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *σπέρμα*, a seed, + *-ous*.] Having dust-like spores.

**coniotheca** (kon'i-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *coniothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *θήκη*, a case.] In *bot.*, an anther-cell.

**conioun**†, *n.* See *conjoun*.

**coniroster** (kō-ni-ros'tėr), *n.* One of the *Conirostres*.

**conirostral** (kō-ni-ros'tral), *a.* [As *Conirostres* + *-al*.] 1. Having a conical bill: used as a descriptive term, not specific.—2. Of or pertaining to the *Conirostres*; having the characters of a coniroster.

Conirostral Bill of Hawfinch.

**Conirostres** (kō-ni-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *conirostris*, having a conical bill, < L. *conus*, a cone, + *rostrum*, a beak, bill.] In *ornith.*, a group of birds of varying limits. (*a*†) In Cuvier's classification of birds, the third division of his *Passerinæ*: a large artificial group, consisting of the larks, tits, finches, buntings, weavers, whydah-birds, colies, ox-peckers, American orioles and other *Icteridæ*, starlings, crows, jays, rollers, birds of Paradise, and others, belonging to different orders and several families of modern systems. [The term is obsolete in this sense, though long used, with various modifications.] (*b*) In Sundevall's classification, the second cohort of laniniplantar oscine *Passeres*: same as the *Fringilliformes* of the same author. The group includes the fringilline birds and their allies, as the tanagers of the new world and the weavers and whydah-birds of the old. (*c*) With most late authors, a group definitely restricted to the fringilline and tanagrine laniniplantar oscine *Passeres*, such as finches, buntings, grosbeaks, and tanagers.

**Conirostrum** (kō-ni-ros'trum), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1838), < L. *conus*, cone, + *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, of the family *Cœrebidæ*. They have an acutely conical bill, and are natives of South America. *C. cinereum* is an example. Also *Conirostra*.

**conisance**†, **conisaunce**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cognizance*.

**conisor** (kon'i-zôr), *n.* Same as *cognizor*.

**conite** (kō'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *-ite*[2].] A massive dolomite, in color ash-gray or yellowish- or greenish-gray, and impure from the presence of silica.

**Conium** (kō-ni'um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κώνειον*, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of tall glabrous biennial herbs, with compound leaves and white-flowered umbels. The principal species, *C. maculatum*, is a native of Europe and Asia, and widely naturalized in North America; it is the hemlock of the ancients, used by the Greeks as a poison by which condemned persons were put to death. The active principle is a coloriless, oily, alkaline fluid, called *conine* (which see). The plant has been much used and esteemed in medicine as an alterative and sedative.

**Conivalvia** (kō-ni-val'vi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *conus*, cone, + *valva*, valve.] A section of gastropods proposed for the genus *Patella* and shells of a patelliform appearance.

**conj.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *conjunction*, and (*b*) rarely of *conjunctive*.

**conject**† (kon-jekt'), *v.* [In sense of 'conjecture,' < ME. *conjecten*, conjecture, < L. *conjectare*, throw or cast together, conjecture, freq. of *conjicere*; in lit. sense, < L. *conjectus*, pp. of *conjicere*, usually *conicere*, also *coicere*, throw or cast together, conjecture, < *com-*, together, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *adject*, *eject*, *inject*, *project*, *reject*, *subject*, *traject*.] I. *trans.* To throw together; throw; cast; hurl.

Calumnies . . . congested and *conjected* at a mass upon the Church of England.
*Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 298.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To conjecture; guess.

One that so imperfectly *conjects* [*conceits* in most editions].
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

2. To plan; devise; project. *Rom. of the Rose.*

**conjector**† (kon-jek'tor), *n.* [< L. *conjector*, < *conjicere*, *conicere*, pp. *conjectus*, conjecture: see *conject*.] One who guesses or conjectures.

Because he pretends to be a great *conjector* at other men by their writings. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**conjecturable** (kon-jek'tū-ra-bl), *a.* [< *conjecture* + *-able*.] Capable of being conjectured or guessed.

**conjectural** (kon-jek'tū-ral), *a.* [= F. *conjectural* = Sp. *conjetural* = Pg. *conjectural* = It. *congetturale*, < L. *conjecturalis*, < *conjectura*, conjecture: see *conjecture*, *n.*] Depending on conjecture; springing from or implying a guess or conjecture; problematical: as, a *conjectural* opinion; a *conjectural* emendation of a text.

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour;
And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me,
Which I would fain shut out. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

His brightest day is but twilight, and his discernings dark, *conjectural*, and imperfect.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 264.

If we insert our own *conjectural* amendments, we perhaps give a purport utterly at variance with the true one.
*Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, xi.

**conjecturalist** (kon-jek'tū-ral-ist), *n.* [< *conjectural* + *-ist*.] One who deals in conjectures. [Rare.]

**conjecturality** (kon-jek-tū-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *conjectural* + *-ity*.] The quality of being conjectural; that which depends on conjecture; guesswork. [Rare.]

The possibilities and the *conjecturality* of philosophy.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**conjecturally** (kon-jek'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by conjecture; by guess.

Probably and *conjecturally* surmised. *Hooker.*
Hesitantly and *conjecturally*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 314.

**conjecture** (kon-jek'tūr), *n.* [= F. *conjecture* = Sp. *conjetura* = Pg. *conjectura* = It. *congettura* = D. *conjectuur* = G. *conjectur* = Dan. *konjektur*, < L. *conjectura*, a guess, < *conjectus*, pp. of *conjicere*, *conicere*, guess: see *conject*.] 1. The act of forming an opinion without definite proof; a supposition made to account for an ascertained state of things, but as yet unverified; an opinion formed on insufficient presumptive evidence; a surmise; a guess.

'Tis likely,
By all *conjectures*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

The British coins afford *conjecture* of early habitation in these parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, ii.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear, and make
*Conjecture* of the plumage and the form;
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**2†.** Suspicious surmise; derogatory supposition or presumption.

For thee I'll look up all the gates of love,
And on my eyelids shall *conjecture* hang,
To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

**=Syn.** Supposition, hypothesis, theory.

**conjecture** (kǫn-jek'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjectured*, ppr. *conjecturing*. [< *conjecture*, *n.*; = F. *conjecturer*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To form (an opinion or notion) upon probabilities or upon slight evidence; guess: generally governing a clause.

Human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

I stood at Naples once, a night so dark
I could have scarce *conjectured* there was earth
Anywhere, sky or sea or world at all.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 222.

**=Syn.** *Imagine*, *Conjecture*, *Surmise*, *Guess*, *Presume*, fancy, divine. *Imagine* literally expresses pure speculation, and figuratively expresses an idea founded upon the slightest evidence: as, I *imagine* that you will find yourself mistaken. *Conjecture* is something like a random throw of the mind; it turns from one possibility to another, and perhaps selects one, almost arbitrarily. *Surmise* has often the same sense as *conjecture*; it sometimes implies a suspicion, favorable or otherwise: as, I *surmise* that his motives were not good. *Guess* suggests a riddle, the solution of which is felt after by the mind—a question, as to which we offer an opinion, but not with confidence, because the material for a judgment is confessedly insufficient. To *presume* is to base a tentative or provisional opinion on such knowledge as one has, to be held until it is modified or overthrown by further information.

Oft, when the world *imagine* women stray,
The sylphs through mystic mazes guide their way.
*Pope*, R. of the L., i. 91.

As long as men have liberty to examine and contradict one another, one may partly *conjecture*, by comparing their words, on which side the truth is like to lie.
*Baxter*, Reliquiæ.

In South-sea days not happier, when *surmised*
The lord of thousands, than if now excised.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 133.

Of twenty yere of age he was, I *gesse*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 82.

This gentleman is happily arriv'd,
My mind *presumes*, for his own good, and yours.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

**II.** *intrans.* To form conjectures; surmise; guess.

I dimly see
My far-off doubtful purpose, as a mother
*Conjectures* of the features of her child
Ere it is born. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

**conjecturer** (kǫn-jek'tūr-ėr), *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser; one who forms an opinion without proof.

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations.
*Addison.*

**conjee**, *n.* See *congee*[2].

**conjeont**, *n.* See *conjoun*.

**conjobble†** (kǫn-job'l), *v. t.* [Humorously formed < L. *com-*, together, + E. **jobble*, freq. of *job*, q. v.] To discuss; arrange; concert.

A minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**conjoin** (kǫn-join'), *v.* [< ME. *conjoignen*, < OF. (and F.) *conjoindre* = Pr. *conjunger*, *conjongner*, *conjoingner* = It. *congiungere*, *congiugnere*, < L. *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus* (> Sp. *conjuntar* (obs.) = Pg. *conjunctar*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*, *joint*, and cf. *conjoint*, *conjugate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join together; bring into relation or contact; unite, as one thing to another.

Where singled forces faile, *conjoynd* may gaine.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 14.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parties, is now *conjoin'd* in one;
And means to give you battle presently.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 2.

*Conjoin* thy sweet commands to my desire,
And I will venture, though I fall or tire.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 3.

**2.** To associate or connect.

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

This worship of the Unity in the Universe is to be found in most historic religions *conjoined* with other worships which are in some cases much more prominent.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 79.

**Specifically—3†.** To join in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment why you should not be *conjoined*, I charge you, on your souls, to utter it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To form a union or league; come or act together; unite.

Now I perceive they have all *conjoin'd*, all three,
To fashion this false sport in spite of me.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2.

Often both Priest and people *conjoyne* in savage noises.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 86.

**conjoint**, *a.* [For *conjoined* or *conjoint*.] Conjoined. *Holland.*

**conjoined** (kǫn-joind'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conjoin*, *v.*] United; associated. In *her.*, joined together: said of two or more bearings, as—(*a*) two lions having a common head; or (*b*) masoles arranged as in a field lozengy—that is, touching by the points; or (*c*) linked as in a chain, as annulets or masoles; or (*d*) united at their bases, as a pair of wings. Also *coupled*.—**Conjoined charges.** See *charge*.—**Conjoined in lure**, in *her.*, united at their bases, as wings: so called because wings when so united form a representation of the lure used in falconry. See *lure*.—**Cross conjoined.** See *cross*.

**conjoinedly** (kǫn-joi'ned-li), *adv.* Conjointly.

The which also undoubtedly, although not so *conjoinedly* as in his epistle, he assures us in his gospel.
*Barrow*, Works, II. 493.

**conjoint** (kǫn-joint'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *conjoint*, < OF. (and F.) *conjoint* = Sp. *conjunto* = Pg. *conjuncto* = It. *congiunto*, < L. *conjunctus*, conjoined, pp. of *conjungere* (> F. *conjoindre*, etc.), conjoin: see *conjoin*, *v.*, and cf. *conjunct*, a later form of *conjoint*, directly from the L.] **I.** *a.* United; connected; associated; joined together; conjunct.

She and the sun with influence *conjoint*
Wield the huge axle of the whirling earth.
*Glover*, Sir Isaac Newton.

**Conjoint degrees, motion**, etc., in *music*. See *conjunct*.

**II.** *n.* In *law*, a person connected with another in a joint interest or obligation, as a spouse or a co-tenant.

**conjointly** (kǫn-joint'li), *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in company; together: as, two nations may carry on a war *conjointly* against a third.

That with one heart and one voice they might *conjointly* glorify God. *Locke*, On Romans.

**conjount**, *n.* [ME., also *coniown*, *conjeon*, *congeon*, *cougioun*, *cugioun*, = G. Dan. Sw. *kujon*, < OF. *coion*, *cohion*, *coyon*, mod. F. *coion*, a wretch, coward, = It. *coglione*, a fool, dolt: see *cullion*, the same word in another form.] A wretch; a low fellow: same as *cullion*, 3.

And nou cometh a *coniown* and wolde cacchen [find out] of my wittes. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 86.

**conjubilant** (kǫn-jö'bi-lant), *a.* [< ML. *conjubilan(t-)s*, < L. *com-*, together, + *jubilan(t-)s*, rejoicing: see *jubilant*.] Singing together for joy. [Rare.]

They stand, those halls of Zion,
*Conjubilant* with song.
*J. M. Neale*, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

**conjugacy** (kon'jö-gą-si), *n.* [< *conjugate*: see *-cy*.] **1†.** Marriage. **—2.** The relation of things conjugate to one another.

The mathematical test of *conjugacy* is that the energy arising from two of the harmonics existing together is equal to the sum of the energy arising from the two harmonics taken separately. *Clerk Maxwell.*

**conjugal** (kon'jö-gal), *a.* [= F. *conjugal* = Pr. *conyugal* = Sp. *conjugal*, now *conyugal*, = Pg. *conjugal* = It. *congiugale*, *conjugale*, < L. *conjugalis*, < *conjunx*, *conjux* (*conjug-*), a husband or wife, also fem. *conjuga*, a wife, < *conjungere*, join, unite, join in marriage: see *conjoin*. Cf. *conjugial*.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; of the nature of marriage; matrimonial; nuptial: as, a *conjugal* union; the *conjugal* relation. **—2.** Pertaining to the relation of husband and wife; arising from or proper to marriage; connubial; individually, marital or wifely.

He . . . would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With *conjugal* caresses. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,
And still the mournful race is multiplied.
*Dryden*, Fables.

She recommends to them the same *conjugal* harmony which had ever subsisted between her and her husband.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

**=Syn.** *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

**conjugality** (kon-jö-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< *conjugal* + *-ity*.] The conjugal state; connubiality. *Milton.* [Rare.]

**conjugally** (kon'jö-gal-i), *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially. *Bp. Hall.*

**Conjugatæ** (kon-jö-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *conjugatus*, joined together: see *conjugate*, *v.*] In *algology*, a group composed of the *Zygnemaceæ* and *Mesocarpeæ*, and commonly also the *Desmidiaceæ* and *Diatomaceæ*, in all of which the sexual reproductive process is a distinct conjugation. The conjugating cells in this group are the vegetative cells of the plant, while in *Zygosporeæ* conjugation is effected by means of special, actively moving cells (zoöspores). See *Zygosporeæ*, and cut under *conjugation*.

**conjugate** (kon'jö-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjugated*, ppr. *conjugating*. [< L. *conjugatus*, pp. of *conjugare* (> It. *congiugare* = Sp. Pg. *conjugar* = F. *conjuguer*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jugare*, join, yoke, < *jugum* = E. *yoke*: see *join* and *yoke*, and cf. *conjoin*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To join together; specifically, to join in marriage; unite by marriage.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and Saxon houses. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

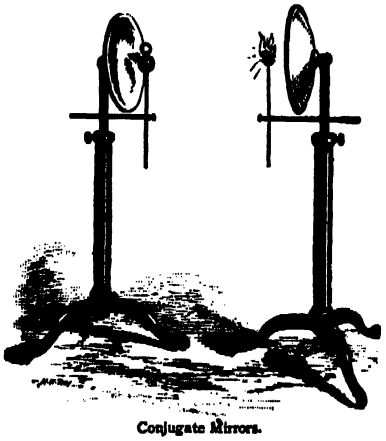
**2.** In *gram.*, to inflect (a verb) through all its various forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them as there may be. This use has its origin in the fact that in inflected languages a verb is conjugated by *conjoining* certain inflectional syllables with the root.

**II.** *intrans.* In *biol.*, to perform the act of conjugation; specifically, in *bot.*, to unite and form a zygospore.

A greater and greater degree of differentiation between the cells which *conjugate* can be traced, thus leading apparently to the development of the two sexual forms.
*Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 409.

The Paramœcia assemble in great numbers, . . . then *conjugate* in pairs, their anterior ends being closely united.
*Balbiani*, tr. in Huxley's Anat. Invert., p. 99.

**conjugate** (kon'jö-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conjugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** United in pairs; joined together; coupled. **—2.** In *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets. **—3.** In *chem.*, containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one. **—4.** In *gram.* and *rhet.*, kindred in meaning as having a common derivation; paronymous: an epithet sometimes applied to words immediately derived from the same primitive. **—5.** In *math.*, applied to two points, lines, etc., when they are considered together, with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property—that is, when they are in a reciprocal or equiparant relation to one another.—**Conjugate angles.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Conjugate axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Conjugate constituents of a matrix**, in *math.*, those constituents that are symmetrically placed with respect to the principal diagonal.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic**, diameters which are conjugate lines with respect to the conic.—**Conjugate dyadics**, such as are converted into one another by the reversal of the order of all the pairs of factors.—**Conjugate foci.** See *focus*, 2.—**Conjugate hyperbola**, a hyperbola forming a part of a complete algebraic curve.—**Conjugate imaginaries**, imaginaries related to one another, as $x+iy$ and $x-iy$.—**Conjugate lines**, with respect to a conic, two lines the pole of each of which lies on the other.—**Conjugate mirrors**, two mirrors placed face to face so



Conjugate Mirrors.

that the rays of light and heat sent out from the focus of one are reflected to the focus of the other.—**Conjugate oval**, an oval forming a part of a complete algebraic curve.—**Conjugate point**, an acnode or double point of a curve having the two tangents imaginary, and thus separate from every other real point on the curve. See *acnode*.—**Conjugate points**, with respect to a conic, points the polar of each of which passes through the other.—**Conjugate quaternions**, quaternions which can be converted each into the other by reversing the sign of its vector part.—**Conjugate roots**, roots of an algebraic equation which are conjugate imaginaries.—**Conjugate tangents**, at any point of a surface, two tangents such that the tangent plane at a consecutive point on either contains the other.—**Conjugate triangles**, two triangles such that each vertex of either is a pole of a side of the other.

**II.** *n.* **1.** In *gram.* and *rhet.*, one of a group of words having the same immediate derivation, and therefore presumably related in meaning; a paronym. In *logic*, an argument from conjugates is one drawn from the obvious similarity of such words in form, and, it is assumed, in signification also.

We have learned in logic that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.
*Abp. Bramhall*, Answer to Hobbes.

**2.** In *chem.*, a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical.—**3.** A conjugate axis.—**Conjugate of a quaternion**, another quaternion having the same scalar and the vector reversed.—**Harmonic conjugates**, two points so situated with respect to two others that either one of the first pair is the center of the harmonic mean with respect to the other, as a pole of the second pair. If four points, A, B, C, D, in a straight line are at such distances that $\frac{AC}{CB} + \frac{AD}{DB} = -1$, then C and D are said to be *harmonic conjugates* with respect to A and B, and vice versa.

**conjugating-tube** (kon'jö-gā-ting-tūb), *n.* In some *Conjugatæ*, as *Desmidiaceæ*, a short tube which protrudes from each of the plants conjugating, to meet that of the other. The two tubes thus meeting become one, and the union of the conjugation-bodies takes place in it.

**conjugation** (kon-jö-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conjugaison* = Pr. *conjugatio* = Sp. *conjugacion* = Pg. *conjugação* = It. *conjugazione* = D. *conjugatie* = G. *conjugation* = Dan. Sw. *konjugation*, < L. *conjugatio(n-)*, a joining, etymological relationship, in LL. conjugation (for which the earlier term was *declinatio(n-)*: see *declension*), < *conjugare*, pp. *conjugatus*, join: see *conjugate*, *v.*] **1†.** The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; conjunction; assemblage.

Aristotle . . . inquireth the nature of a commonwealth first in a family, and the simple *conjugations* of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 124.

I intended it to do honour to christianity, and to represent it to be the best religion in the world, and the *conjugation* of all excellent things.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

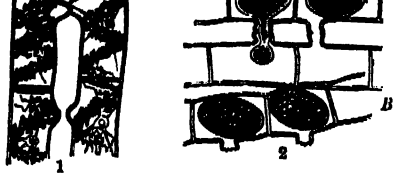
All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley*, Sermons.

**2.** In *gram.*: (*a*) The inflection of a verb in its different forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb. (*b*) A class of verbs similarly conjugated: as, Latin verbs of the third *conjugation*. (*c*) In Hebrew and other Semitic languages, one of several groups of inflections normally formed from the same verb, and expressing a modification of meaning analogous to that found in certain classes of derivative verbs in Indo-European languages, or to the voices of these. [The Latin *conjugatio* is a translation of the Greek *συζυγία*, properly *derivation*, including inflection as well as formation of new words, but afterward limited to the inflection of verbs, which had previously been called simply *inflection*, or *inflection of verbs* (*κλίσις ῥημάτων*, *declinatio verborum*).]

**3.** A union or coupling; a combination of two or more individuals. [Obsolete except in specific use. See 4.]

The sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

**4.** In *biol.*, a union of two distinct cells for reproduction; a temporary or permanent growing together of two or more individuals or cells, with fusion of their plasmodic substance, as a means of reproduction by germs or spores, or a means of renewing individual capacity to multiply by fission. It is a kind of copulation of the entire bodies of different individuals or cells, with the formation of new nuclei or other form-elements, preparatory to the development of new individuals. It is also called *zygosis*, and the resulting blended organism is called a *zygote* or *zygospore*. The process occurs only in the lower animals and plants, among many of which it is an ordinary mode of reproduction. It is very common in protozoans, and has been observed in certain worms. (See *Diplozoön*.) A permanent fusion takes place in the unicellular algæ *Diatomaceæ* and *Desmidiaceæ* by the union of the contents of two separate cells; in the *Zygnemaceæ* and *Mesocarpeæ*, by that of two cells of different filaments or of the same filament; and in the *Zoösporeæ*, by that of zoöspores from different mother-cells. The result of the union in each case is called a *zygospore*; the latter produces a plant similar to that from which it came. The process is considered a sexual one, though the cells which unite cannot be distinguished as male and female.



Cells of a Seaweed (*Spirogyra elongata*) Conjugating, highly magnified.

1. Portions of two filaments preparing for conjugation: a protuberance has arisen from each cell to meet a similar one from the opposite cell. 2. *A*, portions of two filaments whose cells are in the act of conjugating. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing through and coalescing with that of the opposite cell; at the right this has already taken place. *B*, portion of a filament containing young zygospores, each surrounded by a cell-wall. (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

The *conjugation* of the Algæ and of some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.
*Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 409.

The *conjugation* of two Infusoria occurs in very different ways, and leads to more or less complete fusion, which, after regeneration of the nucleus, is followed by an increase in the frequency of fission. Paramœcium, Stentor, Spirostoma, during *conjugation*, become connected by their ventral surfaces; other Infusoria, with a flat body like Oxytrichina or Chilodon, by their sides; while Enchelys, Halteria, Coleps, join together the anterior extremities of their bodies, giving the appearance of transverse fission. A lateral *conjugation* also takes place not infrequently in Vorticella, Trichodina, etc., between individuals of unequal size, the smaller one having the appearance of a bud. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 203.

**conjugational** (kon-jö-gā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conjugation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of conjugation.

**conjugationally** (kon-jö-gā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjugational manner.

Will any of your readers explain why overlain is never seen, but overlaid thrust in to do what is often clumsy duty for it, and where overlain would *conjugationally* fit and be the very word in situ? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 512.

**conjugation-body** (kon-jö-gā'shon-bod'i), *n.* In *biol.*, a mass of protoplasm which unites with another to form a zygospore. See *conjugation*, 4.

**conjugation-cell** (kon-jö-gā'shon-sel), *n.* A cell which unites with another to form a zygospore. See cut under *conjugation*.

**conjugation-nucleus** (kon-jö-gā'shon-nū'klē-us), *n.* In *biol.*, the nucleus of a fecundated ovum, arising from the conjugation or fusion of a male with a female pronucleus.

**conjugative** (kon'jö-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *conjugate* + *-ive*.] In *biol.*, pertaining to conjugation: as, a *conjugative* process.

**conjugial** (kon-jō'ji-al), *a.* [< L. *conjugialis*, < *conjugium*, marriage, < *conjungere*, join, unite: see *conjugate*, *v.* Cf. *conjugal*.] Same as *conjugal*: used by Swedenborg and his followers to distinguish their special conception of the nature of true marriage.

*Conjugial* love is celestial, spiritual, and holy, because it corresponds to the celestial, spiritual, and holy marriage of the Lord and the Church.
*Swedenborg*, Conjugial Love (trans.), ¶ 62.

**conjunct** (kon-jungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together: see *conjoin*, *v.*, and cf. *conjoint*, an older form of *conjunct*.] **I.** *a.* Conjoined; conjoint; united; associated; concurrent.

The interest of the bishops is *conjunct* with the prosperity of the king. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 147.

The Duke of Marlborough . . . carried over Lord Viscount Townsend to be *conjunct* plenipotentiary with himself. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

He discusses the *conjunct* questions with great acuteness from every point of view. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

**Conjunct charges.** See *conjoined charges*, under *charge*. —**Conjunct degrees**, in *music*, degrees that are adjacent or successive in the scale.—**Conjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the modality affects the copula (as, a white man *may be* black): opposed to a *disjunct modal*, where the sign of modality forms the predicate (as, for a white man to be black is *possible*).—**Conjunct motion, progression**, or **succession**, in *music*, a melodic progression without steps of more than one scale-degree. —**Conjunct rights**, in *Scots law*, rights belonging to two or more persons jointly.—**Conjunct system**, in *Gr. music*, a system or ten-toned scale made up of three conjunct tetrachords, attributed to Ion, about 450 B. C.—**Conjunct tetrachords**, in *Gr. music*, tetrachords having one tone in common, namely, the upper tone of one tetrachord and the lower tone of the other.

**II.†** *n.* A combination; an association; a union. *Creech.* [Rare.]

**conjunction** (kon-jungk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *conjuncion*, *-tion* (in astronomy) = F. *conjonction* = Sp. *conjuncion* = Pg. *conjuncção*, *conjuncção* = It. *congiunzione* = D. *conjunctie* = G. *conjunction* = Dan. Sw. *konjunktion*, < L. *conjunctio(n-)*, a joining together, union, a connecting particle, conjunction, < *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus*, join together: see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct*.] **1.** A joining or meeting of individuals or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

We will unite the white rose and the red;
Smile heaven upon this fair *conjunction*!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 4.

Never was so happy a *conjunction* of civility, freedom, easiness, and sincerity. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

The history of the government, and the history of the people, would be exhibited in that mode in which alone they can be exhibited justly, in inseparable *conjunction* and intermixture. *Macaulay*, History.

**2.** In *astron.*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same longitude: as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. When a planet, as seen from the earth, is in the same direction as the sun, it is said to be in *conjunction* with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and the earth or when it is on the further side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior conjunction*. A superior planet can be in conjunction with the sun only when the sun is in a direct line between it and the earth. See *syzygy* and *opposition*.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood. *Sir W. Raleigh*, Hist. World.

**3.** In *gram.*, a connective particle serving to unite clauses of a sentence, or coördinate words in the same sentence or clause, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions, *coördinating* and *subordinating*: the former joining clauses of equal order or rank (as, he went *and* I came); the latter joining a subordinate or dependent clause to that on which it depends (as, I went *where* he was; he was gone *when* I came). Most conjunctions are of adverbial origin, and some, as, for instance, *also*, share almost equally the character of both parts of speech.—**Comparative conjunction, conditional conjunction, copulative conjunction**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Ecliptic conjunction.** See *ecliptic*.—**Partile conjunction†**, an exact conjunction.—**Platic conjunction†**, a conjunction within the planets' orbs.

**conjunctional** (kon-jungk'shon-al), *a.* [< *conjunction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction: as, the *conjunctional* use of a word; a *conjunctional* term.

**conjunctionally** (kon-jungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjunctional manner.

**conjunctiva** (kon-jungk-ti'vä), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *conjunctivæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. of LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect: see *conjunctive*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and thence is reflected over the front of the eyeball, thus conjoining the lids and the globe of the eye: a contraction of *tunica conjunctiva*. In low vertebrates it is rudimentary and non-secretory, or not to be demonstrated; in the higher vertebrates which have eyelids it is well defined. In birds and many reptiles and mammals it forms a special fold, chiefly constituting the nictitating membrane or third eyelid. It is very delicate where it passes over the cornea, offering no impediment to vision. In snakes which have no eyelids a delicate cuticle continues from the skin over the eye, and is shed with the rest of the cuticle. The membrane is regarded as one of the tunics or coats of the eyeball, like the tunica sclerotica, etc. **2.** In *entom.*, the membrane uniting two sclerites, or hard parts of the integument, which move freely on each other.

**conjunctival** (kon-jungk-ti'val), *a.* [< *conjunctiva* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.—**Conjunctival membrane**, in *anat.*, the conjunctiva.

It is through this system of canals that the *conjunctival* mucous *membrane* is continuous with that of the nose.
*Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 287.

**conjunctive** (kon-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conjonctif* = Sp. *conjuntivo* = Pg. *conjunctivo* = It. *congiuntivo*, < LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, connect: see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct*, *conjunction*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Closely connected or united.

She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

**2.** Connecting; connective; uniting; serving to connect or unite.

Some [conjunctions] are *conjunctive*, and some disjunctive. *Harris*, Hermes, ii. 2.

**Conjunctive mode** [LL. *conjunctivus modus*, or simply *conjunctivus*], in *gram.*, the mode which follows a conditional conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, the conjunctive mode. See above.—**2.** In *math.*, the sum of rational integral functions, each affected by an arbitrary multiplier. The sum is said to be the *conjunctive* of the functions.

**conjunctively** (kon-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a conjunctive or united manner; in combination; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak *conjunctively*.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Letters.

**conjunctiveness** (kon-jungk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conjunctive. *Johnson*.

**conjunctivitis** (kon-jungk-ti-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *conjunctiva* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the conjunctiva. It is one of the commonest affections of the eye.

**conjunctly** (kon-jungkt'li), *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood *conjunctly*, so as always to go together. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxi.

The theory of the syllogism in Depth (far less in both quantities *conjunctly*) was not generalized by Aristotle.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 695, note.

**Conjunctly and severally**, in *Scots law*, same as *jointly and severally* (which see, under *jointly*).

**conjuncture** (kon-jungk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *conjoncture* = Sp. *conjuntura*, *coyuntura* = Pg. *conjunctura* = It. *congiuntura*, < ML. *conjunctura*, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together:

see *conjoin, v., conjunct.*] 1. A coming or joining together; the state of being joined; meeting; combination; union; connection; association. [Obsolete or archaic.]

So God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful *Conjuncture.*
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 21.

Every man is a member of a society, and hath some common terms of union and *conjuncture*, which make all the body susceptive of all accidents to any part.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.

2. Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical state of affairs; a crisis.

It pleased God to make tryall of my conduct in a *conjuncture* of the greatest and most prodigious hazard that ever the youth of England saw. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

Perhaps no man could, at that *conjuncture*, have rendered more valuable services to the court.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Those largest of all *conjunctures* which you properly call times of revolution must demand and supply a deliberative eloquence all their own.
*R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 167.

**conjungedt**, *a.* [< L. *conjung-ere*, join together (see *conjoin*), + *-ed*[2].] Same as *conjoined.*

**conjuration** (kon-jŏ-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *conjuracioun* = D. *conjuratie* = G. *conjuration*, < OF. *conjuration*, F. *conjuration* = Sp. *conjuracion* = Pg. *conjuração* = It. *congiurazione*, < L. *conjuratio(n-)*, a swearing together, a conspiracy, ML. also enchantment, adjuration, < *conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure.* The older form (in ME. and F.) is *conjurison*, q. v.] 1†. A conspiracy; a plot; a league for criminal ends.

The *conjuration* of Catiline.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 28.

*Conjurations* (societies bound by mutual oaths).
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcviii.

2. The act of calling on or invoking by a sacred name; adjuration; supplication; solemn entreaty.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed. . . .
Under this *conjuration*, speak, my lord.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

*Lys.* Answer me truly.
*Lyd.* I will do that without a *conjuration.*
*Fletcher* (*and Massinger?*), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

3. A magical form of words used with the view of evoking supernatural aid; an incantation; an enchantment; a magic spell.

I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver
Of my whole course of love: what drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magic
(For such proceeding I am charg'd withal),
I won his daughter. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

**conjuratort** (kon'jŏ-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conjurateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conjurador* = It. *congiuratore*, < ML. *conjurator*, a conspirator, < L. *conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure, v.* Cf. *conjurer.*] In *old Eng. law*, one bound by an oath with others; a conjuror; a conspirator.

Both these Williams before rehersed were rather taken of suspicion and lelowsie, because they were nere of blood to the *coniurators*, then for any proued offence or crime.
*Grafton*, Hen. VII., an. 29.

**conjure** (kon-jör' or kun'jėr: see etym. and defs.), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjured*, ppr. *conjuring.* [Historically the pron. is kun'jėr in all senses; but the pron. kon-jör', based on mod. F. or the L., is now prevalent in certain senses. The distinction is modern. < ME. *conjuren, counjouren*, < OF. *conjurer, cunjurer*, mod. F. *conjurer* = Sp. Pg. *conjurar* = It. *congiurare*, < L. *conjurare*, swear together, assent with an oath, assent, unite, agree, conspire, in ML. also conjure, adjure, exorcise, < *com-*, together, + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat, jury*, and cf. *adjure, perjure.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. (kon-jör'). To swear together; band together under oath; conspire; plot.

Hieu . . . *coniured* ageynst Ioram.
*Wyclif*, 4 Ki. [2 Kl.] ix. 14 (Oxf.).

His seruauntis rysen and *conjureden* bytwene hemselues.
*Wyclif*, 4 Ki. [2 Kl.] xii. 20 (Oxf.).

Had *conjured* among themselves and conspired against the Englishmen. *Foxe.*

And in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons,
*Conjured* against the Highest. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 693.

2 (kun'jėr). To practise the arts of a conjurer; use arts to engage, or as if to engage, the aid of supernatural agents or elements in performing some extraordinary act.

Therupon he gan *conjure*
So that through his enchantement
This lady . . .
Met [dreamed] as she slepte thilke while
How fro the heven ther came a light.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 67.

I *conjure* only but to raise up him.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 1.

I am believed to *conjure*, raise storms and devils, by whose power I can do wonders.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* 1 (kon-jör'). To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; implore with solemnity; adjure; solemnly entreat.

The Provost *conjured* him, as he was a Christian, to go and tell the Duke of Alva, his Provost was there clapped up, nor could he imagine why. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

I *conjure* you! let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.
*Addison*, Cato.

2 (kun'jėr). To affect or effect by magic or enchantment; procure or bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer.

The Poet neuer maketh any circles about your imagination, to *coniure* you to beleeue for true what he writes.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

The habitation which your prophet . . . *conjured* the devil into. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

3 (kun'jėr). To call or raise up or bring into existence by conjuring, or as if by conjuring: with *up*: as, to *conjure up* a phantom.

Thou know'st my praise of nature most sincere,
And that my raptures are not *conjur'd up*
To serve occasions of poetic pomp.
*Cowper*, The Task, i.

He cannot *conjure up* a succession of images, whether grave or gay, to flit across the fancy or play in the eye.
*Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xliv.

**-Syn.** 1. See list under *adjure.*—2. To charm, enchant.

**conjuret**, *n.* [ME., = Pr. *conjur* = Sp. *conjuro*; from the verb.] Conjuration; enchantment.

And gan out of her cofre take
Hem thought an hevenly figure,
Which alle by charme and by *conjure*
Was wrought. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 247.

**conjurement** (kon-jör'mėnt), *n.* [< OF. *conjurement* = It. *congiuramento*, < ML. *conjuramentum*, < L. *conjurare*, conjure: see *conjure, v.*] Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty. [Rare.]

Earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements.*
*Milton*, Education.

**conjurer, conjuror** (kon-jör'ėr, -ėr, in senses 1 and 2; kun'jėr-ėr, -ėr, in senses 3 and 4), *n.* [= OF. and F. *conjureur* = Sp. Pg. *conjurador* = It. *congiuratore*, < ML. *conjurator*, a conjurer, also one bound by an oath with others, a conspirator: see *conjurator*, and *conjure, v.*] 1†. One bound by a solemn oath; a conjurator; a conspirator.—2. One who solemnly enjoins or conjures.—3. An enchanter; one who practises magic or uses secret charms; a magician.

Now do I
Sit like a *conjuror* within my circle,
And these the devils that are rais'd about me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, v. 5.

From the account the loser brings,
The *conjurer* knows who stole the things. *Prior.*

Hence—4. One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.—**Bird-conjurer**†, an augur; a haruspex; one who divines by birds. Also called *bird-diviner.*—**No conjurer**, one who is far from being clever or learned.

Sir Sampson has a son who is expected to-night, and by the account I have heard of his education can be *no conjuror.*
*Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 9.

**conjuring-cup** (kun'jėr-ing-kup), *n.* Same as *surprise-cup.*

**conjurisont**, *n.* [ME. *conjurison, conjurisoun, conjureson, conjoureson*, < OF. *conjurison, conjureison, conjureisun, conjuroison*, vernacular form of *conjuration*, > ME. *conjuracioun*, E. *conjuration*, q. v.] 1. A conspiracy; a conjuration.

There is made a strong *coniurysoun.*
*Wyclif*, 2 Kl. [2 Sam.] xv. 12.

2. An enchantment; a conjuration; a charm.

So he learned . . .
Ay to aquelle his enemye
With charmes and with *conjurisons.*
*King Alisaunder* (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 79.

**conjuror**, *n.* See *conjurer.*

**conjury** (kun'jėr-i), *n.* [< *conjure* + *-y.*] The acts or art of a conjurer; magic; jugglery. [Rare.]

Priesthood works out its task age after age, . . . exercising the same *conjury* over ignorant baron and cowardly blind. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 30.

**conk** (kongk), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cank*[1].] A confidential chat.

"Well! yo' lasses will have your *conks*, a know; secrets 'bout sweethearts and such like."
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

**con moto** (kon mō'tō). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *moto*, < L. *motus*, motion, movement, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *cum-* and *move.*] In *music*, with spirited movement.

**connt**[1]†, *v.* See *con*[1], *can*[1].

**conn**[2], *v. t.* See *con*[2].

**conn**[3], *n.* See *con*[3].

**connablet**, *a.* See *covenable.*

**connascence, connascency** (ko-nas'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *connascent*: see *-ence, -ency.*] 1. The birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. [Rare.]

Those geminous births and double *connascencies.*
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

2. The act of growing together or at the same time. [Rare.]

Symphasis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together.
*Wiseman.*

**connascent** (ko-nas'ent), *a.* [< LL. *connascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *connasci*, be born at the same time, < L. *com-*, together, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*, and cf. *connate.*] 1. Born or produced together or at the same time.—2. Growing together or in company. [Rare in both uses.]

**connate** (kon'āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *connato*, < LL. *connatus*, pp. of *connasci*, be born together: see *connascent*, and cf. *cognate.*] 1. Inborn; implanted at or existing from birth; congenital.

A difference has been made by some: those diseases or conditions which are dependent upon original conformation being called congenital; while the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are termed *connate.* *Dunglison.*

The conviction that if we are sent into the world with certain *connate* principles of truth, those principles cannot be false. *G. H. Lewes.*

2. Cognate; allied in origin or nature.

There was originally no greater mechanical aptitude, and no greater desire to progress, in us than in the *connate* nations of northern Europe.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 429.

That keen acumen *connate* with daring boldness, and that power to govern linguistic phenomena, which the Göttingen professor has heretofore displayed in fields of investigation embracing a wider horizon.
*Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 282.

In the wilderness I find something more dear and *connate* than in streets or villages. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, united; not separated by a joint or suture; confluent; specifically, in *entom.*, immovably united; soldered together. Thus, the mentum and ligula may be connate—that is, not separately movable.—4. In *bot.*, united congenitally: a general term including both *adnate* and *coalescent.* Sometimes *coherent.*—**Connate elytra**, in *entom.*, those elytra which are immovably united at the suture, the wings in this case being aborted.—**Connate leaf**, a leaf of which the lower lobes are united, either about the stem, if sessile, or above the petiole, if petiolate: in the first case it is *perfoliate*; in the second, *peltate.*

Connate Leaves.

**connate-perfoliate** (kon'āt-per-fō'li-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, connate about the stem by a broad base: said of opposite leaves.

**connation** (ko-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *connatus*, connate: see *connate*, and cf. *cognation.*] 1. Connection by birth; natural union. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the formation and production of two things together; original union; junction from the first: as, the *connation* of the toes of a palmiped bird by their webs; *connation* of two processes of bone which arise by a single center of ossification. Connation is an earlier and more intimate or complete union than confluence. See *confluent*, 2.

**connational** (ko-nā'shon-al), *a.* [< *connation* + *-al.*] Of the same origin; connected by birth.

**connatural** (ko-nat'ū-ral), *a.* [= F. *connaturel* = Sp. Pg. *connatural* = It. *connaturale*, < ML. *connaturalis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *naturalis*, natural, etc.: see *natural.*] 1. Of the same nature; like in quality or kind; closely related or assimilated.

Often it falls out that great Solemnities are waited on with great Disasters—or rather, indeed, as being *connatural*, they can hardly be asunder. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 62.

And mix with our *connatural* dust.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 529.

2. Belonging by birth or nature; intimately pertaining; connate; inborn.

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

But in spite of its power of assimilation, there is much of the speech of England which has never become *connatural* to the Anglican people.
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

**connaturality** (ko-nat-ū-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *connaturalité, connaturalete* = Pg. *connaturalidade* = It. *connaturalità*, < ML. **connaturalita(t-)s*, < *connaturalis*: see *connatural.*] Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation. [Rare.]

There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge . . . and that future estate of the soul.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 12.

**connaturalize** (ko-nat′ū-ral-iz), *v. t.* [< *connatural* + *-ize.*] To connect by nature; adjust or reconcile naturally. [Rare.]

How often have you been forced to swallow sickness . . . before ever you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. 4.

**connaturally** (ko-nat′ū-ral-i), *adv.* In a connatural manner; connately; by nature; originally. *Sir M. Hale.*

There exists between our own being and the world of externalities a wide range of *connaturally* established relations. *Mind*, IX. 376.

**connaturalness** (ko-nat′ū-ral-nes), *n.* Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation.

Such is the sweetness of our sins, such the *connaturalness* of our corruptions.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

**connature** (ko-nā′tūr), *n.* [< *con-* + *nature.* Cf. *connatural.*] Likeness in nature or kind; identity or similarity of character.

*Connature* was defined as likeness in kind, either between two changes in consciousness or between two states of consciousness. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 371.

**connaught** (kon′ât), *n.* [Appar. named from *Connaught*, a province of Ireland.] A kind of cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. Also called *Java canvas* and *toile colbert.*

**conne**[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *con*[1], *can*[1].

**conne**[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *con*[2].

**connect** (ko-nekt′), *v.* [= F. *connecter* = Sp. *conectar* = It. *connettere*, < L. *connectere*, usually *cōnectere*, pp. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, bind together, connect, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *nectere*, pp. *nexus*, bind, tie, = Skt. √ *nah*, bind: see *nexus.*] **I.** *trans.* To bind or fasten together; join or unite; conjoin; combine; associate closely: as, to *connect* ideas; the strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.

To Him no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, He bounds, *connects*, and equals all.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 280.

Now, in the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will *connect* itself with heaven. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

The English . . . saw their sovereign . . . *connecting* himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor. *Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

**Connecting cartilage.** See *cartilage.*

**II.** *intrans.* To join, unite, or cohere.

This part will not *connect* with what goes before.
*Bp. Horne.*

**connectedly** (ko-nek′ted-li), *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner; conjointly; coherently, as an argument.

**connecting-cell** (ko-nek′ting-sel), *n.* A term used by Harvey for *heterocyst.*

**connecting-link** (ko-nek′ting-lingk), *n.* 1. A chain-link having a movable section, so that it can be used to unite two portions of a chain. Also called *coupling-link.*—2. Figuratively, anything that links or joins one thing to another; that which serves to connect or unite members of a series, or to fill a hiatus between them: as, a *connecting-link* in an argument, or in a chain of evidence; a *connecting-link* between two orders of being.

**connecting-rod** (ko-nek′ting-rod), *n.* In *engin.*: (*a*) The coupling-rod which connects the piston with the crank of the driving-wheel axle of a locomotive engine. See cut under *locomotive.* (*b*) The outside coupling-rod which connects the wheels of a locomotive engine. (*c*) The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working-beam which plays over the cylinder.

**connection, connexion** (ko-nek′shon), *n.* [Prop. *connexion*, *connection* being a false spelling, like *flection*, *deflection*, *inflection*, *reflection*, after the supposed analogy of *affection*, *dejection*, etc., which, however, depend on verbs (*affect*, *deject*, etc.) in which the *t* really belongs to the L. pp. and supine stem, whereas in *connect*, *deflect*, etc., it is a part of the present stem; < F. *connexion* = Sp. *conexion* = Pg. *connexão* = It. *connessione*, < L. *connexio*(*n-*), usually *cōnexio*(*n-*), < *connectere*, *cōnectere*, pp. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, connect: see *connect.*] 1. The state of being connected or joined; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series.

My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 359.

Ever while you live have two plots to your tragedy. The grand point in managing them is only to let your under plot have as little *connexion* with your main plot as possible. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

*Connection* between cause and effect. *Whewell.*

All the requisite nervous *connections* are fully established during the brief embryonic existence of each creature. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 810.

2. The act of connecting; the act of uniting, associating, or bringing into relation.—3. Sexual intercourse.—4. Relationship by family ties, more particularly by distant consanguinity or by marriage; hence, a relative, especially a distant one.

But, pray, Mr. Premium, are you acquainted at all with any of my *connexions*? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Now she'll know what a deuce of a fellow she has slighted; she'll know she has put an affront upon a *connection* of the Todwortles!
*J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 74.

5. A circle of persons with whom one is brought into more or less intimate relation: as, a large business *connection*; hence, any member of such a circle.—6. An association or united body; a religious sect: as, the Methodist *connection.*

It was a tolerably comfortable class of the community, that dreadful *connection*. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Salem Chapel, ii.

7. A series or set of circumstances or notions; a number of related notions or matters under consideration, or thought of together: especially in the phrases *in this connection* or *in that connection* (that is, in connection with the matter now, or then, mentioned or under discussion).—**Christian Connection.** See *Christian*[1], *n.*, 5 (*a*).—**To make connections,** to join or meet, especially a railway-train or a steamboat, at the place and time intended: as, he failed to *make connections* at New York. [Colloq.]
=Syn. 1. *Junction*, etc. (see *union*); coherence, continuity, association, alliance, intercourse, communication, affinity.—4. *Relative*, etc. See *relation.*

**connectional, connexional** (ko-nek′shon-al), *a.* [< *connection*, *connexion*, + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a connection or union.—2. Pertaining to a religious sect or connection.

Thus in all the *connectional* interests of the united church there would be from the very commencement the most practical union. *Christ. Union*, Oct. 18, 1871, p. 252.

**connectival** (kon-ek-tī′val or ko-nek′ti-val), *a.* [< *connective* + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of a connective.

**connective** (ko-nek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *connectif*, < NL. *connectivus*, < L. *connectere*, connect: see *connect* and *-ive.* Cf. *connexive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the power of connecting; serving or tending to connect; connecting.

There are times when prepositions totally lose their *connective* nature, being converted into adverbs.
*Harris*, Hermes, ii. 3.

**Connective tissue,** in *anat.*, a tissue of mesoblastic origin, composed of fusiform and branching cells with fibrillated intercellular substance. It forms the corium and the tendons and ligaments, and constitutes the framework of the various organs in which their proper cells are sustained. It yields gelatin on boiling. The *connective-tissue group* embraces connective tissue proper, bone, dentine, cartilage, and mucous tissue. These are all derived from the mesoblast.

**II.** *n.* That which connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, a word used to connect words, clauses, and sentences. In the widest sense this term includes relatives and words derived from them, many adverbs, prepositions (as connecting verbs and adjectives with nouns, or one noun with another), and conjunctions; but it is most frequently applied to conjunctions. (*b*) In *bot.*, the portion of the filament which connects the two cells of an anther. See *stamen.* (*c*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a nervous commissure; a cord between two ganglia: distinguished from *ganglion.*

**connectively** (ko-nek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a connective manner; by union or conjunction; jointly.

Whenever they [the people] can unite *connectively*, or by deputation. *Swift.*

**connectivum** (kon-ek-tī′vum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *connectivus*: see *connective.*] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group.

**connector** (ko-nek′tor), *n.* [< *connect* + *-or.*] One who or that which connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, a small flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments. (*b*) In *elect.*, a device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact; a binding-screw; a clamp. (*c*) A car-coupling. [Eng.]

**connellite** (ko-nel′īt), *n.* [Named after a British chemist, *Connell.*] A rare sulphatochlorid of copper, occurring in slender hexagonal crystals of a fine blue color in Cornwall, England.

**conner**[1] (kon′ėr), *n.* [< *con*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who tests, examines, or inspects; one who has a special knowledge of anything. See *ale-conner.*

**conner**[2] (kon′ėr or kun′ėr), *n.* [Also *conder*; < *con*[3] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who gives steering directions to the helmsman of a ship.—2†. A person who stood upon a cliff or an elevated part of the sea-coast in the time of the herring-fishing, to point out to the fishermen by signs the course of shoals of fish; a balker.

**conner**[3] (kun′ėr), *n.* [Also *connor*, *cunner*; origin obscure.] 1. An English name of the *Crenilabrus melops*, a fish of the family *Labridæ.*—2. See *cunner.*

**connex**†, *v. t.* [< L. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere*, *cōnectere*, join together: see *connect.*] To link together; join; connect.

All with that general harmony so *connexed* and disposed as no one little part can be missing to the illustration of the whole. *B. Jonson*, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

**connex** (kon′eks), *n.* [< L. *connexus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *geom.*, any mixed form consisting partly of points and partly of lines, or of other diverse elements; specifically, a three-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a line and a point in a fixed plane, or a four-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a plane and a point in space. The *order* of a connex is the degree of its equation in point-coördinates; its *class* is the degree of its equation in tangential coördinates (or the class of the enveloping curve or surface when the point is fixed).

**connexion,** *n.* See *connection.*

**connexional,** *a.* See *connectional.*

**connexity** (ko-nek′si-ti), *n.* [As *connex* + *-ity.*] The state of being connected.

The *connexity* of a neural group. *G. H. Lewes.*

**connexiva,** *n.* Plural of *connexivum.*

**connexive**† (ko-nek′siv), *a.* [= Sp. *conexivo* = Pg. *connexivo*, < LL. *connexivus*, *cōnexivus*, serving to connect, < L. *connexus*, *cōnexus*, pp. of *connectere*, *cōnectere*, connect: see *connect.* Cf. *connective.*] Connective.

Brought in by this *connexive* particle, Therefore (Gen. ii. 24). *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**connexivum** (kon-ek-sī′vum), *n.*; pl. *connexiva* (-vȧ). [NL., neut. of LL. *connexivus*, *cōnexivus*, serving to unite: see *connexive.*] In *entom.*, the flattened lateral border of the abdomen of hemipterous insects, separated by deep grooves or sutures from the tergal and ventral surfaces, and frequently much dilated, so that it extends beyond the hemelytron in repose.

**connictation** (kon-ik-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *com-* + *nictatio*(*n-*), winking, < *nictare*, pp. *nictatus*, wink: see *connive.*] The act of winking. *Bailey.*

**conniet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony.*

**conning**[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cunning*[1].

**conning**[2] (kon′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con*[2].] The act of one who cons or pores over a lesson.

**conning**[3] (kon′ing or kun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con*[3], *v.*] The act or art of directing a helmsman in steering or piloting a vessel.

**conning-tower** (kon′ing-tou′ėr), *n.* The low, dome-shaped, shot-proof pilot-house of a war-vessel, particularly an ironclad.

**conniption** (ko-nip′shon), *n.* An attack of hysteria; a fit of rage or vexation. [Slang, U. S.]

**connivance** (ko-nī′vans), *n.* [Less correct form for *connivence*, also written *connivency*; < F. *connivence* = Sp. Pg. *connivencia* = It. *connivenza*, < L. *conniventia*, *cōniventia*, < *connivere*, *cōnivere*, connive: see *connive.*] 1. The act of conniving, tacitly permitting, or indirectly aiding; collusion by withholding condemnation or exposure; tacit or implied encouragement, especially of wrong-doing.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration than to suffer it to rage by *connivance*. *Bacon*, Usury.

Better had it beene for him that the heathen had heard the fame of his justice than of his wilfull *connivence* and partiality. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Such abuses had gradually prevailed and gained strength by *connivance*. *Hallam.*

2. In the *law of divorce*, specifically, the corrupt consenting of a married person to that conduct in the spouse of which complaint is afterward made. *Bishop.*

**connivancy**† (ko-nī′van-si), *n.* Same as *connivance* or *connivency.*

**connive** (ko-nīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connived*, ppr. *conniving.* [= F. *conniver*, < L. *connivere*, usually *cōnivere*, wink, wink at, overlook an error or crime, < *com-*, *co-*, + **nivere*, wink, akin to *nicere*, beckon, freq. *nictare*, wink.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To wink.

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to *connive* with either eye. *Spectator*, No. 208.

Hence—**2.** To wink, or refrain from looking, in a figurative sense, as at a culpable person or act; give aid or encouragement by silence or forbearance; conceal knowledge of a fault or wrong: followed by *at* (formerly sometimes with *on*).

But what avail'd it Eli to be himself blameless, while he *connivd at* others that were abominable?
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Knowing they were reduced to the extremity of famine, he generously *connived at* the methods practised to supply them with provisions. *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

**3.** To be in secret complicity; have a furtive or clandestine understanding: followed by *with*: as, to *connive with* one in a wrongful act. [Colloq. or rare.]—**4†.** To waive objection; act as if satisfied; acquiesce: used absolutely.

Upon the Pope's threatning to excommunicate the King, Thurstane entred upon his Bishoprick, and the King *connived*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

To show I am not flint, but affable, as you say, . . . I relent, I *connive*, most affable Jack.
*Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

**5†.** To tamper: followed by *with*.

Nor were they [statutes] ever intended to be *connived with* in the least syllable. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 178.

**II.†** *trans.* To shut one's eyes to; wink at; tacitly permit.

Divorces were not *connived* only, but with eye open allowed. *Milton.*

**connivence†** (kǫ-nī'vens), *n.* Same as *connivance.*

**connivency†** (kǫ-nī'ven-si), *n.* **1.** Connivance.

I have conniv'd at this, your friend and you,
But what is got by this *connivancy?*
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure.

**2.** In *nat. hist.*, convergence; close approach. *Bentham.*

Also *connivancy.*

**connivent** (kǫ-nī'vent), *a.* [= F. *connivent* = Pg. It. *connivente*, < L. *conniven(t-)s*, *cōniven(t-)s*, ppr. of *connivere*, *cōnivere*: see *connive.*] **1†.** Conniving; wilfully blind or tolerant.

Justice . . . *connivent*, . . . or, if I may so say, oscitant and supine. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

**2.** In *nat. hist.*, having a gradually inward direction; converging; coming in contact: as, the *connivent* wings of an insect, or petals of a flower. In *anat.*, specifically applied to circular folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine, lying in series along the inner wall of the tube and projecting into its lumen, increasing the absorbing and secreting surface: as, the *connivent* valves (valvulæ conniventes).

**conniver** (kǫ-nī'vėr), *n.* One who connives.

Abettors, counsellors, consenters, commenders, *conniver*, concealers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal. *Junius*, Sinne Stigmatized (1639), p. 825.

**conniving** (kǫ-nī'ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *connive*, *v.*] Same as *connivent*, 2.

**Connochætes** (kon-ǭ-kē'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lichtenstein); also improp. *Connochætes*, *Connochetes*; < Gr. κόννος, beard, + χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, a bristle).] A genus of antilopine ruminants, represented by the wildebeest or gnu, *C. gnu*. See *gnu*. Also called *Catoblepas.*

**connoisseur** (kon-i-sūr' or -sėr'), *n.* [< F. *connoisseur*, formerly *cognoisseur*, now *connaisseur*, < OF. *conoisseor*, *connisseour*, *conissour*, etc. (= Pr. *conoissere*, *conoisedor* = Sp. *conocedor* = Pg. *conhecedor* = It. *conoscitore*), < OF. *conoistre*, *connoistre* (*connoiss-*), F. *connaître* (*connaiss-*) = Pr. *conoscer*, *conoisser* = Sp. *conoscer* (obs.), *conocer* = Pg. *conhecer* = It. *conoscere*, know, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, *cognizance*, *cognize*, *cognosce.*] A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting, sculpture, or music; one competent to pass a critical judgment: as, a *connoisseur* of carvings; a *connoisseur* of lace.

Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift*, Poetry.

What *connoisseurs* say of some pictures painted by Raphael in his youth may be said of this campaign. It was in Frederic's early bad manner.
*Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

The *connoisseur* is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettant, who only "thinks that he knows."
*Fairholt*, Dict. Terms of Art, p. 127.

**connoisseurship** (kon-i-sūr'ship or -sėr'ship), *n.* [< *connoisseur* + *-ship.*] The rôle or part of a connoisseur; critical judgment in matters of art.

How well his *connoisseurship* understands
The graceful bend, and the voluptuous swell.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 53.

**connor**, *n.* See *conner*[3], 1.

**connotate** (kon'ǫ-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connotated*, ppr. *connotating.* [< ML. **connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote.*] To denote secondarily; refer to something besides the object named; imply the existence of along with or as correlated to the object named; connote: thus, the term "father" *connotates* a "child": used especially of qualities whose existence is implied by adjectives: distinguished from *denotate*, *denote.*

Law and punishment being relations, and mutually *connotating* each the other.
*Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, p. 519 (Ord MS.).

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining. *Hammond.*

**connotation** (kon-ǭ-tā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *connotation* = Sp. *connotacion* = Pg. *connotação*, < ML. **connotatio(n-)*, < *connotare*, pp. **connotatus*, connote: see *connote.*] **1.** Secondary denotation; reference to something besides the object named.

In regard to the word black, we merely annex to it the syllable ness; and it is immediately indicated that all *connotation* is dropped. *James Mill*, Human Mind, ix.

**2.** That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the aggregation of attributes expressed by a word; that which a word means or implies: distinguished from *denotation.* See extract, and *connote*, *v.*

The more usual mode of declaring the *connotation* of a name is by predicating two or more connotative names which make up among them the whole *connotation* of the name to be defined, as, Man is a corporeal, organized, animated, rational being, shaped so and so; or we may employ names which connote several of the attributes at once, as, Man is a rational animal shaped so and so.
*J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. viii. § 2.

**connotative** (kon-nō'tą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *connotatif* = Sp. Pg. *connotativo*, < ML. *connotativus*, < **connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote*, *connotate.*] Having the quality of connoting; implying an attribute while denoting a subject: applied to any term which connotates or connotes anything, in whatever sense those verbs may be used. [The Latin equivalent *connotativus* is frequent in the scholastic writers, from Alexander of Hales, one of the earliest, who gives *relativa appellatio* as the equivalent of *nomen connotans*, to William of Occam, who says: "A *connotative* name is that which signifies one thing primarily and another secondarily; and such a name properly has a nominal definition, . . . and frequently a part of that definition ought to be placed in the nominative and part in an oblique case, . . . as with the noun *white*, . . . that which possesses whiteness." The word is used in this sense in older English writers. Several modern writers, as James Mill, have used it in nearly the same way; but J. S. Mill's influence has established, alongside of the old meaning, another, used by his followers, which is defined in the following extract:

A *connotative* term is one which denotes a subject, and implies an attribute. By a subject is here meant anything which possesses attributes. Thus John, or London, or England, are names which signify a subject only. Whiteness, length, virtue, signify an attribute only. None of these names, therefore, are *connotative*. But white, long, virtuous are *connotative*. The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, connotes, the attribute whiteness. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.]

**Connotative being.** See *being.*

**connote** (ko-nōt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connoted*, ppr. *connoting.* [= Sp. *connotar*, < ML. *connotare*, connote, < L. *com-*, together, + *notare*, mark, note: see *note*, *v.*, and cf. *connotate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** Same as *connotate.*

Good, in the general sense of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South.*

White, in the phrase white horse, denotes two things, the color and the horse; but it denotes the color primarily, the horse secondarily. We say that it notes the primary, *connotes* the secondary signification.
*James Mill*, Human Mind, i.

**2.** To signify; mean; imply.

It [*Cosmos*] denotes the entire phenomenal universe; it *connotes* the orderly uniformity of nature, and the negation of miracle or extraneous disturbance of any kind.
*J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 182.

[This meaning was introduced by J. S. Mill. A word *connotes* those attributes which its predication of a subject asserts that that subject possesses. But *connote* is now often loosely used in such a sense that any attribute known to be possessed by all the objects denoted by a term is said to be *connoted* by that term. Mill discountenances this use of the word.

In some cases it is not easy to decide precisely how much a particular word does or does not *connote*; that is, we do not exactly know (the case not having arisen) what degree of difference in the object would occasion a difference in the name. Thus, it is clear that the word man, besides animal life and rationality, *connotes* also a certain external form; but it would be impossible to say precisely what form; that is, to decide how great a deviation from the form ordinarily found in the beings whom we are accustomed to call men would suffice in a newly discovered race to make us refuse them the name of man.
*J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.]

= **Syn.** *Note*, *Denote*, *Connote.* See the definitions of these words.

**II.** *intrans.* To have a meaning or signification in connection with another word.

Some grammarians have said that an adjective only *connotes*, and means nothing by itself.
*Horne Tooke*, Diversions of Purley, ii. 6.

**connotive** (ko-nō'tiv), *a.* [< *connote* + *-ive.* Cf. *connotative.*] Connoting; significant; conveying the meaning, as of a word; connotative.

Mr. Spencer, . . . preferring to use a term *connotive* of true humility and the limitations of the human mind, calls this mysterious object of religious feeling "The Unknowable." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 407.

**connubial** (kǫ-nū'bi-ąl), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *connubial* = It. *connubiale*, < L. *connubialis*, usually *cōnubialis*, < *connubium*, usually *cōnubium*, marriage, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *nubere*, veil, marry: see *nubile*, *nuptial.*] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; springing from or proper to the married state; matrimonial; conjugal.

Nor turn'd, I ween,
Adam from his fair spouse, nor Eve the rites
Mysterious of *connubial* love refused.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 748.

Contented toil, and hospitable care,
And kind *connubial* tenderness are there.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 404.

= **Syn.** *Conjugal*, *Hymeneal*, etc. See *matrimonial.*

**connubiality** (kǫ-nū-bi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *connubial* + *-ity.*] **1.** The state of being connubial.—**2.** Anything pertaining to the married state.

With the view of stopping some slight *connubialities* which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

**connubially** (kǫ-nū'bi-ąl-i), *adv.* In a connubial manner; as man and wife.

**connudate†** (kon'ū-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *com-* (intensive) + *nudatus*, pp. of *nudare*, make naked, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude.*] To strip naked. *Bailey.*

**connumerate** (ko-nū'mę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connumerated*, ppr. *connumerating.* [< LL. *connumeratus*, pp. of *connumerare* (> Sp. *connumerar* = It. *connumerare*), < L. *com-*, together, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, *number*, *v.*] To reckon or count conjointly, or together with something else.

Ought to be *connumerated* or reckoned together.
*Cudworth.*

**connumeration** (ko-nū-mę-rā'shǫn), *n.* [= Sp. *connumeracion* = It. *connumerazione*, < ML. *connumeratio(n-)*, < LL. *connumerare*, pp. *connumeratus*, number with: see *connumerate.*] A reckoning together.

Insisting upon the *connumeration* of the three persons.
*Perron*, To Travis, Letters, p. 225.

**connusance†** (kon'u-sąns), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance.*

**connusant†** (kon'u-sąnt), *a.* An obsolete form of *cognizant.*

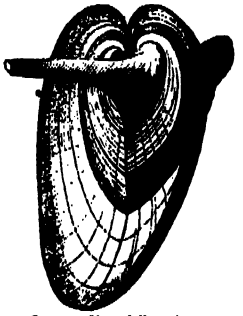
**connusor†** (kon'u-sôr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizor.*

**connutritious** (kon-ū-trish'us), *a.* [< *con-* + *nutritious.*] **1†.** Nourished or brought up together. *Coles*, 1717.—**2.** Imbibed with one's nourishment; resulting from a special kind of food; growing with one's growth: said especially of diseases which are congenital or are contracted from a nurse.

**conny**[1] (kon'i), *a.* Same as *canny.* [Prov. Eng.]

**conny**[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony.*

**Conocardium** (kō-nǫ-kär'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + καρδία = E. *heart.*] A genus of fossil bivalve shells, from the Silurian and Carboniferous strata of Europe and America, of which *C. hibernicum* is the type.


*Conocardium hibernicum.*

**conocarp** (kō'nǫ-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical center, as the blackberry. [Rare.]

**conocephalite** (kō-nǫ-sef'ą-līt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Conocephalites.*

**Conocephalites** (kō-nǫ-sef-ą-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1848), < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + κεφαλή, the head, + *-ites.*] A genus of trilobites, having the glabella narrowed in front, few thoracic rings, and moderately developed abdomen, made the type of a family *Conocephalitidæ.*

**Conocephalitidæ** (kō-nǫ-sef-ą-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conocephalites* + *-idæ.*] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Conocephalites.* Also written *Conocephalidæ.*

**Conocephalus** (kō-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + κεφαλή, a head.] 1. A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, having the vertex conical (whence the name), the elytra long and leafy, the legs long and slender, the antennæ filiform, and the ovipositor ensate. There are several species of these green grasshoppers, such as *C. mandibularis* of Europe and the common *C. ensiger* of the United States. 2†. A generic name variously used for certain crustaceans, beetles, reptiles, and worms.

**conocuneus** (kō-nō-kū'nē-us), *n.*; pl. *conocunei* (-i). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, + *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cone* and *coin*[1].] 1. A geometrical solid having one curved and three plane faces, one of which is the quadrant of a circle and has as one edge a line equal and parallel to one of the radii of the circle forming a boundary of the quadrant.—2. A surface generated by a right line which constantly crosses a fixed right line at right angles, and also constantly intersects the circumference of a fixed circle.

**conodont** (kō'nō-dont), *n.* [< Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A small glistening fossil organism, discovered by Pander in Silurian and Devonian rocks in Russia, and subsequently observed in other strata in different localities, and variously supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish, or a spine, hooklet, or denticle of a mollusk or an annelid: so named from its conical tooth-like appearance. These organisms are certainly not teeth of any vertebrates, and are probably the remains of worms.

*Conodonta*, supposed to belong to the Myxinidæ, are minute palæozoic tooth-like fossils.
*Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 178.

**conoid**[1] (kō'noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conoïde* = Sp. *conóide* = Pg. It. *conoide*, < Gr. κωνοειδής, conical (neut. τὸ κωνοειδές, a conoid), < κῶνος, a cone, + εἶδος, form.] I. *a.* Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid. But the term *conoid* is often used to include the hyperboloids and paraboloids and to exclude the spheroids. This is the meaning of the Greek word with Archimedes. (*b*) A skew surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. (*c*) A surface generated by the revolution of an arc of a circle about its sine.—2. In *anat.*, the conarium or pineal body.

**conoid**[2] (kō'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* In *conch.*, resembling or having the characters of the *Conidæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidæ*.

**conoidal** (kō-noi'dal), *a.* [< *conoid*[1] + *-al*; = F. *conoïdal*, etc.] 1. Having the form of a conoid: as, a *conoidal* bullet.—2. Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical.—**Conoidal ligament**, in *anat.*, a portion of the coracoclavicular ligament, as distinguished from the trapezoid division of the same structure. It is an important defense of the shoulder-joint, besides contributing to hold the distal end of the clavicle in place.

**conoidally** (kō-noi'dal-i), *adv.* In a conoidal form or manner.

**Conoidea** (kō-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-oidea*.] In *conch.*, same as *Conidæ*. *Latreille*, 1825.

**conoidic, conoidical** (kō-noi'dik, -di-kal), *a.* [< *conoid*[1] + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

**Conomedusæ** (kō'nō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + NL. *Medusæ*.] Haeckel's name of an order of *Scyphomedusæ*, formed for the reception of the *Charybdea* and allied jellyfishes. The disk is bell-shaped with quadrangular base, and the parts are arranged in fours. The 4 tentaculicysts are perradial; the lamelliform genitalia are in 4 pairs, attached to 4 interradial septa dividing the enteric cavity into 4 gastric pouches, in which the genitalia hang freely. There are 4 interradial flaps, bearing each a long tentacle, and a broad vascular false velum penetrated by the enteric canals.

**conomedusan** (kō'nō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Conomedusæ* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conomedusæ*; charybdean.

II. *n.* One of the *Conomedusæ*; a charybdean.

**conominee** (kō-nom-i-nē'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *nominee*.] One named or designated as an associate; a joint nominee.

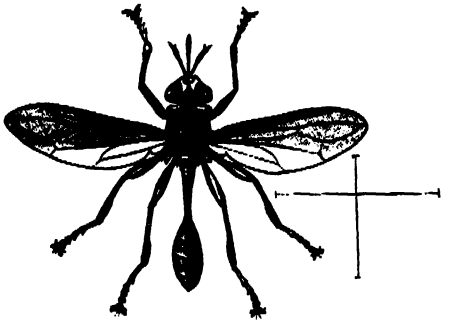
**Cononite** (kō'non-īt), *n.* [< *Conon* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of an unimportant sect of Trithеists which followed Conon, Bishop of Tarsus in Cilicia, and appeared and disappeared in the seventh century. See *Tritheist*.

**Conopidæ** (kō-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conops* + *-idæ*.] A family of dichætous brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Conops*, having a distinct proboscis, uncovered halteres, and perfect wings with a simple cubital vein. Also *Conopsidæ*.

Black-cheeked Ant-thrush (*Conopophaga melanops*).

**Conopophaga** (kō-nō-pof'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also written *Conopophagus*, and contr. *Conophaga*; < Gr. κώνωψ, a gnat (see *Conops*), + φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of ant-thrushes, or formicarioid passerine birds, of South America, divided into the species *C. aurita*, *C. lineata*, *C. melanops*, etc.

**Conops** (kō'nops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώνωψ, a gnat, mosquito, < κῶνος, a cone, + ὤψ, eye, face.] A genus of dipterous insects, formerly of great extent, now restricted as the type of the family *Conopidæ*. *C. flavipes*, the larvæ of which live in the abdomen of hymenopterous insects, is an example.



*Conops tibialis*. (Cross shows natural size.)

**Conopsariæ** (kō-nop-sā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758); prop. **Conoparіæ*; < *Conops* + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's classification of insects, the third tribe of *Athericera*, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Conops* and the modern family *Conopidæ*, but including some forms now usually referred to *Muscidæ*.

**Conopsidæ** (kō-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Conopidæ*.

**Conorhinus** (kō-nō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, wedge, + ῥίς, ῥίν, nose.] A genus of *Hemiptera*, founded by Laporte in 1833. The body is somewhat flattened, and the sides of the abdomen are strongly recurved. The head is long, narrow, and cylindrical, and thickened behind the eyes; the ocelli are placed on this stouter part. The antennæ are short, the eyes transverse, and the legs short, the hind pair being much longer than the others. *C. sanguisugus*, the blood-sucking cone-nose, is a widely distributed species in the United States, and is known in some localities to infest beds and suck human blood. *Amer. Entomologist*, I. 85.

Blood-sucking Cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisugus*). Imago and pupa, natural size.

**Conorhynchidæ** (kō-nō-ring'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Conorhynchus*: same as *Albulidæ*.

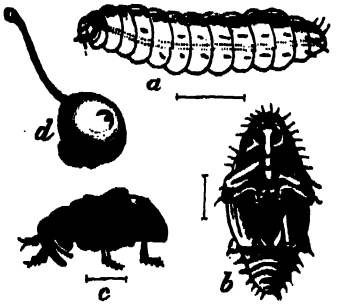
**Conorhynchus** (kō-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, wedge, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of malacopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Conorhynchidæ*: same as *Albula*.

**conormal** (kō-nôr'mal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *normal*.] In *math.*, having common normals.—**Conormal correspondence** of vicinal surfaces, a correspondence according to which points having the same normal correspond to one another.

**conoscente**, *n.* See *cognoscente*.

**conoscope** (kō'nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of polariscope used to observe sections of crystals in converging polarized light.

**Conotrachelus** (kō'nō-tra-kē'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + τράχηλος, the neck, throat.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *C. nenuphar* is the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, probably the most injurious of the whole family in America. The beetle is of small size, and of a dark-brown color spotted with black, yellow, and white. Besides the plum, this weevil attacks the apricot, nectarine, peach, cherry, apple, pear, and quince. *C. crataegi* is the quince-curculio, which infests the quince, pear, and haw. The eggs are laid in June, and the larvæ when full-grown bore out and fall to the ground, where they remain all winter, assuming the pupa form in the spring, and issuing as beetles in May. There are many other species. The elytra are tuberculate, and in some species handsomely variegated with hairy markings.




Plum-weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).
*a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago; *d*, plum and curculio, the plum bearing one of the punctures. (Lines show natural sizes.)

**conourish** (kō-nur'ish), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *nourish*.] To nourish together. [Rare.]

If two or more living subjects be *co-nourished* during the period of development, they will tend to "similar proportional development" and "similar series of kinetic actions." *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 286.

**conquadrate** (kon-kwod'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conquadrated*, ppr. *conquadrating*. [< L. *conquadratus*, pp. of *conquadrare*, make square, < *com-* + *quadrare*, square: see *quadrate*.] To bring into a square; square with another. *Ash.* [Rare.]

**conquassate**† (kon-kwas'āt), *v. t.* [< L. *conquassatus*, pp. of *conquassare* (> It. *conquassare*), shake violently, < *com-*, together, + *quassare*, shake, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassus*, shake. Cf. *concuss*.] To shake.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey*.

**conquassation**† (kon-kwa-sā'shon), *n.* [= It. *conquassazione*, < L. *conquassatio(n-)*, < *conquassare*, pp. *conquassatus*, shake violently: see *conquassate*.] Concussion; agitation.

I have had a *conquassation* in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

**conquer** (kong'kėr), *v.* [< ME. *conqueren* (or, without inf. suffix, *conquer*, earlier *conquery*, in the earliest instance *cuncweari*), < OF. *conquerre*, *cunquerre*, *conquerer*, F. *conquérir* = Pr. *conquerre*, *conquerer*, *conquerir* = Sp. *conquerir* = It. *conquidere*, < L. *conquirere* (ML. also in deriv. **conquerere*), pp. *conquisitus* (ML. also *conquistus*) (> Sp. Pg. *conquistar*: see *conquest*, *v.*), seek after, go in quest, seek eagerly, procure, ML. conquer, < *com-* + *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, ask: see *quest*, *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *require*, which contain the same radical element. Hence *conquest*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To overcome the resistance of; compel to submit or give way; gain a victory over; subdue by force of arms, or by superior strength or power of any kind: as, to *conquer* the enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a prize-fight; to *conquer* a stubborn will, or one's passions.

Barouns that dide homage as soone as he hadde *conquerid* these xj kynges, ffor thei douted that he sholde be-reve hem of her londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

If we be *conquer'd*, let men *conquer* us,
And not these bastard Bretagnes.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;
Her arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 263.

The natives [of Hindustan] had learned to look with contempt on the mighty nation which was soon to *conquer* and to rule them. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To overcome or surmount, as obstacles, difficulties, or anything that obstructs.

How hard a matter it is to *conquer* the prejudices of education. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

3. To gain or secure by conquest; obtain by effort: as, to *conquer* peace.

By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary *conquered* the first place in her husband's affection.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

It was only after a strenuous opposition from these bodies that ancient literature at last *conquered* its recognition as an element of academical instruction.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**=Syn. 1** and **3**. *Overcome, Vanquish, Conquer, Subdue, Subjugate*, to overpower, overthrow, defeat, beat, rout, worst, discomfit, humble, crush, subject, master, agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, namely, that of becoming superior to by an effort. The most conspicuous use of these words is in relation to physical struggles, as in war, wrestling, etc., but they refer also to struggles of mind, as in statesmanship, debate, chess, etc. An important difference among them is the implied duration of the victory, *overcome* and *vanquish* not reaching beyond the present, *conquer* implying a good deal of permanence, and *subdue* and *subjugate* containing permanence as an essential idea. *Overcome* is not so strong as *vanquish*, the former expressing a real victory, but the latter also a complete or great one. *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, and may imply a succession of struggles or conflicts, while *vanquish* and *overcome* refer more commonly to a single conflict. Alexander the Great *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement. In this respect *subdue* and *subjugate* are like *conquer*. *Subdue* may express a slower, quieter process than *conquer*. *Subjugate* is the strongest; it is to bring completely under the yoke. See *defeat*.

Who *overcomes*
By force, hath *overcome* but half his foe.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 648.

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though *vanquished*, he could argue still.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 212.

No creed without pathos will ever justify the great human hope, or *conquer* the great human heart.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 327.

Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.
*Pope*, Prol. to Addison's Cato.

The style of Louis XIV. did what his armies failed to do. It overran and *subjugated* Europe.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 390.

**II.** *intrans.* To make a conquest; gain the victory.

He hath been us'd
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his worth
Of contradiction. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Resolv'd to *conquer* or to die.
*Waller*, Epitaph on Col. C. Cavendish.

**conquerable** (kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *conquerable;* as *conquer* + *-able*.] Capable of being conquered; that may be vanquished or subdued.

Revenge, . . . which yet we are sure is *conquerable* under all the strongest temptations to it.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, III. iv.

**conquerableness** (kong'kėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conquerable.

**conqueress** (kong'kėr-es), *n.* [< *conquer* + *-ess*.] A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty *conqueress*.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

**conqueringly** (kong'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* By conquering.

**conquerment**† (kong'kėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *conquerement, conquerrement* (cf. ML. *conquerementum*); as *conquer* + *-ment*.] Conquest. [Rare.]

The nuns of new-won Calea his bonnet lent
In lieu of their so kind a *conquerment*.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, iii. 7.

**conqueror** (kong'kėr-gr), *n.* [< ME. *conquerour, conquerur*, < OF. *conqueror, conquereor, conquereur, cunquerur* (= Sp. *conquridor*, obs.), < *conquerre*, conquer: see *conquer*. Cf. L. *conquisitor, conquistor, conquæstor*, a recruiting officer, in ML. one who acquires or gains, a conqueror, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek, ML. conquer.] One who conquers, or gains a victory over, any opposing force; specifically, one who subdues or subjugates a nation or nations by military power.

He may wel be called *conquerour*, and that is Cryst to mene. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 58.

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a *conqueror*,
But when it first did help to wound itself.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

The mighty disturbers of mankind who have been called *Conquerours* shall not then be attended with their great armies, but must stand alone to receive their sentence.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

**The Conqueror**, an epithet applied to William I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, on account of his conquest of England in 1066. As originally applied, however (in Old French and Middle Latin), the name was not exactly synonymous with *conqueror* in the modern sense. See extract.

William, we must always remember, did not give himself out as a *conqueror*. The name *conqueror*, conquestor, though applied with perfect truth in the common sense, must strictly be taken in the legal meaning, of purchaser or acquirer. *E. A. Freeman.*

**=Syn.** See *victor*.

**conquest** (kong'kwest), *n.* [< ME. *conquest*, < OF. *conquest*, m., *conqueste*, *f.*, F. *conquête*, *f.* (*conquêt*, m., acquisition), = Pr. *conquist, conquesta* = Sp. Pg. *conquista* = It. *conquisto, conquista*, < ML. *conquisitus, conquistus, conquestus*, m., *conquistum*, neut., *conquista*, f., conquest, acquisition, < L. *conquisitus* (ML. contr. *conquistus*), *-a, -um*, pp. of *conquirere*, seek, procure, ML. conquer: see *conquer*, and cf. *acquest, inquest, request*.] **1.** The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force of any kind, but especially by force of arms; victory.

*Conquest* and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions: the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value. *Fuller.*

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath.
*Addison*, The Campaign.

**2.** The act of acquiring or gaining control of by force; acquisition by military or other conflict; subjugation by any means: as, the *conquest* of Persia by Alexander the Great; the *conquest* of a nation's liberties, or of one's passions.

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country.
*Prescott.*

Specifically—**3.** The act of gaining or captivating the affections or favor of another or others.

Nature did her wrong,
To print continual *conquest* on her cheeks,
And make no man worthy for her to take.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

I confess you have made a perfect *conquest* of me by your late Favours, and I yield myself your Captive.
*Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 23.

**4.** That which is conquered; a possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What *conquest* brings he home?
What tributaries follow him to Rome?
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

For much more willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*, than remember hell.
*Milton*, P. R., i. 46.

To resign *conquests* is a task as difficult in a beauty as an hero. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 306.

**5.** In *feudal law*, acquest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—**6.** In *Scots law*, heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, etc.; or, with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired.—**The Conquest**, by preëminence, in *Eng. hist.*, the conquest or acquisition of England by William, Duke of Normandy (afterward William I., or William the Conqueror), in 1066.

**conquest**†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conquess* (= OF. *conquester, conquister* = Sp. Pg. *conquistar*); from the noun.] To conquer.

The King was cuming to his cuntrie,
To *conquess* baith his landis and he.
*Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

**conquestion**†, *n.* [< L. *conquestio(n-)*, < *conqueri*, pp. *conquestus*, complain, < *com-*, together, + *queri*, complain: see *querrel*[1], *querulous*.] Complaining together. *Coles*, 1717.

**conquet** (kong-kwet'), *n.* [< F. *conquêt:* see *conquest*.] In *civil law*, synonymous with *acquest*. (Both words are used of property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property, as distinguished from *biens propres*. *Acquest* was formerly often used of property coming to one spouse by some mode other than either succession or gift direct from an ancestor, and becoming community property by virtue of the marriage; while *conquest* was, and perhaps by some writers still is, used to designate property that both husband and wife together acquired as community property.)

**conquisition**† (kong-kwi-zish'on), *n.* [< L. *conquisitio(n-)*, a seeking for, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek for: see *conquer*.] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of collection.

The *conquisition* of some costly marbles and cedars.
*Bp. Hall*, Elisha Raising the Iron.

**conquistador** (kong-kwis'ta-dōr), *n.* [Sp. Pg., < *conquistar*, conquer, < *conquista*, conquest: see *conquest* and *conquer*.] A conqueror: applied to the conquerors of Spanish America.

The violence and avarice of the *conquistadors*.
*Is. Taylor.*

**consacre**†, *v. t.* [= F. *consacrer* = Pr. *consecrar, consegrar* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* (Sp. obs. *consacrar*) = It. *consacrare, consagrare*, < L. *consacrare*, var. of *consecrare*, devote: see *consecrate*.] To devote; consecrate.

Lo heer these Champions that have (bravely bould)
Withstood proud Tyrants, stoutly *consacring*
Their lives and soules to God in suffering:
Whose names are all in Life's fair Book inroul'd.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 5.

**consanguine** (kon-sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consanguin*, < L. *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] **I.** *a.* Descended from a common ancestor; consanguineous: as, "the *Consanguine* Family," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 22.

**II.** *n.* One of the same blood as, or related by birth to, another.

The progress from promiscuity through the marriage of *consanguines*, then upward to the various forms of polyandry and polygyny to monogamy.
*Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 400.

**consanguineal** (kon-sang-gwin'ē-al), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-al*.] Consanguineous. *Sir T. Browne.*

**consanguinean** (kon-sang-gwin'ē-an), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-an*.] Same as *consanguineous*, 2.

Half-blood is either *consanguinean*, as between children by the same father, or uterine, as between children having the same mother. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 78.

**consanguineous** (kon-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [= F. *consanguin* = Sp. *consanguineo* = Pg. It. *consanguineo*, < L. *consanguineus*, related by blood, < *com-*, together, + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*.] **1.** Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Am I not *consanguineous?* am I not of her blood?
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

More specifically—**2.** Of the same father by different wives; characterized by this relation. Also *consanguinean*. *Maine.*—**3.** Pertaining to or affected by the relation of consanguinity.

When the principles of breeding and of inheritance are better understood, we shall not hear ignorant members of our legislature rejecting with scorn a plan for ascertaining by an easy method whether or not *consanguineous* marriages are injurious to man.
*Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 385.

**consanguinity** (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consanguinité* = Sp. *consanguinidad* = Pg. *consanguinidade* = It. *consanguinità*, < L. *consanguinita(t-)s*, < *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] Relationship by blood; the relationship or connection of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity*, or relationship by marriage.

I know no touch of *consanguinity;*
No kin, no love, no blood, no soul so near me,
As the sweet Troilus. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.

To the Court of Rome, to solicit a dispensation for their marriage, rendered necessary by the *consanguinity* of the parties. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

**consarcination**† (kon-sär-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *consarcinatus*, pp. of *consarcinare*, sew or patch together, < *com-*, together, + **sarcinare, sarcire*, patch.] The act of patching together. *Bailey.*

**conscience** (kon'shens), *n.* [< ME. *conscience, concience, concions*, < OF. *conscience, concience*, F. *conscience* = Pr. *conciencia, consiencia* = Sp. *consciencia*, now *conciencia* = Pg. *consciencia* = It. *conscienza, coscienza*, < L. *conscientia*, a joint knowledge, cognizance, consciousness, knowledge, conscience, < *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire* (little used), be conscious (of wrong), LL. know well, < *com-*, together, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] **1.** Consciousness; knowledge. [Obsolete or rare.]

Let . . . thy former facts
Not fall in mention, but to urge new acts.
*Conscience* of them provoke thee on to more.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

The same passion [for glory] may proceed not from any *conscience* of our own actions, but from fame and trust of others, whereby one may think well of himself, and yet be deceived; and this is false-glory.
*Hobbes*, Works, IV. ix.

The characteristic of the long medieval centuries, the *conscience* that war is justifiable only by law.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 220.

**2**†. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my *conscience* of the king: I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

**3.** The consciousness that the acts for which a person believes himself to be responsible do or do not conform to his ideal of right; the moral judgment of the individual applied to his own conduct, in distinction from his perception of right and wrong in the abstract, and in the conduct of others. It manifests itself in the feeling of *obligation* or *duty*, the moral imperative "I ought" or "I ought not": hence the phrases the *voice of conscience*, the *dictates of conscience*, etc.

*Conscience* that es called ynwitt [inwit].
*Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 5432.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

No way whatsoever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my *conscience* will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed. *Locke*, 1st Letter concerning Toleration.

Man, as conscious of his liberty to act, and of the law by which his actions ought to be regulated, recognises his personal accountability, and calls himself before the internal tribunal which we denominate *conscience*. Here he is either acquitted or condemned. The acquittal is connected with a peculiar feeling of pleasurable exultation, as the condemnation with a peculiar feeling of painful humiliation — remorse. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**4.** Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

Thei han gret *Conscience*, and holden it for a gret Synne, to casten a Knyf in the Fuyr, and for to drawe Flessche out of a Pot with a Knyf. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 249.

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

**5†.** Tender feeling; pity.

Al was *conscience* and tendre herte. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 150.

**6†.** Same as *breastplate*, 4. — **7†.** A bellarmine.

Like a larger jug that some men call
A bellarmine, but we a *conscience*.
*W. Cartwright*, The Ordinary.

**A bad conscience**, a reproving conscience. — **A clean** or **clear conscience**, a conscience void of reproach. — **A good conscience**, an approving conscience. — **Case of conscience**, a question as to what ought to be done in a given case or under given circumstances; a problem in casuistry.

A man will pretend to be perplexed with a *case of conscience*, when really he is wishing to make out that some general rule of conduct does not apply to him, because its fulfilment would cause him trouble, or because it conflicts with some passion which he wishes to indulge.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

**Conscience clause**, a clause or article inserted in an act or law involving religious matters, which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples against joining or being present in religious services or acts, as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at schools during religious service. — **Conscience money**, money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the public treasury in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded, or money paid to atone for some act of dishonesty previously concealed. — **Court of conscience**, a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other British trading cities and districts. — **In all conscience**, most certainly; in all reason and fairness. [Colloq.]

Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

**In conscience.** (*a*) In justice; in honesty; in truth; in reason.

Dost thou *in conscience* think — tell me, Emilia —
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3.

What you require cannot, *in conscience*, be deferred. *Milton.*

(*b*) Most certainly; assuredly.

We have but a few days longer to stay here; too little *in conscience* for such a place. *Gray*, Letters, I. 83.

**To free one's conscience.** See *free*. — **To make a matter of conscience**, to consider from a conscientious point of view; act in regard to as conscience dictates: as, to *make* daily exercise *a matter of conscience*. — **To make conscience†**, to act according to the dictates of conscience; do what is required by one's sense of right and wrong.

Troth I do *make conscience* of vexing thee now in the dog-days. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

There is no *conscience to be made* in the kind or nature of the meat being flesh or fish. *Privy Council* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 302).

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore *make conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke.*

**conscienced** (kon'shenst), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-ed*².] Having conscience. [Rare.]

Young *conscience'd* casuists. *Sir W. Davenant*, Gondibert, ii. 7.

I would be understood, not onely an Allower, but an humble Petitioner, that ignorant and tender *conscienced* Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 15.

**conscienceless** (kon'shens-les), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-less*.] Having no conscience; free from or not marked by conscientious scruples.

*Conscienceless* and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in the Church of England. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24 (Ord MS.).

That has never been paralleled in all the history of your *conscienceless* partisanship. *The American*, VIII. 346.

**conscience-smitten** (kon'shens-smit'n), *a.* Smitten by conscience or remorse.

**conscient** (kon'shient), *a.* [= F. *conscient*, < L. *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire*, know well: see *conscience*.] Conscious. [Rare.]

*Conscient* to himself that he played his part well. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning.

The most complex *conscient* acts. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 509.

**conscientious** (kon-gi-en'shus), *a.* [= F. *consciencieux* = Pg. *conscienciozo* = It. *cosciensioso*, < ML. *conscientiosus*, < L. *conscientia*, conscience: see *conscience*.] **1†.** Conscious.

The heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of refutability. *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 141.

**2.** Controlled by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong: as, a *conscientious* judge.

It is the good and *conscientious* man chiefly, that is uneasy and dissatisfied with himself; always ready to condemn his own imperfections, and to suspect his own sincerity, upon the slightest occasions. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xv.

**3.** Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; springing from conscience: as, a *conscientious* scruple.

It was a worldly repentance, not a *conscientious*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Scrupulous, exact, careful, faithful, upright, honest, honorable, righteous.

**conscientiously** (kon-gi-en'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscientious manner; according to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South.*

**conscientiousness** (kon-gi-en'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved either through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 1.

**conscionable** (kon'shon-a-bl), *a.* [Irreg. formed (in Elizabeth's reign) from *conscience;* as if for **conscienceable*, < *conscience* + *-able*.] **1†.** Governed by conscience; conscientious.

*Gon.* See, sir, your mortgage, which I only took
In case you and your son had in the wars
Miscarried: I yield it up again; 'tis yours.
*Cas.* Are you so *conscionable?*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

A knave very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

Let mercers then have *conscionable* thumbs when they measure out that smooth glittering devil, satin. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

**2.** Conformable to conscience; consonant with right or duty; proper; just. [Most common in the negative. See *unconscionable*.]

I should speak of Pomroy of Northampton . . . who, on the 17th of June, 1775, dismounted and passed Charlestown Neck, on his way to Bunker Hill, on foot, in the midst of a shower of balls, because he did not think it *conscionable* to ride General Ward's horse, which he had borrowed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 394.

**conscionableness** (kon'shon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being conscionable; rightfulness; equity; fairness. [Rare.]

**conscionably†** (kon'shon-a-bli), *adv.* Conscientiously; according to conscience.

This duty you both may the more willingly, and ought the more *conscionably* to perform. *John Robinson*, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

**conscionary†**, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *concionary*.

**conscious** (kon'shus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *conscio*, < L. *conscius*, knowing, aware, < *conscire*, be conscious, know: see *conscience*.] **1.** In the state of a waking as distinguished from that of a sleeping person or an inanimate thing; in the act of feeling, or endowed with feeling, in the broadest sense of the word.

When the dread trumpet sounds, the slumbering dust,
Not unattentive to the call, shall wake.
. . . Nor shall the *conscious* soul
Mistake its partner. *Blair*, The Grave, l. 755.

The moment the first trace of *conscious* intelligence is introduced, we have a set of phenomena which materialism can in no wise account for. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 282.

**2.** Attributing, or capable of attributing, one's sensations, cognitions, etc., to one's self; aware of the unity of self in knowledge; aware of one's self; self-conscious.

This self of the "inner state," of which, according to Kant, we are *conscious*, is only known as a phenomenon, and cannot (as indeed nothing can, according to his system) be known as it is in itself. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 80.

**3.** Having one's feelings directed toward one's self; embarrassed by one's feelings about one's own person, and by the sense of being observed and criticised by others.

The *conscious* water saw its God and blushed. *R. Crashaw*, Epigrams.

A large, handsome man I remember him, a little *conscious* in his bearing, but courteous, hospitable, and open-handed. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ix.

**4.** Present to consciousness; known or perceived as existing in one's self; felt: as, *conscious* guilt.

When they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
My bowels, their repast; then, bursting forth
Afresh, with *conscious* terrours vex me round,
That rest or intermission none I find.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 801.

The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the *conscious* happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The *conscious* thrill of shame. *M. Arnold*, Isolation.

**5.** Aware of an object; perceiving. (*a*) Aware of an internal object; aware of a thought, feeling, or volition.

Let us retire into ourselves, and become *conscious of* our own nature and *of* its high destination. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 18.

To say that I am *conscious of* a feeling is merely to say that I feel it. To have a feeling is to be conscious, and to be conscious is to have a feeling. To be *conscious of* the prick of a pin is merely to have the sensation. *James Mill*, Human Mind, v.

When he [Augustus Cæsar] died, he desired his friends about him to give him a plaudite, as if he were *conscious to himself that* he had played his part well upon the stage. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A tenderness which he was *conscious that* he had not merited. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

(*b*) Aware of an external object: a less correct use of the term: followed in either use by *of* or *that*, formerly by *to* or *to one's self that*.

Were not two of the Jesuits who were *conscious of* the Plot [conspiracy] preferred afterwards at Rome? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ii.

Slowly and *conscious of* the raging eye
That watch'd him . . .
Went Leolin. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**6.** Aware of some element of character as belonging to one's self.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
*Conscious* of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 429.

=**Syn.** *To be Sensible* or *Conscious*, etc. (see *feel*). *Aware*, *Conscious*. *Aware* refers commonly to objects of perception outside of ourselves; *conscious*, to objects of perception within us: as, to become *aware* of the presence of a stranger; to be quite *aware* of the danger of one's situation; to become *conscious* of a pain in one's eye. *Aware* indicates perception without feeling; *conscious*, generally recognition with some degree of feeling.

**consciously** (kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge or intention.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained present in the mind, . . . the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 10.

All the advantages to which I have adverted are such as the artist did not *consciously* produce. *Emerson*, Art.

**consciousness** (kon'shus-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being conscious; the act or state of mind which distinguishes a waking from a sleeping person; the state of being aware of one's mental acts or states.

*Consciousness* is the perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. 19.

*Consciousness* is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xi.

We can imagine *consciousness* without self-consciousness, still more without introspection, much as we can imagine sight without taste or smell. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 37.

*Consciousness* is briefly defined as the power by which the soul knows its own acts and states. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 67.

Specifically — **2.** Self-consciousness (which see).

Since *consciousness* always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls "self," and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.

**3.** Perception; thought; intellectual action in general.

*Consciousness* is a comprehensive term for the complement of all our cognitive energies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Though *consciousness* should cease, the physicist would consider the sum total of objects to remain the same; the orange would still be round, yellow, and fragrant as before. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 38.

**4.** A general phase of thought and feeling: as, the moral *consciousness;* the religious *consciousness*.

I had read of the British tramp, but I had never yet encountered him, and I brought my historic *consciousness* to bear upon the present specimen. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 31.

In the course of the tenth century . . . a faint *consciousness* of distinct national life was felt in Italy, Germany, France, and England. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 6.

Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious *consciousness* is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 340.

**5.** An intuitive perception or persuasion; a state of being aware; an inward recognition; a feeling.

They parted; on Miss Tilney's side with some knowledge of her new acquaintance's feelings, and on Catherine's without the smallest *consciousness* of having explained them. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

In his will he [Bacon] expressed with singular brevity . . . a mournful *consciousness* that his actions had not been such as to entitle him to the esteem of those under whose observation his life had been passed. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

**Data of consciousness.** See *datum*.—**Double consciousness**, in *med. psychol.*, a somnambulistic condition in which the patient leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other. *Dunglison*.—**Fact of consciousness.** See *fact*.

**consciovoluntary** (kon-shiō-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* [< *conscious* (L. *conscius*) + *voluntary*.] Pertaining to consciousness and will.

**consciuncle**† (kon'shi-ung-kl), *n.* [Irreg. < *conscience* + dim. *-uncle*.] A worthless, trifling conscience: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Their rubrics are filled with punctilios, not for consciences, but for *consciuncles*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 66.

**conscribe**† (kon-skrīb'), *v. t.* [= D. *conscriberen* = G. *conscribiren* = Dan. *konskribere* = Sw. *konskribera* = OF. *conscrire* = It. *conscrivere*, < L. *conscribere*, enroll, choose, elect, < *com-*, together, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *conscript*.] To enroll; enlist; levy as by a conscription.

This armie (whiche was not smalle) was *conscribed* and come together to Harflete. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 9.

**conscript** (kon'skript'), *v. t.* [< L. *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] To enroll compulsorily for military or naval service; force into service; draft.

Suddenly the levy came—Pierre was *conscripted*. *The Century*, XXXII. 950.

**conscript** (kon'skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conscrit* = Sp. Pg. *conscripto* = It. *conscritto* = D. *conscrit*, < L. *conscriptus*, enrolled, chosen, elect, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] **I.** *a.* Registered; enrolled.—**Conscript fathers**, a common English rendering of the Latin phrase *patres conscripti* (fathers [and] conscripts), used in addressing the senate of ancient Rome. Senators were of two classes, *patres*, 'fathers,' or patrician nobles, and *conscripti*, or those 'elected' from the equestrian orders.

*Fathers conscript*, may this our present meeting
Turn fair and fortunate to the commonwealth!
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

**II.** *n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

The law ordains that the *conscript* shall serve for five years. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 164.

**conscription** (kon-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *conscription* = Sp. *conscripcion* = Pg. *conscripção* = D. *conscriptie* = G. *conscription* = Dan. Sw. *konskription*, < L. *conscriptio(n-)*, a drawing up in writing, LL. a conscription, < *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] **1**†. An enrolling or registering.

*Conscription* of men of war. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

Specifically—**2.** A compulsory enrolment by lot or selection of suitable men for military or naval service. This was formerly the prevalent method of recruiting on the continent of Europe; but the system of the universal enrolment of properly qualified persons, and compulsory service according to gradation, has been substituted for it in most countries there.

This tribe is in rebellion in Djebel Hauaran, on account of the *conscription*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 113.

**conscriptional** (kon-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [< *conscription* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conscription.

**conseasonal** (kon-sē'zon-al), *a.* [< *con-* + *season* + *-al*.] Occurring or found at the same season of the year: as, *conseasonal* insects. [Rare.]

**consecrate** (kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consecrated*, ppr. *consecrating*. [< L. *consecratus*, pp. of *consecrare*, dedicate, declare to be sacred, deify (> It. *consecrare*, *consegrare* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* = Pr. *consecrar*, *consegrar* = F. *consacrer*, consecrate: see *consacre*), < *com-*, together, + *sacrare*, consecrate, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*. Cf. *consacre*.] **1.** To make or declare sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; appropriate to sacred uses or employments; set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of the Deity: as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the eucharistic elements. See *consecration*, 1.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons. Ex. xxix. 9.

If the *consecrated* bread or wine be spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to *consecrate* more. *Book of Common Prayer*, The Communion.

When a Man has *Consecrated* anything to God, he cannot of himself take it away. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 40.

In a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot *consecrate*—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have *consecrated* it, far above our poor power to add or detract. *Lincoln*, Speech at Gettysburg Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

**2.** Specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, to initiate solemnly into the order of bishops, as a priest. See *consecration*, 2 (*a*).—**3.** To devote or dedicate from profound feeling or a religious motive: as, his life was *consecrated* to the service of the poor.

These to His Memory . . .
I dedicate, I *consecrate* with tears—
These Idylls.
*Tennyson*, Ded. of Idylls of the King.

**4.** To make revered or worshiped, or highly regarded; hallow: as, a custom *consecrated* by time.

He [Christ] clothed himself in their affections, and they admitted him to their sorrows, and his presence *consecrated* their joys. *J. Martineau*.

A kiss can *consecrate* the ground,
Where mated hearts are mutual bound.
*Campbell*, Hallowed Ground.

**5.** To place among the gods; apotheosize.—**6.** To enroll among the saints; canonize.—**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Devote*, *Dedicate*, etc. See *devote*.

**consecrate** (kon'sē-krāt), *a.* [< L. *consecratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Also in Cyprys is Paphon, that was a temple *consecrate* to Venus. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 15.

Assembled in that *consecrate* place. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Th' imperial seat; to virtue *consecrate*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1.

**consecratedness** (kon'sē-krā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being consecrated. *Rev. R. Cecil*. [Rare.]

**consecration** (kon-sē-krā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *consecracioun* = F. *consécration* = Pr. *consecracion* = Sp. *consagracion*, *consecracim* = Pg. *consagração* = It. *consagrazione*, *consacrazione*, *consecrazione*, < L. *consecratio(n-)*, < *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of consecrating, or separating from a common to a sacred use; the act of devoting or dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God by certain rites or solemnities: as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of the elements in the eucharist; the *consecration* of a church.

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head. Num. vi. 7.

*Consecration* makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South*.

Specifically—**2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The act of conferring upon a priest the powers and authority of a bishop; the rite or ceremony of elevation to the episcopate. In the Roman Catholic, in the Greek and other Oriental churches, and in the Anglican Church, imposition of hands by a bishop for the purpose of making the candidate a bishop is held to be essential to consecration, and the rule is that at least three bishops shall unite in the act, as directed by the fourth canon of the first Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325.

Only papal authority could loose the tie that bound the bishop to the church of his *consecration*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 383.

(*b*) The act of giving the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine. According to the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Church the essential act of eucharistic consecration consists in the recital of the words of institution over the elements by a priest. (*c*) The prayer used to consecrate the eucharistic elements. In its fullest form it consists of three parts: (1) the *institution*; (2) the *oblation*, called distinctively the *great oblation*; and (3) the *epiclesis* or *invocation*. (*d*) The act of placing a particle of the consecrated bread or host in the chalice; the commixture (which see).—**3.** Devotion or dedication from deep feeling, especially from a religious motive: as, the *consecration* of one's self to the service of God, or of one's energies to the search for truth.—**4.** In *Rom. hist.*, the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor.—**Consecration-cross**, a cross cut or painted upon the walls of a church, the slab of an altar, etc. It has been canonical at different times to make a given number of these crosses, as, for instance, in the middle ages, five upon the altar-slab, one in the middle and one at each of the four corners, and, as stated by some authors, twelve upon the walls of a church when newly built, either within or without. It was customary to consecrate each of these crosses with chrism, and to recite a special prayer, and perhaps to incense each one; in some cases the cross was cut subsequently in a place which the officiant had consecrated in this manner. In the Greek Church three larger crosses are cut upon the altar-slab instead of five, and the pillars supporting the altar also receive crosses. See *altar-board*.

**consecrator** (kon'sē-krā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consécrateur* = It. *consecratore*, < LL. *consecrator*, < L. *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] One who consecrates.

**consecratory** (kon'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *consecrate* + *-ory*; = Pg. *consecratorio*.] Making sacred; consecrating; of the nature of consecration. [Rare.]

Againe, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, *consecratorie*, Eucharisticall, and so forth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 38.

*Consecratory* words. *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 69.

**consectaneous** (kon-sek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *consectaneus*, following after, consequent, < L. *consectari*, follow after, pursue eagerly, freq. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] Following as a natural consequence. [Rare.]

**consectary**† (kon'sek-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consectarius*, that follows logically, < *consectari*, follow after: see *consectaneous*.] **I.** *a.* Following logically; obviously deducible.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Sir T. Browne*.

**II.** *n.* A corollary; a proposition which follows immediately as a collateral result of another, and thus needs no separate proof.

These propositions are *consectaries*. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

**consecute**† (kon'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [< L. *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] **1.** To follow closely after; pursue.

Which his grace accepteth, as touching your merits and acquittal, in no less good and thankful part than if ye, finding the disposition of things in more direct state, had *consecuted* all your pursuits and desires. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 28.

**2.** To overtake or gain by pursuit; attain.

Few men hitherto, being here in any auctoritie, hath finally *consecuted* favors and thankes, but rather the contrarie, with povertie for theire farewell. *State Papers*, ii. 389. (*Nares*.)

**consecution** (kon-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [= F. *consécution* = Pr. *consecutio* = Sp. *consecucion* = Pg. *consecução* = It. *consecuzione*, < L. *consecutio(n-)*, < *consequi*, pp. *consecutus*, follow after: see *consequent*.] **1.** The act of following, or the condition of being in a series; that which is consecutive; succession; sequence. [Rare or obsolete.]

In a quick *consecution* of colours, the impression of every colour remains on the sensorium. *Newton*, Opticks.

**2.** In *logic*, the relation of consequent to antecedent, or of effect to cause; deduction; consequence.

*Consecutions* . . . evidently found in the premises. *Sir M. Hale*.

In every [argument concerning religious belief] . . . sooner or later there comes a point where strict logical *consecution* fails, and where the passage is made from premise to conclusion by an appeal to faith and feeling or some other illogical element. *B. P. Bowne*.

The conception of *consecution* itself, the shifting function of the infinitive, the oscillation of the leading particle ὥστε are enough, single or combined, to perplex the student who tries either the analytical or the historical method, or both. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 168.

**Consecution month**, in *astron.*, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a lunar month.—**Consecution of tenses.** Same as *sequence of tenses*. See *sequence*.—**Reciprocal consecution**, in *logic*, the relation of two facts either of which implies the other.

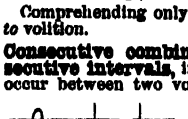
**consecutive** (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consécutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *consecutivo*, < L. as if **consecutivus*, < *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow: see *consequent*, *consecution*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.

Fifty *consecutive* years of exemption. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

**2.** Following; succeeding: with *to*.

Comprehending only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition. *Locke*.

**Consecutive combination.** See *combination*.—**Consecutive intervals**, in *music*, the similar intervals that occur between two voices or parts that pass from one chord to another in parallel motion. Also called *parallel intervals*. Consecutive thirds and sixths are agreeable; consecutive fourths, disagreeable; while consecutive perfect fifths or octaves (or unisons) are usually forbidden. Consecutive fifths and octaves (or unisons) are covered or hidden when the fifth or octave is reached by similar but not parallel motion; such progressions are rarely objectionable, except when occurring between the outer, most conspicuous voices, and not then if one of


Consecutive Octaves.

Consecutive Fifths.

the voices moves only a semitone.—**Consecutive particle**, in *logic*, a conjunction implying logical consecution: as, *then*, *so*, *therefore*, etc.—**Consecutive points** of a curve, coincident points of tangency of coincident tangents. Thus, the tangent to a curve at a node is said to meet the curve in three coincident points, of which two are not only coincident, but (what is more than coincident) consecutive. This means that a right line cutting the curve in three points may by a continuous motion be brought into coincidence with the tangent at the node, the three points in this motion running up into one, and the motion of two of them being, at the limit, entirely along the tangent.—**Consecutive poles**, in *magnetism*. See *magnet*.—**Consecutive symptoms**, in *pathol.*, symptoms that appear on the cessation or during the decline of a disease, but which have no direct or evident connection with the primary ailment.

**II.** *n. pl.* In *music*, consecutive intervals; usually, the forbidden progression of consecutive or parallel fifths or octaves.—**Covered consecutives**, in *music*, a progression of two voices to a unison, octave, or perfect fifth by similar but not parallel motion, suggesting the forbidden progression of consecutive unisons, octaves, or fifths. Also called *hidden consecutives*. The particular interval is also called *covered* or *hidden*: as, *covered* octaves, *covered* fifths.

**consecutively** (kọn-sek'ụ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.

**consecutiveness** (kọn-sek'ụ-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being consecutive, or of following in regular order.

**conseil**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *counsel* and of *council*.

**conseminate**† (kọn-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*, *seminal*.] To sow together, as different sorts of seeds. *Bailey*.

**consenescence**†, **consenescency**† (kon-sẹ-nes'-ens, -ẹn-si), *n.* [< L. *consenescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *consenescere*, grow old together, < *com-*, together, + *senescere*, grow old: see *senescent*.] A growing old; the state of becoming old.

The old argument for the world's dissolution, . . . its daily *consenescence* and decay.
*Ray*, Three Discourses, v. § 1.

**consense**[1]†, *n.* [Early ME. *kunsence*; < OF. *consence*, *cunsence*, f. and m., *cunsenso*, *consense*, m., = Pr. *consensa*, f., = Pg. It. *consenso*, m., < ML. *consentia*, f., or *consensus*, m., consent, agreement: see *consensus*, *consent*.] Consent.

Mid *kunsence* of heorte. *Ancren Riwle*.

**consense**[2]†, *n.* [< *con-* + *sense*.] A sense or feeling in conjunction or union with another; a mutual feeling. *Cudworth*.

**consension** (kọn-sen'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *consencion*, *consention*, *consenson*, < L. *consensio(n-)*, < *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree: see *consent*, *consensus*.] Agreement in feeling or thought; accord; mutual consent. [Rare.]

One mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body. *Bentley*, Sermons, ii.

Most of the able, honest, and learned men in all or most civilized countries . . . have come to an agreement or *consension* that the single metallic standard of value coined in gold is best. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 161.

**consensual** (kọn-sen'sụ-al), *a.* [= F. *consensuel* = Pg. *consensial*, made with consent; < L. *consensus* (*consensu-*), agreement (see *consensus*), + *-al*.] 1. Formed or existing by mere consent; depending upon consent or acquiescence: as, a *consensual* marriage.

"The Christian council of presbyters" exercised disciplines, and "exercised a *consensual* jurisdiction in matters of dispute between Christian and Christian."
*N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 555.

2. In *physiol.*, of the nature of reflex action involving sensation but not volition.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous function to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "*consensual*" and of "ideo-motor" action.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 540.

**Consensual contract**, in *civil law*, a contract which, though made without the formalities of delivery, writing, or entry in account, was enforcible on the ground that in cases of sale, partnership, agency, and hiring proof of the consent of the parties was enough.

The term *Consensual* merely indicates that the Obligation is here annexed at once to the Consensus. The Consensus, or mutual assent of the parties, is the final and crowning ingredient in the Convention, and it is the special characteristic of agreements falling under one of the four heads of Sale, Partnership, Agency, and Hiring, that, as soon as the assent of the parties has supplied this ingredient, there is at once a *Contract*. The Consensus draws with it the Obligation, performing, in transactions of the sort specified, the exact functions which are discharged, in other contracts, by the Res or Thing, by the Verba stipulationis, and by the Literæ or written entry in a ledger. *Consensual* is therefore a term which does not involve the slightest anomaly, but is exactly analogous to Real, Verbal, and Literal. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 322.

**Consensual motions**, in *physiol.*, two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary or more remote are independent of the will, such as the contraction of the iris when the eye is opened to admit the light.

**consensus** (kọn-sen'sus), *n.* [< L. *consensus* (ML. also *consentia*: see *consense*[1]), agreement, accordance, unanimity, < *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree: see *consent*.] A general agreement or concord: as, a *consensus* of opinion.

Individual taste is sometimes mistaken, or substituted, for cultured *consensus*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 26.

To gather accurately the *consensus* of medical opinion would be impracticable without polling the whole body of physicians and surgeons.
*H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 88.

**Consensus Genevensis**, a document prepared by Calvin in 1552 to harmonize the Swiss Protestant churches on the doctrine of predestination.

**consent** (kọn-sent'), *v.* [< ME. *consenten*, earlier *kunsenten*, < OF. *consentir*, *cunsentir*, F. *consentir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consentir* = It. *consentire*, < L. *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree, accord, consent, lit. feel together, < *com-*, together, + *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel: see *sense* and *scent*, *sent*[2], and cf. *assent*, *dissent*, *resent*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To agree in sentiment; be of the same mind; accord; be at one.

Although they *consent* against Christ, yet doe they much dissent among themselues. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 306.

Flourishing many years before Wycliffe, and much *consenting* with him in judgment. *Fuller*.

They would acknowledge no error or fault in their writings, and yet would seem sometimes to *consent* with us in the truth. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. To agree; yield credence or accord; give assent, as to a proposition or the terms of an agreement.

I *consent* unto the law that it is good. Rom. vii. 16.

M. and N. have *consented* together in holy wedlock.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Solemnization of Matrimony.

3. To yield when one has the right, power, or desire to oppose; accede, as to persuasion or entreaty; aid, or at least voluntarily refrain from opposing, the execution of another person's purpose; comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1.

Half loath, and half *consenting* to the ill.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 313.

His manly brow
*Consents* to death, but conquers agony.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 140.

**=Syn.** See list under *accede*. *Permit*, *Consent to*, etc. See *allow*[1].

**II.**† *trans.* To grant; allow; acknowledge; give assent to.

Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story.
*Milton*.

**consent** (kọn-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *consente*, < OF. *consente*; from the verb.] 1. Voluntary allowance or acceptance of what is done or proposed to be done by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; permission.

I sale for me with full *consente*,
Thi likyng all will I fulfille. *York Plays*, p. 462.

I give *consent* to go along with you.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3.

It was his [our Saviour's] own free *consent* that he went to suffer, for he knew certainly before hand the utmost that he was to undergo. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

2. In *law*, intelligent concurrence in the adoption of a contract or an agreement of such a nature as to bind the party consenting; agreement upon the same thing in the same sense. Consent of parties is implied in all contracts; hence, persons legally incapable of giving consent, as idiots, etc., cannot be parties to a contract. Persons in a state of absolute drunkenness cannot give legal consent, although a lesser degree of intoxication will not afford a sufficient ground for annulling a contract. Consent is null where it proceeds on essential mistake of fact, or where obtained by fraud or by force and fear.

3. Agreement in opinion or sentiment; unity of opinion or inclination.

Nowe renewed, and affermed and confermed, by the assente and *consente* and agrement off all the Bredern.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

They flock together in *consent*, like so many wild geese.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Hereupon a Parliament is called; and it is by common *Consent* of all agreed, that the King should not go in Person. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 111.

When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect, this concourse of their wills is called *consent*. *Hobbes*, Works, IV. xii.

Yet hold! I'm rich;—with one *consent* they'll say,
"You're welcome, Uncle, as the flowers in May."
*Crabbe*, Parish Register.

4†. A preconcerted design; concert.

Here was a *consent*
(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a Christmas comedy.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

5. Agreement; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation; harmony; concord. [Archaic.]

We . . . do glue the name of ryme onely to our concordes, or tunable *consentes* in the latter end of our verses.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 64.

Certainly there is a *consent* between the body and the soul. *Bacon*, Deformity.

The rich results of the divine *consents*
Of man and earth, of world beloved and lover,
The nectar and ambrosia, are withheld.
*Emerson*, Blight.

6. In *pathol.*, an agreement or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. See *sympathy*.—**Age of consent**. See *age*, *n.*, 3.—**Syn.** 1. *Assent*, *Consent*, *Concurrence*, etc. See *assent*.

**consentable** (kọn-sen'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *consent* + *-able*.] In *Pennsylvania law*, having consent; agreed upon; noting a boundary established by the express agreement or assent of adjoining owners: as, a *consentable* line.

**consentaneity** (kọn-sen-tạ-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *consentaneus*, agreeing (see *consentaneous*), + *-ity*.] Mutual agreement. [Rare.]

The *consentaneity* or even privity of Prussia.
*London Times*, Jan. 18, 1856.

**consentaneous** (kon-sen-tā'nẹ-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *consentaneo*, < L. *consentaneus*, agreeing, accordant, fit, < *consentire*, agree: see *consent*, *v.*] Agreeing; accordant; agreeable; consistent; consenting; mutually acquiescent.

A good law and *consentaneous* to reason.
*Howell*, Letters, iv. 7.

The tendency of Europe in our own day . . . has been singularly *consentaneous* in the return not merely to mediæval art, but to mediæval modes and standards of thought.
*Encyc. Brit.*, II. 333.

The settlement or "compromise" of 1850, made by the *consentaneous* action of the North and South, rested, as on a corner stone, upon the inviolable character of the settlement of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise.
*G. T. Curtis*, Buchanan, II. 270.

**consentaneously** (kon-sen-tā'nẹ-us-li), *adv.* Agreeably; accordantly; consistently.

Paracelsus did not always write so *consentaneously* to himself. *Boyle*.

**consentaneousness** (kon-sen-tā'nẹ-us-nes), *n.* Agreement; accordance; consistency. *W. B. Carpenter*.

**consentant**†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *consentant*, ppr. of *consentir*, consent: see *consent*, *v.*] Assenting; consenting. *Chaucer*.

**consenter** (kọn-sen'tẹr), *n.* One who consents.

No party nor *consenter* to it [treason].
*Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Plac. Cor., ii. 23.

**consentience** (kọn-sen'shiens), *n.* [< *consentient*: see *-ence*.] The sum of the psychical activities of an animal whose varied sensations converge to a common psychical center, so that it feels its mental unity without being distinctly conscious of it; imperfect or undeveloped consciousness in general.

Luminous impressions which are the most potent agents in educating animal *consentience*.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 677.

We may, when our mind is entirely directed upon some external object, or when we are almost in a state of somnolent unconsciousness, have but a vague feeling of our existence—a feeling resulting from the unobserved synthesis of our sensations of all orders and degrees. This unintellectual sense of self may be conveniently distinguished from intellectual consciousness as *consentience*.
*Mivart*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., London, 1884, p. 468.

**consentient** (kọn-sen'shient), *a.* [= Sp. *consenciente* = Pg. *consensiente* = It. *consenziente*, < L. *consentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *consentire*, agree: see *consent*, *v.*, and cf. *consentant*.] 1. Consonant; congruent; agreeing: as, *consentient* testimony.

The *consentient* judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson*.

2. Endowed with consentience; of the nature of consentience: as, *consentient* animals; *consentient* activities.

**consentingly** (kọn-sen'ting-li), *adv.* In a consenting or acquiescent manner. *Jer. Taylor*.

**consentment**† (kọn-sent'mẹnt), *n.* [ME. *consentement*; < OF. (and F.) *consentement* = Sp. *consentimiento* = Pg. It. *consentimento*, < ML. *consentimentum*, consent, < L. *consentire*, consent: see *consent*, *v.*] Consent.

**consequence** (kon'sẹ-kwens), *n.* [= F. *conséquence* = Sp. *consecuencia* = Pg. *consequencia* = It. *conseguenza*, *conseguenzia* (obs.), *consequenza* = D. *konsekwentie* = G. *consequenz* = Dan. *konsekvents*, consequence, < L. *consequentia*, < *consequen(t-)s*, ppr., consequent: see *consequent*.] 1†. Connection of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent; consecution.

I must after thee, with this thy son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 384.

**3.** That which follows from or grows out of any act, cause, proceeding, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding influence, action, act, or cause; a consequent; a result.

Shun the bitter *consequence:* for know,
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 328.

The misfortune of speaking with bitterness is a most natural *consequence* of the prejudices I had been encouraging.
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 193.

He [Mr. Bentham] says that the atrocities of the Revolution were the natural *consequences* of the absurd principles on which it was commenced.
*Macaulay*, Sir James Mackintosh.

**3.** The conclusion of a syllogism.

Can syllogism set things right?
No — majors soon with minors fight;
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The *consequence* limps false behind.
*Prior*, Alma, iii.

**4.** A consequent inference; deduction; specifically, in *logic*, a form of inference or aspect under which any inference may be regarded, having but one premise, the *antecedent*, and one conclusion, the *consequent*, the principle according to which the consequent follows from the antecedent being, like the whole inference, termed the *consequence*. — **5.** (*a*) Importance; moment; significance: applied to things: as, this is a matter of *consequence*, or of some, little, great, or no *consequence*.

A night is but small breath, and little pause,
To answer matters of this *consequence*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

To people whose eyes do not wander beyond their ledgers, it seems of no *consequence* how the affairs of mankind go.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 488.

(*b*) Importance; influence; distinction; note: applied to persons: as, a man of *consequence*.

Their people are . . . of as little *consequence* as women and children.
*Swift.*

Here, Dangle, I have brought you two pieces, one of which you must exert yourself to make the managers accept, I can tell you that; for 'tis written by a person of *consequence*.
*Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

**6.** *pl.* A game in which one player writes down an adjective, the second the name of a man, the third an adjective, the fourth the name of a woman, the fifth what he said, the sixth what she said, the seventh the *consequence*, etc., etc., no one seeing what the others have written. After all have written, the paper is read.

They met for the sake of eating, drinking, and laughing together, playing at cards or *consequences*, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy.
*Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxiii.

**In consequence**, as a result; consequently. — **In consequence of**, as the effect of; by reason of; through. = **Syn. 1.** *Result*, *Issue*, etc. See *effect*.

**consequence**† (kon'sē-kwens), *v. i.* [< *consequence*, *n.*] To draw inferences; form deductions.

Moses . . . condescends . . . to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing*.
*Milton*, Tetrachordon.

**consequent** (kon'sē-kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *consequent*, < OF. *consequent*, F. *conséquent* = Sp. *consecuente* = Pg. *consequente* = It. *conseguente* = D. *konsekwent* = G. *consequent* = Dan. *konsekvent*, consequent, < L. *consequen(t-)s*, following, consequent (ML. also as a noun, a consequent, apodosis, tr. Gr. ἐπόμενον), prop. ppr. of *consequi*, follow after, pursue, follow a cause as an effect (> Sp. Pg. *conseguir*, obtain, = It. *conseguire*, obtain, follow), < *com-*, together, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, *second*, and cf. *subsequent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Following as an effect or result, or as a necessary inference; having a relation of sequence: with *on*, or rarely *to*: as, the war and the *consequent* poverty; the poverty *consequent on* the war.

The right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal.
*Locke.*

He had arrived on the eve of a general election, and during the excitement of political changes *consequent* upon the murder of Mr. Percival.
*Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, vi.

**2**†. Following in time; subsequent.

Thy memory,
After thy life, in brazen characters
Shall monumentally be register'd
To ages *consequent*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

**3.** Characterized by correctness of inference or connectedness of reasoning; logical: as, a *consequent* action.

The intensity of her [Dorothea's] religious disposition . . . was but one aspect of a nature altogether ardent, theoretic, and intellectually *consequent*.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 32.

**Consequent factor**, in *math.*, that factor of a non-commutative product which is written last. — **Consequent poles** of a magnet. See *magnet*.

**II.** *n.* [< ME. *consequente*, n.; from the adj.] **1.** Effect or result; that which proceeds from a cause; outcome. [Rare or obsolete.]

Those envies that I see pursue me
Of all true actions are the natural *consequents*.
*Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, ii.

Death is not a *consequent* to any sin but our own.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 772.

Avarice is the necessary *consequent* of old age.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

A world's lifetime with its incidents and *consequents* is but a progressive cooling.
*Winchell*, World-Life, p. 538.

**2.** In *logic*: (*a*) That member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See *antecedent*. (*b*) The conclusion of a consequence, or necessary inference conceived as consisting of an antecedent (or premise) and a consequent (or conclusion), and as governed by a consequence (or principle of consecution). — **3.** In *music*, same as *comes*, 3. — **Consequent of a ratio**, in *math.*, the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio $m : n$, or $m$ to $n$, $n$ is the consequent and $m$ the antecedent. — **Fallacy of the consequent.** See *fallacy*.

**consequential** (kon-sē-kwen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consequentia*, consequence (see *consequence*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Following as the effect or result; resultant.

We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
A bad effect, but from a noble cause.
*Prior.*

The expansion of trade and production, and the *consequential* increase of social and national well-being.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 30.

**2**†. Having the consequence properly connected with the premises; logically correct; conclusive.

Though these arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**3.** Assuming airs of consequence or great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners.

Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions would be *consequential* and important.
*Boswell*, Johnson (æt. 64).

His stately and *consequential* pace.
*Scott.*

**Consequential losses** or **damages**, in *law*, such losses or damages as arise not immediately from the act complained of, but as a result of it.

**II.** *n.* An inference; a deduction; a conclusion. [Rare.]

It may be thought superfluous to spend so many words upon our author's precious observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials*, as I have done.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 29.

**consequentially** (kon-sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a connected series; in the order of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent. — **2.** With correct deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; connectedly; coherently.

The faculty of writing *consequentially*.
*Addison*, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

**3.** In sequence or course of time; hence, not immediately; eventually.

This relation is so necessary that God himself can not discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so by the annihilation of such creatures.
*South.*

**4.** Consecutively; in due order and connection.

Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?
*Addison.*

**5.** With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously; pretentiously.

He adjusts his cravat *consequentially*.
*R. R. Peake*, Court and City, iv. 1.

[Now rare in all senses but the last.]

**consequentialness** (kon-sē-kwen'shal-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse. [Rare.] — **2.** Conceit; pompousness; pretentiousness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

**consequently** (kon'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* **1.** By consequence; by the connection of cause and effect or of antecedent and consequent; in consequence of something; therefore.

Man was originally immortal, and it was *consequently* a part of his nature to cherish the hope of an undying life.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 204.

**2**†. Subsequently.

Hee was visited and saluted: and *consequently* was brought vnto the Kings and Queenes maiesties presence.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 287.

= **Syn.** *Wherefore*, *Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

**consequentness** (kon'sē-kwent-nes), *n.* Regular connection of propositions; consecutiveness of discourse; logicalness.

The *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine.
*Sir K. Digby*, Ded. of Nature of Man's Soul.

**consertion** (kon-sėr'shon), *n.* [< LL. *consertio(n-)*, < L. *conserere*, pp. *consertus*, put together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, bind, join. Cf. *concert*.] Junction; adaptation; conformity. [Rare.]

What order, beauty, motion, distance, size,
*Consertion* of design, how exquisite!
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

**conservable** (kon-sėr'va-bl), *a.* [< LL. *conservabilis*, < L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] That may be conserved; able to be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

**conservancy** (kon-sėr'van-si), *n.* [< ML. *conservantia*, < L. *conservan(t-)s*, ppr.: see *conservant*.] The act of preserving; conservation; preservation: as, the *conservancy* of forests.

*Conservancy* has been introduced in time to preserve many of the advantages they [forests] are calculated to afford, [and] to make them a considerable source of revenue to the state.
*Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 404.

**Court of conservancy**, a court held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

**conservant** (kon-sėr'vant), *a.* [< L. *conservan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] Conserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. In the traditional Aristotelian philosophy, efficient causes are divided into *procreant* and *conservant causes*. The *procreant* cause is that which makes a thing to be which before was not; the *conservant* cause, that which causes an existent thing to endure.

The papacy . . . was either the procreant or *conservant* cause . . . of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.
*T. Fuller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 493.

**conservation** (kon-sėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conservation* = Pr. *conservatio* = Sp. *conservacion* = Pg. *conservação* = It. *conservazione*, < L. *conservatio(n-)*, < *conservare*, pp. *conservatus*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] **1.** The act of conserving, guarding, or keeping with care; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

Certayne ordinaunces and rueles . . . concernyng the said crafte . . . and for the *conseruacion* of the politick gouernance of the same.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

They judged the *conservation*, and, in some degree, the renovation, of natural bodies to be no desperate or impossible thing.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

Aristotle distinguishes memory as the faculty of *Conservation* from reminiscence, the faculty of Reproduction.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxx.

**2.** Persistence; perdurance; permanence. — **Conservation of energy.** See *energy*.

**conservational** (kon-sėr-vā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conservation* + *-al*.] Tending to conserve; preservative.

**conservatism** (kon-sėr'va-tizm), *n.* [For **conservativism*, < *conservative* + *-ism*.] **1.** The disposition to maintain and adhere to the established order of things; opposition to innovation and change: as, the *conservatism* of the clergy.

Of all the difficulties that were met in establishing locomotion by steam, the obstruction offered by blind, stolid, unreasoning *conservatism* was not the least.
*Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 350.

The hard *conservatism* which refuses to see what it has never yet seen, and so never learns anything new.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 89.

**2.** The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives. See *conservative*, *n.*, 3.

I advocate . . . neither *Conservatism* nor Liberalism in the sense in which those slogans of modern party-warfare are commonly understood.
*Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 11.

**conservative** (kon-sėr'va-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatif* (> D. *conservatief* = G. *conservativ* = Dan. *konservativ*) = Sp. Pg. It. *conservativo*, < ML. *conservativus*, < L. *conservatus*, pp. of *conservare*, keep, preserve: see *conserve*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Preservative; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; protecting from loss, waste, or injury: said of things.

This place of which I telle, . . .
Ys sette amyddys of these three,
Hevene, erthe, and eke the see,
As most *conservatif* the soun.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, ii. 329.

I refer to their respective *conservative* principle: that is, the principle by which they are upheld and preserved.
*Calhoun*, Works, I. 87.

**2.** Disposed to retain and maintain what is established, as institutions, customs, and the like; opposed to innovation and change; in an extreme and unfavorable sense, opposed to progress: said of persons or their characteristics.

His [Alfred's] character was of that sterling *conservative* kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for things.
*C. H. Pearson*, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xi.

Specifically—3. In *politics:* (*a*) Antagonistic to change in the institutions of the country, civil or ecclesiastical; especially, opposed to change in the direction of democracy.

The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing needful reforms is owing to the *conservative* spirit of the nobility and the priesthood.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, xviii.

Hence—(*b*) [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles. See II., 3.

The result of this struggle was highly favourable to the *Conservative* party. *Macaulay.*

**Conservative force.** See *force.*—**Conservative system,** in *mech.*, a system which always performs or consumes the same amount of work in passing from one given configuration to another, by whatever path or with whatever velocities it passes from one to the other. The doctrine of the conservation of energy is that the universe is a conservative system. See *energy.*

When the nature of a material system is such that if, after the system has undergone any series of changes, it is brought back in any manner to its original state, [and] the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces, the system is called a *Conservative System.*
*Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. lxxii.

**The conservative faculty,** in *psychol.*, the power of retaining knowledge in the mind, though out of consciousness; memory.

II. *n.* 1†. One who aims, or that which tends, to preserve from injury, decay, or loss; a preserver or preservative.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life.
*Jer. Taylor*, Confirmation, fol. 82.

2. One who is opposed by nature or on principle to innovation and change; in an unfavorable sense, one who from prejudice or lack of foresight is opposed to true progress. See *radical.*

We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided *conservative.* *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3. [*cap.*] In Great Britain, a Tory: a name first adopted by the Tory party about the time of the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832). The professed object of the Conservatives, as a political body, is to maintain and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil, and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions.

4. In *U. S. hist.*, one of the group of Democrats who, during Van Buren's administration, voted with the Whigs against the Independent Treasury Bill.

**conservatively** (kọn-sėr′va-tiv-li), *adv.* In a conservative manner, or in the manner of conservatives; as a conservative; with conservativeness.

It is very *conservatively* English to make concession at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute; but the clock is fast in Ireland. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

**conservativeness** (kọn-sėr′va-tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to preserve or maintain; conservatism.

**conservatoire** (kon-ser-va-twor′), *n.* [F., = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio* = G. *conservatorium* (> Dan. *konservatorium*), < ML. *conservatorium:* see *conservatory, n.*] An establishment for special instruction, particularly in music and theatrical declamation and training. See *conservatory,* 3.

**conservator** (kon′sėr-vā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *conservateur* = Sp. Pg. *conservador* = It. *conservatore,* < L. *conservator,* < *conservare,* pp. *conservatus,* keep: see *conserve, v.*] 1. A preserver; one who or that which preserves from injury, violation, or infraction: as, a *conservator* of the peace. See phrases below.

Of cold and moist *conservatour* flyntstone is.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Decays of sense and clouds of spirit are excellent *conservators* of humility. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 81.

Specifically—2. A person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, etc., manage their property, and preserve it from waste. [Connecticut.]—**Apostolic conservator,** or **conservator of the apostolic privileges,** a bishop formerly chosen by the University of Paris to judge causes relating to benefices possessed by members of the university.—**Conservators of the peace,** officers who, by the common law of England, were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace. Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace.

**conservatory** (kọn-sėr′va-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. *conservatorio,* < ML. **conservatorius* (cf. *conservatorium,* n.: see II.), < L. *conservatus,* pp. of *conservare,* keep: see *conserve, v.*] I. *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

II. *n.*; pl. *conservatories* (-riz). [In the first sense directly from the adj.; in the second and third senses, = F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio,* < ML. *conservatorium,* lit. a place for keeping anything, a fish-pond; prop. neut. of **conservatorius,* adj.: see I., and cf. *conservatoire.*] 1†. A preservative.

A *conservatory* of life. *Bacon.*

In Christ's law non concupisces is . . . the *conservatory* and the last duty of every commandment.
*Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 414.

2. A place for preserving or carefully keeping anything, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury; specifically, and commonly, a greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants.—3. A place of public instruction and training, designed to promote the study of some branch of science or art. Conservatories of music and declamation (to which the French name *conservatoire* is frequently applied, the most celebrated institution of the kind being in Paris) have been maintained at the public expense in Italy, France, Germany, and other European countries for two or three centuries; and the name is given to many private establishments in Great Britain and America.

**conservatrix** (kon′sėr-vā-triks), *n.* [L.] Feminine of *conservator.*

**conserve** (kọn-sėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conserved,* ppr. *conserving.* [< ME. *conserven* = D. *conserveren* = G. *conserviren* = Dan. *konservere,* < OF. *conserver,* F. *conserver* = Sp. Pg. *conservar* = It. *conservare,* < L. *conservare,* keep, retain, preserve, < *com-,* together, + *servare,* hold, keep. Cf. *preserve, reserve,* and see *serve.*]
1. To keep in a safe or sound state; save; preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; defend from violation: as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society.

Whenne yee be sette, your knyf withe alle your wytte
Vnto youre sylf bothe clene and sharpe *conserve,*
That honestly yee mowe your own mete kerve.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I charge upon you my authority, *conserve* the peace.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

When at last in a race, a new principle appears, an idea—that *conserves* it; ideas only save races.
*Emerson*, Misc., p. 172.

2. To preserve with sugar, etc., as fruits, roots, herbs, etc.; prepare or make up as a sweetmeat.

Variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously *conserved.* *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 133.

**conserve** (kon′sėrv), *n.* [< ME. *conserve* = D. *konserf* = G. *conserve* = Dan. *konserver,* pl., = Sw. *konserf,* < OF. (and F.) *conserve* = Sp. Pg. It. *conserva* (ML. *conserva,* a fish-pond); from the verb.] 1. That which is conserved; a sweetmeat; a confection; especially, in former use, a pharmaceutical confection.

We . . . were invited into the apartments allotted for strangers, where we were entertained with *conserve* of roses, a dram, and coffee, a young Maronite sheik being with us. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 96.

2†. A conservatory.

Set the pots into your *conserve,* and keep them dry.
*Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

3†. A conserver; that which conserves.

The firste which is the *conserve*
And keeper of the remenaunt.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant.

**conserver** (kọn-sėr′vėr), *n.* 1. One who conserves, or keeps from loss, decay, or injury; one who lays up for preservation.

Priests having been the . . . *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves or sweetmeats.

**concession**† (kọn-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< *con-* + *session.* Cf. L. *consessus,* of same sense.] A sitting together. *Bailey.*

**consessor**† (kọn-ses′ọr), *n.* [L., < *considere,* pp. *consessus,* sit together, < *com-,* together, + *sidere,* seat one's self, akin to *sedere* = E. *sit.*] One who sits with others. *Bailey.*

**consider** (kọn-sid′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *consideren,* < OF. *considerer,* F. *considérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *considerar* = It. *considerare,* < L. *considerare,* look at closely, observe, consider, meditate; orig., it is supposed, an augurial term, observe the stars, < *com-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star, a constellation: see *sidereal,* and cf. *desiderate, desire.* For the sense, cf. *contemplate.*] I. *trans.* 1. To fix the mind upon, with a view to careful examination; ponder; study; meditate upon; think or reflect upon with care.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thine heart. Deut. iv. 39.

*Consider* the lilies of the field, how they grow. Mat. vi. 28.

Those who would amend evil laws should consider rather how much it may be safe to spare, than how much it may be possible to change.
*Macaulay*, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Whoever *considers* the final cause of the world, will discern a multitude of uses that enter as parts into that result. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To view attentively; observe and examine; scrutinise.

'Tis a beauteous creature;
And to myself I do appear deform'd,
When I *consider* her.
*Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

"*Consider* well," the voice replied,
"His face, that two hours since hath died;
Wilt thou find passion, pain, or pride?"
*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

3. To pay attention to; regard with care; not to be negligent of.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. Ps. xli. 1.

*Consider* mine affliction, and deliver me. Ps. cxix. 153.

4. To regard with consideration or respect; hold in honor; respect.

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad.
*Sir W. Temple*, To the Lord Treasurer, Feb. 21, 1678.

5. To take into view or account; allow for, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate: as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered.*

*Consider,* sir, the chance of war. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

It astonish'd us to see what she had read and written, her youth *considered.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

When I draw any faulty Character, I *consider* all those Persons to whom the Malice of the World may possibly apply it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Hence—6. To requite or reward, particularly for gratuitous services.

You that have worn your eyes almost out in the service, you will be *considered.* *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

7. To regard in a particular light; conceive under a particular aspect; judge to be; esteem; take for: as, I *consider* him a rascal.

We are apt to deceive ourselves, and to *consider* heaven a place like this earth: I mean, a place where every one may choose and take his own pleasure.
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 3.

Some may *consider* the human body as the habitation of a soul distinct and separable from it; others may refuse to recognise any such distinction.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 43.

=Syn. 1. *Meditate upon, Reflect upon,* etc. (see list under *contemplate*), weigh, revolve.—4. To respect, regard.

II. *intrans.* 1. To think seriously, deliberately, or carefully; reflect; cogitate: sometimes with *of.*

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity *consider.* Eccl. vii. 14.

Logic *considereth of* many things as they are in notion.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 148.

Let us argue coolly, and *consider* like men.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

2†. To hesitate; stand suspended. [Rare.]

The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.
*Dryden*, Fables.

=Syn. 1. To ponder, deliberate, ruminate, cogitate.

**considerability**† (kọn-sid′ėr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *considerable:* see *-ability.*] The quality of being worthy of consideration; capacity of being considered. [Rare.]

There is no *considerability* of any thing within me as from myself, but entirely owes its being from his store, and comes from the Almighty.
*Allestree*, Sermons, i. 60 (Ord MS.).

**considerable** (kọn-sid′ėr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *considérable* = Sp. *considerable* = Pg. *consideravel* = It. *considerabile,* < ML. *considerabilis,* < L. *considerare,* observe, attend to, consider: see *consider.*] I. *a.* 1†. That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

Times and days cannot have interest, nor be *considerable,* because that which passes by them is eternal, and out of the measure of time. *Donne*, Letters, xxv.

It is *considerable,* that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.
*Wilkins.*

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. [Archaic or obsolete.]

But I am fallen into this discourse by accident; of which I might say more, but it has proved longer than I intended, and possibly to you may not be *considerable.*
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 143.

St. Denys is *considerable* only for its stately Cathedral, and the dormitory of the French Kings.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

Though the damage he had done them had been ofttimes more than what he sustained from them, that is not *considerable* in point of a just war.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 312.

3. Of distinction; deserving of notice; important.

Some valued themselves as they were mothers, and others as they were the daughters, of some *considerable* persons. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Some *considerable* men of their acquaintance determined to emigrate to New England. *Everett*, Orations, II. 6.

**4.** Of somewhat large amount or extent; of not a little importance from its effects or results; decidedly more than the average: as, a man of *considerable* influence; a *considerable* estate.

We [the English] did nothing by Land that was *considerable*, yet if we had staid but a Day or two longer . . . the whole Fleet of Galeons from Nova Hispania had fallen into our own Mouths. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

*Considerable* sums of money. *Clarendon.*

A body of a very *considerable* thickness. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

To a regular customer, or one who makes any *considerable* purchase, the shop-keeper generally presents a pipe. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 10.

**II.** *n.* **1†.** A thing of importance or interest.

He had a rare felicity in speedy reading of books, and as it were but a turning them over would give an exact account of all *considerables* therein. *Fuller*, Holy State, II. x. 7.

**2.** Much; not a little: as, he has done *considerable* for the community; I found *considerable* to detain me. [Colloq.]

**considerableness** (kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Degree of importance, consequence, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [Rare.]

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their . . . immediate usefulness. *Boyle.*

**considerably** (kon-sid'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains
Both by their good examples and their pains.
*Roscommon*, On Translated Verse.

**considerance†** (kon-sid'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *consideraunce*, < OF. *considerance* = Pr. *consideransa* = It. *consideranza* (obs.), < L. *considerantia*, < *considerant(t-)s*, ppr. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

*Consideraunce* is taken atte prudence
What mon we moost enforme.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

**considerate** (kon-sid'ėr-at), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerado* = It. *considerato*, < L. *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] **1.** Given to consideration or sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas [was] patient, *considerate*, [and] careful of his people. *Dryden*, Preface to Fables.

In that protest which each *considerate* person makes against the superstition of his times, he repeats step for step the part of old reformers. *Emerson*, History.

The perplexities involved in the re-adjustment of the nation's political bases were great enough to task the most *considerate* statesmanship. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 20.

**2.** Regardful; mindful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

**3.** Marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; thoughtful; heedful: as, to give a proposal a *considerate* examination.

I went the next day secretly . . . to take a *considerate* view. *Sir H. Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 106.

**4.** Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances or feelings; not heedless or unfeeling; not rigorous or exacting; kind: as, a *considerate* master; *considerate* treatment.

Watchfully *considerate* to all dependent upon her. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 183.

**considerately** (kon-sid'ėr-at-li), *adv.* **1.** With due consideration or deliberation; with reason.

I may *considerately* say, I never heard but one Oath sworne, nor never saw one man drunk, nor ever heard of three women Adulteresses, in all this time. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 67.

**2.** With thoughtful regard, as for the circumstances and feelings of others; kindly: as, he very *considerately* offered me his umbrella.

**considerateness** (kon-sid'ėr-at-nes), *n.* **1.** Prudence; calm deliberation. —**2.** Thoughtful regard for another's circumstances or feelings.

**consideration** (kon-sid-e-ra'shon), *n.* [= F. *considération* = Sp. *consideracion* = Pg. *consideração* = It. *considerazione*, < L. *consideratio(n-)*, consideration, contemplation, reflection, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] **1.** The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice: as, to take into *consideration* the probable consequences.

The *consideration* of the design of it [man's being] will more easily acquaint him with the nature of that duty which is expected from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

**2.** Careful reflection; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

*Consideration* like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

Twelue intended here a while to haue stayed, but vpon better *consideration*, how meanely we were provided, we left this Island.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 108.

Apothegms are rather subjects for *consideration* than articles for belief. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

**3.** Contemplation; observation; heed: with *of*: as, he was acquitted in *consideration of* his youth.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration of* her virtues. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, in *consideration of* their allegiance to him. *Brougham.*

**4.** Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or deserved regard or respect: with *for* before the subject considered: as, *consideration for* the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulseman the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D. Webster.*

The *consideration* with which he [Galileo] was treated. *Whewell.*

*Consideration for* the poor is a doctrine of the Church. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. 3.

We learn patience, tolerance, respect for conflicting views, equitable *consideration for* conscientious opposition. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

**5.** Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; place in or hold upon regard, attention, or thought.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin. *Addison*, Freeholder.

**6.** That which is or should be considered; a subject of reflection or deliberation; a matter of import or consequence; something taken or to be taken into account: as, the public good should be the controlling *consideration* with a statesman.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

The truth is, some *considerations*, which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

The poor working man with a large family, to whom pence were a serious *consideration*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 23.

**7.** Recompense for trouble, service rendered, or the like; remuneration.

They hoped that I would give them some *consideration* to be carryed in a chaire to the toppe. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 77.

That they had we equally divided, but gaue them copper, and such things as contented them in *consideration*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 204.

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . . I'll put it on myself for a *consideration*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxii.

**8.** In *law*, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service rendered; the sum or thing given, or service rendered, in exchange for something else, or the sum, thing, or service received in exchange for something; the price of a promise or a transfer of property. This may consist either in a benefit to the promisor or a burden assumed by the promisee, or both. A contract must be mutual, and one side is the consideration of the other. A promise made without any such counter compensation or equivalent may be binding in morals, but the law does not recognize it as a contract nor compel its performance. It is not essential that a consideration be an equivalent in a commercial sense, nor even that it have any commercial value. Even exoneration from a moral obligation which could not be enforced at law may be a consideration for an express promise to perform it: thus, where a debtor, after a legal discharge in bankruptcy or by the statute of limitations, without having paid anything, recognizes his moral obligation to pay, and makes an express promise to do so, the moral obligation is deemed a sufficient consideration to make the promise a legal contract.—**Concurrent consideration**, a consideration received contemporaneously with the making of the promise.—**Executed consideration**, a consideration previously received.—**Executory consideration**, a consideration that was to be received subsequently to the making of the promise.—**Failure of consideration**, resulting worthlessness or inadequacy of a consideration originally apparently good: distinguished from *want of consideration* (which see, below).—**Good consideration**, the natural love or affection, or other adequate motive, on account of which a benefit is conferred without a valuable equivalent. Such a consideration is generally sufficient, except as against creditors.—**Valuable consideration**, in *law*, a consideration which may be deemed valuable in a pecuniary sense, as money, goods, services, or the promise of either. Actual marriage may also be a valuable consideration.—**Want of consideration**, original lack of any consideration whatever.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. Attention, reflection.

**considerative†** (kon-sid'ėr-a-tiv), *a.* [= F. *considératif* = It. *considerativo*, < L. as if **considerativus*, < *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Considerate; thoughtful; careful.

I love to be *considerative*; and 'tis true,
I have at my free hours thought upon
Some certain goods unto the state of Venice.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

**considerator†** (kon-sid'ėr-a-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerador* = It. *considératore*, < L. *considerator*, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] One who considers; a considerer: as, "mystical *considerators*," *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

**considerer** (kon-sid'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who considers or takes heed; an observer. [Rare.]

He requireth a learned Reader, and a right *considerer* of him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They are not skilfull *considerers* of human things, who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 26.

**consideringly** (kon-sid'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

**consign** (kon-sin'), *v.* [= D. *konsigneren* = G. *consigniren* = Dan. *konsignere* = Sw. *konsignera*, < F. *consigner*, consign, present, deliver, OF. seal, attest, = Sp. Pg. *consignar* = It. *consegnare*, < L. *consignare*, seal, sign, attest, register, record, ML. also deliver, < *com-*, together, + *signare*, sign, mark: see *sign*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To impress, as or as if with a stamp or seal.

The primitive christians, who *consigned* all their affairs, and goods, and writings, with some marks of their Lord, usually writing, . . . "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, our Saviour," made it an abbreviature by writing only the capitals. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

**2.** To give, send, or commit; relegate; make over; deliver into the possession of another or into a different state, implying subsequent fixedness or permanence: sometimes with *over*: as, at death the body is *consigned* to the grave.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place to the divine worship. *South.*

Me to some churl in bargain he'll *consign*,
And make some tyrant of the parish mine.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register.

Authoritative treatises are *consigned* to oblivion, ancient controversies cease, the whole store of learning hived up in many capacious memories becomes worthless. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

**3.** To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; intrust; appoint.

The four Evangelists *consigned* to writing that history. *Addison.*

She then *consigned* me to Luttrell, asking him to show me the grounds. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 196.

**4.** In *com.*, to transmit by carrier, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying agency in the consignee, but also used loosely of the act of transmitting by carrier to another for any purpose: as, the goods were *consigned* to the London agent.—**5.** To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation.—**6.** To set apart; appropriate; apply.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended. *Dryden*, Ded. of Fables.

—**Syn.** *Intrust*, *Confide*, etc. See *commit*.

**II.**† *intrans.* **1.** To submit; surrender one's self; yield.

All lovers young, all lovers must
*Consign* to thee, and come to dust.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

**2.** To agree, assent, or consent.

A hard condition . . . to *consign* to. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

**consignatary** (kon-sig'na-ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignataries* (-riz). [= F. *consignataire* = Sp. Pg. *consignatario* = It. *consegnatario*, < ML. as if **consignatarius*, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] One to whom any trust or business is consigned.

**consignation** (kon-sig-na'shon), *n.* [= D. *konsignatie* = G. *consignation* = Dan. Sw. *konsignation*, < F. *consignation* = Sp. *consignacion* = Pg. *consignação* = It. *consegnazione*, < ML. *consignatio(n-)*, a consigning, L. a written proof, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] **1†.** The act of confirming, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence; confirmation.

Our obedience . . . is urged to us by the *consignation* of Divine precepts and the loud voice of thunder, even sealed by a signet of God's right hand. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

**2†.** The act of consigning or relegating; consignment.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. In *Scots law*, the depositing in the hands of a third person of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition.—4. In *liturgics*, the act of making the sign of the cross with one half of a consecrated oblate or host over the other, the first half having been previously dipped in the chalice. This rite is found in the Greek and Syriac liturgies of St. James, in the Coptic liturgy of St. Basil, in the Nestorian liturgy of the Apostles, etc.

**consignatory** (kon-sig'na-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignatories* (-riz). [< *con-* + *signatory*.] One who signs any document jointly with another or others.

**consignature** (kon-sig'na-tūr), *n.* [< *con-* + *signature*. Cf. *consign*.] Complete signature; joint signing or stamping.

**consigne** (kon'sīn), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *consigna* = It. *consegna*), orders, instructions, < *consigner*, consign, deliver: see *consign*.] *Milit.*, special order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign.

**consigné** (F. pron. kôn-sē-nyā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *consigner*, confine, put under orders: see *consign*, *consigne*.] A person commanded to keep within certain bounds, as an officer in the army or navy ordered to keep his quarters as a punishment.

**consignee** (kon-sī-nē'), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ee*[1]. Cf. *consigné*.] The person to whom goods or other property sent by carrier are consigned or addressed; specifically, one who has the care or disposal of goods received upon consignment; a factor.

**consigner** (kon-sī'nėr), *n.* Same as *consignor*.

**consignificant** (kon-sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* [< *con-* + *significant*.] Having the same signification or meaning.

**consignificate** (kon-sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

**consignification** (kon-sig'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *signification*.] Joint signification; connotation. [Rare.]

> As they [verbs] always express something else in their original meaning, he [John of Salisbury] calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries.

**consignificative** (kon-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *con-* + *significative*.] **I.** *a.* Having a like signification; jointly significative.

**II.** *n.* That which has the same signification or meaning as some other. *Worcester*.

**consignify** (kon-sig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consignified*, ppr. *consignifying*. [< *con-* + *signify*.] To signify secondarily: used in opposition to *connote*, which is to name secondarily. Thus, a relative noun connotes its correlative; a verb *consignifies* its time. [Rare.]

> The cypher . . . has no value of itself, and only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*. *Horne Tooke*, Diversions of Purley, i. 9.

**consignment** (kon-sīn'ment), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of consigning; consignation.—2. The act of sending or committing, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying conveyance by a carrier, and agency on the part of the recipient.

> The merchants who act upon *consignments*. *Tatler*, No. 31.

3. That which is consigned; a quantity sent or delivered, especially to an agent or factor for sale: as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

> Aman Niaz Khan had sent to Meshed for a large *consignment* of tea and sugar, and rolls of cloth. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxv.

4. The writing by which anything is consigned.

**consignor** (kon-sī'nor or kon-sī-nôr'), *n.* [< *consign* + *-or*.] A person who consigns, or makes a consignment, as of goods; one who sends, delivers, or despatches goods, etc., to another for custody or sale. Also written *consigner*.

**consiliary** (kon-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *consiliarius*, suitable for counsel, counseling, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of counsel.

> The presbyters were joined in the ordering church affairs, . . . by way of assistance in acts deliberative and *consiliary*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 179.

**consilience** (kon-sil'i-ens), *n.* [< *consilient*: see *-ence*.] A coming together; coincidence; concurrence.

> Another character, which is exemplified only in the greatest theories, is the *consilience* of inductions where many and widely different lines of experience spring together in one theory which explains them all. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXVIII. 232.

**consilient** (kon-sil'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *-silien(t-)s*, the form in comp. of *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. E. *jump with*, agree with.] Agreeing; concurring: as, "*consilient* testimony," *Bampton Lectures*, viii.

> The discovery of the provision for the consentient or *consilient* action of different organs of the body by the coordinating agency of the great nerve centers. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 41.

**consimilar** (kon-sim'i-lär), *a.* [< L. *consimilis* (> It. *consimile*), alike (< *com-*, together, + *similis*, like), + *-ar*: see *similar*.] Having common resemblance. [Rare.]

**consimilitude** (kon-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *consimilitude*, etc.; as *con-* + *similitude*. See *consimilar*.] Resemblance. [Rare.]

**consimility** (kon-si-mil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *consimilis*, alike (see *consimilar*), + *-ity*.] Common resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

> By which means, and their *consimility* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him. *Aubrey*, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 511.

**consist** (kon-sist'), *v. i.* [= F. *consister* = Sp. Pg. *consistir* = It. *consistere*, < L. *consistere*, stand together, stop, become hard or solid, agree with, continue, exist, < *com-*, together, + *sistere*, cause to stand, stand, caus. of *stare* = E. *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] 1. To stand together; be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; exist; subsist; be supported and maintained.

> He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*. Col. i. 17.

2†. To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

> It is against the nature of water . . . to *consist* and stay itself. *Brerewood*, Languages.

> Unstable judgments that cannot *consist* in the narrow point and centre of virtue without a reel or stagger to the circumference. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 3.

3. To abide; rest; be comprised, contained, performed, or expressed: followed by *in*.

> True happiness
> *Consists* not *in* the multitude of friends,
> But in the worth and choice. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> The whole freedom of Man *consists* either *in* Spiritual or Civil Liberty. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

> Which Meldritch and Budendorfe, rather like enraged lions, than men, so bravely encountred, as if *in* them only had *consisted* the victory. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 25.

> The perspicuity, the precision, and the simplicity *in* which *consists* the eloquence proper to scientific writing. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Law of Population.

4. To be composed; be made up: followed by *of*.

> Humanity particular *consisteth of* the same parts whereof man *consisteth*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 183.

> He [Henry I.] made the Court to *consist of* three Parts, the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Common People. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 40.

> The land would *consist of* plains, and valleys, and mountains. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

> Of the whole sum of human life, no small part is that which *consists of* a man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 201.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; be in accordance; harmonize; accord: now followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

> Either opinion will *consist* well enough *with* religion. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 36.

> It may *consist with* any degree of mortification to pray for the taking away of the cross, upon condition it may *consist with* God's glory and our ghostly profit. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

> Health *consists with* temperance alone. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 81.

> Novelty was not necessarily synonymous with barbarism, and might *consist* even *with* elegance. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 293.

**To consist together**, to coexist.

> Necessity and election cannot *consist together* in the same act. *Abp. Bramhall*, Against Hobbes.

**consistence, consistency** (kon-sis'tens, -ten-si), *n.*; pl. *consistences*, *consistencies* (-tens-sez, -siz). [= F. *consistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consistencia* = It. *consistenza*, *consistenzia*, < L. as if **consistentia*, < *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*, *consistent*.] 1. Literally, a standing together; firm union, as of the parts of a rigid body; hence, the relation of the parts or elements of a body with reference to the firmness of their connection; physical constitution.

> The *consistencies* of bodies are divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 839.

Hence—2. State or degree of density or viscosity: as, the *consistency* of cream, or of honey.

> Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

> These Burmese wells are sunk to a depth of about sixty feet, and yield an oil of the *consistency* of treacle. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 233.

3. A dense or viscous substance. [Rare.]

> Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea,
> Nor good dry land: nigh founder'd on he fares,
> Treading the crude *consistence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 941.

4. Nature, constitution, or character. [Rare.]

> His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency*. *South*, Sermons.

5. Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system or of conduct, or of related things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; congruity; uniformity: as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of religious life; *consistency* of behavior or of character. [Now only in the form *consistency*.]

> It is preposterous to look for *consistency* between absolute moral truth and the defective characters and usages of our existing state! *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 51.

> With *consistency* a great soul has simply nothing to do. . . . Speak what you think now in hard words, and tomorrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you said to-day. *Emerson*, Self-reliance.

6. Permanence; persistence; stability. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul. *Hammond*.

7†. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

> The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of Orders and Members. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**consistent** (kon-sis'tent), *a.* [= F. *consistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consistente*, < L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.] 1. Fixed; firm; solid: as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

> The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed: as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; a law is *consistent* with justice and humanity.

> On their own axis as the planets run,
> Yet make at once their circle round the sun;
> So two *consistent* motions act the soul;
> And one regards itself, and one the whole. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 315.

> We have a firm faith that our interests are mutually *consistent*; that if you prosper, we shall prosper; if you suffer, we shall suffer. *Everett*, Orations, I. 196.

3. Characterized by consistency or harmony; not self-opposed or self-contradictory: as, a *consistent* life.

> Their heroes and villains are as *consistent* in all their sayings and doings as the cardinal virtues and the deadly sins in an allegory. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

4†. Composed; made up.

> The consistories of Zurick and Basil are wholly *consistent* of laymen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

**consistentes** (kon-sis-ten'tēz), *n. pl.* [LL. (tr. Gr. *συνιστάμενοι* or *συνεστῶτες*), those standing with (the faithful), pl. of L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consistent*.] In the penitential system of the early church, especially in the Eastern church during the second half of the third and the whole of the fourth century, penitents occupying the fourth or highest penitential station. They were allowed to remain throughout the eucharistic service and take their station with the faithful above the ambo, but not to offer oblations or be admitted to communion. Also called *hystanderæ*. See *penitent*, *n.*

**consistently** (kon-sis'tent-li), *adv.* In a consistent manner; with consistency or congruency; uniformly: as, to command confidence, a man must act *consistently*.

> There has been but One amongst the sons of men who has said and done *consistently*; who said, "I come to do Thy will, O God," and without delay or hindrance did it. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 175.

**consisting** (kon-sis'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consist*, *v.*] 1. Having consistence.

> Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 51.

2. Consistent: followed by *with*.

> You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting* with the fortune of a private man, or with the will of any but an Alexander. *Dryden*, Ded. of Fables.

**consistorial** (kon-sis-tō'ri-al), *a.* [= F. *consistorial* = Sp. Pg. *consistorial*; as *consistory* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or an ecclesiastical judicatory.

*Consistorial* laws. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

How can the presbytery . . . rule and govern in causes spiritual and *consistorial*?
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 239.

**Consistorial court.** Same as *commissary-court* (*a*).

His [Boehme's] famous colloquy with the Upper *Consistorial Court* was made the occasion of a flattering but transient ovation on the part of a new circle of admirers.
*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 852.

**consistorian** (kon-sis-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *consistorianus*, < *consistorium*, consistory: see *consistory*.] Consistorial.

**consistory** (kon-sis'tō-ri or kon'sis-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *consistorie* = F. *consistoire* = Pr. *consistori* = Sp. Pg. *consistorio* = It. *consistorio*, *consistoro*, < LL. *consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council, < L. *consistere*, stand with, occupy a place, etc.: see *consist*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *consistories* (-riz). **1.** A place of meeting; especially, a council-house or place of justice, or the assembly which convenes in it; under the Roman emperors, a privy council.

This false juge . . . sat in his *consistorie*.
*Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 162.

To council summons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involved,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton*, P. R., i. 42.

There are . . . the chamber of justice, of twenty-five; the prætorian chamber, of thirteen; . . . the *consistory*, of nine; and the chamber of accounts, of nine.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 340.

What a lesson dost thou read to council, and to *consistory*! *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

Hence—**2.** An ecclesiastical or spiritual court, or the place where such a court is held. Before the Reformation every bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor. In the Anglican Church every bishop has still his consistory court, held before his chancellor or commissary in the cathedral church, or some other convenient place, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes.

They confest . . . [their fault] before the whole *consistory* of God's ministers. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

They [the Apostles] surrounded their own central *consistory* with lines impassable to treachery.
*De Quincey*, Essenes, i.

The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their *consistories*, the archdeacons in some cases . . . exercised jurisdiction. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 401.

**3.** (*a*) In the *Reformed* (*Dutch*) *Ch.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court, having charge of the government of the local church, and corresponding to the session of the Presbyterian Church. (*b*) In the *Reformed* (*French*) *Ch.*, a higher court, corresponding to a presbytery.—**4.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical senate, consisting of the whole body of cardinals, which deliberates upon the affairs of the church. It is presided over by the pope, or by the dean of the College of Cardinals. The ordinary meetings of the consistory are secret; but public consistories are held from time to time as occasion may require, and are attended by other prelates than the cardinals; the resolutions arrived at in secret session are announced in them.

The Pope himselfe . . . performeth all Ecclesiasticall juriadiction as in *Consistory* amongst his Cardinals, which were originally but the Parish Priests of Rome.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

In full *consistory*,
When I was made Archbishop, he [the pope] approved me.
*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

**5.** In the *Lutheran state churches*, a board of clerical officers, either national or provincial, usually appointed by the sovereign, charged with various matters of ecclesiastical administration.

**II.** *a.* Belonging to or of the nature of a consistory.

**consition**†, *n.* [< L. *consitio*(*n*-), a sowing, < *conserere*, pp. *consitus*, sow together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, sow.] A planting together. *Coles*, 1717.

**consociate** (kon-sō'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consociated*, ppr. *consociating*. [< L. *consociatus*, pp. of *consociare*, unite, connect, associate, < *com-*, together, + *sociare*, unite, < *socius*, joined with, etc. (as a noun, a companion): see *social*. Cf. *associate*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To unite; join; associate; connect.

The ship . . . carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and *consociateth* the most remote regions in participation of their fruits.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

Join pole to pole, *consociate* severed worlds.
*Mallett*, Amyntor and Theodora.

**2.** In New England, to bring together in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of Congregational churches.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To unite; come together; coalesce. *Bentley*. [Rare or obsolete.]—**2.** In New England, to unite or meet in a body forming a consociation of churches. See *consociation*, 2.

**consociate**† (kon-sō'shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *consociatus*, pp.: see the verb. Cf. *associate*, *n.*] An associate; a partner; a companion; a confederate.

*Consociates* in the conspiracy of Somerset.
*Sir J. Hayward*.

I, having a part in the plantation, will receive you as my partners and *consociates*, so may you be free from service.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 136.

**consociation** (kon-sō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *consociatio*(*n*-), < *consociare*, pp. *consociatus*, associate: see *consociate*, *v.*] **1.** Intimate association of persons or things; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union. [Rare or obsolete, having been superseded by *association*.]

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the Prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Mr. Cleaves and the rest, about thirty persons, wrote to our governour for assistance against Mr. Vines, and tendered themselves to the *consociation* of the United Colonies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 187.

To fight a duel is . . . a *consociation* of many of the worst acts that a person ordinarily can be guilty of.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 220.

**2.** In the United States, an ecclesiastical body substituted by some Congregational churches for a council. It is usually composed of the pastors of the Congregational churches of the district represented and one lay delegate from each. It differs from a council in having a permanent organization, and it is also regarded by many as possessing a certain ecclesiastical authority, while the power of councils in the Congregational system is merely advisory.

**consociational** (kon-sō-shi-ā'shon-al), *a.* [< *consociation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a consociation.

**consolable** (kon-sō'la-bl), *a.* [< F. *consolable*, < OF. *consolable* = Sp. *consolable* = Pg. *consolavel*, < L. *consolabilis*, < *consolari*, console: see *console*[1] and *-able*.] Capable of being consoled, or of being mitigated by consolation; capable of receiving consolation; admitting of consolation.

A long, long weeping, not *consolable*.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**consolate**† (kon'sō-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*[1].] To comfort; console.

To *consolate* thine ear. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2.

Cast-off, my heart, thy deep despairing fears;
That which most grieves mee, most doth *consolate*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iv. 38.

The entrance we had upon the spirit of the schult [chief governor] a little *consolated* us.
*Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

**consolation** (kon-sō-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *consolation* = Sp. *consolacion* = Pg. *consolação* = It. *consolazione*, < L. *consolatio*(*n*-), < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] **1.** Alleviation of misery or distress of mind; mitigation of grief or anxiety; an imparting or receiving of mental relief or comfort; solace: as, to administer *consolation* to the afflicted; to find *consolation* in religion or philosophy, or in selfish indulgence.

We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love. Philem. 7.

He met indeed with cold *consolation* from an "ancient Christian," to whom he opened his case and said he was afraid he had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost; this man, like one of Job's comforters, replied, he thought so too. *Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 29.

**2.** That which consoles, comforts, or cheers the mind; the cause of being consoled.

Waiting for the *consolation* of Israel. Luke ii. 25.

Against such cruelties
With inward *consolations* recompensed.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 495.

This is the *consolation* on which we rest in the darkness of the future and the afflictions of to-day, that the government of the world is moral, and does forever destroy what is not. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 288.

**Consolation race, match,** etc., a race or contest of any kind which can be entered only by those who have failed in the previous races or contests which have taken place within a given period.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Solace*, etc. (see *comfort*, *n.*); encouragement, cheer.

**Consolato del Mare** (kon-sō-lā'tō del mā're). [It., lit. consulate of the sea: *consolato*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul; *del*, gen. of def. art., contr. of *di* (< L. *de*), of, and *il* (< L. *ille*, this), def. art. masc.; *mare*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *consulate* and *marine*.] A code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, etc. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime law.

**consolator**† (kon'sō-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consolateur* = Sp. Pg. *consolador* = It. *consolatore*, < L. *consolator*, consoler, < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] One who consoles or comforts.

Officers termed *consolators* of the sick.
*Johnson*, Note on the Tempest.

**consolatory** (kon-sol'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consolatorio*, < L. *consolatorius*, < *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to give consolation; assuaging grief or other mental distress; comforting; cheering; encouraging.

Letters . . . narratory, objurgatory, *consolatory*, monitory, or congratulatory. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *consolatories* (-riz). Anything intended to convey consolation; especially, a letter or epistle written for that purpose.

*Consolatories* writ
With studied argument. *Milton*, S. A., l. 657.

**consolatrix** (kon'sō-lā-triks), *n.* [= F. *consolatrice* = It. *consolatrice*, < L. as if **consolatrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] A female consoler.

Love, the *consolatrix*, met him again.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Salem Chapel, xxvi.

**console**[1] (kon-sōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consoled*, ppr. *consoling*. [< F. *consoler* = Sp. Pg. *consolar* = It. *consolare*, < L. *consolari*, dep., also act. *consolare*, console, cheer, comfort, < *com-*, together, + *solari*, console, solace: see *solace*.] To alleviate the grief, despondency, or other mental distress of; comfort; cheer; soothe; solace; encourage.

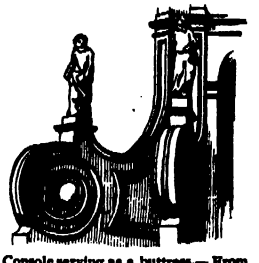
I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete.
*P. Henry*.

We *console* our friends when they meet with affliction.
*Crabb*, Eng. Synonymes, p. 253.

=**Syn.** To cheer, encourage.

**console**[2] (kon'sōl), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *console* = Dan. *konsol*, < F. *console*, a bracket; of uncertain origin; perhaps ult. < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a bracket or corbel of any kind, especially in the classical and Renaissance styles; an ancon. It is a projecting feature, having for its contour generally a curve of contrary flexure, and is often employed to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch.

Console.
Hôtel d'Assezat, Toulouse, France.



Console serving as a buttress.—From the dome of the Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice.

**2.** A kind of platform or bracket truss hinged on one side of the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading gun, to support the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.—**3.** A bracket on a wall, for supporting machinery of any kind, as a hydraulic motor. *E. H. Knight*.

**consoler** (kon-sō'lėr), *n.* One who consoles, or gives consolation or comfort.

Folding together, with the all-tender might
Of his great love, the dark hands and the white,
Stands the *Consoler*, soothing every pain.
*Whittier*, On a Prayer-Book.

**console-table** (kon'sōl-tā'bl), *n.* **1.** A table which, instead of straight or nearly straight legs, has consoles or legs so curved as to resemble them, and is therefore usually set against the wall, from which it appears to project as a sort of bracket.—**2.** More rarely, a table in

which the top projects far beyond the legs, and seems to be supported by small consoles which spring from them.

**consolida**† (kon-sol'i-dạ), *n.* [LL. ML., < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*, *v.*, and *consound*.] A name formerly given to the comfrey and other plants. See *consound*.

**consolidant** (kon-sol'i-dant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consolidant*, < L. *consolidan(t-)s*, ppr. of *consolidare*, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm; specifically, in *med.*, having the property of uniting wounds or forming new flesh. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine given for the purpose of consolidating wounds or strengthening cicatrices.

**consolidate** (kon-sol'i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consolidated*, ppr. *consolidating*. [< L. *consolidatus*, pp. of *consolidare* (> F. *consolider* (> D. *consolideren* = G. *consolidiren* = Dan. *konsolidere*), OF. *consoder* = Pr. *consoldar*, *consolidar* = Sp. Pg. *consolidar* = It. *consolidare*), make firm or solid, condense, < *com-*, together, + *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make solid or firm; unite, compress, or pack together and form into a more compact mass, body, or system; make dense or coherent.

He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters.
*T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

It's [a cistern's] Wall is of no better a material than Gravel and small Pebles, but *consolidated* with so strong and tenacious a cement, that it seems to be all one entire vessel of Rock. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To bring together and unite firmly into one mass or body; cause to cohere or cleave together: as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army, or materials into a compound body.

A large number of companies were formed, which were subsequently *consolidated* into . . . the Philadelphia Company. *New York Tribune*, March 1, 1888.

Spain thought it not for her interest that the American states should *consolidate* their union.
*Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 74.

Used specifically—(*a*) in *surg.*, of uniting the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound by means of applications [now rare]; (*b*) in *legislation*, of combining two or more acts into one; (*c*) in *law*, of combining two or more actions, corporations, or benefices into one; (*d*) in *finance*, of uniting different sources of public revenue into a single fund, or different evidences of public debt into a single class (see *consolidated*). = **Syn.** To combine, compact, condense, compress.

II. *intrans.* To grow firm and compact; coalesce and become solid: as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

Hurts and ulcers of the head require it [desiccation] not; but contrariwise dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 785.

**consolidate** (kon-sol'i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *consolidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed into a solid mass or system. [Poetical.]

All experience past became
*Consolidate* in mind and frame.
*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**consolidated** (kon-sol'i-dā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

It was during the wars of the Israelites in David's time, that they passed from the state of separate tribes into the state of a *consolidated* ruling nation.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 451.

2. In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.—3. See extract, and *consolidation locomotive*, under *consolidation*.

The locomotive was one of the heaviest kind, known as a *consolidated* engine, having four drive-wheels on a side, and weighing 106,000 pounds. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 3.

**Consolidated bonds.** See *bond*1.—**Consolidated funds**, in *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) The revenue or income of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly collected and considered as separate funds, according as they were derived from taxation, crown lands, etc., but by statutes of Parliament, especially one of 1816, united or consolidated into one, and charged first with the interest on the public debt and the civil list, and then with the other expenses of the kingdom. (*b*) Consolidated annuities. See *consols*. (*c*) Consolidated threes. See *consols*.

**consolidation** (kon-sol-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *consolidation* = Pr. *consolidacio* = Sp. *consolidacion* = Pg. *consolidação* = It. *consolidazione*, < LL. *consolidatio(n-)*, < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. The act of making or the process of becoming solid, firm, or stable; the act of forming into a more firm or compact mass, body, or system.

The *consolidation* of the marble did not fall out at random. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

There was a powerful opposition to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. It originated in the apprehension that it would lead to the *consolidation* of all power in the government of the United States;—notwithstanding the defeat of the national party in the convention. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 247.

The lung has been rendered solid . . . by pneumonic *consolidation*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 983.

2. The act of bringing together and uniting several particulars, details, or parts into one body or whole.

The gradual establishment of law by the *consolidation* of custom is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer*.

3†. The act of confirming or ratifying; confirmation; ratification.

He first offered a league to Henry VII., and for *consolidation* thereof his daughter Margaret.
*Lord Herbert*, Hen. VIII., p. 11.

4. In *civil law*, the uniting of the possession or profit of land with the property.—5. In *Scots feudal law*, the reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.—6. In *bot.*, same as *adnation*.—**Consolidation acts**, the name given to acts of the British Parliament which embody such clauses as are common to all the particular acts affecting any class of undertakings, in order to obviate the necessity of repeating these clauses in each individual act. Thus, there are the Railways Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Lands Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Companies Clauses *Consolidation Act*, etc.—**Consolidation locomotive**, a type of locomotive for drawing heavy freight-trains: so called from the name of the first one, made in 1866 for the Lehigh Valley railroad. It had cylinders 20" × 24", four pairs of 48" diameter driving-wheels, and its weight was 90,000 pounds, of which all but 10,000 was on the driving-wheels. *E. H. Knight*.—**Consolidation (or consolidating) of actions**, the merging of two or more actions together by a court or a judge. This is done for economy of time and expense when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, at the same time, against the same defendant, for causes of action which might have been joined in the same action.

**consolidationist** (kon-sol-i-dā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *consolidation* + *-ist*.] One who favors consolidation, as of the parts of an empire or a political system.

**consolidative** (kon-sol'i-dā-tiv), *a.* [< *consolidate* + *-ive*.] Tending to consolidate; specifically, in *med.*, tending to heal wounds.

**consolidator** (kon-sol'i-dā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *consolidator*, < L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which consolidates. *Athenæum*.—2. Specifically, in *pottery-making*, an assemblage of strainers for straining slip.

**consolidature** (kon-sol'i-dā-tụr), *n.* [< *consolidate* + *-ure*.] Same as *consolidation*. *Bailey*.

**consols** (kon'solz or kon-solz'), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *consolidated annuities*.] Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the public debt, the full name of which is "the three per cent. consolidated annuities." The consols originated in the consolidation of a great variety of public securities, chiefly in the form of annuities, into a single stock and at a uniform rate of 3 per cent., under an act of Parliament of 1751, the name being retained for all securities of the same form since issued. The principal is payable only at the pleasure of the government. They are also called "consolidated threes," and other nearly related stocks of smaller amount are known as "reduced threes" and "new threes."

A further economy and actual profit would be effected if the "clearing" were made, as among the Scotch banks, by transfers of *consols*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 29.

**consommé** (kon-so-mā'), *n.* [F., lit. consummate, perfect, pp. of *consommer*, < L. *consummare*, make perfect: see *consummate*, *v.* The F. verb is partly confused with *consumer*, < L. *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] A strong, clear soup, containing the nutritive properties of the meat, extracted by long and slow cooking.

**consonance** (kon'sọ-nans), *n.* [= F. *consonance*, *consonnance*, OF. *consonance*, *consonnance*, also *consonancie*, *consonnancie* (> E. *consonancy*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consonancia* = It. *consonanza*, < L. *consonantia*, < *consonan(t-)s*, ppr., agreeing in sound: see *consonant* and *-ance*.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds; specifically, in *music*, a simultaneous combination of two tones that is, by itself, both agreeable and final in effect. The perfect consonances are the unison, the octave, the fifth, and the fourth; the imperfect are the major and minor thirds and the major and minor sixths. The effect of consonances is due to the simplicity of the ratio between the vibration-numbers of their constituent tones. Thus, the ratio of the unison is 1:1; of the octave, 1:2; of the fifth, 2:3; of the fourth, 3:4; of the major sixth, 3:5; of the major third, 4:5; of the minor third, 5:6; of the minor sixth, 5:8. Also called *concord*.

The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave.
*Sir H. Wotton*.

The cases . . . where the prime of one compound tone coincides with one of the partials of the other, may be termed absolute *consonances*.
*Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. 284.

2. A state of agreement or accordance; congruity; harmony; consistency: as, the *consonance* of opinions among judges; the *consonance* of a ritual to the Scriptures.

Winds and waters flow'd
In *consonance*. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 271.

3. The sympathetic vibration of a sonorous body, as a piano-string, when another of the same pitch is sounded near it.

**consonancy** (kon'sọ-nan-si), *n.* [< OF. *consonancie*, *consonnancie*, var. of *consonance*, etc.: see *consonance*.] Same as *consonance*.

A girl of fifteen, one bred up i' the court,
That by all *consonancy* of reason is like
To cross your estate.
*Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

**consonant** (kon'sọ-nant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *consonant*, *consonnant*, OF. *consonant*, *consonnant*, *consunant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consonante*, < L. *consonan(t-)s*, sounding together, agreeing. II. *n.* = D. Dan. Sw. *konsonant* = G. *consonant* = Sp. It. *consonante* = Pg. *consoante* (cf. F. *consonne*, < L. *consona*, fem. of *consonus*: see *consonous*), < L. *consonan(t-)s* (sc. *littera*, letter), a consonant, a letter sounding together with a vowel, or heard only in connection with a vowel (an imperfect description); ppr. of *consonare*, pp. *consonatus*, sound together, agree, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*5, *sonant*, and cf. *assonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*.] I. *a.* 1. Sounding together; agreeing in sound; specifically, in *music*, having an agreeable and complete or final effect: said of a combination of sounds.

In order that a chord produced by three or more notes may be *consonant*, it is necessary that the different notes that compose it bear, in respect of the number per second of their vibrations, simple ratios, not only to the fundamental note but also to each other.
*Blaserna*, Theory of Sound, p. 101.

2. Having or emitting like sounds. [Rare.]

Our bards . . . hold Agnominations and enforcing of *consonant* Words or Syllables one upon the other to be the greatest Elegance. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 40.

3. Harmonious; agreeing; congruous; consistent: followed generally by *to*, sometimes by *with*: as, this rule is *consonant to* Scripture and reason.

To the nature of the mind of all men it is *consonant* for the affirmative or active to affect more than the negative or privative. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 226.

He was *consonant with* himself to the last.
*Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

Negotiation, however, was more *consonant* to his habitual policy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

4. [Attrib. use of noun.] Consisting of or relating to consonants; consonantal.

No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name
Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame.
*Moore*, Twopenny Postbag.

**Consonant chord** or **harmony**, a chord or harmony containing only consonances. Also called *concordant chord* or *harmony*.—**Consonant interval**. See *consonances*, 1.—**Consonant terms**, in *logic*, terms which can be predicated of the same subject.

II. *n.* An alphabetic element other than a vowel; one of the closer, less resonant and continuable, of the sounds making up a spoken alphabet; an articulate utterance which is combined, to form a syllable, with another opener utterance called a vowel. Consonants are the closer, and vowels the opener, of the sounds that make up the alphabetic scale or system of a language. But there is no absolute line of distinction between the two classes; and the openest of the consonants may be and are used as vowels also. Thus, the same *l*-sound is consonant in *apply*, and vowel in *apple*; *n* is consonant in *burned*, but vowel in *burden*; and in some languages, as Sanskrit and Polish, *r* is much used as a vowel. On the other hand, *y* and *w* are hardly, if at all, distinguishable from *ee* and *oo*. Such consonants, as standing near the boundary between consonant and vowel, are often called *semi-vowels* (also *liquids*). According to their degree of closeness, consonants are divided into *mutes* (or *stops*, or *checks*, or *explosives*), as *b* and *p*, which involve a complete cutting off of the passage of the breath; *frictatives* (*spirants* and *sibilants*, etc.), as *th* and *dh* (TH), *f* and *v*, *s* and *z*, in which a rustling or friction of the breath through a nearly closed position of the organs is the conspicuous element; *nasals*, as *n*, *m*, and *ng*, accompanied with admission of the intonated breath to the nose and its resonance there; and *semi-vowel* or *liquid* sounds, as already illustrated. According to the organs used in producing them, they are divided into *labials*, made with the lips, as *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*; *dentals* or *linguals*, made with the tip of the tongue at or near the teeth, as *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh* (TH), *n*; *palatals* or *gutturals*, made with the back of the tongue, as *k*, *g*, *ng*; and some languages have various other classes. Then, according as they are made with simple breath, or with breath vocalized or made sonant in the larynx, they are divided into *surd* or *breathed*, as *p*, *t*, *f*, *s*, etc., and *sonant* or *voiced* or *vocal*, as *b*, *d*, *v*, *z*, etc. (sometimes wrongly distinguished as *hard* and *soft*, as *strong* and *weak*, as *sharp* and *flat*, and so on). See these various terms, and *syllable*.

**consonantal** (kon'sọ-nan-tal), *a.* [< *consonant* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a consonant; marked by consonant sounds.

Often the ring of his [Browning's] verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged *consonantal* diction with stirring lyrical effect. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 388.

**consonantic** (kon-sō-nan'tik), *a.* [< *consonant* + *-ic.*] Consonantal. [Rare.]

*Consonantic* bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided *consonantic* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form. *Chambers's Encyc.*

The language [Chilian] evinces some tendency towards nasalization of the *consonantic* elements. *Science*, III. 550.

**consonantism** (kon'sō-nan-tizm), *n.* [< *consonant* + *-ism.*] The consonantal sounds of a language collectively considered, or their special character; pronunciation or phonology of consonants.

In treating of the vocalism, the pronunciation of the early empire is made the starting-point, the deviations of earlier and later periods being noted. The same is true of *consonantism*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 247.

**consonantly** (kon'sō-nant-li), *adv.* Harmoniously; in agreement; consistently.

This as *consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and delivereth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker.*

**consonantness** (kon'sō-nant-nes), *n.* Harmoniousness; agreeableness; consistency.

**consonating** (kon'sō-nā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **consonate*, assumed from *consonant*, q. v.] Sounding together with another sounding body; responding sympathetically to the vibrations of another sounding body of the same pitch.—**Consonating cavities**, cavities resounding to certain notes originating outside of them.

**consonous** (kon'sō-nus), *a.* [< L. *consonus*, sounding together, agreeing, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound, *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5].] Agreeing in sound; symphonious. [Rare.]

**consopiate**† (kon-sō'pi-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *consopite*.

**consopiation**† (kon-sō-pi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *consopiate.*] A lulling asleep.

One of his lordship's maxims is that a total abstinence from intemperance . . . is no more philosophy than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose. *Pope*, To Digby.

**consopite**†, *v. t.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp. of *consopire*, lull to sleep, < *com-* + *sopire*, sleep, < *sopor*, a deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To compose; lull to sleep.

By the same degree that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls.

**consopite**†, *a.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp.: see the verb.] Calm; composed; lulled.

Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 43.

**con sordini** (kon sôr-dē'nē). [It., with the mutes or dampers: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *sordini*, pl. of *sordino*, mute, damper, low-sounding pipe, < *sordo*, deaf, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *com-* and *surd.*] In *music*, a direction to perform a passage, if on the pianoforte, with the soft pedal held down, and if on the violin and brass instruments, with the mute on. It is sometimes abbreviated *C. S.*

**consort**[1] (kon'sôrt), *n.* [= F. *consort*, m., associate, consort (usually in pl. *consorts*, associates, husband and wife), OF. *consort*, m., *conserte*, *f.*, = Sp. Pg. It. *consorte*, < L. *consors* (*consort-*), a partner, brother or sister, ML. a neighbor, a wife, lit. sharing property with, < *com-*, together, + *sors* (*sort-*), a lot: see *sort*. Cf. *assort*, and see *consort*[2], *consort*[3].] 1. A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or a husband; a spouse.

These were great companions and *consorts* together. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 66.

My worthy *Consort* Mr. Ringrose commends most the Guiaquil Nut. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 60.

Wise, just, moderate, admirably pure of life, the friend of peace and of all peaceful arts, the *consort* of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere to that serene one where justice and peace reign eternal. *Thackeray.*

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort*. *Darwin*, Voyage Round the World, ix. 200.

2. *Naut.*, a vessel keeping company with another, or one of a number of vessels sailing in conjunction.

We met with many of the Queenes ships, our owne *consort* and divers others.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

**Prince consort**, a prince who is the husband of a queen regnant, but has himself no royal authority.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules in person, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

**consort**[1] (kon-sôrt'), *v.* [< *consort*[1], *n.* Cf. *consort*[2].] I. *intrans.* To associate; unite in company; keep company; be in harmony: followed by *with*.

Waller does not seem to have *consorted with* any of the poets of his own youth. *E. Gosse*, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 50.

The famous sepulchral church [of Bourg] . . . lies at a fortunate distance from the town, which, though inoffensive, is of too common a stamp to *consort with* such a treasure. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 242.

II. *trans.* 1. To join; marry; espouse.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 50.

2. To unite in company; associate: followed by *with*.

What citizen is that you were *consorted with*?
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

*Consort* me quickly *with* the dead!
*M. Roydon* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 283).

He begins to *consort* himself *with* men.
*Locke*, Education.

3. To unite in symphony or harmony.

*Consort* both heart and lute, and twist a song
Pleasant and long. *G. Herbert*, Easter.

4. To accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your grace!
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1.

And they
*Consorted* other deities, replete with passions.
*Chapman*, Iliad, viii. 385.

[In all its transitive senses rare or obsolete.]

**consort**[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *consorte*, *f.*, a company, var. of OF. *conserce*, *f.*, < ML. *consortia*, *f.*; cf. Sp. Pg. *consorcio* = It. *consorzio*, m., < L. *consortium*, neut., fellowship, society, community of goods, < *consor*(*t-*)*s*, a partner: see *consort*[1] (with which *consort*[2] is partly confused), and cf. *consortium*, *consortion*. See also *consort*[3].] 1. An assembly or company.

Great . . . boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 478.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruell Revenge, and rancorous Despight,
Dialoyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 22.

Do you remember me? do you remember
When you and your *consort* travell'd through Hungary?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Specifically—2. A company of musicians; an orchestra.

My music! give my lord a taste of his welcome. [A strain played by the *consort*.] *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 1.

A *consort* of roarers for music.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

3. Concert; concurrence; agreement.

I'll lend you mirth, sir,
If you will be in *consort*.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

**Consort of viols.** Same as *chest of viols* (which see, under *chest*[1]).—**To keep consort**†, to keep company.

You, that will *keep consort* with such fiddlers,
Pragmatic flies, fools, publicans, and motha.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

**consort**[3]† (kon-sôrt'), *n.* A former spelling of *concert*, by confusion with *consort*[2].

Ay caroling of love and jollity,
That wonder was to heare their trim *consort*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 40.

**consortable** (kon-sôr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *consort*[1] + *-able.*] Companionable; conformable. [Rare.]

A good conscience and a good courtier are *consortable*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, p. 96.

**consorter**† (kon-sôr'tėr), *n.* One who consorts with another; a companion; an associate. *Bp. Burnet.*

**consortial** (kon-sôr'shal), *a.* [= F. *consortial*; as *consortium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a consortium; of the nature of or resulting from an association or union.

The remaining 600,000,000 [lire] to be employed in withdrawing from circulation that amount of the *consortial* or union notes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 466.

**consortion**† (kon-sôr'shon), *n.* [< L. *consortio*(*n-*), fellowship, partnership, < *consors* (*consort-*): see *consort*[1], and cf. *consort*[2].] Fellowship; companionship.

Be critical in thy *consortion*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

**consortism** (kon'sôr-tizm), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the vital association or union for life of two or more different organisms, as a plant and an animal, each being dependent upon the other in its physiological activities; symbiosis. Consortism is a kind of consortion or fellowship more intimate and necessary than that of commensals or inquilines, and differs from parasitism in that each organism needs the other for its well-being. See *symbiosis*.

The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of *consortism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 266.

**consortium** (kon-sôr'shi-um), *n.* [< L. *consortium*, fellowship: see *consort*[2].] Fellowship; association; union; coalition.

The *consortium* of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1891, and the "consortial" notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 466.

**consortment**† (kon-sôrt'mėnt), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ment.*] A keeping or consorting together; association as consorts.

The rest of the ships shall tacke or take off their sailes in such sort as they may meete and come together, . . . to the intent to keepe the *consortment* exactly in all poynts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 296.

**consortship** (kon'sôrt-ship), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ship.*] 1. The state of being a consort or consorts; partnership; fellowship.

Accordingly articles of *consortship* were drawn between the said captains and masters. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 3.

But to return to our Voyage in hand; when both our Ships were clean, and our Water filled, Captain Davis and Captain Eaton broke off *Consortships*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 129.

2†. An association; a company.

Morton thinking himself lawless, and hearing what gain the fishermen made of trading of pieces, powder and shot, he, as head of this *consortship*, began the practice of the same in these parts. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 138.

**consound** (kon'sound), *n.* [A corruption of F. *consoude* = Pr. *consouda*, *cossouda* = Sp. *consólida* = Pg. *consolda* = It. *consolida*, < LL. ML. *consolida*, comfrey (so called from its supposed healing power), < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] A name formerly given to several plants, as the comfrey, the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), and the wild larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*).

**conspecies** (kon-spē'shēz), *n.* [NL., < *con-* + *species.*] In *zoöl.*, a subspecies or variety; a climatic or geographical race belonging to the same species as another; a form recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinct.

Linnæus . . . experienced the inadequacy of his system to deal binomially with those lesser groups than species, commonly called varieties, now better designated as *conspecies* or subspecies. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 79.

**cónspecific** (kon-spē-sif'ik), *a.* [< *conspecies*; as *con-* + *specific.*] Belonging to the same species; more particularly, having the character of a conspecies.

**conspectable**† (kon-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **conspectabilis*, < *conspectare*, see, freq. of L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous.*] Easy to be seen. *Bailey.*

**conspection**† (kon-spek'shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspection*, < LL. *conspectio*(*n-*), < L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*. Cf. *inspection.*] A beholding. *Cotgrave.*

**conspectuity**† (kon-spek-tū'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (cf. *conspicuity*) < L. *conspectus*, a view, sight: see *conspectus.*] Sight; view; organ of sight; eye. [Ludicrous.]

What harm can your bisson *conspectuities* glean out of this character? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

**conspectus** (kon-spek'tus), *n.* [= F. *conspect*, a general view, = It. *conspetto*, look, appearance, < L. *conspectus*, a view, mental view, survey, < *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*, and cf. *prospectus*, *prospect*, *retrospect.*] 1. A viewing together; a comprehensive survey.—2. A grouping together so as to be readily seen at one time, or the items so grouped; a digest or résumé of a subject: used chiefly of scientific or other technical treatises.

A *conspectus* of the bad spellings which are common is often helpful for the emendation of difficult glosses. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XV. 126.

There is no book extant in any language which gives a *conspectus* of all those well-marked and widely-varying literary forms which have differentiated themselves in the course of time. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 2.

=Syn. 2. *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

**consperse** (kon-spėrs'), *a.* [< L. *conspersus*, pp. of *conspergere*, sprinkle, < *com-*, together, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*, and cf. *asperse*, *disperse.*] Sprinkled; spotted. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Thickly and irregularly strewn, so as to be crowded in some places and scattered in others: as, *conspersus* dots or punctures. (*b*) Thickly and irregularly sprinkled with minute colored dots: said of a surface.

**conspersion**† (kon-spėr'shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspersion*, *consparsion*, < LL. *conspersio*(*n-*), < L. *conspergere*, sprinkle: see *conspersus.*] A sprinkling.

The *conspersion* and washing the door-posts with the blood of a lamb did sacramentally preserve all the first-born of Goshen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 126.

**conspicable**†, *a.* [< LL. *conspicabilis*, visible, < L. *conspicari*, see, descry, < *conspicere*, look at, see: see *conspicuous.*] Evident; easy to be seen. *Ash.*

**conspicuity** (kon-spi-kū'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **conspicuita(t-)s*, < *conspicuous*, conspicuous: see *conspicuous*.] 1. Conspicuousness. [Rare.]

How inevitably it [modern religion] depresses all that is sweet, and modest, and unexacting in manners, and forces into *conspicuity* whatsoever is forward, ungenerous, and despotic. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 24.

2†. Brightness; luminosity.

Midnight may vie in *conspicuity* with noon.
*Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

**conspicuous** (kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conspicuo*, < L. *conspicuus*, open to the view, attracting attention, distinguished, < *conspicere*, look at, see, observe, < *com-*, together, + *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, watch, > ult. E. *spy*: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*, etc., and cf. *perspicuous*.] 1. Open to the view; catching the eye; easy to be seen; manifest.

It was a rock
Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,
*Conspicuous* far. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 545.

2. Obvious to the mind; readily attracting or forcing itself upon the attention; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; striking.

Even now it remains the most *conspicuous* fact about the Christian Church that the name of the world-state Rome is stamped upon the largest branch of it.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

Hence—3. Eminent; notable; distinguished: as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a woman of *conspicuous* virtues.

The liberal education of youth passed almost entirely into their [the Jesuits'] hands, and was conducted by them with *conspicuous* ability. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 3. Illustrious, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, marked, notable.

**conspicuously** (kon-spik'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner. (*a*) Obviously; prominently; in a manner to catch the eye or the attention.

Among the Teutonic settlers in Britain, . . . Angles, Saxons, and Jutes stand out *conspicuously* above all.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 30.

(*b*) Eminently; remarkably.

**conspicuousness** (kon-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* 1. Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being clearly visible.—2. The property of being clearly discernible by the mind; obviousness.—3. Eminence; celebrity; renown.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*. *Boyle*, Colours.

**conspiracy** (kon-spir'ā-si), *n.*; pl. *conspiracies* (-siz). [< ME. *conspiracie*, < OF. *conspiracie*, *conspiratie*, < ML. as if **conspiratia*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*. Cf. *conspiration*.] 1. A combination of persons for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit in concert something reprehensible, injurious, or illegal; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection; a plot; concerted treason. In legal usage a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. The term was formerly used in English law more specifically to designate an agreement between two or more persons falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.

They were more than forty which had made this *conspiracy* [to kill Paul]. Acts xxiii. 13.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

It is evident that on both sides they began with a league and ended with a *conspiracy*.
*Dryden*, Post. to Hist. of League.

Hence—2. Any concurrence in action; combination in bringing about a given result.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things . . . to lead him into it. *Sir P. Sidney*.

People seem to be in a *conspiracy* to impress us with their individuality. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

=Syn. 1. Intrigue, cabal, machination.

**conspirant** (kon-spir'ant), *a.* [< F. *conspirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conspirante*, < L. *conspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *conspirare*, conspire: see *conspire*.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a conspiracy or plot.

Thou art a traitor . . .
*Conspirant* 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
*Shak*, Lear, v. 3.

**conspiration** (kon-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *conspiracion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *conspiracion*, *conspiration*, F. *conspiration* = Pr. *cospiratio* = Sp. *conspiracion* = Pg. *conspiração* = It. *conspirazione*, < L. *conspiratio(n-)*, < *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] 1. Conspiracy. [Rare.]

As soon as it was day certaine Jews made a *conspiracion*.
*J. Udall*, On Acts xxiii.

2. Concurrence; mutual tendency in action. [Rare.]

Rebellion is to be punished by the *conspiration* of heaven and earth, as it is hateful and contradictory both to God and man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 68.

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

**conspirator** (kon-spir'ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conspirateur* = Sp. Pg. *conspirador* = It. *conspiratore*, < ML. *conspirator*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy or is concerned in a plot; a joint plotter; specifically, one who conspires with others to commit treason.

Ahithophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom.
2 Sam. xv. 31.

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'dst to murder our dead lord.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

**conspiratress** (kon-spir'ā-tres), *n.* [< *conspirator* + *-ess*; = F. *conspiratrice*, etc.] A female conspirator. *E. D.*

**conspire** (kon-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conspired*, ppr. *conspiring*. [< ME. *conspiren*, < OF. *conspirer*, F. *conspirer* = Sp. Pg. *conspirar* = It. *conspirare*, < L. *conspirare*, blow or breathe together, accord, agree, combine, plot, conspire, < *com-*, together, + *spirare*, blow, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] I. *intrans.* 1. Literally, to breathe together (with); breathe in unison or accord, as in singing. [Rare.] [A modern use imitating the literal Latin sense.]

The angelic choir
In strains of joy before unknown *conspire*.
*Byron*, Christmas Hymn.

I dilate and *conspire with* the morning wind.
*Emerson*, Nature.

2. To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a reprehensible or illegal act; engage in a conspiracy; plot; especially, hatch treason.

Then, when they were accorded from the fray,
Against that Castles Lord they gan *conspire*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 17.

The servants of Amon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house. 2 Ki. xxi. 23.

3. Figuratively, to concur to one end; act in unison; contribute jointly to a certain result: as, all things *conspired* to make him prosperous.

All the world,
I think, *conspires* to vex me.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The very elements, though each be meant
The minister of man, to serve his wants,
*Conspire* against him. *Cowper*, The Task, ii. 139.

Nature is made to *conspire* with spirit to emancipate us.
*Emerson*, Nature, p. 61.

=Syn. 2. To intrigue.—3. To combine, concur, unite, cooperate.

II. *trans.* To plot; plan; devise; contrive; scheme for.

I pray you all, tell me what they deserve
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.

Wicked men *conspire* their hurt.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**conspirer** (kon-spīr'ėr), *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

**conspiringly** (kon-spīr'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

**con spirito** (kon spē'ri-tō). [It., with spirit: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *spirito*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *cum-* and *spirit*.] In *music*, with spirit; in a spirited manner.

**conspissate**† (kon-spis'āt), *v. t.* [< L. *conspissatus*, p. a., pressed together, < *com-*, together, + *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, < *spissus*, thick.] To thicken; make thick or viscous; inspissate.

For that which doth *conspissate* active is.
*Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 14.

**conspissation**† (kon-spi-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *conspissatio(n-)*, a thickening, < *conspissatus*, thickened: see *conspissate*.] The act of making thick or viscous; inspissation.

**conspurcation**† (kon-spėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *conspurcare*, pp. *conspurcatus*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *spurcare*, defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. *Bp. Hall.*

**constable** (kun'sta-bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cunstable*; < ME. *constable*, *cunstabul*, contr. of *conestable*, *cunestable*, < OF. *conestable*, *cunestable*, *connestable*, F. *connétable* = Pr. *conestable* = Sp. *condestable* = Pg. *condestable*, *condestavel* = It. *conestabile*, *conestabole*, *contestabile*, < ML. *conestabulus*, *constabulus*, *conestabulo*, *constabilis*, *comestabulus*, *comestabilis*, *comistabul*, a constable (in various uses), orig. *comes stabuli*, lit. 'count of the stable,' master of the horse: L. *comes*, a follower, etc.; *stabuli*, gen. of *stabulum*, a stable: see *count*[2] and *stable*[2].] 1. An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies. The *Lord High Constable of England* was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace in deeds of arms and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, or court of honor. To this officer, and to the earl marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts touching deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. His power was so great, and was often used to such improper ends, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterward forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except on a particular occasion. The office of *Lord High Constable of Scotland* is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had formerly the command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offenses committed within four miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office has been hereditary since 1314 in the family of Hay, earls of Erroll, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of union. The *Constable of France* was the first officer of the kings of France, and ultimately became commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honor. This office was suppressed in 1627. Napoleon reëstablished it during a few years, in favor of his brother Louis Bonaparte. The *constable of a castle* was the keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. This office was often hereditary; thus, there were constables or hereditary keepers of the Tower, of Normandy, and of the castles of Windsor, Dover, etc.

The *constabill* of gude Dundè,
The vanguard led before them all.
*Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

The *Constables* of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 130.

2. An officer chosen to aid in keeping the peace, and to serve legal process in cases of minor importance. In England *constables of hundreds*, or *high constables* (now in many districts called *chief constables*), are appointed either at quarter-sessions or by the justices of the hundred out of sessions; *petty constables*, or *constables of ville* or *tithings*, are annually sworn into the office at quarter-sessions for each parish, upon presentment of the vestry, and are subordinate to the high or chief constables. In the United States the constable is an official of a town or village, elected with the other local officers, or, as a special constable, acting under a temporary appointment. The constable was formerly of much more consequence both in England and the colonies, being the chief executive officer of the parish or town.

The *constable* was formerly the chief man in the parish, for then the parish was responsible for all robberies committed within its limits if the thieves were not apprehended. . . . But this state of things has long passed away; . . . and although *constables* are in some few instances still appointed, their duties are almost entirely performed by the county police. And it was provided by an Act of 1872 that for the future no parish *constable* should be appointed unless the County Quarter Session or the Vestry should determine it to be necessary.
*A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 69.

**Chief constable, high constable.** See above, 2.—**Parish constable**, in England, a petty constable exercising his functions within a given parish.—**Special constable**, a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities, military or civil, in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—**To outrun the constable.** (*a*) To escape from the subject in dispute when one's arguments are exhausted. *S. Butler.* (*b*) To live beyond one's means. In this latter sense also *overrun the constable*. [Colloq.]

"Harkee, my girl, how far have you *overrun the constable?*" I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ.
*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxiii.

Poor man! at th' election he threw, t'other day,
All his victuals, and liquor, and money away;
And some people think with such haste he began,
That soon he *the constable* greatly *outran*.
*C. Anstey*, New Bath Guide, vii.

**constablery** (kun'sta-bl-ri), *n.*; pl. *constableries* (-riz). [< ME. *constabilrie*, < OF. *constablerie*, *conestablerie*, < ML. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers, prop. fem. of *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable: see *constabulary*.] 1. The district in charge of a constable; specifically, a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable. *Rom. of the Rose.*—2. Same as *constabulary*. [Rare in both senses.]

**constableship** (kun'sta-bl-ship), *n.* [< *constable* + *-ship*.] The office of a constable.

**constaless**†, *n.* [< OF. *conestablesse*; as *constable* + *-ess*.] A female constable; the wife of a constable. [Rare.]

Dame Hermengild, *constablesse* of that place.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 441.

**constablewick** (kun'sta-bl-wik), *n.* [< *constable* + *wick* as in *bailiwick*: see *wick*[3].] The district to which a constable's power is limited. [Rare or obsolete.]

If directed to the constable of D., he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick*.
*Sir M. Hale*, Pleas of Crown, i.

**constablish** (kon-stab'lish), *v. t.* [< *con-* + *stablish*.] To establish along with, or with reference to, another or others. —**Constablished harmony**, in *Swedenborgianism*, the harmonious operation of the laws by which the different orders of creation are controlled.

**constabulary** (kon-stab'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable (fem. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers), < *constabulus*, a constable: see *constable*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables; involving the functions of constables: as, a *constabulary* force.

The police consists of a well organised *constabulary* force.
*M'Culloch*, Geog. Dict., Ireland.

II. *n.*; pl. *constabularies* (-riz). The body of constables of a district, as a town, city, or county; a body or class of officers performing the functions of constables: as, the *constabulary* of Ireland.

**constancet**, *n.* [ME.: see *constancy*.] An obsolete form of *constancy*. *Chaucer*.

**constancy** (kon'stan-si), *n.* [< ME. *constance*, < OF. *constance*, F. *constance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constancia* = It. *constanza*, *costanza*, < L. *constantia*, steadiness, firmness, unchangeableness, < *constan(t-)s*, steady, constant: see *constant*.] 1. Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state.

As soon
Seek roses in December, ice in June;
Hope *constancy* in wind, or corn in chaff.
*Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Every increment of knowledge goes to show that *constancy* is an essential attribute of the Divine rule: an unvaryingness which renders the eclipse of a hundred years hence predicable to a moment!
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 53.

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly, firmness of mind under sufferings, steadfastness in attachments, perseverance in enterprise, or stability in love or friendship.

Obstinacy in a bad cause is but *constancy* in a good.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And *constancy* lives in realms above.
*Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.

3†. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over . . .
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

=**Syn.** 1. Permanence; uniformity; regularity. —2. *Industry*, *Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*); *Faithfulness*, *Fidelity*, etc. (see *firmness*), steadfastness, tenacity.

**constant** (kon'stant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *constant* = Sp. Pg. *constante* = It. *constante*, *costante*, < L. *constan(t-)s*, steady, firm, constant, ppr. of *constare*, stand together, stand firm, endure, be established or settled, < *com-*, together, + *stare* = E. *stand*.] I. *a.* 1. Fixed; not varying; unchanging; permanent; immutable; invariable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
*Constant*, in nature were inconstancy.
*Cowley*, Inconstancy.

It is a law of psychological mathematics that the *constant* force of dulness will in the end overcome any varying force resisting it. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

Specifically —2. In *nat. hist.*, not subject to variation; not varying in number, form, color, appearance, etc., in the species or group; always present: as, the middle stria is *constant*, though the lateral ones are often absent; the reniform spot is *constant*, but the other markings are subject to variation. —3. Continuing for a long or considerable length of time; continual; enduring; lasting in or retaining a state, quality, or attribute; incessant; ceaseless: as, *constant* change.

My *constant* weary pain.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

There is not only a *constant* motion of the ice from the pole outwards, but a *constant* downward motion as layer by layer is successively formed on the surface.
*J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 221.

4. Regularly recurring; continually renewed or reiterated; continual; persistent: as, the *constant* ticking of a clock; the *constant* repetition of a word; *constant* moans or complaints. [Now used only with nouns of action.]

At this time *constant* Rumour was blown abroad from all parts of Europe, that the Spaniards were coming again against England. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 333.

5. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; unshaken; steady; stable; firm or unchanging, as in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal; trusty.

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me:
But I am *constant* as the northern star
Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

The *constant* mind all outward force defied,
By vengeance vainly urged, in vain assail'd by pride.
*Crabbe*, Works, IV. 185.

And the love
I told beneath the evening influence,
Shall be as *constant* as its gentle star.
*N. P. Willis*.

6†. Fixed in belief or determination; insistent; positive.

The augurs are all *constant* I am meant.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

7†. Fixed; stable; solid: opposed to *fluid*.

You may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body. *Boyle*, Hist. of Firmness.

8†. Strong; steady.

Prithee, do not turn me about; my stomach is not *constant*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

9†. Consistent; logical; reasonable.

I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any *constant* question. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2.

10†. Indisputably true; evident.

It is *constant*, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, Neville, Louvaine, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger.
*Sir W. Temple*, Works, ii. 35 (Ord MS.).

=**Syn.** 1 and 3. Steadfast, stable, unchanging, unalterable, invariable, perpetual, continual; resolute, firm, stanch, unshaken, unwavering, determined; persevering, assiduous, unremitting; trusty.

II. *n.* That which is not subject to change; something that is always the same in state or operation, or that continually occurs or recurs.

Human progress, as it is called, is always a mean between the two *constants* of innovation and conservatism, new conceptions of truth and the tried wisdom of experience. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 44.

Specifically —(*a*) In *math.*, a quantity which is assumed to be invariable throughout a given discussion; in the differential calculus, a quantity whose value remains fixed while others vary continuously. Although the constants do not vary by the variation of those quantities that are at first considered as variables, some or all of them may be conceived to vary in a second kind of change, called the *variation of constants*. A quantity which upon one supposition would remain constant becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to *vary*. In algebra the unknown quantities are considered as *variables*, the known quantities and coefficients as *constants*. (*b*) In *physics*, a numerical quantity, fixed under uniform conditions, expressing the value of one of the physical properties of a certain substance. Thus, the *physical constants* of ice are the values of its specific gravity, melting-point, coefficient of expansion, index of refraction, electrical conductivity, etc. Similarly, in the case of a physical instrument a *constant* is a fixed value depending upon its dimensions, etc. Thus, the constant of a tangent galvanometer is the radius of its coil divided by the number of coils into 6.28318+.

The strength of a current may be determined in "absolute" units by the aid of the tangent galvanometer if the *constants* of the instrument are known.
*S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 166.

**Arbitrary constant.** See *arbitrary*. —**Circular constant.** See *circular*. —**Constant of aberration**, that one constant by the determination of which the aberration is obtained from its known laws at any given time. —**Constant of integration**, the new unknown constant which has to be introduced into every result of mathematical integration. —**Constants of color.** See *color*, 1. —**Gravitation constant**, the absolute modulus of gravitation, the acceleration per unit of time produced by the gravitating attraction of a unit mass at the unit of distance. The gravitation constant is about 0.0000000658 of a c. g. s. unit. —**Indeterminate constant**, a constant the value of which is unsettled, and which therefore differs from a variable only in not being regarded under that aspect.

**Constantia** (kon-stan'shiä), *n.* A wine (both red and white) produced in the district around the town of Constantia in Cape Colony, South Africa.

**Constantinopolitan** (kon-stan'ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Constantinopolitanus*, pertaining to *Constantinopolis*, < Gr. Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, Constantinople, the new name given by the Roman emperor Constantine to Byzantium, upon transferring thither the seat of empire: Κωνσταντίνου, gen. of Κωνσταντῖνος (< L. *Constantinus*, Constantine); πόλις, city.] I. *a.* Relating or belonging to Constantinople, the present capital of Turkey, or to its inhabitants; produced in or derived from Constantinople.

It was natural that the Venetians, whose State lay upon the borders of the Greek Empire, and whose greatest commerce was with the Orient, should be influenced by the *Constantinopolitan* civilization.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

**Constantinopolitan Council**, one of the several church councils held at Constantinople. The most famous of these are three general or ecumenical councils, namely: the second general council, under Theodosius, in A. D. 381, which condemned Macedonianism, authorized the creed commonly called the Nicene, and gave honorary precedence to the see of Constantinople next after that of Rome; the fifth general council, under Justinian, in 553, which condemned the Nestorian writings known as "the Three Chapters," and the Origenists; and the sixth general council, under Constantine Pogonatus, 680, against Monotheletism, celebrated for its condemnation of Pope Honorius. The Roman Catholics also regard as ecumenical the eighth council, held in 869. The council commonly known as the Quinisext, because regarded as complementary to the fifth and sixth councils, was held at Constantinople under Justinian II. in 691, in the trullus or domed banqueting-hall of the palace, from which it was also called the Trullan Council. Its canons are received by the Greek Church, and were confirmed by the second Nicene Council. A council held at Constantinople under Constantine Copronymus in 754, favoring the Iconoclasts, claimed to be ecumenical, but its decrees were reversed by the second Nicene Council in 787. See *council*, 7. —**Constantinopolitan creed.** See *Nicene*. —**Constantinopolitan liturgy.** See *liturgy*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Constantinople.

**constantly** (kon'stant-li), *adv.* In a constant manner. (*a*) Uniformly; invariably. (*b*) Continually. (*c*) Firmly; steadfastly; with constancy.

The City of London sticks *constantly* to the Parliament.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 50.

(*d*) Perseveringly; persistently.

She *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. Acts xii. 15.

**constantness** (kon'stant-nes), *n.* Constancy.

Constant, madam! I will not say for *constantness*.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**constat** (kon'stat), *n.* [L., it appears, it is established; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *constare*, be established: see *constant*.] In England: (*a*) A certificate given by the auditors of the Exchequer to a person who intends to plead or move for a discharge of anything in that court. The effect of it is to certify what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question. (*b*) An exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

**constate** (kon-stāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constated*, ppr. *constating*. [< F. *constater*, verify, take down, state, < L. *constatus*, pp. of *constare*, stand together, be fixed, be certain: see *constant* and *constat*.] 1. To verify; prove. —2. To establish.

A corporation has all the capacities for engaging in transactions which are expressly given it by the *constating* instruments. *Bryce*, Ultra Vires, p. 41.

**constellate** (kon-stel'āt or kon'ste-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *constellated*, ppr. *constellating*. [< LL. *constellatus*, starred, studded with stars, < L. *com-*, together, + *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, shine, < *stella*, a star: see *star*, *stellate*.] I.† *intrans.* To join luster; shine with united radiance or one general light.

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and *constellate* in God. *Boyle*.

II. *trans.* 1†. To unite (several shining bodies) in one illumination.

A knot of Lights *constellated* into
A radiant Throne. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 3.

There is extant in the Scripture, to them who know how to *constellate* those lights, a very excellent body of moral precepts. *Boyle*, Works, II. 235.

2. To form into or furnish with constellations or stars.

The *constellated* heavens. *J. Barlow*.

3. To place in a constellation or mate with stars.

Thirteen years later, he [Herschel] described our sun and his *constellated* companions as surrounded "by a magnificent collection of innumerable stars."
*A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 25.

4. To group in or as if in a constellation: as, the *constellated* graces of faith, hope, and charity.

Your Grace's person alone, which I never call to mind but to rank it amongst ye Heroines, and *constellate* with the Graces. *Evelyn*, To the Duchesse of Newcastle.

**constellation** (kon-ste-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *constellacion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *constellacion*, F. *constellation* = Sp. *constelacion* = Pg. *constellação* = It. *costellazione*, < LL. *constellatio(n-)*, a collection of stars, < *constellatus*, set with stars: see *constellate*.] 1. A group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given, but which does not form a part of another named group. See *asterism*. Forty-eight constellations are mentioned in the ancient catalogue of Ptolemy, the majority of which appear to date from 2100 B. C. or earlier. They are distributed as follows: (1) North of the zodiac: Ursa Minor (the Little Bear, said to be formed by Thales, probably from the Dragon's wing), Ursa Major (the Great Bear, the Wain, or the Dipper), Draco (the Dragon), Cepheus, Bootes (the

Bear-keeper or Plowman), Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown), Hercules (in the original the Man Kneeling), Lyra (the Harp), Cygnus (the Swan, in the original the Bird), Cassiopeia (the Lady in the Chair), Perseus, Auriga (the Charioteer or Wagoner), Ophiuchus or Serpentarius (the Serpent-bearer), Serpens (the Serpent), Sagitta (the Arrow), Aquila et Antinoüs (the Eagle and Antinoüs), Delphinus (the Dolphin), Equuleus or Equuleus (the Colt or the Horse's Head), Pegasus or Equus (the Horse), Andromeda, Triangulum Boreale (the Northern Triangle). (2) In the zodiac: Aries (the Ram), Taurus (the Bull), Gemini (the Twins), Cancer (the Crab), Leo (the Lion), Virgo (the Virgin), Libra (the Balance), Scorpius or Scorpio (the Scorpion), Sagittarius (the Archer), Capricornus (Capricorn, or the Goat), Aquarius (the Water-bearer), Pisces (the Fishes). (3) South of the zodiac: Cetus (the Whale), Orion, Eridanus or Fluvius (the River Po or the River), Lepus (the Hare), Canis Major (the Great Dog), Canis Minor (the Little Dog), Argo Navis (the Ship Argo), Hydra, Crater (the Cup), Corvus (the Crow or Raven), Centaurus (the Centaur), Lupus (the Wolf), Ara (the Altar), Corona Australis (the Southern Crown), Piscis Australis (the Southern Fish). Coma Berenices (the Hair of Berenice) is an ancient asterism, which was not reckoned as a constellation by Ptolemy. Antinoüs, mentioned by Ptolemy as part of the constellation Aquila, is said to have been made a separate constellation by Firmicus in the fourth century. Crux (the Crosier or Southern Cross) appears to be mentioned by Dante. The navigators of the sixteenth century added a number of southern constellations. Twelve of these appear in the important star-atlas of Bayer (A. D. 1603), namely: Apus (the Bird of Paradise), Chameleon, Dorado (the Goldfish; or Xiphias, the Swordfish), Grus (the Crane), Hydrus (the Watersnake), Indus (the Indian Man), Musca or Apis (the Fly or the Bee), Pavo (the Peacock), Phœnix, Triangulum Australe (the Southern Triangle), the Toucan (also called Anser Americanus), and Volans (the Flying-fish). Columba (the Dove of Noah) was made by Petrus Plancius early in the sixteenth century. Bartschius in 1624 added several constellations, of which Camelopardalis (the Camelopard) and Monoceros (the Unicorn) are retained by modern astronomers. Hevelius in 1690 added Canes Venatici (the Greyhounds), Lacerta (the Lizard), Leo Minor (the Small Lion), Lynx (the Lynx), Scutum Sobiescii (the Shield of Sobieski), Sextans (the Sextant), and Vulpecula et Anser (the Fox and the Goose). Finally, Lacaille in 1752 added Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), Cœlum (the Graver), Circinus (the Compass), Fornax (the Furnace), Horologium (the Clock), Mons Mensæ (the Table-mountain), Microscopium (the Microscope), Norma (the Quadrant), Octans (the Octant), Equus Pictorius (the Painter's Easel), Reticulum (the Net), Sculptor, and Telescopium (the Telescope). The ancient constellation Argo was broken up by Lacaille into the Stern, the Keel, the Sail, and the Mast. There are, thus, eighty-five constellations now recognized. The names of the constellations are mostly derived from Greek and Roman mythology. The practice of designating by the letters of the Greek alphabet (α, β, γ, etc.) the stars which compose each constellation, in the order of their brilliancy, originated with Bayer.

**2.** Figuratively, any assemblage of persons or things of a brilliant, distinguished, or exalted character: as, a *constellation* of wits or beauties, or of great authors.

Such a *constellation* of virtues, in such amiable persons, produced in me the highest veneration.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Philip's reign. *Prescott.*

**3†.** The influence of the heavenly bodies upon the temperament or life.

Ire, sikenesse, or *constellacioun* . . .
Causeth ful ofte to doon amys or speken.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 53.

**constellatory** (kon-stel'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *constellatus* (see *constellate*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or resembling a constellation.

A table or a joint-stool, in his [the actor Munden's] conception, rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with *constellatory* importance.
*Lamb*, Elia, p. 249.

**conster†**, *v. t.* An old form of *construe*.

Yet all, by his own verdit, must be *consterd* Reason in the King, and depraved temper in the Parliament.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

**consternate** (kon'stėr-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, throw into confusion, terrify, dismay, intensive form of *consternere*, throw down, prostrate, bestrew, < *com-*, together, + *sternere*, strew: see *stratum*.] To throw into confusion; dismay; terrify. [Obsolete or rare.]

The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely *consternated* at this association. *Pagan Prince* (1690).

**consternation** (kon-stėr-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consternation* = Sp. *consternacion* = Pg. *consternação* = It. *costernazione*, < L. *consternatio(n-)*, < *consternare*, pp. *consternatus*, throw into confusion: see *consternate*.] Astonishment combined with terror; amazement that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for deliberate thought and action; extreme surprise, with confusion and panic.

The ship struck. The shock threw us all into the utmost *consternation*. *Cook*, Voyages, I. ii. 4.

In the palpable night of their terrors, men under *consternation* suppose, not that it is the danger which by a sure instinct calls out their courage, but that it is the courage which produces the danger.
*Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

=Syn. *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

**constipate** (kon'sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constipated*, ppr. *constipating*. [< L. *constipatus*, pp. of *constipare* (> F. *constiper* = Pr. *costipar* = Sp. Pg. *constipar* = It. *costipare*), press or crowd together, < *com-*, together, + *stipare*, cram, pack, akin to *stipes*, a stem, *stipulus*, firm: see *stipulate*. Cf. *costive*, ult. < L. *constipatus*, pp.] **1.** To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; thicken or condense. [Archaic.]

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*.
*Bacon.*

As to the movements of the *constipated* vapours forming spots, the spectroscope is also competent to supply information. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 202.

**2.** To stop by filling a passage; clog.

*Constipating* or shutting up the capillary vessels.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

**3.** To fill or crowd the intestinal canal of with fecal matter; make costive.

**constipated** (kon'sti-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constipate*, *v.*] Costive.

**constipation** (kon-sti-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *constipation* = Sp. *constipacion* = Pg. *constipação* = It. *costipazione*, < LL. *constipatio(n-)*, < L. *constipare*, pp. *constipatus*, press together: see *constipate*.] **1†.** The act of crowding anything into a smaller compass; a cramming or stuffing; condensation.

All the particulars which time and infinite variety of human accidents have been amassing together are now concentred, and are united by way of *constipation*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 336.

**2.** In *med.*, a state of the bowels in which, on account of diminished intestinal action or secretion, the evacuations are obstructed or stopped, and the feces are hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

**constipulation†** (kon-stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *constipulatio(n-)*, < L. *com-*, together, + *stipulatio(n-)*, agreement: see *stipulation*.] A mutual agreement; a compact.

Here is lately brought us an extract of a Magna Charta, so called, compiled between the Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island; whereof the first Article of *constipulation* firmely provides free stable-room and litter for all kinde of consciences. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 4.

**constituency** (kon-stit'ū-en-si), *n.*; pl. *constituencies* (-siz). [< *constituent*: see *-ency*.] **1.** A body of constituents or principals, especially a body of persons voting for an elective officer, particularly for a municipal officer or a member of a legislative body; in a more general sense, the whole body of residents of the district or locality represented by such an officer or legislator. Hence—**2.** Any body of persons who may be conceived to have a common representative; those to whom one is in any way accountable; clientele: as, the *constituency* of a newspaper (that is, its readers); the *constituency* of a hotel (its guests or customers).

**constituent** (kon-stit'ū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constituant* = Sp. *constituyente* = Pg. *constituente*, *constituinte* = It. *costituente*, *costituente*, < L. *constituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constituere*, establish: see *constitute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting or existing as a necessary component or ingredient; forming or composing as a necessary part; component; elementary: as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason are the three *constituent* parts of a man. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

For the *constituent* elements of an organism can only be truly and adequately conceived as rendered what they are by the end realised through the organism.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 79.

If we could break up a molecule, we [should] sever it into its *constituent* atoms. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Phys., p. 215.

**2.** Having the power of constituting or appointing, or of electing to public office: as, a *constituent* body.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

**Constituent Assembly**, Same as *National Assembly* (which see, under *assembly*).—**Constituent whole**, in *logic*, a genus considered as the sum of its species, or a species as the sum of its individuals; a potential whole: opposed to *constituted whole* (which see, under *constituted*). In every case the parts as such constitute the whole as such, and not conversely; but the constituent whole is supposed to be constituent of the nature of the parts as substances.

**II.** *n.* **1†.** One who or that which constitutes or forms, or establishes or determines.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**2.** That which constitutes or composes as a part, or a necessary part; a formative element or ingredient.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the aliment. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Exactly in proportion to the degree in which the force of sculpture is subdued will be the importance attached to colour as a means of effect or *constituent* of beauty.
*Ruskin.*

His humor is distinguished by its *constituent* of feeling.
*D. J. Hill*, Irving, p. 209.

**3.** One who constitutes another his agent; one who empowers another to transact business for him, or appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents him as his agent.—**4.** One who elects or assists in electing another to a public office; more generally, any inhabitant of the district represented by an elective officer, especially by one elected to a legislative body: so called with reference to such officer.

An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their *constituents*. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xii. 10, note.

They not only took up the complaints of their *constituents*, but suggested new claims to be made by them.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 525.

**Conjugate constituents of a matrix.** See *conjugate*.—**Constituent of a determinant**, in *math.*, one of the factors which compose the elements of the determinant. Thus, in the determinant $a_1\,b_2 - a_2\,b_1$, the *constituents* are $a_1$, $a_2$, $b_1$, $b_2$.—**Constituent of a pencil**, of lines or rays, a ray or plane of the pencil.—**Constituent of a range**, in *math.*, a point of the range.

**constituently** (kon-stit'ū-ent-li), *adv.* As regards constituents. [Rare.]

*Constituently*, elementally the same, Man and Woman are organized on different bases.
*G. D. Boardman*, Creative Week, p. 232.

**constitute** (kon'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constituted*, ppr. *constituting*. [< L. *constitutus*, pp. of *constituere* (> F. *constituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constituir* = It. *constituire*, *costituire* = D. *konstituëren* = G. *constituiren* = Dan. *konstituere* = Sw. *konstituera*), set up, establish, make, create, constitute, < *com-*, together, + *statuere*, set, place, establish: see *statute*, *statue*, and cf. *institute*, *restitute*.] **1.** To set; fix; establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

This theorem, . . . that the demand for labour is *constituted* by the wages which precede the production, . . . is a proposition which greatly needs all the illustration it can receive. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. v. § 9.

**2.** To enter into the formation of, as a necessary part; make what it is; form; make.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

The prevalence of a bad custom cannot *constitute* its apology. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

How Oliver's parliaments were *constituted* was practically of little moment; for he possessed the means of conducting the administration without their support and in defiance of their opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

**3.** To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; make and empower: as, a sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

*Constituting* officers and conditions, to rule ouer them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

**constituted** (kon'sti-tū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constitute*, *v.*] Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

Beyond . . . the fact . . . that in 1187 there was at Oxford a great school with diverse faculties of doctors, ergo a *constituted* University, we know little or nothing of University life here so early.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

**Constituted authorities.** See *authority*.—**Constituted whole**, in *logic*, a whole which is actually and not merely potentially made up of its parts; either a definite, a composite, or an integrate whole: opposed to *constituent whole* (which see, under *constituent*).

**constituter** (kon'sti-tū-tėr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

**constitution** (kon-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *constitucion*, < OF. *constitucion*, *-tion*, F. *constitution* = Sp. *constitucion* = Pg. *constituição* = It. *costituzione*, *costituzione* = D. *konstitutie* = G. *constitution* = Dan. Sw. *konstitution*, < L. *constitutio(n-)*, a constitution, disposition, nature, a regulation, order, arrangement, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, establish: see *constitute*.] **1.** The act of constituting, establishing, or appointing; formation.—**2.** The state of being constituted, composed, made up, or established; the assemblage and union of the essential elements and characteristic parts of a system or body, especially of the human organism; the composition, make-up, or natural condition of anything: as, the physical *constitution* of the sun; the con-

*stitution* of a sanitary system; a weak or irritable *constitution*.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Lord Clarendon.*

The Chaos, and the Creation; Heaven, Earth, and Hell; enter into the *Constitution* of his Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 315.

What is that *constitution* or law of our nature without which government would not exist, and with which its existence is necessary? *Calhoun*, Works, I. 1.

A good *constitution;* such a *constitution* received at birth as will not easily admit disease, or will easily overcome it by its own native soundness. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 228.

3. A system of fundamental principles, maxims, laws, or rules embodied in written documents or established by prescriptive usage, for the government of a nation, state, society, corporation, or association: as, the *Constitution* of the United States; the British *Constitution;* the *Constitution* of the State of New York; the *constitution* of a social club, etc. In American legal usage a constitution is the organic law of a State or of the nation, the adoption of which by the people constitutes the political organization, as distinguished from the statutes made by the political organization acting under the order of things thus constituted.

Without a *constitution*—something to counteract the strong tendency of government to disorder and abuse, and to give stability to political institutions—there can be little progress or permanent improvement. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 11.

A federal *constitution* is of the nature of a treaty. It is an agreement by which certain political communities, in themselves independent and sovereign, agree to surrender certain of the attributes of independence and sovereignty to a central authority, while others of these attributes they keep in their own hands. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

4. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; specifically, in *Rom. law*, what an emperor enacted, either by decree, edict, or letter, and without the interposition of any constitutional assembly: as, the *constitutions* of Justinian.

*Constitutions* (*constitutiones*), properly speaking, are those Apostolic letters which ordain, in a permanent manner, something for the entire church or part of it. *H. B. Smith*, Elem. Eccles. Law (5th ed.), I. 26.

Of the canons and *constitutions* made in these [English ecclesiastical] assemblies, many have come down to our own times. These form a kind of national canon law. . . . They are principally taken up in such matters as peculiarly belonged to the . . . consideration of a national assembly of the clergy. *Reeves*, Hist. Eng. Law (Finlason, 1880), II. 340.

5. Any system of fundamental principles of action: as, the New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society.—**Apostolic Constitutions.** See *apostolic.*—**British Constitution,** a collective name for the principles of public policy on which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is based. It is not formulated in any particular document or set of documents, but is the gradual development of the political intelligence of the English people, as embodied in concessions forced from unwilling sovereigns, in the results of various revolutions, in numerous fundamental enactments of Parliament, and in the established principles of the common law. The character of the government has become increasingly democratic, and the power of the sovereign, great in the time of the Tudors, Stuarts, and earlier, is now much abridged. The controlling force in the movement has been the gradually acquired supremacy of Parliament (now residing almost entirely in the House of Commons) over the executive powers of government, so that the principal function of the sovereign is now that of simple confirmation. The chief muniments of the British Constitution, as a growth of liberal representative government, are the Magna Charta and its successive extensions, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights, the principles of which have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking race. (See these terms.)—**Constitution coin,** a German coin struck according to the Leipsic rate of coinage, 8 rix-dollars weighing a Cologne mark of silver, 14 loths 4 grains fine, and 13⅓ florins weighing one mark, 12 loths fine. This rate, adopted by some states in 1690, was established throughout the empire from 1738 to 1763.—**Constitution of the United States,** or **Federal Constitution,** the fundamental or organic law of the United States. It was framed by the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia May 25th, 1787, and adjourned September 17th, 1787, and it went into effect March 4th, 1789 (although Washington, the first president under it, was not inaugurated till April 30th), having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States, the others, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratifying it November 21st, 1789, and May 29th, 1790, respectively. It is a document comprised in seven original articles and fifteen amendatory articles, or amendments. Of the original articles, the first deals with the legislative body, prescribing the method of election to the House of Representatives and the Senate, the qualifications of members, the methods in which bills shall be passed, and those subjects on which Congress shall be qualified to act; the second relates to the executive department, prescribing the method of election and the qualifications and duties of the President; the third relates to the judicial department, providing for the supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may think necessary; the fourth deals with the relations between the general government and the separate States, and provides for the admission of new States; the fifth relates to the power and method of amendment to the Constitution; the sixth, to the national supremacy; and the seventh, to the establishment of the government upon the ratification of the Constitution by nine of the States. The amendments, according to one of the methods provided, were proposed by Congress and ratified by the States. The first twelve were submitted under acts passed in 1789–90, 1798, and 1803; the last three, after the civil war, under acts of 1865, 1868, and 1870. The most important of them are the twelfth, which changed the method of election of President and Vice-president; the thirteenth, which abolished slavery; the fourteenth, which disqualifies any one who has been engaged in rebellion against the government from holding office unless his disqualification be removed by Congress, and prevents the assumption and payment of any debt incurred in aid of rebellion; and the fifteenth, which prohibits the denial to any one of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—**Constitutions of Clarendon,** in *Eng. hist.*, certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II., A. D. 1164.

By the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, he [Henry II.] did his best to limit the powers of the ecclesiastical lawyers in criminal matters and in all points touching secular interests. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

**Decree of constitution,** in *Scots law*, any decree by which the extent of a debt or an obligation is ascertained: but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

**constitutional** (kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constitutionnel* = Sp. Pg. *constitucional* = It. *costituzionale*, < NL. **constitutionalis*, < L. *constitutio(n-)*, constitution.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or inherent in the constitution (of a person or thing); springing from or due to the constitution or composition: as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardor or apathy.

Contrast the trial of constitution which child-bearing brings on the civilized woman with the small *constitutional* disturbance it causes to the savage woman. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 28.

2. Beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the physical constitution: as, a *constitutional* walk.—3. Forming a part of, authorized by, or consistent with the constitution or fundamental organic law of a nation or state. In English law the question whether an act is constitutional turns on its consistency with the spirit and usages of the national polity, and an innovation departing from that standard is not necessarily void. In the United States the question turns on consistency or conformity with the written constitution, and an act in contravention of that is void.

To improve establishments . . . by *constitutional* means. *Bp. Hurd*, Sermon before the House of Lords.

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the *constitutional* checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency. *Macaulay.*

The lord's petty monarchy over the manor, whatever it may have been formerly, is now a strictly *constitutional* one. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

4. Having the power of, or existing by virtue of and subject to, a constitution or fundamental organic law: as, a *constitutional* government.

It requires the united action of both [rulers and the ruled] to prevent the abuse of power and oppression, and to constitute, really and truly, a *constitutional* government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 281.

A *constitutional* sovereign, Dom Pedro II., rules in Brazil, and the thriving state of the country is owing to its free institutions. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 68.

5. Relating to, concerned with, or arising from a constitution.

The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state. *Macaulay.*

The history of the three Lancastrian reigns has a double interest; it contains not only the foundation, consolidation, and destruction of a fabric of dynastic power, but, parallel with it, the trial and failure of a great *constitutional* experiment. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 300.

Medieval London still waits for its *constitutional* historian. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

**Constitutional convention,** in the United States: (*a*) The body of delegates from the several States which framed the federal Constitution, sitting in Philadelphia from May 25th to September 17th, 1787. (*b*) A body of delegates meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution of government for a new State; or such a body convened by a State legislature, in the prescribed manner, to revise the existing constitution of the State.—**Constitutional monarchy.** See *monarchy.*—**Constitutional Union party,** in *U. S. hist.*, a party-name assumed in the electoral contest of 1860 by the southern Whigs, who, unwilling to join either the Republican or the Democratic party, ignored the slavery question in their public declarations and professed no other political principles than attachment to the Constitution and the Union.

II. *n.* [Short for *constitutional walk* or *exercise.* See I., 2.] Exercise by walking, for the benefit of health.

Even the mild walks which are dignified with the name of exercise there, how unlike the Cantab's *constitutional* of eight miles in less than two hours. *C. A. Bristed*, English University (2d ed.), p. 45.

**constitutionalism** (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnalisme;* as *constitutional* + *-ism.*] 1. The theory or principle of a constitution or of constitutional government; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles.

Louis Philippe became nearly absolute under the forms of *constitutionalism*. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 94.

The house of Guelph had no more natural love for *constitutionalism* than any other reigning house. *The Century*, XXVII. 69.

2. Adherence to the principles of constitutional government.

**constitutionalist** (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnaliste;* as *constitutional* + *-ist.*] 1. A supporter of the existing constitution of government.—2. An advocate of constitutionalism, as opposed to other forms of government.

The alliance between the Holy See and the Italian *Constitutionalists* was inconsistent with the principles of absolutist rule to which Austria stood pledged. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 70.

Specifically—3. (*a*) A framer or an advocate of the French Constitution of 1791.

The revolutionists and *constitutionalists* of France. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

(*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name assumed by a party in Pennsylvania, about 1787, which favored the retention of the State Constitution of 1776, and opposed the substitution for it of a stronger form of government.

Meantime the Anti-Federalists of New York and Virginia were pressing the Pennsylvania *Constitutionalists* to rally once more, in the hope of reversing the favorable action of that State. *J. Schouler*, Hist. United States, I. 61.

(*c*) [*cap.*] A name assumed by the more moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during a few years after 1804: opposed to the "Friends of the People" or "Conventionalists."

**constitutionality** (kon-sti-tū-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnalité*, etc.; as *constitutional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being constitutional. (*a*) Inherence in the natural frame or organization: as, the *constitutionality* of disease. [Rare.] (*b*) Conformity to the constitution or organic laws and fundamental principles of a constitutional government.

**constitutionalize** (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constitutionalized*, ppr. *constitutionalizing.* [< *constitutional, n.*, + *-ize.*] To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities, where this term originated, the usual time for constitutionalizing is between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutionalizing* is the Cantab for it. *C. A. Bristed*, English University (2d ed.), p. 19.

**constitutionally** (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-i), *adv.* 1. In accordance with, by virtue of, or with respect to the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were *constitutionally* humane. *Hallam.*

On the whole, the facts now given show that, though habit does something towards acclimatisation, yet that the appearance of *constitutionally* different individuals is a far more effective agent. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 306.

2. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked *constitutionally.* *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxvi.

3. In accordance with the constitution or frame of government; according to the political constitution.

Even in France, the States-General alone could *constitutionally* impose taxes. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**constitutionary** (kon-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *constitutionnaire*, < LL. *constitutionarius*, prop. adj. (as a noun, one who has to do with the copying of the imperial constitutions), < L. *constitutio(n-)*, constitution: see *constitution.*] Constitutional. [Rare.]

**constitutionist** (kon-sti-tū'shon-ist), *n.* [< *constitution* + *-ist.*] One who adheres to or upholds the constitution of the country; a constitutionalist.

*Constitutionists* and anti-constitutionists. *Lord Bolingbroke*, Parties, xix.

**constitutive** (kon'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *constitutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *constitutivo*, < L. as if **constitutivus*, < *constitutus*, pp.: see *constitute.*] 1. Constituting, forming, or composing; constituent; elemental; essential.

An intelligent and *constitutive* part of every virtue. *Barrow.*

Individuality is as much a *constitutive* fact of each human being as is the trait which he shows in common with his fellows. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 226.

**2.** Having power to enact or establish; instituting.—**Constitutive difference.** Same as *complective difference* (which see, under *complective*).—**Constitutive mark,** in *logic*, an essential mark; one of the marks contained in the definition of a thing.—**Constitutive principles.** (*a*) In *logic*: (1) The two premises and three terms of a syllogism: called *material constitutive principles.* (2) The mood and figure of syllogism: called *formal constitutive principles.* In both senses distinguished from *regulative* and *reductive principles* (which see, under the adjectives). (*b*) In the *Kantian philos.*, principles according to which an object of pure intuition can be constructed a priori: opposed to *regulative principles* (which see, under *regulative*).—**Constitutive use of a conception,** in the *Kantian philos.*, the holding of a conception to be true as a matter of fact: opposed to the *regulative use*, which consists in acting as if it were true.

**constitutively** (kon'sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

**constitutor** (kon'sti-tū-tor), *n.* [< L. *constitutor*, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, constitute: see *constitute*.] **1.** One who or that which constitutes or makes up; a constituent.

Elocution is only an assistant, but not a *constitutor* of eloquence. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

**2.** One who promises to pay the debt of another. *Kapalje and Lawrence.*

**constrain** (kon-strān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *constrainen, constreynen, constreignen*, < OF. *constraindre, constreindre, cunstraindre, costreindre*, F. *contraindre* = Pr. *costraigner* = Sp. *constreñir* = Pg. *constranger, constringir* = It. *costringere, costrignere*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus* (> E. *constringe* and *constrict*, q. v.), bind together, draw together, fetter, constrict, hold in check, restrain, constrain, < *com-*, together, + *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight: see *strict, stringent, strain*[2]. Cf. *distrain, restrain.*] **1.** In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence —**2.** To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

The seke men be not *constreyned* to that Fast. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

Me thynketh, syre Reson,
Men sholde *constreyne* no clerke to knauene werkes. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 54.

I was *constrained* to appeal unto Cæsar. Acts xxviii. 19.

Cruel need
*Constrain'd* us, but a better time has come. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Pardon us, *constrained* to do this deed
By the King's will. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 145.

**3.** To confine or hold by force; restrain from escape or action; repress or compress; bind.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain.* *Gay.*

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.* *Dryden.*

**4.** To check; repress; hinder; deter.—**5†.** To force.

Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

**constrainable** (kon-strā'na-bl), *a.* [< *constrain* + *-able*; = F. *contraignable.*] That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; subject to constraint or to restraint; subject to compulsion.

Before Novatian's uprising, no man was *constrainable* to confess publicly any sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

**constrained** (kon-strānd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constrain, v.*] Produced by constraint, especially in opposition to nature; manifesting constraint, especially internal constraint or repression of emotion: as, a *constrained* voice; a *constrained* manner.

The scars upon your honour . . . he
Does pity, as *constrained* blemishes,
Not as deserv'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

**constrainedly** (kon-strā'ned-li), *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

**constrainer** (kon-strā'nėr), *n.* One who constrains.

**constraint** (kon-strānt'), *n.* [< ME. *constreint, constreynte, constrent*, < OF. **constrainte, contrainte*, F. *contrainte*, orig. fem. of **constraint, contraint*, pp. of *constraindre*, constrain: see *constrain.*] **1.** Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action; compulsion; coercion; restraint.

Feed the flock of God, . . . taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, but willingly. 1 Pet. v. 2.

Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint.* *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Commands are no *constraints.* If I obey them,
I do it freely. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1372.

Specifically—**2.** Repression of emotion, or of the expression of one's thoughts and feelings; hence, embarrassment: as, he spoke with *constraint.*

The ambassador and Fernandes were received by the Benero with an air of *constraint* and coolness, though with civility. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 315.

**3.** In *analytical mech.*, the product of the mass of a particle into the square of that velocity which, compounded with the velocity the particle would have if free, would give the actual velocity.—**Degree of constraint,** a one-dimensional geometric condition imposed upon the possible displacement of a body or system of bodies. Thus, if one point of the system be forced to remain on the surface of a given sphere, one *degree of constraint* is introduced; if one point be fixed, three *degrees of constraint* are introduced, etc.—**Kinetic constraint,** the condition that a point of a system shall move in a given way.—**Principle of least constraint,** in *analytical mech.*, the principle that, when there are connections between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

The maximum and minimum principles have at last assumed their final form in the *Principle of Least Constraint* established by Gauss. According to him, the movements of a system of masses, however the masses may be connected together, take place at every moment in the utmost possible agreement with their free movement, and therefore under the least constraint. As measure of the constraint, is taken the sum of the products of every mass into the square of its departure from free motion.
Quoted in *Mind*, IX. 458.

=**Syn. 1.** Violence, necessity, coercion. See *force*, *n.*

**constraintive**† (kon-strān'tiv), *a.* [< *constraint* + *-ive.*] Having power to compel.

Not through any constraining necessity, or *constraintive* vow, but on a voluntary choice. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 127.

**constrict** (kon-strikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constringe.*] **1.** To draw together in any part or at any point by internal force or action; contract; cause shrinkage or diminution of bulk, volume, or capacity in: as, to *constrict* a canal or a duct.—**2.** To compress in one part by external force; squeeze; bind; cramp.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

**constrict** (kon-strikt'), *a.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *constricted.*

**constricted** (kon-strik'ted), *p. a.* [< *constrict* + *-ed*[2].] Drawn together; compressed or contracted; straitened; cramped: as, the middle of an hour-glass is *constricted.* Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.* and *med.*, contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others: as, a *constricted* pod; a *constricted* urethra.

Some among the cells in the microscopic fields are seen to be elongated and *constricted* into an hour-glass shape in the middle. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 32.

(*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Suddenly and disproportionally more slender in any part: as, an abdomen *constricted* in the middle. (2) Much more slender than the neighboring parts: as, a *constricted* joint of the antenna.

**constriction** (kon-strik'shon), *n.* [= F. *constriction* = Pr. *constriccio* = Sp. *constriccion* = Pg. *constricção* = It. *costrizione*, < LL. *constrictio(n-)*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] **1.** The act or process of constricting; the state of being constricted. (*a*) A drawing together or into smaller compass by some intrinsic means or action; shrinkage in one or more parts; contraction. (*b*) The operation of compressing by external force; a squeezing or cramping by pressing upon or binding; compression by extraneous means.

**2.** The result of constricting; a constricted or narrowed part.

**Constrictipedes** (kon-strik-ti-pē dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *constrictus*, drawn together, constricted (see *constrict*), + *pes*, pl. *pedes*, = E. *foot.*] In *ornith.*, a subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to his *Inconstrictipedes*, and corresponding approximately with the *Altrices* of Bonaparte and with the *Psilopædes* or *Gymnopædes* of Sundevall. [Not in use.]

**constrictive** (kon-strik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *constrictif* = Pr. *costrictiu* = Sp. Pg. *constrictivo* = It. *costrettivo*, < LL. *constrictivus*, < L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] Tending to constrict, contract, or compress.

**constrictor** (kon-strik'tor), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *constricteur* = Sp. Pg. *constrictor* = It. *costrittore, costrittore*, < NL. *constrictor*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which constricts, contracts, or draws together; specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle which draws parts together, or closes an opening; a sphincter: as, the *constrictor* of the esophagus.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Marchant Merchiurus.*

**2.** A large serpent which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds: as, the boa-*constrictor.* See *boa.*—**3.** The technical specific name of the common black-snake of North America, *Bascanion constrictor.* See cut under *black-snake.*—**Constrictor arcuum,** one of the muscles connecting branchial arches of each side in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Amphibia.*—**Constrictor isthmi faucium,** the palatoglossus: a small muscle of the soft palate and tongue, forming the posterior pillar of the fauces.—**Constrictor pharyngis superior, medius, inferior,** the upper, middle, and lower pharyngeal constrictors, three muscles forming most of the fleshy wall of the human pharynx, having several attachments to the base of the skull, the lower jaw, hyoid bone, larynx, etc.

**II.** *a.* Acting as a constrictor; constricting: as, a *constrictor* muscle.

**Constrictores** (kon-strik-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *constrictor*: see *constrictor.*] In Oppel's system of classification (1811), the constrictors, a family of ophidians; the boas and pythons of the genera *Boa* and *Eryx.* See *Boidæ, Pythonidæ.*

**constringe** (kon-strinj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constringed*, ppr. *constringing.* [< L. *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constrict.*] To cause constriction in; constrict or cause to contract or pucker; astringe.

Strong liquors . . . *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

On tasting it [water from the Dead Sea], my mouth was *constringed* as if it had been a strong allum water. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

**constringent** (kon-strin'jent), *a.* [= F. *constringent* = Sp. Pg. *constringente* = It. *costringente*, < L. *constringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constringe.*] Causing constriction; having the quality of constricting, contracting, or puckering; extremely astringent.

**construct** (kon-strukt'), *v.* [< L. *constructus*, pp. of *construere* (> It. *costruire, costruire* = Sp. Pg. *construir* = Pr. F. *construire* (> D. *konstrueren* = G. *construiren* = Dan. *konstruere* = Sw. *konstruera*); cf. *construe*), heap together, build, make, construct, connect grammatically (see *construe*), < *com-*, together, + *struere*, heap up, pile: see *structure.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; erect; build; form: as, to *construct* an edifice or a ship.

Bivalve shells are made to open and shut, but on what a number of patterns is the hinge *constructed*, from the long row of neatly interlocking teeth in a Nucula to the simple ligament of a Mussel! *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 187.

**2.** To devise and put into orderly arrangement; form by the mind; frame; fabricate; evolve the form of: as, to *construct* a story.

He *constructed* a new system. *Johnson.*

**3†.** To interpret or understand; construe.—**4.** To draw, as a figure, so as to fulfil given conditions. See *construction*, 4.—**Syn. 1.** To fabricate, erect, raise.—**2.** To invent, originate, frame, make, institute. See *construe.*

**II.** *intrans.* To engage in or practise construction.

Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to *construct.* *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

**construct** (kon'strukt), *a.* [< L. *constructus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *gram.*, constituting or expressing connection as governing substantive with the substantive governed.—**Construct state,** in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the form of a noun, generally characterized by shortened or changed vowels, used before another noun which in Indo-European languages would be in the genitive case, or preceded by *of.* It may therefore be translated by *of* appended to the governing noun, and the distinctive peculiarity, as compared with the family of languages last named, is that it is the governing and not the governed noun which is altered in form.

Bel's consort was named Belit (for belat III R. 7, col. I 3, on account of the preceding e), *construct state* of beltu, "lady." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 229.

**constructer** (kon-struk'tėr), *n.* Same as *constructor.*

**construction** (kon-struk'shon), *n.* [= D. *konstruktie* = G. *construction* = Dan. Sw. *konstruktion*, < F. *construction* = Pr. *constructio, costructio* = Sp. *construccion* = Pg. *construcção* = It. *costruzione*, < L. *constructio(n-)*, < *construere*, pp. *constructus*, construct: see *construct, v.*] **1.** The act of building or making; the act of devising and forming; fabrication.

From the raft or canoe . . . to the *construction* of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew with safety to a distant coast, the progress in improvement is immense. *Robertson.*

**2.** The way or form in which a thing is built or made; the manner of putting together the parts, as of a building, a ship, a machine, or a system; structure.

An astrolabe of peculiar *construction*. *Whewell.*

**3.** That which is constructed; a structure.

The period when these old *constructions* [mounds] were deserted is . . . far back in the past.
*J. D. Baldwin*, Anc. America, p. 51.

**4.** In *geom.*, a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure with given mathematical instruments, especially with rule and compasses.

Propositions in geometry appear in a double form: they express that a certain figure, drawn in a certain way, satisfies certain conditions, or they require a figure to be so constructed that certain conditions are satisfied. The first form is the theorem, the second the problem, of *construction*. *Petersen*, tr. by Haagensen.

Two simple harmonic motions at right angles to one another, and having the same period and phase, may be compounded into a single simple harmonic motion by a *construction* precisely the same as that of the rectangular parallelogram of velocities.
*A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 89.

**5.** In *gram.*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.

What else there is, he jumbles together in such a lost *construction* as no man, either letter'd or unletter'd, will be able to piece up. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**6.** The act of construing; the manner of understanding or construing the arrangement of words, or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

He shall find the letter; observe his *construction* of it.
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Foul wresting, and impossible *construction*.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Wherein I have heretofore been faulty,
Let your *constructions* mildly pass it over.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 2.

Religion . . . produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls. *Spectator*, No. 483.

Specifically — **7.** In *law*: (*a*) Interpretation; intelligent reading with explanation, such as to define the meaning. (*b*) An altered reading of the text of an instrument, designed to make clear an ambiguity or uncertainty in its actual expression, or to show its application to, or exclusion of, matters which upon its face are not clearly included or excluded. — **8.** *Naut.*, the method of ascertaining a ship's course by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams. — **9.** In *music*, the composition of a work according to an appreciable plan. — **10.** In the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of arbitrarily formed conceptions. — **Construction of equations**, in *alg.*, the construction of a figure representing the equation or equations. — **Pregnant construction.** See *pregnant*.

**constructional** (kon-struk'shon-al), *a.* [< *construction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to construction, in any sense of that word; specifically, deduced from construction or interpretation.

Symbolical grants and *constructional* conveyances.
*Waterland*, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 40.

But iron no longer greatly interests us except for interior *constructional* expedients. *The Century*, XXVIII. 511.

**constructionally** (kon-struk'shon-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In a constructional manner or use; in construction.

The use of wood *constructionally* should be discarded.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 292.

**2.** With reference to verbal construction; by construing.

**constructionist** (kon-struk'shon-ist), *n.* [< *construction* + *-ist*.] One who construes or interprets law or the terms of an agreement, etc.: generally with a limiting adjective. — **Strict constructionist**, one who favors exact and rigid construction, as of laws; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who advocates a strict construction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with especial reference to the rights of the individual States. The Anti-Federalist party, the Democratic Republicans who succeeded them, and the Democratic party have in general been strict constructionists; the Federalists, Whigs, and modern Republicans have been chiefly broad or loose constructionists.

**construction-way** (kon-struk'shon-wā), *n.* A temporary way or road employed for the transportation of the materials used in constructing a railroad.

**constructive** (kon-struk'tiv), *a.* [= OF. and F. *constructif* = Pr. *constructiu* = Pg. *constructivo*, < L. as if **constructivus*, < *constructus*, pp. of *construere*, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of constructing, or of being employed in construction; formative; shaping.

The *constructive* fingers of Watt, Fulton, Arkwright.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 86.

Emerson was not a great philosopher, because he had no *constructive* talent, — he could not build a system of philosophy. *The Century*, XXVII. 925.

**2.** Relating or pertaining to the act or process of construction; of the nature of construction.

He [Markquard] brought in the received *constructive* form of his day. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 65.

Architectural ornament is of two kinds, *constructive* and decorative. By the former are meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 31.

Statistics are the backbone of *constructive* history.
*The Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 47.

**3.** Affirmative; inferring a result from a rule and the subsumption of a case under the rule: applied to arguments. — **4.** Deduced by construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; imputed, in contradistinction to *actual*: applied, in *law*, to that which amounts in the eye of the law to an act, irrespective of whether it was really and intentionally performed.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive*. *Paley.*

The doctrine of *constructive* treason was terribly exemplified in the cases of Burdett, Stacy, and Walker.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

**Constructive contempt, delivery, dilemma, escape, eviction, fraud, imprisonment, malice, mileage, notice, trust,** etc. See the nouns. — **Constructive total loss**, in *marine insurance*, occurs when the thing insured and damaged is not actually wholly lost, but recovery is highly improbable, or recovery and repairs would cost more than the thing would be worth after being repaired. A right to recover against the insurers for a constructive total loss is secured by notice of abandonment given by the owners to the insurers.

**constructively** (kon-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a constructive manner. Specifically — (*a*) By way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral should have had notice of a blockade, either actually, by a formal notice from the blockading power, or *constructively*, by notice to his government.
*Chancellor Kent*, Com., I. § 147.

Ceremonials may be immoral in themselves, or *constructively* immoral on account of their known symbolism.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 214.

(*b*) For the purpose of building or construction.

The Babylonians and Assyrians never seem to have used stone *constructively*, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 188.

**constructiveness** (kon-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the tendency to construct in general, supposed not to be an independent faculty, but to take its particular direction from other faculties. It is said to be large in painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects. See cut under *phrenology*.

**constructor** (kon-struk'tor), *n.* [= F. *constructeur* (> D. *konstrukteur* = Dan. *konstruktör*) = Sp. Pg. *constructor* = It. *costruttore*, < ML. *constructor*, < L. *construere*, pp. *constructus*, build, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] **1.** One who constructs or makes; specifically, a builder.

A *constructor* of dicta. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 103.

Social courage is exactly the virtue in which the *constructors* of a government will always think themselves least able to indulge. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 140.

At present no question is exciting more attention among our *constructors* than that of the strength of materials.
*Science*, III. 312.

**2†.** One who constructs or interprets.

Seeing no power but death can stop the chat of ill tongues, nor imagination of mens minds, lest my owne relations of those hard euents might by some *constructors* bee made doubtfull, I haue thought it best to insert the examinations of those proceedings.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 208.

Sometimes written *constructer*.

**Chief constructor**, in naval administration, the officer charged with the general supervision of construction for the navy. In the United States he is the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs in the Navy Department. — **Naval constructor**, an officer in the U. S. navy bearing the relative rank of lieutenant.

**constructure** (kon-struk'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *constructure* = It. *costruttura*, < ML. **constructura*, < L. *construere*, construct: see *construct*, and cf. *structure*.] **1†.** Construction; structure; fabric.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind.
*Blackmore.*

**2.** In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

**construe** (kon'strö or kon-strö'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construed*, ppr. *construing*. [Early mod. E. often *conster*; < ME. *construen*, *construewen*, construe, interpret, < L. *construere*, construe, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] **1.** To arrange the words of in their natural order; reduce the words of from a transposed to a natural order, so as to demonstrate the sense; hence, interpret, and, when applied to a foreign language, translate: as, to *construe* a sentence; to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.

Children beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to *construe* hir lessouns and here thynges in Frenche. . . . Now [A. D. 1387] . . . in alle the gramere scoles of Engelond, children leveth Frenche, and *construeth* and lerneth an [in] Englische.
*Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, ii. 159.

He [Virgil] is so very figurative that he requires, I may almost say, a grammar apart to *construe* him.
*Dryden*, Pref. to Second Misc.

Hence — **2.** To interpret; explain; show or understand the meaning of; render.

If prophetic fire
Have warm'd this old man's bosom, we might *construe*
His words to fatal sense. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

His [Stuyvesant's] haughty refusal to submit to the questioning of the commissioners was *construed* into a consciousness of guilt. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 299.

— **Syn.** *Interpret*, *Render*, etc. (see *translate*). *Construe*, *Construct*. "To *construe* means to interpret, to show the meaning; to *construct* means to build: we may *construe* a sentence, as in translation, or *construct* it, as in composition." *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

**construpratet** (kon'strū-prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construprated*, ppr. *construprating*. [< L. *constupratus*, pp. of *constuprare*, < *com-* (intensive) + *stuprare*, ravish, < *stuprum*, defilement.] To violate; debauch; deflower. *Burton.*

**construpratiot** (kon-strū-prā'shon), *n.* [= F. *constupration* (obs.), < L. as if **constupratio(n-)*, < *constuprare*, pp. *constupratus*, ravish; see *constuprate*.] The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

**consubsist** (kon-sub-sist'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *subsist*.] To subsist together. [Rare.]

Two *consubsisting* wills.
*A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

**consubstantial** (kon-sub-stan'shal), *a.* [= F. *consubstantiel* = Sp. *consustancial* = Pg. *consubstancial* = It. *consustanziale*, < LL. *consubstantialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] Having the same substance or essence; coessential.

Christ Jesus, . . . coeternal and *consubstantial* with the Father and with the Holie Ghost.
*Bradford*, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1058.

"*Consubstantial* with the Father" is nothing more than "really one with the Father," being adopted to meet the evasion of the Arians.
*J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 138.

**consubstantialism** (kon-sub-stan'shal-izm), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of consubstantiality.

**consubstantialist** (kon-sub-stan'shal-ist), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ist*.] One who believes that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost exist in consubstantiality.

**consubstantiality** (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consubstantialité* = Sp. *consustancialidad* = Pg. *consubstancialidade* = It. *consustanzialità*, < LL. *consubstantialita(t-)s*, < *consubstantialis*, consubstantial: see *consubstantial*.] The quality of being consubstantial; existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature: as, the coeternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father.

Can the answerer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, fathom the undivided Trinity, or the *consubstantiality* of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations? *Dryden*, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

**consubstantially** (kon-sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

**consubstantiate** (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consubstantiated*, ppr. *consubstantiating*. [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp. of *consubstantiare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantiate*, and cf. *consubstantial*.] **I.** *trans.* To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. [Rare.]

They are driven to *consubstantiate* and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but invisibly, moulded up with the substance of these elements — the other to hide him under the only visible shew of bread and wine; the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 67 (Ord MS.).

**II.** *intrans.* To profess the doctrine of consubstantiation.

The *consubstantiating* Church and priest
Refuse communion to the Calvinist.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 1036.

**consubstantiate** (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *a.* [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *consubstantial*. *Feltham.*

**consubstantiation** (kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consubstantiation* = Sp. *consustanciacion* = Pg. *consubstanciação* = It. *consustanzi-*

*ations*, < NL. *consubstantiatio(n-)*, < *consubstantiare*: see *consubstantiate*, *v.*] The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ coexist in and with the elements of the eucharist, although the latter retain their nature as bread and wine: opposed to the Roman Catholic doctrine of *transubstantiation*. The term *consubstantiation* was employed in the doctrinal controversies of the Reformation by non-Lutheran writers, to designate the Lutheran view of the Saviour's presence in the Holy Supper. The Lutheran Church, however, has never used or accepted this term to express her view, but has always and repeatedly rejected it, and the meaning it conveys, in her official declarations.

They [the Lutherans] believe that the real body and blood of our Lord is united in a mysterious manner, through the consecration, with the bread and wine, and are received with and under them in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is called *consubstantiation*. *Hooker.*

They, therefore, err, who say that we believe in impanation, or that Christ is in the bread and wine. Nor are those correct who charge us with believing subpanation, that Christ is under the form of bread and wine. And equally groundless is the charge of *consubstantiation*, or the belief that the body and blood of Christ are changed into one substance with the bread and wine . . . But the Lutheran Church maintains that the Savior fulfils his promise, and is actually present, especially present in the Holy Supper in a manner not comprehensible to us and not defined in the Scriptures. *Mosheim* (trans.).

**consuetude** (kon'swē-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *consuetude*, < OF. *consuetude, consietude* = OSp. *consuetud* = It. *consuetudine*, < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *custom*.] 1. Custom; usage.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called *consuetude* or custom. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

A series of consistent judgments [in Roman law] of this sort built up was in the strictest sense a law based on *consuetude*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 698.

2. That to which one is accustomed; habitual association; companionship.

Let us suck the sweetness of those affections and *consuetudes* that grow near us. These old shoes are easy to the feet. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

**consuetudinal** (kon-swē-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< OF. *consuetudinal*, < ML. **consuetudinalis* (in adv. *consuetudinaliter*, according to custom), < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude, custom*.] Customary.

**consuetudinary** (kon-swē-tū'di-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *consuetudinaire*, F. *coutumier* = Sp. Pg. It. *consuetudinario*, < LL. *consuetudinarius*, < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude, custom*.] I. *a.* Customary.—**Consuetudinary** or **customary law** (in contradistinction to *written* or *statutory law*), that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

These provinces [Navarre and the Basque], until quite recently, rigidly insisted upon compliance with their *consuetudinary law*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 810.

II. *n.*; pl. *consuetudinaries* (-riz). [< ML. *consuetudinarius* (sc. L. *liber*, a book), a ritual of devotions: see I.] A book containing the ritual and ceremonial regulations of a monastic house or order; an ordinal or directory for religious houses, or for cathedrals and collegiate churches observing monastic discipline. [Rare.]

A *consuetudinary* of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury. *Baker*, MS. Catalogue by Masters, Cambridge, p. 61.

Without noticing the title of St. Osmund's book, our chronicler describes its object to be that of regulating the ecclesiastical service; and he ranks it among those writings which, by the usage of the period, were known under one indiscriminating appellation, *Consuetudinary*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 11.

**consul** (kon'sul), *n.* [< ME. *consul* = OF. and F. *consul* = Pr. *consol, cossol* = Sp. Pg. *consul* = It. *console, consolo* = D. *konsul* = G. *consul* = Dan. Sw. *konsul*, < L. *consul*, OL. *consol, cosol*, a consul; prob. < *consulere*, deliberate, consult: see *consult, counsel*.] 1. One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome they were both elected from patrician or noble families, but about 367 B. C. the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from among themselves, and sometimes both were plebeians. The office of consul was retained under the empire, but was confined chiefly to judicial functions, the presidency of the senate, and the charge of public games, and was ultimately stripped of all power, though remaining the highest distinction of a subject; it was often assumed by the emperors, and finally disappeared in the sixth century A. D.

2. In *French hist.*, the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. Napoleon Bonaparte had the title of first consul, and his colleagues were Cambacérès and Lebrun. The first consul was the chief executive; he promulgated laws, named members of council of state, ministers, and ambassadors, etc., the second and third consuls having only a deliberative voice. By popular vote Napoleon was chosen consul for life August 4d, 1802, and by a vote of the senate, May 18th, 1804, consular government was abolished, and he was proclaimed emperor.

3. In *international law*, an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town, to protect the interests of its citizens and commerce there, and to collect and forward information on industrial and economic matters. He does not usually represent his government as a diplomatic agent in any sense.

The commercial agents of a government, residing in foreign parts and charged with the duty of promoting the commercial interests of the state, and especially of its individual citizens or subjects, are called *consuls*. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 95.

4†. A senator of Venice.

Many of the *consuls* . . .
Are at the duke's already.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.

**consulage**† (kon'sul-āj), *n.* [< OF. *consulage, consulaige*; as *consul* + *-age*.] A consulate.

At Council we debated the buisinesse of the *Consulage* of Leghorne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 8, 1672.

**consular** (kon'sū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [(ME. *consuler*, n., a consul) = F. *consulaire* = Sp. Pg. *consular* = It. *consolare, consulare*, < L. *consularis*, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the consuls in ancient Rome, or in recent times in France, or to their office; pertaining to or characterized by the office of consul: as, the *consular* power; a *consular* government. See *consul*.—2. In *international law*, pertaining to or having the functions of a consul (see *consul*, 3): as, the *consular* service.—**Consular agent**, an officer of a grade subordinate to that of consul, stationed at foreign ports of small commercial importance, and charged with duties similar to those of a consul, or vice-consul.—**Consular fees**, the privileged fees or perquisites charged by a consul for his official certificates.

II. *n.* 1. In ancient Rome: (*a*) An ex-consul, and also, under the empire, one who had held the insignia of a consul without the office.

Juli Cesar first being *consulor* & eft sone the first emprowr of Rome. *Joye*, Exposicion of Daniel.

(*b*) The governor of an imperial province.—2†. A consul.

The pride of the *consulers*. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 6.

**consulate** (kon'sū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *consulat* = Sp. Pg. *consulado* = It. *consolato* = D. *konsulaat* = G. *consulat* = Dan. Sw. *konsulat*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul* and *-ate*[3].] 1. The office of a consul, in either the political or the legal sense of that word.

After the Alexandrian expedition the Venetians, whose commerce was suffering, prevailed on Peter to treat for a peace with Egypt, which was to establish Cypriot *consulates* and reduce the customs in the ports of the Levant. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 195.

2. In *international law*: (*a*) The office or jurisdiction of a consul.

By this [the law of 1855] the President was ordered to make new appointments to all the *consulates*, which were thereby declared vacant. *Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 45.

(*b*) The premises officially occupied by a consul.—3. Government by a consul or consuls; specifically, the government which existed in France from the overthrow of the Directory, November 9th, 1799, to the establishment of the empire, May 18th, 1804. See *consul*, 2.

Would not the world have thought . . . that the courage I exerted in my *consulate* was merely accidental? *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, VI. i.

**consulate-general** (kon'sū-lāt-jen'ē-ral), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a consul-general.

The Italian Government has from time immemorial refused to recognize a consul as a diplomatic officer, and even, until Mr. Marsh induced them to relax the rule, to allow the *consulate-general* of any foreign country to be established in the same place as its legation. *The Nation*, Dec. 6, 1883.

**consul-general** (kon'sul-jen'ē-ral), *n.* A diplomatic officer having the supervision of all the consulates of his government in a foreign country; a chief consul. Abbreviated *C. G.*

The salaries of the *consuls-general*, vary from $4,000, as at Antwerp, to $10,000, as at Cairo and Calcutta. *Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 94.

**consulship** (kon'sul-ship), *n.* [< *consul* + *-ship*.] The office or the term of office of a consul, in either the political or the diplomatic sense of the word: as, the *consulship* of Cicero. See *consul*.

**consult** (kon-sult'), *v.* [< F. *consulter* = Sp. Pg. *consultar* = It. *consultare*, < L. *consultare*, deliberate, consult, freq. of *consulere*, pp. *consultus*, deliberate, consider, reflect upon, consult, ask advice, < *com-*, together, + *-sulere*, of uncertain origin: see *consul* and *counsel*.] I. *trans.* 1. To ask advice of; seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; have recourse to for information or instruction: as, to *consult* a friend, a physician, or a book.

They were content to *consult* libraries. *Whewell.*

He gives an account of this episode in his career, which is well worth *consulting*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxxv.

2. To have especial reference or respect to, in judging or acting; consider; regard.

We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The senate owns its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety.
*Addison*, Cato, ii. 3.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse.
*Franklin*, Way to Wealth.

3†. To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. Hab. ii. 10.

II. *intrans.* 1. To seek the opinion or advice of another, for the purpose of regulating one's own action or judgment: followed by *with*.

Rehoboam *consulted with* the old men. 1 Ki. xii. 6.

He who prays, must *consult* first *with* his heart. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

2. To take counsel together; confer; deliberate in common.

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

**consult**† (kon-sult' or kon'sult), *n.* [= F. *consulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *consulta*, < ML. *consultus*, a council, *consulta*, deliberation, L. *consultum*, a consultation, a decree, resolution, masc., fem., and neut., respectively, of L. *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult, v.*] 1. A meeting for consultation or deliberation; a council.

But in the latter part of his [Charles II.'s] life . . . his secret thoughts were communicated but to few; and those selected of that sort who were . . . able to advise him in a serious *consult*. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

Immediately the two main bodies withdrew, under their several ensigns, to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabals and *consults* upon the present emergency. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

2. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.

All their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke.
*Dryden*, Fables.

**consultable** (kon-sul'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *consultable*, etc.; as *consult, v.*, + *-able*.] Able or ready to be consulted.

**consultant** (kon-sul'tant), *n.* [< F. *consultant*, orig. pp. of *consulter*, consult: see *consult, v.*] A physician who is called in by the attending physician to give counsel in a case.

**consultary** (kon-sul'ta-ri), *a.* [< *consult* + *-ary*[1].] Relating to consultation.—**Consultary response**, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

**consultation** (kon-sul-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consultation* = Sp. *consultacion* = Pg. *consultação* = It. *consultazione*, < L. *consultatio(n-)*, a consultation, < *consultare*, pp. *consultatus*, consult: see *consult, v.*] 1. The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision; especially, a deliberation in which one party acts as adviser to the other.

He [Henry I.] first instituted the Form of the High Court of Parliament; for before his Time only certain of the Nobility and Prelates of the Realm were called to *consultation* about the most important Affairs of State. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 40.

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark
Ended. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 486.

2. A meeting of persons to consult together; specifically, a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to confer about a specific case.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**Writ of consultation**, in *Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause, removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is sent back to the former court: so called because the judges, on *consultation* or deliberation, and comparison of the libel with the suggestion of the party at whose instance the removal is made, find that the suggestion is false, and that the cause has been wrongfully removed.

**consultative** (kon-sul'ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *consultatif*, < L. as if **consultativus*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult, v.*, and cf. *consultive*.] Pertaining to consultation; having the function of consulting; advisory.

He laid down the nature and power of the synod, as only *consultative*, decisive, and declarative, not coactive. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 331.

Evidence coming from many peoples in all times shows that the *consultative* body is, at the outset, nothing more than a council of war. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

**consultatory** (kon-sul'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **consultatorius*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult, v.*, and *-atory*.] Advisory.

**consulter** (kon-sul'tėr), *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information: as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits.

**consulting** (kon-sul'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consult*, *v.*; in comp. the verbal n. of *consult*, *v.*, used attributively.] Acting in consultation or as an adviser; making a business of giving professional advice: as, a *consulting* barrister; a *consulting* physician; a *consulting* accountant.

**consultive** (kon-sul'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consultivo*; as *consult* + *-ive*. Cf. *consultative*.] Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation or reflection; maturely considered.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, *consultive*, knowing act.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

**consultively**† (kon-sul'tiv-li), *adv.* In a consultive manner; deliberately.

**consumable** (kon-sū'ma-bl), *a.* [= F. *consumable*, etc.; as *consume* + *-able*.] Capable of being consumed, dissipated, or destroyed; destructible.

Asbestos doth truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire. *Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Magick.

**consumah, consumar** (kon'sum-ä, -är), *n.* [Also written *consummah*, *consummar*, and *consammar*; repr. Hind. *khānsāmān*, a house-steward or butler, perhaps < *khwān*, a tray, + *samān*, effects.] In the East Indies, a servant having charge of the supplies; especially, a house-steward or butler.

The *kansumah* may be classed with the house-steward and butler, both of which offices appear to unite in this servant. *T. Williamson*, East India Vade Mecum.

**consume** (kon-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consumed*, ppr. *consuming*. [< ME. *consumen* = D. *konsumeren* = G. *consumiren* = Dan. *konsumere* = Sw. *consumera*, < OF. *consumer*, F. *consumer* = Sp. Pg. *consumir* = It. *consumare*, < L. *consumere*, eat, consume, use up, destroy, lit. take together or wholly, < *com-*, together, + *sumere*, take, contr. of **subimere*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *assume*, *dosume*, *presume*, *resume*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To destroy by separating into parts which cannot be reunited, as by decomposition, burning, or eating; devour; use up; wear out; hence, destroy the substance of; annihilate.

A vulture or eagle stood by him, which in the day-time gnawed and *consumed* his liver.
*Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

Fear and grief
Convulse us and *consume* us day by day.
*Shelley*, Adonais, xxxix.

Specifically — 2. To destroy by use; dissipate or wear out (a thing) by applying it to its natural or intended use: as, only a small part of the produce of the West is *consumed* there; in an unfavorable sense, waste; squander: as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts. Jas. iv. 3.

Italy with Silkes and Velvets *consumes* our chiefe Commodities. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 128.

It would require greater sumes of money to furnish such a voiage, and to fitt them with necessaries, then their *consumed* estats would amounte too.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.

There are numerous products which may be said not to admit of being *consumed* otherwise than nonproductively.
*J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

3. To cause to waste away; make thin.

He became miserably worn and *consumed* with age.
*Ibsop*, Moral Fables, ii.

He was *consumed* to an anatomy, . . . having nothing left but skin to cover his bones.
*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 352).

4. To bring to utter ruin; exterminate.

Let me alone, . . . that I may *consume* them.
Ex. xxxii. 10.

I'll be myself again, and meet their furies,
Meet, and *consume* their mischiefs.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

5. To make use of; employ the whole of; fill out; spend: with reference to time.

Thus in soft anguish he *consumes* the day.
*Thomson*, Spring, l. 1033.

The day was not long enough, but the night, too, must be *consumed* in keen recollections.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

**=Syn.** *Devour*, etc. (see *eat*); swallow up, use up, engulf, absorb, lavish, dissipate, exhaust.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To waste (away); become wasted or attenuated.

Their flesh, . . . their eyes . . . their tongue shall *consume* away. Zech. xiv. 12.

I *consume*
In languishing affections for that trespass.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 2

2. To be destroyed as by use, burning, etc.: as, the fire was lighted, and the wood *consumed* away.

What heard they daly? . . . that victells *consumed* apace, but he must & would keepe sufficient for them selves & their returne.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 79.

**consumedly** (kon-sū'med-li), *adv.* [Said to be a corruption of *consummately*.] Greatly; hugely; mightily. [Slang.]

I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd *consumedly*.
*Farquhar*, Beaux Stratagem, iii. 1.

**consumeless** (kon-sūm'les), *a.* [< *consume* + *-less*.] Unconsumable. [Rare.]

How the purple waves
Scald their *consumeless* bodies!
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14

**consumer** (kon-sū'mėr), *n.* 1. One who consumes, destroys, wastes, or spends; that which consumes.

Time, the *consumer* of things, causing much time and paines to bee spent in curious search, that wee might produce some light out of darknesse.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

The *consumers* of the energy stored in the fly-wheel of an engine are the machines in the mill.
*R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

2. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who destroys the exchangeable value of a commodity by using it: the opposite of *producer*.

No labour tends to the permanent enrichment of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive *consumers*. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

**consumingly** (kon-sū'ming-li), *adv.* In a consuming manner.

**consummah, consummar**, *n.* See *consumah*.

**consummate** (kon-sum'ät or kon'sum-ät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consummated*, ppr. *consummating*. [< L. *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare* (> It. *consummare* = Pr. Sp. *consumar* = Pg. *consummar* = F. *consommer*), sum up, make up, finish, complete, < *com-*, together, + *summa*, a sum: see *sum*[2], *summation*.] 1. To finish by completing what was intended; perfect; bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; carry or bring to completion; complete; achieve.

During the twenty years which followed the death of Cowper, the revolution in English poetry was fully *consummated*. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Samuel Adams . . . had done more than any one man to *consummate* the ideas of the New England leaders, and to advance the progress of Revolution.
*Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans, iv.

Specifically — 2. To complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse.

**consummate** (kon-sum'ät), *a.* [= Sp. *consumado* = Pg. *consummado* = It. *consummato*, < L. *consummatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree: as, *consummate* felicity; *consummate* hypocrisy.

The bright *consummate* flower. *Milton*, P. L., v. 481.

A Person of an absolute and *consummate* Virtue should never be introduced in Tragedy.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 273.

An accomplished hypocrite . . . who had acted with *consummate* skill the character of a good citizen and a good friend. *Macaulay*, History.

By one fatal error of tactics he [Fox] completely wrecked his cause, while the young minister who was opposed to him conducted the conflict with *consummate* judgment as well as indomitable courage.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

**consummately** (kon-sum'ät-li), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

**consummation** (kon-su-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consommation* = Sp. *consumacion* = Pg. *consumação* = It. *consumazione*, < L. *consummatio*(*n-*), < *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, finish: see *consummate*, *v.*] Accomplishment; completion; end; the fulfilment or conclusion of anything: as, the *consummation* of one's wishes, or of an enterprise.

By a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to — 'tis a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

The just and regular process . . . from its original to its *consummation*. *Addison*, Spectator.

**Consummation of marriage**, in *law*, its completion by sexual intercourse. — **Consummation of the mass**, in the Gallican liturgies, the last post-communion prayer.

**consummative** (kon-sum'ą-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *consumativo*, < L. as if **consummativus*, < *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare*, finish: see *consummate*, *v.*] Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy.
*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**consummator** (kon'sum-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consommateur* = Sp. *consumador* = Pg. *consummador* = It. *consummatore*, < LL. *consummator*, < L. *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, complete: see *consummate*, *v.*] One who consummates, completes, or brings to perfection.

**consummatory** (kon-sum'ą-tō-ri), *a.* [< *consummate* + *-ory*.] Tending or intended to consummate or make perfect. *Donne.* [Rare.]

**consumpt**†, *a.* [ME., < L. *consumptus*, consumed, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumed.

It is nat geven to knowe hem that ben dede and *consumpt*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Slayn thanne the aduersaries with a great veniaunce, and vnto the deeth almost *consumpt*.
*Wyclif*, Josh. x. 20 (Oxf.).

**consumpt** (kon-sumpt'), *n.* [< ML. as if **consumptus*, consumption (cf. L. *sumptus*, expense), < L. *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumption: as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**consumption** (kon-sump'shon), *n.* [= F. *consomption* = Pr. *consumpcio* = Sp. *consuncion* = Pg. *consumpção* = It. *consunzione*, < L. *consumptio*(*n-*), a consuming, wasting, < *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*, consume: see *consume*.] 1. The act of consuming; destruction as by decomposition, burning, eating, etc.; hence, destruction of substance; annihilation. Specifically — 2. Dissipation or destruction by use; in *polit. econ.*, the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of anything having an exchangeable value.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench . . . his *consumption*.
*Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

The distinction of Productive and Unproductive is applicable to *Consumption* as well as to Labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

The first proposition of the theory of *consumption* is, that the satisfaction of every lower want in the scale creates a desire of a higher character. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 46.

3. The state of being wasted or diminished.

The mountains themselves [Etna and Vesuvius] have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*.
*Woodward*.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) A wasting away of the flesh; a gradual attenuation of the body; progressive emaciation: a word of comprehensive signification. (*b*) More specifically, a disease of the lungs accompanied by fever and emaciation, often but not invariably fatal: called technically *phthisis*, or *phthisis pulmonaris*. See *phthisis* and *tuberculosis*.

Such are Kings-euils, Dropsie, Gout, and Stone,
Blood-boyling Leprie, and *Consumption*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

**consumptional**† (kon-sump'shon-al), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-al*.] Consumptive. *Fuller.*

**consumptionary**† (kon-sump'shon-ą-ri), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-ary*[1].] Consumptive.

His wife being *consumptionary*, and so likely to die without child. *Bp. Gauden*, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 206.

**consumptioner**† (kon-sump'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *consumption* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who consumes; a consumer. *Davenant.* [Rare.] — 2. A retailer.

These duties, which were in addition to the ordinary customs duties, were to be paid by the *consumptioner*, as the retailer was termed.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 35.

**consumptive** (kon-sump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consomptif* = Sp. It. *consuntivo* = Pg. *consumptivo*, < L. as if **consumptivus*, < *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*: see *consume*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating.

*Consumptive* of time.
*Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, Pref.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than disable France. *Addison*, State of the War.

2. In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of consumption, or phthisis pulmonaris. — 3. Affected with a consuming disease; specifically, having or predisposed to consumption: as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution.

The lean *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed,
Is called a pretty, tight, and slender maid. *Dryden.*

While that [the Body] droops and sinks under the burden, the Soul may be as vigorous and active in such a *consumptive* state of the Body as ever it was before.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

4. Relating to or designed for consumption or destruction; specifically, in recent use, pertaining to or designed for consumption by use: as, a *consumptive* demand for hops.

They that make consumptive oblations to the creatures; as the Collyridians, who offered cakes, and those that burnt incense or candles to the Virgin Mary.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 577.

**II.** *n.* One who suffers from consumption, or phthisis.—**Consumptive's-weed**, the bear's-weed of California, *Eriodyction glutinosum*, an evergreen resinous shrub, of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

**consumptively** (kǫn-sump'tiv-li), *adv.* In a consumptive manner; in a way characteristic of or tending to consumption.

**consumptiveness** (kǫn-sump'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being consumptive, or a tendency to consumption.

**consute** (kǫn-sūt'), *a.* [< L. *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together, stitch, < *com-*, together, + *suere* = E. *sew*.] In *entom.*, having one or more regular series of slight and somewhat distant elevations differing in color from the rest of the surface, so as to resemble lines of stitching, as the elytra of certain beetles.

**consutile**†, *a.* [< L. **consutilis*, sewed together, < *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] Stitched together. *Bailey.*

**contabescence** (kon-tā-bes'ens), *n.* [= F. *contabescence*; as *contabescent* + *-ce*[3]: see *-ence*.] 1. In *med.*, a wasting disease; atrophy, marasmus, or consumption.—2. In *bot.*, an abnormal condition of flowers, in which the anthers become defective and the pollen becomes inert or wanting.

**contabescent** (kon-tā-bes'ent), *a.* [= F. *contabescent*, < L. *contabescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contabescere*, waste away gradually, < *com-* (intensive) + *tabescere*, waste away, < *tabes*, a wasting: see *tabes*.] 1. Wasting away.—2. In *bot.*, characterized by contabescence.

In several plants, . . . many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in the state designated by Gärtner as *contabescent*. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 193.

**contabulate**†, *v. t.* [< L. *contabulatus*, pp. of *contabulare*, cover with boards, < *com-*, together, + *tabula*, a board, table: see *table*, *tabulate*.] To plank or floor with boards. *Bailey.* Also *cotabulate*.

**contabulation**†, *n.* [< L. *contabulatio(n-)*, < *contabulare*, pp. *contabulatus*, cover with boards: see *contabulate*.] The act of laying with boards, or of flooring; the floor laid. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**contack**†, *n.* See *conteck*.

**contacour**†, *n.* See *conteckour*.

**contact** (kon'takt), *n.* [= F. *contact* = Sp. Pg. *contacto* = It. *contatto*, < L. *contactus*, a touching, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch closely, < *com-*, together, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*, and cf. *contagion*, *contiguous*, *contingent*.] 1. A touching; touch; the coincidence of one or more points on the surface of each of two bodies without interpenetration of the bodies; apposition of separate bodies or points without sensible intervening space.

When several metals at the same temperature are soldered to each other so as to form a continuous chain, the difference of potentials of the extreme metals is the same as if these two metals are in direct *contact*.
*Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 177.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more consecutive points; the having a point and the tangent plane at that point in common.—3. The act of making one body abut against another; the bringing together so as to touch.—**Angle of contact**, in *math.*, the angle of contingence or curvature; the angle between a curve and its tangent.—**Chords of contact**. See *chord*.—**Contact action**, the action by which a substance causes changes in other substances which are brought into contact with it, apparently without itself taking part in the changes, or at least without being permanently altered by them. Thus, platinum black will cause a combination between oxygen and hydrogen gases when they are brought together with it, but is not itself altered. See *catalysis*, 2, and *catalytic*.—**Contact deposit**, a metalliferous deposit, or aggregation of ore, usually accompanied by more or less veinstone, and occupying a position between or at the junction of two rocks of different lithological character. The copper-mines in Connecticut and New Jersey, the first worked in the United States, were opened on deposits of this kind, which occupied a position between the trappean rock and the sandstone, or between the latter and the underlying crystalline masses.—**Contact goniometer**. See *goniometer*.—**Contact of surfaces**, contact of plane sections of the surfaces; the existence of a double point in the curve of mutual intersection of the surfaces. But if either surface has a double point at the double point of the curve of intersection, it is further requisite that the surface not having the double point shall be capable of being so moved that the intersection should begin to move away from the double point by a motion along that surface. If both surfaces have double points at the double point of the intersection, contact consists in having the same tangent plane and the same point of tangency.—**Contact of the nth order**, in *math.*, coincidence of $n + 1$ consecutive points.—**Contact of two curves**, in *math.*, coincidence of two or more of their consecutive points.—**Contact resistance**, in *elect.*, the resistance due to the want of perfect union between two connecting surfaces in the circuit.—**Contact series of the metals**. Same as *electromotive series* (which see, under *electromotive*).—**Contact theory of electricity**. See *electricity*.—**Multiple contact**, contact at many points.—**Stationary contact** of two surfaces, the existence of a stationary point on their curve of intersection.

**contact** (kon'takt), *v. i.* [< *contact*, *n.*] To be together or in contact; touch; abut. [Rare.]

To prevent contact with two or more [electrical] plates at the same time, their *contacting* portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line. *Greer*, Dict. of Elect., p. 21.

After the drift has passed once through the hole, it should be turned a quarter revolution, and again driven through, and then twice more, so that each side of the drift will have *contacted* with each side of the hole.
*J. Rose*, Pract. Machinist, p. 328.

**contact-breaker** (kon'takt-brā'kėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a contrivance for breaking and making an electrical circuit rapidly and automatically, like that used with the induction-coil; an interrupter.

**contaction**† (kǫn-tak'shǫn), *n.* [< L. as if **contactio(n-)*, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch: see *contact*, *n.*] The act of touching.

That deleterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**contact-level** (kon'takt-lev'el), *n.* An instrument used for determining minute differences in length, and consisting of a very delicate spirit-level, accurately ground to a curve of given radius and pivoted transversely at the middle. See *contact-lever*.

**contact-lever** (kon'takt-lev'ėr), *n.* A lever which is moved by the abutment of two measuring-bars, and in moving turns a graduated spirit-level, called a *contact-level*, by which the amount of motion can be measured.—**Contact-lever goniometer**. See *goniometer*.

**contactual** (kǫn-tak'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *contactus* (*contactu-*), contact, + *-al*. Cf. *tactual*.] Pertaining to contact; implying contact.

Contagion may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote. *Pop. Encyc.*

**contadina** (kon-tā-dē'nä), *n.*; pl. *contadine* (-ne), *contadinas* (-näz). [It., fem. of *contadino*, q. v.] 1. In Italy, a peasant woman; a female rustic.

Happiness to dance with the *contadinas* at a village feast. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, ix.

2. A rustic dance.

**contadino** (kon-tā-dē'nō), *n.*; pl. *contadini* (-nē). [It., < *contado*, country, county, shire, = E. *county*[1], q. v.] In Italy, a countryman or peasant; a rustic.

The produce of the orchard is divided equally between *contadino* and landlord. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 452, note.

**contagia**, *n.* Plural of *contagium*.

**contagion** (kǫn-tā'jǫn), *n.* [= F. *contagion* = Sp. *contagion* = Pg. *contagião* = It. *contagione*, < L. *contagio(n-)*, also *contagium* (see *contagium*), a touching, contact, particularly contact with something unclean or infectious, contamination, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contact*, *contingent*.] 1. Infectious contact or communication; specifically and commonly, the communication of a disease from one person or brute to another. A distinction between *contagion* and *infection* is sometimes adopted, the former being limited to the transmission of disease by actual contact of the diseased part with a healthy absorbent or abraded surface, and the latter to transmission through the atmosphere by floating germs or miasmata. There are, however, cases of transmission which do not fall under either of these divisions, and there are some which fall under both. In common use no precise discrimination of the two words is attempted. See *epidemic* and *endemic*.

The miserable prey of the *contagion* of disease, and the worse *contagion* of vice and sin.
*Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

Hence—2. The communication of a state of feeling, particularly of moral feeling, or of ideas, from one person to another; especially, the communication of moral evil; propagation of mischief; infection: as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm; the *contagion* of vice or of evil example.

This Babylonian Idoll—whose *contagion* infected the East with a Catholike Idolatrie.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

The scandal and *contagion* of example. *Bp. Gauden.*

3. Contagium.—4. Pestilential influence; malarial or poisonous exhalations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1.

From the *Contagion* of Mortality,
No Clime is pure, no Air is free.
*Congreve*, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 2.

**contagioned** (kǫn-tā'jǫnd), *a.* [< *contagion* + *-ed*[2].] Affected by contagion.

**contagionist** (kǫn-tā'jǫn-ist), *n.* [= F. *contagionniste*; as *contagion* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as cholera, typhus, etc.

**contagious** (kǫn-tā'jus), *a.* [= F. *contagieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagioso*, < LL. *contagiosus*, contagious, < L. *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Communicable by contagion; that may be imparted by contact or by emanations; catching: as, a *contagious* disease. [In this sense sometimes distinguished from *infectious*. See *contagion*, 1.]

In the two and twentieth Year of his [Edward III.'s] Reign a *contagious* Pestilence arose in the East and South Parts of the World, and spread it self all over Christendom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 181.

The disease [empusa] is *contagious*, because a healthy fly coming in contact with a diseased one, from which the spore-bearing filaments protrude, is pretty sure to carry off a spore or two. It is "infectious" because the spores become scattered about all sorts of matter in the neighbourhood of the slain flies. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 372.

2. Containing or generating contagion; poisonous; pestilential: as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.

Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Propagated by influence or incitement; exciting like feeling or action; spreading or liable to spread from one to another: as, *contagious* example; a *contagious* speculation.

The rout
Of Medes and Cassians carry to the camp
*Contagious* terror. *Glover*, Leonidas.

Too *contagious* grows the mirth, the warmth
Escaping from so many hearts at once.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 65.

4. Arising from or due to contagion, in either sense; brought about by propagation or incitement: as, a *contagious* epidemic. [Rare.]

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
*Contagious* blastments are most imminent.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.

**contagiously** (kǫn-tā'jus-li), *adv.* By contagion.

**contagiousness** (kǫn-tā'jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

**contagium** (kǫn-tā'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *contagia* (-ä). [= F. *contage* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagio*, < L. *contagium*, a collateral form of *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Same as *contagion*.—2. The morbific matter conveyed from the sick to the well in the spread of communicable diseases.

Now *contagia* are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 35.

But even the most cleanly people would contract cholera, syphilis, or small-pox, if the *contagium* were in their midst. *The Sanitarian*, XV. 293.

**contain** (kǫn-tān'), *v.* [< ME. *containen*, *conteinen*, *contenen*, *conteynen*, *cunteynen*, < OF. *contenir*, *cuntenir*, F. *contenir* = Pr. *contener*, *contenir* = Sp. *contener* = Pg. *conter* = It. *contenere*, < L. *continere*, hold or keep together, comprise, contain, < *com-*, together, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable*, *tenet*, *tenure*, etc., and cf. *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*. Hence (from L. *continere*) *continent*, *continence*, *countenance*, *content*[1], *content*[2], *continue*, *continuous*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold within fixed limits; comprehend; comprise; include; hold.

Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee. 1 Ki. viii. 27.

For there be many things which of their own nature *contain* no pleasantness; yea, the most part of them much grief and sorrow.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

What thy stores *contain*, bring forth.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 314.

I saw an exceeding huge Basiliske, which was so great that it would easily *containe* the body of a very corpulent man. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 125.

2. To be capable of holding; have, as a vessel, an internal volume equal to: as, this vessel *contains* two gallons.—3. To comprise, as a writing; have as contents.

Here's another [sonnet].
Writ in my cousin's hand, stolen from her pocket,
*Containing* her affection unto Benedick.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 4.

4†. To hold in opinion; regard (with).

Who, for the vain assumings
Of some, quite worthless of her sovereign wreathe,
*Contain* her worthiest prophets in contempt.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

5†. Reflexively, to conduct or deport (one's self); hence, to act; do.

And Merlyn toke the kynge in counselle, and seide that he sholde *contene hym-self* myrily.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

6†. To put restraint on; restrain; retain; withhold.

That oath would sure *contayne* them greatlye, or the breache of it bring them to shorter vengeaunce.
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Others, when the bagpipe sings i' the nose,
Cannot *contain* their urine. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

To *contain* the spirit of anger is the worthiest discipline we can put ourselves to. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 488.

I can no longer *contain* the expressions of my gratitude.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

7. Reflexively, to keep within bounds; hold in; moderate.

Fear not, my lord; we can *contain ourselves*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

Indeed I am angry,
But I'll *contain myself*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

We . . . resolve, by God's help, to *contain ourselves* from seeking to vindicate our wrongs.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 201.

8. In *math.*, to be divisible by, without a remainder. One integer is said to *contain* a second with respect to a third when it is the sum of two parts divisible respectively by the second and third. =Syn. 1 and 2. To embrace, include.

II. *intrans.* 1. To restrain or control desire, action, or emotion.

If they cannot *contain*, let them marry. 1 Cor. vii. 9.

He could *contain* no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories, and professed open war.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 168.

Yea, I was now taken with the love and mercy of God, that I remember I could not tell how to *contain* till I got home. *Bunyan*, in Southey's Life, p. 23.

2†. To exist; be held or included; be or remain.

The general court being assembled in the 2 of the 9th month, and finding, upon consultation, that two so opposite parties could not *contain* in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole, agreed to send away some of the principal.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 292.

3†. To conduct one's self; appear in action; behave.

That quen & hire dougter & Meliors the schene
Wayteden out at a windowe wilfulli in-fere,
How that komeli knigt *kunteyned* on his stede.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3301.

**containable** (kon-tā'na-bl), *a.* [< *contain* + *-able*.] That may be contained or comprised.

**containant**† (kon-tā'nant), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ant*[1]. Cf. F. *contenant*, ppr. of *contenir*, contain, and see *continent*.] One who or that which contains; a container.

**container** (kon-tā'nėr), *n.* One who or that which contains.

**containment** (kon-tān'ment), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ment*.] That which is contained or comprised; extent; contents. [Rare.]

The *containment* of a rich man's estate.
*Fuller*, Church Hist., IX. iv. 9.

**contakt, contake**†, *n.* See *conteck*.

**contakion** (kon-tā'ki-on), *n.*; pl. *contakia* (-ą). [MGr. *κοντάκιον*, of uncertain origin; traditionally identified with *κοντάκιον*, a scroll, because, according to the legend, the Theotocos appeared to Romanus and gave him a scroll (*κοντάκιον*) to eat, after which he had power to compose these hymns. Otherwise referred to MGr. *κοντάκιον*, dim. of *κόνταξ*, a shaft, < Gr. *κοντός*, a pole, shaft, or to MGr. *κοντός*, short, or to L. *canticum*, a song.] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A short hymn in praise of a saint, introduced into a canon of odes. This class of hymns is said to have been the invention of St. Romanus, about A. D. 500. (*b*) A service-book containing only the liturgies of St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, and the Presanctified, as distinguished from the Euchologion, which adds the forms for other sacraments and offices.

**contaminable** (kon-tam'i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *contaminable* = Pg. *contaminavel* = It. *contaminabile*, < LL. *contaminabilis*, < L. *contaminare*, contaminate: see *contaminate*, *v.*] Capable of being contaminated.

**contaminate** (kon-tam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contaminated*, ppr. *contaminating*. [< L. *contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare* (> F. *contaminer* = Sp. Pg. *contaminar* = It. *contaminare*), touch together, blend, mingle, corrupt, defile, < *contāmen* (*contāmin-*) (found only in LL.), contact, defilement, contagion, for **contagmen*, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contagion*, *contact*.] To render impure by mixture or contact; defile; pollute; sully; tarnish; taint; corrupt: usually in a figurative sense.

Shall we now
*Contaminate* our fingers with base bribes?
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

I would neither have simplicity imposed upon, nor virtue *contaminated*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

There is no practicable process known whereby water, once *contaminated* by infected sewage, can be so purified as to render its domestic use entirely free from risk.
*E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 612.

=Syn. To infect, poison, corrupt. See *taint*.

**contaminate** (kon-tam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *contaminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Contaminated; polluted; defiled; tainted; corrupt. [Archaic.]

And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be *contaminate*!
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

This filthy rags of speech, this coil
Of statement, comment, query, and response,
Tatters all too *contaminate* for use,
Have no renewing.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 179.

Ten pounds of the most *contaminate* . . . tinned fruits.
*Science*, III. 328.

**contamination** (kon-tam-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contamination* = Sp. *contaminacion* = Pg. *contaminação* = It. *contaminazione*, < LL. *contaminatio*(*n-*), < L. *contaminare*, pp. *contaminatus*, defile: see *contaminate*, *v.*] The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; pollution; defilement; taint.

To be kept free from the touch or *contamination* of those who may be felons. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

Though chemistry cannot prove any existing infectious property, it can prove, if existing, certain degrees of sewage *contamination*. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

**contaminative** (kon-tam'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *contaminate* + *-ive*.] Tending to contaminate.

**contango** (kon-tang'gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] On the London stock exchange, the charge made by a broker for carrying over a bargain to the next fortnightly settling-day; the consideration paid by the buyer of stock for the privilege of deferring settlement until the next settling-day.

*Contango* is just the opposite of backwardation, for it is used to denote the rate which is charged if one cannot pay for the stock one has purchased on the settling day, and so postpones the payment until the next account.
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 458.

**Contango day**, the day on which contangos are fixed; the second day before settling-day. Also called *continuation day*.

**contankerous** (kon-tang'ke-rus), *a.* Same as *cantankerous*.

**conteck**†, *n.* [ME., also *contek*, *conteke*, *contack*, *contak*, *cuntake*, also *contakt*, < OF. (AF.) *contec*, *contek*, *conteck*, m., also *conteke*, f., contention, quarrel, resistance; cf. *contekier*, *contequier*, *conteequier*, *conteckier*, *contichier*, touch, appar. < *con-* + **tek* (as in *tek*, *teke*, *teque*, *teche*, *taiche*, etc., a mark, etc.), with the verbal sense 'fasten upon, touch,' as in the related *attach*, *attack*: see *attach*, *attack*, *tatch*, *teich*, *tetchy*, *touchy*. The word seems to have been notionally associated with ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, *cuntent*, *contend*, *contant*, etc., dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend*, *content*[2]. Hence, prob., *contankerous*, *cantankerous*, q. v.] 1. Contention; dispute; strife; quarreling.

*Contek* with bloody knyf and scharp manace.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1145.

Of *contekes* and fool-hastifnesse
He hath a right gret besinesse.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 316.

Ne in good nor goodnes taken delight,
But kindle coales of *contack* and yre.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

2. Ill treatment; contumely; abuse.

Thei . . . token this kyngis seruauntis, and punishiden with *contekis* and killiden hem.
*Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 49.

**conteck**†, *v. i.* [ME. *contecken*, *conteken*, < *conteck*, *n.*] To contend; strive.

This two schires hem mette,
And *contechede* for this holy bodi, and faste to gade ere sette.
*Life of St. Kenelm* (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 309.

**conteckour**†, *n.* [ME., also *contekour*, *contacour* (*contacowre*); < *conteck*, *v.*, + *-our*.] A quarreler; a quarrelsome person; a disturber of the peace.

A Coward, and *Contacowre*, manhod is the mene;
A wrecche, and wastour, mesure is be-twene.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

**contection**† (kon-tek'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **contectio*(*n-*), < *contegere*, pp. *contectus*, cover, < *com-*, together, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegumen*.] A covering.

Fig-leaves . . . aptly formed for . . . *contection* of those parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 15.

**contekt**, *n.* See *conteck*.

**contemerate**† (kon-tem'e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contemeratus*, pp. of *contemerare*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *temerare*, treat rashly, violate: see *temerous*, *temerity*.] To violate; pollute. *Bailey*.

**contemeration**†, *n.* [< *contemerate* + *-ion*.] A violation. *Coles*, 1717.

**contemn** (kon-tem'), *v. t.* [< L. *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, despise, < *com-* (intensive) + *temnere*, despise.] 1. To consider and treat as contemptible and despicable; despise; scorn.

Ha! are we *contemned*?
Is there so little awe of our disdain?
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

It is a brave act of valour to *contemn* death.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 44.

Noble he was, *contemning* all things mean.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register.

We learn to *contemn* what we do not fear; and we do not love what we *contemn*.
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 304.

2. To slight or disregard; neglect as unworthy of regard; reject with disdain.

Wherefore doth the wicked *contemn* God? Ps. x. 13.

What is there the Soveraigns & Princes of the earth do more justly resent . . . than to have their Laws despised, their Persons affronted, and their Authority *contemned*?
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

=Syn. *Disdain*, *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*); look down upon, spurn.

**contemnedly** (kon-tem'ned-li), *adv.* Contemptibly; despicably. *Sylvester*.

**contemner** (kon-tem'nėr), *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He was, I heard say, a seditious man, a *contemner* of common prayer. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

**contemningly** (kon-tem'ning-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; slightingly.

**contemper**† (kon-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [= Sp. *contemperar* = It. *contemperare*, < L. *contemperare*, moderate by mixing, < *com-*, together, + *temperare*, mix, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] To moderate; qualify; temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat.
*Ray*, Works of Creation.

**contemperament**† (kon-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* [= It. *contemperamento*, < L. as if **contemperamentum*, < *contemperare*, contemper; after *temperament*.] Modification or qualification in degree; proportion.

An equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.
*Derham*, Physico-Theology, i. 2, note 3.

**contemperate**† (kon-tem'pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemperated*, ppr. *contemperating*. [< L. *contemperatus*, pp. of *contemperare*, contemper: see *contemper*.] To temper; bring to another, especially a lower, degree with respect to any quality, as warmth; moderate.

The mighty Nile and Niger . . . *contemperate* the air.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

**contemperation**† (kon-tem-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contemperation*, < LL. *contemperatio*(*n-*), < L. *contemperare*, pp. *contemperatus*, moderate: see *contemper*.] 1. The act of moderating or tempering.—2. Proportionate mixture; combination.

I would further know why this *contemperation* of light and shade, that is made, for example, by the skin of a ripe cherry, should exhibit a red and not a green.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 696.

**contemperature**† (kon-tem'pėr-a-tūr), *n.* [< L. *contemperare*, after *temperature*.] The quality of being contempered; proportion; temperature.

The different *contemperatures* of the elements.
*South*, Works, IX. ix.

A mixture
And fair *contemperature* extracted from
All our best faculties.
*Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

**contemplable** (kon-tem'pla-bl), *a.* [< LL. *contemplabilis* (found only in sense of 'taking aim'), < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] Capable of being contemplated or thought about. *Feltham*.

**contemplamen** (kon-tem-plā'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] An object of contemplation. *Coleridge*.

**contemplance**†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *contemplance*, < *contemplier*, ppr. *contemplant*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplation. *Chaucer*.

**contemplant** (kon-tem'plant), *a.* [< L. *contemplan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplating; observant. [Rare.]

*Contemplant* Spirits! ye that hover o'er
With untired gaze the immeasurable fount
Ebullient with creative Deity.
*Coleridge*, Religious Musings.

**contemplate** (kon-tem'plāt or kon'tem-plāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contemplated*, ppr. *contemplating*. [< L. *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari* (> It. *contemplare* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = F. *contempler*), look at, view attentively, observe, consider, orig. an augurial term, mark out a *templum*, a space for observation, < *com-* + *templum*, a temple: see *temple*, and cf. *contemple*.] I. *trans.* 1. To view, look at, or observe with continued attention.

The territory of Lombardy . . . I *contemplated* round about from this tower. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 118.

2. To consider with continued attention; reflect upon; ponder; study; meditate on.

Troth, I am taken, sir,
Whole with these studies, that *contemplate* nature.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

He *contemplated* the past with interest and delight, not because it furnished a contrast to the present, but because it had led to the present. *Macaulay*, History.

3. To consider or have in view, as a future act or event; intend.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions.
*Hamilton's Report.*

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war, . . . they preserve their force and obligation when the rupture takes place.
*Chancellor Kent*, Com., I. § 176.

4. To regard; consider.

Between the constituents of a knowledge of succession there can be no succession: so long as certain events are *contemplated* as successive, no one of them is an object to consciousness before or after another.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 56.

=Syn. 2. To consider, meditate upon, muse upon, reflect upon, ponder; dwell upon, think about.—3. To design, plan, purpose.

II. *intrans.* To think studiously; study; muse; meditate; consider deliberately.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplate*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

When in obscure and dangerous places, we must not *contemplate*, we must act, it may be on the instant.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 74.

**contemplation** (kon-tem-plā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contemplacion*, < OF. *contemplacion*, F. *contemplation* = Pr. *contemplatio* = Sp. *contemplacion* = Pg. *contemplação* = It. *contemplazione*, < L. *contemplatio(n-)*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, look at, consider: see *contemplate*.] 1. The act of looking attentively or steadfastly at anything.

As to the gentlemen, each of them tranquilly smoked his pipe, and seemed lost in *contemplation* of the blue and white tiles with which the fireplaces were decorated.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

2. The act of holding an idea continuously before the mind; mental vision; the thinking long of anything in a somewhat passive way.

If I could have remembered a gilt counterfeit, thou wouldst not have slipped out of my *contemplation*.
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

The next faculty of the mind . . . is that which I call retention, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. This is done in two ways: First, by keeping the idea which is brought into it for some time actually in view, which is called *contemplation*.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. § 1.

Were pure *contemplation* the business of life, were it enough to think and feel about things, the logical end of it would be a self-annihilating ecstasy.
*Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 174.

3. Continued or steadfast thinking in general, without reference to a particular object; musing; reverie.

*Contemplation* makes a rare turkey-cock of him!
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5.

And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where, with her best nurse, *Contemplation*,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 377.

The mind . . . diffused itself in long *contemplation*, musing rather than thinking. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 64.

Falling into a still delight,
And luxury of *contemplation*.
*Tennyson*, Eleänore.

4. Religious meditation.

And that done euery man yaue hym to prayer, *contemplacyon*, and deuocion.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

When holy and devout religious men
Are at their beads, 'tis much to draw them thence;
So sweet is zealous *contemplation*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

5. The act of intending, purposing, or considering, with a view to carrying into effect; expectation with intention.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left, leaving his house undismantled. *Reid.*

**contemplatist**†, *n.* [< *contemplate* + *-ist*.] One who contemplates. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

**contemplative** (kon-tem'plā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contemplatif* = D. *contemplatief* = Dan. *kontemplativ*, < OF. *contemplatif*, F. *contemplatif* = Pr. *contemplatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contemplativo*, < L. *contemplativus*, < *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] I. *a.* 1. Given to or characterized by contemplation or continued and absorbed reflection; employed in reflection or study; reflective; meditative; thoughtful: as, a *contemplative* mind.

*Contemplatyf* lyf or actyf lyf Cryst wolde men wrougte.
*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 251.

My life hath been rather *contemplative* than active.
*Bacon.*

The studious and *contemplative* part of mankind.
*Locke*, Human Understanding.

In his dark eyes . . . was that placidity which comes from the fullness of *contemplative* thought—the mind not searching, but beholding.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 35.

2. Marked by contemplation; manifesting reflection or a studious habit.

Fix'd and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books.
*Sir J. Denham.*

3. Relating or pertaining to contemplation or thought, as distinguished from action: as, *contemplative* philosophy; the *contemplative* faculty (that is, the faculty of cognition).

II. *n.* 1. One given to contemplation or deep thought, especially on religious subjects; a recluse; a hermit.

Among the older religious of the world, the pantheistic character of Buddhism made it the natural home of mysticism, and hence it has produced at all times a host of monks and *contemplatives*.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 359.

2. *Eccles.*, a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

**contemplatively** (kon-tem'plā-tiv-li), *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with close attention.

*Contemplatively* looking into the clouds of his tobacco-pipe. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 12.

**contemplativeness** (kon-tem'plā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being contemplative.

Mawkish sentimentalism and rapturous *contemplativeness*, that disdain common duties, find no nourishment or support in rabbinical theology *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 307.

**contemplator** (kon'tem-plā-tor), *n.* [= F. *contemplateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contemplador* = It. *contemplatore*, < L. *contemplator*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] 1. One who engages in contemplation or reflection; one who meditates or studies.—2. One who merely observes affairs, without taking part in them. [Rare.]

Some few others sought after Him, but Aristotle saith, as the geometer doth after a right line only, . . . as a *contemplator* of truth; but not as the knowledge of it is anyway useful or conducible to the ordering or bettering of their lives. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 642.

**contemplature**†, *n.* [< *contemplate* + *-ure*,] The habit of contemplation; contemplativeness.

Loue desired in the budde, not knowing what the blossome were, may delight the conceiptes of the head, but it will destroye the *contemplature* of the heart.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

**contemplet**† (kon-tem'pl), *v. t.* [< F. *contempler* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = It. *contemplare*, < L. *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] To contemplate.

I may at rest *contemple*
The starry arches of thy spacious temple.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

**contemporal**†, *a.* [< LL. *contemporalis*, contemporary, < L. *com-*, together, + *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Of the same time; contemporary. *Bailey.*

**contemporaneity** (kon-tem'pō-rā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contemporanéité* = Sp. *contemporaneidad* = Pg. *contemporaneidade*, < L. as if **contemporaneita(t-)s*, < *contemporaneus*, contemporaneous: see *contemporaneous*.] The state of being contemporaneous; contemporariness.

While on the one hand M. Mariette stoutly asserts that they [the monuments of Egypt] show none of Manetho's dynasties to have been contemporary, all other Egyptologers declare that they prove *contemporaneity* in several instances. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, p. 28.

**contemporaneous** (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *contemporain* = Sp. *contemporaneo* = Pg. It. *contemporaneo*, < L. *contemporaneus*, < *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporary. Also *cotemporaneous*.

The steps by which Athenian century approached to its finished excellence seem to have been almost contemporaneous with those by which the Athenian character and the Athenian empire sunk to degradation.
*Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

The birds and the reptiles come in together as allied and *contemporaneous* groups.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 116.

=Syn. See *coeval*.

**contemporaneously** (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same time with some other person, thing, or event.

It is lucky for the peace of great men that the world seldom finds out *contemporaneously* who its great men are. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 49.

**contemporaneousness** (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

The three imperfect tenses, then, convey, in addition to standpoint and stage of action, a third idea, that of *contemporaneousness*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 66.

**contemporariness** (kon-tem'pō-rā-ri-nes), *n.* Existence at the same time; contemporaneousness. *Howell.* [Rare.]

*Contemporariness* with Columbus.
*The American*, VIII. 252.

**contemporary** (kon-tem'pō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cotemporary*; < L. *con-* or *co-*, together, + *temporarius*, pertaining to time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporary*, and cf. *contemporaneous*.] I. *a.* 1. Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporaneous: said of persons, things, or events.

It is impossible to . . . bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

We know from *contemporary* witnesses what were the institutions of not a few Greek cities.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 257.

Specifically—2. Living or existing at the same time with one's self.

Let me no longer waste the night over the page of antiquity, or the sallies of *contemporary* genius.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

3. Of the same age; coeval. [Rare.]

A neighbouring wood, born with himself, he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees.
*Cowley*, Claudian's Old Man of Verona.

[In all senses absolutely or with *with*, formerly *to*.]

II. *n.*; pl. *contemporaries* (-riz). One living at the same time (with another).

From the time of Boccace and of Petrarch the Italian has varied very little; . . . the English of Chaucer, their *contemporary*, is not to be understood without the help of an old dictionary. *Dryden*, Ded. of Troilus and Cressida.

Don Quixote and Sancho, like the men and women of Shakespeare, are the *contemporaries* of every generation, because they are not products of an artificial and transitory society. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

**contemporize** (kon-tem'pō-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemporized*, ppr. *contemporizing*. [= Sp. *contemporizar* = Pg. *contemporinar*; with added suffix, < LL. *contemporare*, be at the same time, < L. *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] To make contemporary; place in, or contemplate as belonging to, the same age or time. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Mr. Carlyle has this power of *contemporizing* himself with bygone times.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 252.

**contempt** (kon-tempt'), *n.* [< ME. *contempt*, < OF. *contempt*, < L. *contemptus*, scorn, < *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, scorn, despise: see *contemn*.] 1. The act of despising; the feeling caused by what is considered to be mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean.

O, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful
In the *contempt* and anger of his lip!
*Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

Those who survey only one half of his [Bacon's] character may speak of him with unmixed admiration, or with unmixed *contempt*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. The state of being despised; shame; disgrace.

Remove from me reproach and *contempt*. Ps. cxix. 22.

3. In *law*, disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the rules, orders, or process of a court or of a legislative assembly, or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings: called in full, when used in relation to judicial authority, *contempt of court*. Contempts committed out of court are punishable by order to show cause or attachment, on the return of which the offender may be fined or imprisoned; and contempts done before the court or judge, termed contempts in immediate view and presence, may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by immediate commitment to prison or by fine. The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts.

Both strangers and members are now severely punished for *contempts* of the House and its jurisdiction. *Brougham.*

**Constructive contempt**, in *law*, a contempt not committed in the presence of the court, but tending to obstruct justice; that which amounts in the eye of the law to contempt, irrespective of whether the act was really and intentionally performed as a contempt.—**Criminal contempt**, a wilful disobedience or disorder in defiance of the court, as distinguished from a disobedience merely hindering the remedy of a party.—**Direct contempt**, a contempt committed in the presence of the court, or so near to it as to interrupt the proceedings, in which case punishment may be administered summarily, upon the view and personal knowledge of the judge, without taking evidence.—**In contempt**, in *law*, in the condition of a person who has committed a contempt of court and has not purged himself: such a person is not entitled to proceed in the cause generally, but only to make such application as may be necessary to defend his strict right.=**Syn.** 1. Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, disregard, slight. See *scorn*, *v.*

**contemptful**† (kon-tempt'ful), *a.* [< *contempt* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contempt; despicable; contemptible; disgraceful.

> The stage and actors are not so *contemptful*
> As every innovating puritan
> Would have the world imagine.
> *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

**contemptibility** (kon-temp-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *contemptibilita(t-)s*, < *contemptibilis*, contemptible: see *contemptible*.] The quality of being contemptible.

> *Contemptibility* and vanity. *Speed*, Edw. II., ix. 11.

**contemptible** (kon-temp'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *contemptible*, now *contentible* = Pg. *contemptivel* = It. *contentibile*, < LL. *contemptibilis*, < L. *contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn*.] 1. Worthy of contempt; meriting scorn or disdain; despicable; mean: said of persons or things.

> Despised by all, I now begin to grow *contemptible* even to myself. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.
>
> A most idle and *contemptible* controversy had arisen in France touching the comparative merit of the ancient and modern writers. *Macaulay*, Sir Wm. Temple.

2. Not worthy of consideration; inconsiderable; paltry; worthless: generally used with a negative.

> His own part in the enterprise was by no means *contemptible*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxx.

3. Held in contempt; despised; neglected.

> Till length of years
> And sedentary numness crase my limbs
> To a *contemptible* old age obscure.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 572.

4†. Contemptuous: as, to have a *contemptible* opinion of one. [In this sense now avoided.]

> If she should make tender of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it: for the man . . . hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.
>
> It contributed a good deal to confirm me in the *contemptible* idea I always entertained of Cellarius. *Gibbon*, Misc., V. 286.

=**Syn.** 1. *Contemptible*, *Despicable*, *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, abject, base, worthless, sorry, low. *Contemptible* is unworthy of notice, deserving of scorn, for littleness or meanness; it is generally not so strong as *despicable*, which always involves the idea of great baseness: as, a *contemptible* trick; *despicable* treachery. *Paltry* and *pitiful* are applied to things which from their insignificance hardly deserve to be considered at all: as, a *paltry* excuse; a sum of money *pitifully* small. In *pitiful*, the pity seems to apply to the one foolish enough to offer, etc., the *pitiful* thing. *Pitiful* is often applied to persons. What is *paltry* is of no consequence; what is *pitiful* is absurdly unequal to what it should be. See *pitiful*.

> All sublunary joys and sorrows, all interests which know a period, fade into the most *contemptible* insignificance. *R. Hall*, Death of Princess Charlotte.
>
> You found the Whig party . . . decent, at least in profession; left it *despicable* in utter shamelessness. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 260.
>
> Turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
> And stir them up against a mightier task.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.
>
> The one thing wholly or greatly admirable in this play is the exposition of the somewhat *pitiful* but not unpitiable character of King Richard.
> *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 32.

**contemptibleness** (kon-temp'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; meanness; vileness.

> If Demosthenes, after all his Philippics, throws away his shield and runs, we feel the *contemptibleness* of the contradiction. *Lowell*, Rousseau.

**contemptibly** (kon-temp'ti-bli), *adv.* 1. In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.—2†. Contemptuously. See *contemptible*, 3.

> Asnides . . . stabs any man that speaks more *contemptibly* of the scholar than he. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** Meanly, basely, abjectly, vilely, despicably. See *contemptible*.

**contemptuous** (kon-temp'tū-us), *a.* [< L. as if **contemptuosus*, < *contemptus*, contempt: see *contempt*.] 1. Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful: said of actions or feelings: as, *contemptuous* language or manner.

> A proud, *contemptuous* behaviour. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 607.
>
> Rome . . . entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Bp. Atterbury*.
>
> The University . . . acknowledged the receipt of the king's letter in a most *contemptuous* way, forwarding their letter of thanks by a bedell. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

2. Apt to despise; contumelious; haughty; insolent: said of persons.

> Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh,
> *Contemptuous*, proud, set on revenge and spite.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1462.

3†. Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

> And, to declare a *contemptuous* chaunge from religion to superstition againe, the prestes had sodainly set up all the aulters and ymages in the cathedrall churche. *Bp. Bale*, The Vocacion.
>
> Those abject and *contemptuous* wickednesses. *Questions of Profitable and Pleasant Concernings*.

=**Syn.** Disdainful, supercilious, cavalier, contumelious.

**contemptuously** (kon-temp'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

> The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.
>
> The surest way to make a man contemptible is to treat him *contemptuously*. *E. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.
>
> One of a despised class *contemptuously* termed "the great unwashed." *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 252.

**contemptuousness** (kon-temp'tū-us-nes), *n.* Disposition to contempt; expression of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; contumeliousness; disdain.

**contenance**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *countenance*.

**contend** (kon-tend'), *v.* [= OF. *contendre* = Sp. Pg. *contender* = It. *contendere*, contend, < L. *contendere*, stretch out, extend, strive after, contend, < *com-*, together, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attend*, *extend*, *intend*, *subtend*. Hence *content*[3], *contention*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To strive; struggle in opposition or emulation: used absolutely, or with *against* or *with*.

> Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend with* them in battle. Deut. ii. 9.
>
> For never two such kingdoms did *contend*
> Without much fall of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.
>
> In ambitious strength I did
> *Contend against* thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.
>
> There may you see the youth of slender frame
> *Contend with* weakness, weariness, and shame.
> *Crabbe*, Village.

2. To endeavor; use earnest efforts, as for the purpose of obtaining, defending, preserving, etc.: usually with *for* before the object striven after.

> Cicero him selfe doth *contend*, in two sondrie places, to expresse one matter with diuerse wordes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 103.
>
> Beloved, . . . *contend for* the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. Jude 3.
>
> All that I *contend for* is, that I am not obliged to set out with a definition of what love is. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 37.
>
> Two spirits of a diverse love
> *Contend for* loving masterdom.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cii.

3. To dispute earnestly; strive in debate; wrangle: as, the parties *contend* about trifles.

> They that were of the circumcision *contended* with him. Acts xi. 2.
>
> The younger perswaded the souldiers that he was the elder, and both *contended* which should die. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* 1. *To dispute*; *contest*. [Rare.]

> When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome. *Dryden*, Æneid.
>
> And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize. *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. To assert; affirm; maintain: as, I *contend* that the thing is impossible.

> Edward III. [in urging his claim to the throne of France] . . . admitted that the French princess, who was his mother, could not succeed, but he *contended* that he himself, as her son, was entitled to succeed his maternal grandfather. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 98.

**contendent** (kon-ten'dent), *n.* [= F. *contendant* = Sp. *contendiente* = Pg. It. *contendente*, < L. *contenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] An antagonist or opposer; a contestant.

**contender** (kon-ten'dėr), *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a disputer; a wrangler.

> Those who see least into things, are usually the fiercest *contenders* about them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

**contending** (kon-ten'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *contend*, *v.*] 1. Striving; struggling in opposition; debating.

> Pale
> With conflict of *contending* hopes and fears.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i. 622.

2. Clashing; opposing; conflicting; rival: as, *contending* claims or interests.

**contendress** (kon-ten'dres), *n.* [< *contender* + *-ess*.] A female contender. [Rare.]

> A swift *contendress*. *Chapman*.

**contenement** (kon-ten'ē-ment), *n.* [< *con-* + *tenement*.] In *law*, that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden, as a certain portion of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to its reputable enjoyment.

**content**[1] (kon-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, F. *content* = Sp. Pg. It. *contento*, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content, prop. pp. of *continere*, hold in, contain: see *contain*.] I. *a.* Literally, held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyments; satisfied; free from tendency to repine or object; willing; contented; resigned.

> Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*. 1 Tim. vi. 8.
>
> If ye'll be *content* wi' me,
> I'll do for you what man can dee.
> *Lessome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 344).
>
> He is *content* to be Auditor, where he only can speake, and *content* to goe away, and thinke himselfe instructed. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.
>
> *Content* indeed to sojourn while he must
> Below the skies, but having there his home.
> *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 913.

**Content, non-content, or not content**, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the British House of Lords, answering to the *aye* and *no* used in the House of Commons.

> Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change. . . . But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content*: their authority prevailed; and the alteration was made. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

=**Syn.** *Content*, *Satisfied*. See *contentment*.

II. *n.* One who votes "content"; an assenting or affirmative vote.

> Supposing the number of *contents* and not-*contents* strictly equal in number and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it. *Burke*, Act of Uniformity.

**content**[1] (kon-tent'), *v. t.* [< OF. *contenter*, F. *contenter* = Sp. Pg. *contentar* = It. *contentare*, < ML. *contentare*, satisfy, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content: see *content*[1], *a.*] 1. To give contentment or satisfaction to; satisfy; gratify; appease.

> Beside *contentinge* me, you shall both please and profit verie many others. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 20.
>
> Is the adder better than the eel,
> Because his painted skin *contents* the eye?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.
>
> Truth says, of old the art of making plays
> Was to *content* the people. *B. Jonson*, Prol. to Epicœne.
>
> And no less would *content* some of them [his disciples], than being his highest Favourites and Ministers of State. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Reflexively, to be satisfied.

> Do not *content yourself* with obscure and confused ideas, when clearer are to be attained. *Watts*, Logic.
>
> The scientific school, as such, *contents itself* with criticism, and makes no affirmation in respect of religion. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 69.

=**Syn.** 1. *Content*, *Satiate*, etc. See *satisfy*.

**content**[2] (kon-tent'), *n.* [< OF. *contente*, content, contentment, < *contenter*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] 1. That state of mind which results from satisfaction with present conditions; that degree of satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, excluding complaint, impatience, or further desire; contentment.

> 'Tis better to be lowly born,
> And range with humble livers in *content*,
> Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
> And wear a golden sorrow. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.
>
> In all my life I have not seen
> A man, in whom greater *contents* have been,
> Than thou thyself art. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.
>
> Ask thou this heart for monument,
> And mine shall be a large *content*. *Aird*.
>
> A strange *content* and happiness
> Wrapped him around. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 99.

2. Acquiescence; submission. [Rare.]

> Their praise is still—the style is excellent;
> The sense, they humbly take upon *content*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 398.

3. That which is the condition of contentment; desire; wish.

> So will I
> In England work your grace's full *content*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4†. Compensation; satisfaction.

> Tell me what this is, I will give you any *content* for your pains. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 42.

**heart's content**, full or complete satisfaction.

I wish your ladyship all *heart's content*.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4.

The first thing we did on boarding Privateer was to get such things as we could to gratifie our Indian Guides, for we were resolved to reward them to their *hearts content*.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 23.

**content**[2] (kon'tent or kǫn-tent'), *n.* [< L. *contentus*, pp., in lit. sense, contained: see *content*[1], *a.*] 1. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or limits: usually in the plural: as, the *contents* of a cask or a bale, of a room or a ship, of a book or a document.

I have a letter from her,
Of such *contents* as you will wonder at.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 6.

The finite spirit itself, with all its *content*, becomes one of the contingent unconnected facts of experience.
*Adamson*, Philos. of Kant, p. 6.

2. In *geom.*, the area or space included within certain limits. [In this and the next sense most frequently singular.]

The geometrical *content* of all the lands of a kingdom.
*Graunt*, Obs. on Bills of Mortality.

3. In *logic*, the sum of the attributes or notions which constitute the meaning and are expressed in the definition of a given conception: thus, animal, rational, etc., form the *content* of the conception man. The *content of cognition* is the matter of knowledge, that which comes from without the mind.

The basis and *content* of all experience is feeling.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 12.

The attempt [to discriminate the objective from the subjective elements] would only be possible on the ground that we could, at any time and in any way, disengage Thought from its *content*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 50.

So, while we are all along preferring a more pleasurable state of consciousness before a less, the *content* of our consciousness is continually changing; the greater pleasure still outweighs the less, but the pleasures to be weighed are either wholly different, or at least are the same for us no more. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

4. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits.

Baitings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinocerōs, Tigers, Leopards and others, which sights much delighted the common people, and therefore the places required to be large and of great *content*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great *content*. *Bacon.*

5. In the *customs*, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outward, describing the vessel's designation and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon.—**Linear content** or **contents**, length along a straight, curved, or broken line.—**Solid content** or **contents**, the number of solid units contained in a space, as of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc.; volume.—**Superficial content** or **contents**, the measure of a surface in square measure; area.—**Table of contents**, a statement or summary of all the matters treated in a book, arranged in the order of succession, and (generally) prefixed to it.

**content**[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, *cuntent*, *contend*, *contant*, *contens*, *contans*, *contems*, *contemps*, *contamps* (= Pr. *conten*), dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend*. *Content* is related to *contend* as *extent* to *extend*, *ascent* to *ascend*, etc.] Contention; dispute; strife; quarrel.

Where-apon, the sayde John Brendon stode in a *content* ayenst the sayde Master and Wardonys, to be prevyd perjored. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

**contentable**† (kon-ten'ta-bl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Able to satisfy; satisfying.

**contentation**† (kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contentacion*, < OF. *contentacion*, < ML. *contentatio(n-)*, < *contentare*, pp. *contentatus*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] 1. Content; satisfaction.

Not only *contentation* in minde but quietnesse in conscience. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 138.

Happiness therefore is that estate whereby we attain . . . the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it, after an eminent sort, the *contentation* of our desires.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

He promised to please her mind, and so tooke in hand the setting of her ruffs, which he performed to her great *contentation* and liking.
*Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 43.

2. Discharge or payment; satisfaction, as of a claim.

And so the hole Somme for full *contentacion* of the said Chapell Waigies for cone hole Yere ys = xxxvl. xvs.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

And yf they haue non goods ner catelles, sufficiant to the *contentacion* of sommes so forfet, then to haue auctorite and power to make seuerallis capias ad satisfaciendam ayenst them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

**contented** (kǫn-ten'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *content*[1], *v.*] 1. Possessing or characterized by contentment; satisfied with present conditions; not given to complaining or to a desire for anything further or different; satisfied: as, a *contented* man; a person of a *contented* disposition.

Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy *contented* least.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxix.

2. Fully disposed; not loth; willing; ready; resigned; passive.

This thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was *contented* to be betrayed, . . . and to suffer death upon the cross.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for Good Friday.

Men are *contented* to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

A *contented* acquiescence in the chronic absence of belief is as little creditable to the intellect as to the heart.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 275.

**contentedly** (kǫn-ten'ted-li), *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

Passed the hours *contentedly* with chat.
*Drayton*, Poets and Poesy.

**contentedness** (kǫn-ten'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being contented; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

Miracles . . . met with a passive willingness, a *contentedness* in the patient to receive and believe them.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 622.

**contentful**† (kǫn-tent'fūl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contentment.

*Contentful* submission to God's disposal of things.
*Barrow*, Works, III. vi.

**contention** (kǫn-ten'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contencion*, < OF. *contencion*, F. *contention* = Sp. *contencion* = Pg. *contenção* = It. *contensione*, < L. *contentio(n-)*, < *contendere*, pp. *contentus*, contend: see *contend*.] 1. A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist physical force, whether an assault or bodily opposition; physical contest; struggle; strife.

But when your troubled country called you forth,
Your flaming courage and your matchless worth
To fierce *contention* gave a prosperous end.
*Waller*, To my Lord Protector.

2. Strife in words or debate; wrangling; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; litigation.

A fool's lips enter into *contention*. Prov. xviii. 6.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law. Tit. iii. 9.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; competition; emulation.

No quarrel, but a slight *contention*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

4†. Effort; struggle; vehement endeavor.

This is an end which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

5. That which is affirmed or contended for; an argument or a statement in support of a point or proposition; a main point in controversy.

But my *contention* is that knowledge does not take its rise in general conceptions.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 25.

German history might be quite as remunerative to us as ours is to the Germans. Such has always been my *contention*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 62.

I am most anxious that my *contention* in writing as I have done should not be misunderstood.
*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 450.

**Bone of contention.** See *bone*[1]. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. Discussion, variance, disagreement, feud, wrangle, altercation. See *strife*.

**contentious** (kǫn-ten'shus), *a.* [= F. *contentieux* = Sp. Pg. *contencioso* = It. *contensioso*, < L. *contentiosus*, quarrelsome, perverse, < *contentio(n-)*, contention.] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; litigious.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

[They] had entertained one Hull, an excommunicated person and very *contentious*, for their minister.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 121.

The book ["Refutation of Deism"] may be regarded as the last development of that *contentious*, argumentative side of Shelley's nature which found expression at an earlier time in the letters addressed by him under feigned names to eminent champions of orthodoxy.
*E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 398.

2. Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention or debate.

Not for malice and *contentious* crymes,
But all for prayse, and proofe of manly might,
The martiall brood accustomed to fight.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 13.

When we turn to his opponents, we emerge from the learned obscurity of the black-letter precincts to the more cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions of political men. *Brougham*, Burke.

To go into questions of pin manufacture here, probably the most *contentious* of all subjects under the sun, is of course impossible. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 190.

3. In *law*, relating to causes between contending parties.

The lord chief justices and judges have a *contentious* jurisdiction; but the lords of the treasury and the commissioners of the customs have none, being merely judges of accounts and transactions. *Chambers.*

In *contentious* suits it is difficult to draw the line between judicial decision and arbitration.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 87.

**Contentious argument**, an argument which is framed only to deceive or to put down an opponent, not to advance truth. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. Pugnacious, disputatious, captious, wrangling, litigious, factious.

**contentiously** (kǫn-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely; with wrangling.

The justices were to apprehend and take all such as did *contentiously* and tumultuously.
*Strype*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

**contentiousness** (kǫn-ten'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition to wrangle or contend; proneness to strife; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

*Contentiousness* in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxii.

**contentive**† (kǫn-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *content*[1] + *-ive*; = F. *contentif*, etc.] Producing or giving content.

They shall find it a more *contentive* life than idleness or perpetual joviality.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, 67 (Ord MS.).

**contentless**[1] (kǫn-tent'les), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. [Rare.]

Him we wrong with our *contentless* choyce.
*John Beaumont*, Congratulation to the Muses.

**contentless**[2] (kon'tent-les), *a.* [< *content*[2] + *-less*.] Void of content or meaning.

So far the Idea remains *contentless*. *Mind*, XI. 429.

**contently**† (kǫn-tent'li), *adv.* In a contented way.

Come, we'll away unto your country-house,
And there we'll learn to live *contently*.
*Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

**contentment** (kǫn-tent'ment), *n.* [< F. *contentement* = Sp. *contentamiento* = Pg. It. *contentamento*, contentment; as *content*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] 1. That degree of happiness which consists in being satisfied with present conditions; a quiet, uncomplaining, satisfied mind; content.

The noblest mind the best *contentment* has.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 25.

*Contentment* without external honour is humility.
*N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

*Contentment* is one thing; happiness quite another. The former results from the want of desire; the latter from its gratification. The one arises from the absence of pain; the other from the presence of pleasure.
*L. F. Ward*, Dynam. Sociol., II. 207.

2. Gratification, or means of gratification; satisfaction.

You shall have no wrong done you, noble Cæsar,
But all *contentment*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing a famous city.
*Sir H. Wotton.*

= **Syn.** *Contentment*, *Satisfaction*. *Contentment* is passive; *satisfaction* is active. The former is the feeling of one who does not needlessly pine after what is beyond his reach, nor fret at the hardship of his condition; the latter describes the mental condition of one who has all he desires, and feels pleasure in the contemplation of his situation. A needy man may be *contented*, but can hardly be *satisfied*. See *satisfy*, *happiness*.

**contents** (kon'tents or kǫn-tents'), *n. pl.* See *content*[2].

**conterition**†, *n.* [An erroneous form of *contrition*, q. v.] A rubbing or striking together. *Nares.*

He being gone, Francion did light his torch again by the means of a flint, that by *conterition* sparkled out fire.
*Comical Hist. of Francion.*

**conterminable** (kon-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminable*.] 1. Capable of being limited or terminated by the same bounds.—2. Limited or terminated by the same bounds; conterminous. [Rare.]

Love and life are not *conterminable*.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 477.

**conterminal** (kon-tėr'mi-nal), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminal*.] 1. Conterminous.—2. In *entom.*, attached end to end: said of the parts of a jointed organ when each has its base attached to the apex of the preceding one so that they form a regular line.

**conterminant**† (kon-tėr'mi-nant), *a.* [< LL. *conterminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conterminare*, border on: see *conterminate*.] Having the same limits; conterminous.

**contingt** (kon-tinj'), *v. i.* [< L. *contingere*, touch: see *contingent*.] To touch; reach; happen. *Bailey.*

**contingency, contingence** (kon-tin'jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. *contingencies, contingences* (-siz, -jen-sez). [= F. *contingence* = Sp. Pg. *contingencia* = It. *contingenza*, < ML. *contingentia*, < L. *contingen(t-)s*: see *contingent*.] 1. The mode of existence of that which is contingent; the possibility that that which happens might not have happened; that mode of existence, or of coming to pass, which does not involve necessity; a happening by chance or free will; the being true of a proposition which would not under all circumstances be true.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the prescience of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

I deny not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted: but . . . how few do forsake any; and when any do, oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, do it so by *contingency*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 4.

It is a blind *contingence* of events.
*Dryden*, Amphitryon.

Aristotle says, we are not . . . to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions.
*South*, Works, I. 4.

The *contingency* of the future is thus really reduced to the necessity of the past. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, note U.

What is *Contingency?* It is the ideal admission that certain factors now present may be on any other occasion absent; and when they are absent the result must be different from what it is now.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 170 a.

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may or may not occur.

Christianity is a Religion which above all others does arm men against all the *contingencies* and miseries of the life of man. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency*. *Hallam.*

The superiority of force is often checked by the proverbial *contingencies* of war.
*Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

If no blow is ever to be struck till we have a cut-and-dried scheme ready to meet every *contingency*, we shall never have any *contingency* to meet.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 444.

3†. A touching; a falling together; contact: as, "the point of *contingency*," *J. Gregory.*—**Angle of contingence**, the infinitesimal angle between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points.

**contingent** (kon-tin'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contingent* = Sp. Pg. It. *contingente*, < ML. *contingen(t-)s*, adj., possible, contingent (tr. Gr. *ἐνδεχόμενον*), prop. ppr. of L. *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch, meet, attain to, happen: see *contact*.] I. *a.* 1. Not existing or occurring through necessity; due to chance or to a free agent; accidentally existing or true; hence, without a known or apparent cause or reason, or caused by something which would not in every case act; dependent upon the will of a human being, or other finite free agent.

When any event takes place of which we do not discern the cause, [or] why it should have happened in this manner, or at this moment rather than another, it is called a *contingent* event, or an event without a cause: as, for example, the falling of a leaf on a particular spot, or the turning up of a certain number when dice are thrown.
*Is. Taylor*, Elements of Thought, p. 69.

Mathematical propositions become inexact or *contingent* whenever they are applied to cases involving conditions not included in the terms.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 60.

Of all regions it [the antarctic] is the one where the physical conditions are most uniform and least under the influence of *contingent* circumstances.
*J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 206.

Things, as objects of scientific cognition, are *contingent*, dependent — not grounds of their own existence.
*Adamson*, Philos. of Kant, iii.

2. Dependent upon a foreseen possibility; provisionally liable to exist, happen, or take effect in the future; conditional: as, a *contingent* remainder after the payment of debts; a journey *contingent* upon the receipt of advices; a *contingent* promise.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone*, Com.

She possessed only a *contingent* reversion of the crown.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

**Contingent cause**, a cause which may or may not act.

It would puzzle the greatest philosopher . . . to give any tolerable account how any knowledge whatsoever can certainly and infallibly foresee an event through uncertain and *contingent causes*. *Tillotson*, Sermons, xlviii.

**Contingent line**, in *dialing*, the intersection of the plane of the dial with a plane parallel to the equinoctial.—**Contingent matter**, in *logic*, the matter of a proposition which is true, but not necessarily so.

When is a proposition said to consist of *matter contingent?* *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii. 3.

In *contingent matter*, an Indefinite is understood as a particular. *Whately*, Logic, II. ii. § 2.

**Contingent remainder, truth**, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

II. *n.* 1. An event dependent either upon accident or upon the will of a finite free agent; an event not determinable by any rule.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*. *South*, Sermons.

All *contingents* have their necessary causes, but are called *contingents* in respect of other events upon which they do not depend. *Hobbes.*

The conviction of this impossibility led men to give up the prescience of God in respect of future *contingents*.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, note U.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; specifically, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; the share actually furnished: as, the Turkish *contingent* in the Crimean war.

They sunk considerable sums into their own coffers, and refused to send their *contingent* to the emperor.
*Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

France has contributed no small *contingent* of those whose purpose was noble, whose lives were healthy, and whose minds, even in their lightest moods, pure.
*Mary. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 284.

They were attacked by the rebels of the Gwalior *contingent*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 276.

**Future contingent**, something which may or may not be brought about in the future by the voluntary action of a man or men: a phrase used in the discussion of divine prescience.

**contingently** (kon-tin'jent-li), *adv.* Fortuitously; by possibility; as may happen.

Albeit there are many things which seem unto us to be contingent, yet were they so indeed, there could have been no prophecy, but only predictions, which were *contingently* true or false. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 6.

**contingentness** (kon-tin'jent-nes), *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

**continua**, *n.* Plural of *continuum*.

**continuable** (kon-tin'ū-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *continuable*, continual, = It. *continuabile*; as *continue* + *-able*.] That may be continued. [Rare.]

Their President seems a bad edition of a Polish King. He may be elected from four years to four years, for life. Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate so *continuable* is an officer for life.
*Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 266.

**continual** (kon-tin'ū-al), *a.* [Early mod. E. *continuall*, < ME. *continuel*, < OF. *continuel*, F. *continuel*, < L. *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous* and *-al*.] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; continuous.

He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast.
Prov. xv. 15.

Full of repentance,
*Continual* meditations, tears, and sorrows.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace,
A full assurance given by lookes,
*Continuall* comfort in a face.
*M. Roydon*, Astrophel.

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent: as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her *continual* coming she weary me. Luke xviii. 5.

**Continual claim.** See *claim*[1].—**Continual fever**, or **continued fever**, a fever which, while it may vary somewhat in intensity, neither intermits nor exhibits such decided and regular fluctuations as characterize typical remittent fever.—**Continual proportionals**, the terms of a geometrical progression. =**Syn.** *Incessant, Perpetual*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant, uninterrupted, unintermitted, interminable, endless.

**continually** (kon-tin'ū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *continuely, -elliche*; < *continual* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Without cessation or intermission; unceasingly.

A country [Persia] where the open air *continually* invites abroad, adorned with almost perpetual verdure, and hemmed in by lofty blue mountains.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 330.

2. Very often; at regular or frequent intervals; from time to time; habitually.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*.
2 Sam. ix. 7.

He comes *continually* to Piecorner . . . to buy a saddle.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

If you are lost in his city (and you are pretty sure to be lost there, *continually*), a Venetian will go with you wherever you wish. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** Continuously, constantly, incessantly, perpetually.

**continualness** (kon-tin'ū-al-nes), *n.* The character of being continual.

**continuance** (kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [< ME. *continuaunce*, < OF. *continuance, continuence* = Sp. (obs.) It. *continuanza*, < L. *continuan(t-)s*, continuing: see *continuant*.] 1. A holding on, remaining, or abiding in a particular state, or in a course or series; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuation; constancy; perseverance; duration.

Patient *continuance* in well-doing. Rom. ii. 7.

They are cloy'd
With long *continuance* in a settled place.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

No more now, but desiring a *Continuance* of your Blessing and Prayers, I rest your dutiful Son, J. H.
*Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

Nature . . . is entirely opposed to the *continuance* of paths through her forests. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 221.

2. Uninterrupted succession or continuation; indefinite prolongation; perpetuation.

I make not love to the *continuance* of days, but to the goodness of them. *Bacon*, Death.

They made suite to the Gov^r to have some portion of land given them for *continuance*, and not by yearly lotte.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 167.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. Ps. cxxxix. 16.

4. In *law*: (*a*) The deferring of a trial or hearing, or the fixing of a future day for the parties to a suit to appear or to be heard. Specifically—(*b*) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

It is on account of the long intervals between terms that *continuances* (which now constitute the chief means of the "postponement swindle") are so eagerly sought.
*The Century*, XXX. 331.

5†. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; ductility.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 845.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

**continuant** (kon-tin'ū-ant), *n.* [< L. *continuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] In *math.*, a determinant all whose constituents vanish, except those in the principal diagonal and the two bordering minor diagonals, while all those of one of these minor diagonals are equal to negative unity: as,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| −1 | *b* | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | −1 | *c* | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | −1 | *d*. |

Also *cumulant*.

**continuatet** (kon-tin'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, join together, make continuous: see *continue*.] To join closely together. *Abp. Potter.*

**continuatet** (kon-tin'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Immediately united; closely joined.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

A general cause, a *continuate* cause, an inseparable accident, to all men, is discontent, care, misery.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 170.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continuing for an indefinite length of time; continued.

O, 'tis a dangerous and a dreadful thing
To leave a sure pace on *continuate* earth.
*Chapman*, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

Untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

**continuately**† (kon-tin'ū-āt-li), *adv.* Continuously; without interruption.

The water ascends gently and by intermissions, but it falls *continuately*. *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, xv.

**continuation** (kon-tin-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *continuation* = Sp. *continuacion* = Pg. *continuação* = It. *continuazione*, < L. *continuatio(n-)*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue*.] 1. The act or fact of continuing or prolonging; extension of existence in a line or series.

These things must needs be the works of Providence for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray.*

Preventing the *continuation* of the royal line.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued: as, the *continuation* of a story.—3. Extension in space; a carrying on in length; prolongation: as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.—4. In *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to integration by parts.—5. *pl.* Trousers. [Slang.]—**Continuation day.** Same as *contango day* (which see, under *contango*).—**Continuation of days.** In *Scots law*, the summons in a civil process formerly authorised the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with *continuation of days*, and he might be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chose, unless the diet were forced on by protestation. =**Syn.** *Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuousness*, prolongation, prolon-

4*tm*. *Constitution*: in reference to property of extension in space, *continuance* of time, *continuity* of substance, and *continuousness* of freedom from interruption in space or time. Thus we speak of the *continuation* of a line of railroad (that is, the construction of it beyond a certain point, or the part thus constructed); the *continuance* of suffering; the *continuity* of fibers (that is, their cohesion or preservation of relations). A ferry would break the *continuousness* of a line of railroad. See *continuous*.

The rich country from thence to Portici . . . appearing only a *continuation* of the city. *Brydone*.

There is required a *continuance* of warmth to ripen the best and noblest fruits. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's Georgics.

When a limb, as we say, "goes to sleep," it is because the nerves supplying it have been subjected to pressure sufficient to destroy the nervous *continuity* of the fibres. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 320.

**continuative** (kon-tin'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *continuativo*, < LL. *continuativus*, < L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of continuing, or of causing continuation or prolongation. [Rare.]

**II.** *n.* 1. An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was and Rome is. *Watts*, Logic.

2. In *gram.*, a loose or unemphatic copulative; a connective.

*Continuatives* . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris*, Hermes, ii.

**continuatively** (kon-tin'ū-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a continuative manner; in continuation.

**continuator** (kon-tin'ū-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *continuateur* = Sp. Pg. *continuador* = It. *continuatore*, < L. as if **continuator*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue*.] One who or that which continues or carries forward: as, the *continuator* of an unfinished history.

The purely chronological or annalistic method [of history], though pursued by the learned Baronius and his *continuators*, is now generally abandoned. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

**continue** (kon-tin'ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *continued*, ppr. *continuing*. [< ME. *continuen*, *contunen*, < OF. *continuer*, F. *continuer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *continuar* = It. *continuare*, < L. *continuare*, join, unite, make continuous (in space or time), < *continuus*, continuous, unbroken: see *continuous*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To connect or unite; make continuous.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. To extend from one point to another; produce or draw out in length: as, *continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.—3. To protract or carry on; not to cease from or terminate.

Ser, if it please your goodnesse for to hire [hear],
With yow I have *contynued* my seruice
In pese and rest. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 577.

O *continue* thy lovingkindness unto them that know thee. Ps. xxxvi. 10.

4. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use: as, to *continue* the same diet.

The seizing Shipwrackt-men has been also a custom at Pegu, but whether still *continued* I know not. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i 8.

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead. *Pope*.

5. To carry on from the point of suspension; resume the course of; extend in the same course: as, to *continue* a line of railroad from its present terminus; the story will be *continued* next week.—6. To suffer or cause to remain as before; retain: as, to *continue* judges in their posts.

Disturbances in the celestial regions; though so regulated and moderated by the power of the Sun, prevailing over the heavenly bodies, as to *continue* the world in its state. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Let us pray that God maintain and *continue* our most excellent king here present, true inheritor of this our realm. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

7†. To keep enduringly; prolong the state or life of.

If a child were *continued* in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age, and came suddenly abroad, he would have strange and absurd imaginations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

But Barnardine must die this afternoon;
And how shall we *continue* Claudio?
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To go forward or onward in any course or action; proceed: the opposite of *cease*: as, he *continued* talking for some minutes more.

Also the grett tempest *contynoued* so owtrageously, that we war never in such a fer in all our lyff. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

"A good and truly bold spirit," *continued* he, "is ever actuated by reason, and a sense of honour and duty." *Steele*, Spectator, No. 250.

2. To persevere; be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. John viii. 31.

3. To remain in a state or place; abide or stay indefinitely.

The multitude . . . *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. Mat. xv. 32.

These men, . . . to excuse those Gentlemens suspicion of their running to the Salvages, returned to the Fort and there *continued*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 218.

Hopelessly *continuing* in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Those early years which, no matter how long we *continue*, are said to make up the greater portion of our life. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 116.

4. To last; be durable; endure; be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue* 1 Sam. xiii. 14.

God is the soule, the life, the strength, and sinnew,
That quickens, moues, and makes this Frame *continue*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

=Syn. 3. *Sojourn*, etc. See *abide*.

**continued** (kon-tin'ūd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *continue*, *v.*] 1. Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

A bridge of wondrous length
From hell *continued*, reaching the utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1029.

2. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; continual: as, a *continued* fever.—**Continued bass.** See *figured bass*, under *bass*[3], and *thoroughbass*.—**Continued fever.** See *continual fever*, under *continual*.—**Continued fives.** See *five*.—**Continued fraction**, in *alg.*, an expression of the form (introduced by Lord Brouncker, 1668)

$$a+\cfrac{\alpha}{b+\cfrac{\beta}{c+\cfrac{\gamma}{d+\cfrac{\delta}{e+\text{etc.},}}}}$$

where $a$, $b$, $c$, $d$, $e$, etc., and $\alpha$, $\beta$, $\gamma$, $\delta$, etc., are usually taken to represent whole numbers. A *proper continued fraction* is one in which $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \delta = \text{etc.} = 1$. An *improper continued fraction* is one in which these quantities are all $-1$. The quantities $a$, $b$, $c$, $d$, $e$, etc., are termed the *quotients* or *incomplete quotients*. A *terminating continued fraction* is one having a finite number of quotients. A *periodic* or *recurring continued fraction* is one in which the quotients constitute a finite series recurring over and over again without ceasing.—**Continued** or **continual proportionals**, a series of three or more quantities compared together, so that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms, viz., between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth, etc.: as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., where the terms continually increase in a double ratio. Such quantities are also said to be in *continued proportion* and a series of continued proportionals is otherwise called a *geometrical progression*.—**Continued voyage**, or **continuous voyage**, a voyage prosecuted to completion. In the law of prizes, a voyage of a vessel carrying contraband of war, or carrying goods intended for a blockaded port, although in fact ended by stopping short of the unlawful destination and making a transhipment in order to evade the law, is treated by some courts as if continued, thus bringing upon the vessel and cargo the same liability as if it had continued the voyage and effected the unlawful purpose.

**continuedly** (kon-tin'ūd-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris*.

**continuer** (kon-tin'ū-ėr), *n.* 1. One who continues; one who has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue; and so good a *continuer*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

2. One who carries forward anything that had been begun, or takes up a course that had been pursued, by another or others; a continuator: as, the *continuer* of a history.

Mr. Winthrop is a distinguished *continuer* of the memorable line of occasional orators in which Massachusetts has been . . . so fruitful. *New York Evening Post*, Oct. 30, 1886.

**continuing** (kon-tin'ū-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *continue*, *v.*] Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering.

Here have we no *continuing* city. Heb. xiii. 14.

**Continuing guaranty.** See *guaranty*.

**continuingly** (kon-tin'ū-ing-li), *adv.* Without interruption; continuously.

He sayth that the sayd vii slepers were closed in that caue, the first yere of Decius, and so sleped *contynuyngly* to the last time or yeres of Theodocius the yonger. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. cxiv.

**continuity** (kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *continuité* = Sp. *continuidad* = Pg. *continuidade* = It. *continuità*, *continuitate*, < L. *continuita(t-)s*, < *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] 1. Uninterrupted connection of parts in space or time; uninterruptedness.

To this habit of *continuity* of attention, tracing the first simple idea to its remoter consequences, the philosophical genius owes many of its discoveries. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char., p. 178.

To break the *continuity* of the land, and afford the easier and readier intercourse of water conveyance. *D. Webster*, Speech, June 5, 1828.

Fire will live in it [vapor of the grotto del Cani] no longer than in water, because it wraps itself . . . about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders . . . air and nitre from coming to its succour. *Addison*, Italy.

2. In *math.* and *philos.*, a connection of points (or other elements) as intimate as that of the instants or points of an interval of time: thus, the *continuity* of space consists in this, that a point can move from any one position to any other so that at each instant it shall have a definite and distinct position in space. This statement is not, however, a proper definition of *continuity*, but only an exemplification drawn from time. The old definitions—the fact that adjacent parts have their limits in common (Aristotle), infinite divisibility (Kant), the fact that between any two points there is a third (which is true of the system of rational numbers)—are inadequate. The less unsatisfactory definition is that of G. Cantor, that continuity is the *perfect concatenation* of a system of points—words which must be understood in special senses. Cantor calls a system of points *concatenated* when any two of them being given, and also any finite distance, however small, it is always possible to find a finite number of other points of the system through which by successive steps, each less than the given distance, it would be possible to proceed from one of the given points to the other. He terms a system of points *perfect* when, whatever point not belonging to the system be given, it is possible to find a finite distance so small that there are not an infinite number of points of the system within that distance of the given point. As examples of a concatenated system not perfect, Cantor gives the rational and also the irrational numbers in any interval. As an example of a perfect system not concatenated, he gives all the numbers whose expression in decimals, however far carried out, would contain no figures except 0 and 9.

The simplest of the Concrete Sciences, Astronomy and Geology, yield the idea of *continuity* with great distinctness. I do not mean *continuity* of existence merely; I mean *continuity* of causation: the unceasing production of effect—the never-ending work of every force. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 322.

The motion of a material particle which has continuous existence in time and space is the type and exemplar of every form of *continuity*. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, Art. xxv.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, that part of a thing which lies between the two ends, as the shaft of a long bone, or its diaphysis, as distinguished from its condyles or epiphyses, or the middle portion of the bill of a bird, as distinguished from the base and apex. [Chiefly an anatomical term, and especially a surgical one: as, the fracture of a bone in its *continuity*.]—**Continuity of forms**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the doctrine that if A and B are two concepts such that A includes the whole content of B and more, there will always be a third concept C, such that A includes the whole content of C and more, while C includes the whole content of B and more.—**Equation of continuity**, in *hydrodynamics*, the equation which expresses that any change in the quantity of fluid within any closed surface is, in the absence of sources or sinks within the surface, due to the flow of fluid through the surface. In its differential form the equation is

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt}+\frac{d\rho u}{dx}+\frac{d\rho v}{dy}+\frac{d\rho w}{dz}=0,$$

where $t$ is the time, $\rho$ the density, $x$, $y$, $z$ the rectangular coördinates, and $u$, $v$, $w$ the corresponding components of the velocity.—**Law of continuity**, the doctrine that continuous changes in conditions will be accompanied by continuous changes in the results. This law was first set forth by Leibnitz in 1687, and employed to show that the properties of the parabola may be deduced from those of the ellipse, the laws of rest from those of motion, etc. Later he declared it applicable to such questions as whether there is an uninterrupted series of species from the highest to the lowest. The doctrine has often been understood as implying that there are no abrupt variations in nature.

From the knowledge of the complete state at any instant of a thing whose motion obeys the *law of continuity*, we can calculate where it was at any past time, and where it will be at any future time. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 122.

**Solution of continuity**, rupture; separation of parts intimately connected.=Syn. *Continuance*, etc. See *continuation*.

**continuous** (kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *continu* = Pr. *continus* = Sp. Pg. It. *continuo*, < L. *continuus*, joined, connected, uninterrupted (in space or time), < *continere*, hold together: see *continent* and *contain*.] 1. Characterized by continuity; not affected by disconnection of parts or interruption of sequence; having uninterrupted extent, substance, or existence; unbroken.

By changes in the form of the land and of climate, marine areas now *continuous* must often have existed within recent times in a far less *continuous* and uniform condition than at present. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 169.

It [Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great"] is a bundle of lively episodes rather than a *continuous* narrative. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 147.

I am more than I was yesterday. This "more" represents the growth which I said was implied in the very conception of personality, of the *continuous* individual. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 87.

2. Unintermitted, or constantly renewed; continual.—3. In *bot.*, not deviating from uniformity: the reverse of *interrupted*. Thus, a stem which has no joints is said to be *continuous*.—**Continuous bearings**, chains of timber laid under the rails of a railroad for their support, in place of stone or wooden sleepers fixed at certain intervals. The chains of timber, or longitudinal sleepers, are secured to cross-transoms fixed to piles.—**Continuous brake, girder, impost**, etc. See the nouns.—**Continuous function**, a function whose differential coefficient is nowhere infinite, so that an infinitesimal increment of the variable produces an infinitesimal increment in the value of the function.—**Continuous-service certificate**, a certificate issued to enlisted men in the United States navy who reenlist at the expiration of their term of service.—**Continuous voyage**. See *continued voyage*, under *continued*.=Syn. *Continuous, Incessant, Continual*, etc. See *incessant*.

**continuously** (kon-tin'ū-us-li), *adv.* With continuity or continuation; without interruption; unbrokenly.

Species of animals are supposed to be separated from each other by well-marked lines of difference, and they have not the power of so intermixing with each other as to produce *continuously* fertile progeny.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 134.

**continuousness** (kon-tin'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being continuous; uninterruptedness.=Syn. *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

**continuum** (kon-tin'ū-um), *n.*; pl. *continua* (-ä). [L., neut. of *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] A continuous spread or extension; a continuity; a continuous quantity. See *continuity*.

The animal world is a *continuum* of smells, sights, touches, tastes, pains, and pleasures.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 12.

It is interesting to note that all possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative *continua*. By *continuum* is here meant a series of presentations changing gradually in quality, i. e., so that any two differ less the more they approximate in the series. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 51.

**cont-line** (kont'līn or -lin), *n.* [For **cant-line*, < *cant*[1] + *line*[2].] 1. *Naut.*, the space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of one another.—2. The space between the strands on the outside of a rope, which in worming is filled up, so as to make the rope nearly cylindrical. *E. H. Knight.*

**conto** (kon'tō), *n.* [Pg., a million, also a story, tale, lit. an account, a count, = E. *count*[1], *n.*] A Portuguese money of account, in which large sums are calculated, equal to 1,000,000 reis, or $1,080. A conto of contos is a million contos. In Brazil, owing to the smaller value of the milreis, the conto is equal to only $546.

**Contopus** (kon'tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr. κοντός, short, + Gr. πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of small clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, characterized, among the little tyrant flycatchers, by their extremely small feet. The common wood-pewee of North America, *C. virens*, is the type. The genus also contains the northern flycatcher (*C. borealis*), Coues's flycatcher (*C. pertinax*), and other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

Wood pewee (*Contopus virens*).

**contorniate** (kon-tôr'ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *contourniate*, also, as It., *contorniato*; = F. *contorniate*, < It. *contorniato*, contorniate, < *contorno*, circuit, circumference: see *contour*, *n.*] I. *a.* Having a furrowed circumference or circular furrow.

II. *n.* A coin or medal having such a circumference: a term applied by numismatists to certain Roman copper pieces, which are characterized by having on each side a circular furrow. They bear on one face a head (of Nero, Trajan, etc.), and on the other a subject generally relating to the games in the circus or amphitheater. They were doubtless issued at Rome in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but their ancient appellation is unknown, and the purpose for which they were employed is uncertain. It has been supposed that they were given as tickets or certificates to successful competitors in the games.

Obverse.

Reverse.
Contorniate with head of Trajan.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

**contort, contorsion, contorsionist.** Old spellings of *contortion, contortionist*.

**contort** (kon-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *contortus*, pp. of *contorquere* (> It. *contorcere*), twist, < *com-*, together, + *torquere*, twist, turn round: see *tort*, *torture*.] To twist, draw, bend, or wrench out of shape; make crooked or deformed.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

The olive-trees in Provence are . . . neither so tall, so stout, nor so richly *contorted* as . . . beyond the Alps.
*H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 168.

**contorted** (kon-tôr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contort*, *v.*] Twisted; drawn awry; distorted; twisted on itself: in *bot.*, usually the same as *convolute*, with reference to estivation.

**contortion** (kon-tôr'shon), *n.* [= F. *contorsion* = Sp. *contorsion* = Pg. *contorsão* = It. *contorsione*, < L. *contortio(n-)*, < *contorquere*, pp. *contortus*, twist: see *contort*.] 1. The act of twisting or wrenching, or the state of being twisted or wrenched; specifically, the act of writhing, especially spasmodically; a twist; wry motion; distortion: as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face.

When Croft's "Life of Dr. Young" was spoken of as a good imitation of Dr. Johnson's style, "No, no," said he [Burke], "it is not a good imitation of Johnson, it has all his pomp, without his force; it has all the nodosities of the oak, without its strength; it has all the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration." *Sir J. Prior*, Burke

His [M. Stahl's] attributing to the hyphæ a faculty of *contortion* or spirally coiling themselves, which from their nature they do not and cannot possess, is calculated to invalidate all that he otherwise observed and depicted.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 555.

2. In *surg.*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation.

**contortionist** (kon-tôr'shon-ist), *n.* [< *contortion* + *-ist*.] One who practises gymnastic feats requiring great suppleness of the joints and involving contorted or unnatural postures.

**contortious** (kon-tôr'shus), *a.* [< *contortion* + *-ous*.] Affected by contortions; twisted. [Rare.]

**contortive** (kon-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *contort* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to contortion; expressing contortion.

**contortuplicate** (kon-tôr-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *contortuplicatus*, reg. *contortuplicatus*, < *contortus*, twisted (see *contort*), + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] 1. In *bot.*, twisted and plaited or folded.—2. In *zoöl.*, crinkled, as the hair of a negro.

**contour** (kon-tôr' or kon'tôr), *n.* [< F. *contour* (= Sp. Pg. It. *contorno*), circuit, circumference, outline, < *contourner* = Sp. *contornar* = Pg. *contornear* = It. *contornare*, < ML. *contornare*, go round, turn round, < L. *com-* (intensive) + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*, and cf. *tour*.] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything; the periphery considered as distinct from the object: used chiefly in speaking of rounded or sinuous bodies.

The magnetic action of a closed current is equal to that of a magnetic shell of the same *contour*.
*Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 429.

All her *contours* and all her movements betrayed a fine muscular development.
*O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, i.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *fine arts*, a line or lines representing the outline of any figure.

In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or *contours*. *O. N. Rood*, Modern Chromatics, p. 311.

(*b*) In *fort.*, the horizontal outline of works of defense. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand; and the distances of the surface, at each interval, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (*c*) In *surv.*, a curve of equal elevation on a map; a contour-line. (*d*) In *math.*, a closed curve considered as inclosing an area.—**Area of a contour**. See *area*.=Syn. *Profile*, etc. See *outline*.

**contour** (kon-tör'), *v. t.* [< *contour*, *n.*] To make a contour or outline of; mark with contours or contour-lines: as, *contoured* maps.

**contour-feather** (kon-tör'feтн'ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the feathers which determine the details of contour of a bird; *pl.*, the general plumage which appears upon the surface, as distinguished from hidden down-feathers, etc.

*Contour-feathers*, penns or plumæ proper, have a perfect stem composed of calamus and rhachis, with vanes of pennaceous structure, at least in part, usually plumulaceous toward the base. These form the great bulk of the surface plumage. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 85.

**contour-hair** (kon-tör'hãr), *n.* One of the hairs of the general superficial pelage of a quadruped, which to some extent determines the contour of the animal: distinguished from the hidden under-fur. The fur of the seal or beaver when dressed for use in garments, etc., is deprived of its contour-hairs.

The various forms of hairs, whether woolly or *contour-hairs*, setæ or spines, are merely modifications of one and the same early condition.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.

**contouring** (kon-tör'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *contour*, *v.*] The act of forming or determining a contour or contour-line. See *contour-line*.

In true *contouring*, regular horizontal lines, at fixed vertical intervals, are traced over a country, and plotted on to the maps. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 280.

**contour-line** (kon-tör'lin), *n.* In *surv.*, a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface; a line or level carried along the surface of a country or district at a uniform height above the sea-level. When laid down or plotted on a map or plan, such lines show the elevations and depressions of the surface of the ground, the degree of accuracy depending on the number of lines or levels taken. In the maps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States the contour lines are generally given for every 20 feet of elevation. It is essential to the completeness of a contour-line that it should be carried on till it returns to the point whence it started, thus describing a closed curve. The littoral cordon or outline of the sea forms a natural contour-line. The system of representing the form of the earth's surface by means of horizontal lines at equal vertical distances was probably invented by Philippe Buache in 1744.

*Contour-lines*, eighty feet apart vertically, were run; and intermediate forty-foot contours were interpolated by means of slope-measurements in the steeper parts, and by running curves in the more level portions.
*Science*, III. 365.

**Contour-line map**, a map in which the elevations are indicated by contour-lines, which may be drawn at any distance apart, according to the scale adopted and the accuracy with which the surveys have been made. Where the slope is steep the lines are more crowded together, and vice versa. This is, on the whole, the most advantageous method of representing topography where the scale adopted is large.

**contourné** (kon-tör-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *contourner*, turn round: see *contour*, *n.*] In *her.*, turned toward the sinister: said of an animal used as a bearing.

**contourniate** (kon-tör'ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *contorniate*.

**contr.** An abbreviation of *contracted* and *contraction*.

**contra** (kon'trą), *adv.* and *prep.* [L. *contra*, < *cum*, OL. *com*, with (see *com-*), + *-trā*, ablative fem. of a compar. suffix *-terus* = E. *-ther* in *o-ther*, *hi-ther*, etc., *-ter* in *af-ter*, etc. Cf. L. *intrā*, *ex-trā*, similarly formed. From L. *contra*, through F., comes E. *counter-*, *counter*[2], *encounter*, and *country*, q. v.] A Latin adverb and preposition (and prefix), meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite,' 'in front of,' orig. 'in comparison with': used in the phrase *per contra*, and, abbreviated, in *pro and con*; also in various legal phrases, as *contra bonos mores*; usually as a prefix in words taken from the Latin or Romance languages, or formed analogously in English. In introducing a legal citation it means 'to the contrary.' See *contra-*.

**contra-.** [L. *contrā-*, prefix: see *contra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite'; doublet of *counter-*. See *contra* and *counter-*. Specifically—(*a*) In the compound names of musical instruments, a prefix signifying a large form or variety, yielding tones an octave lower than the typical form: as, *contrabass*, *contrafagotto*, etc. See *double*. (*b*) In *her.*, contrary.

**contra-arithmetical** (kon'trą-ar-ith-met'i-kal), *a.* Used only in the following phrase: **Contra-arithmetical proportion**, the relation between the three quantities *a*, *b*, and *c* when $a-b:a-c=c:b$ – that is, when $a=b+c$. The series of phyllotactic numbers, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, etc., are in continued contra-arithmetical proportion.

**contraband** (kon'trą-band), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *contrabande* = G. *contraband*, *contreband* = Dan. *kontraband* = F. *contrebande*, < It. *contrabbando* = Sp. Pg. *contrabando* (ML. *contrabannum*), prop. contrary to proclamation, < L. *contra*, against, + ML. *bandum*, *bannum*, a proclama-

tion, ban: see *ban*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* Prohibited or excluded by proclamation, law, or treaty.

Men who gain subsistence by *contraband* dealing,
And a mode of abstraction strict people call "stealing."
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 306.

To restrain *contraband* intelligence and trade, a system of searches, seizures, permits, and passes had been introduced, I think, by Gen. Fremont.
*Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 404.

Articles by general consent deemed to be *contraband* are such as appertain immediately to the uses of war.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 179.

**Contraband goods**, such goods as are prohibited to be imported or exported by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war, and such other articles as may directly aid belligerent operations (called *contraband of war*), are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported by neutrals to the other, but are under the law of nations held to be contraband and liable to capture and condemnation.

*Contraband of war* perhaps denoted at first that which a belligerent publicly prohibited the exportation of into his enemy's country, and now those kinds of goods which by the law of nations a neutral cannot send into either of the countries at war without wrong to the other, or which by conventional law the states making a treaty agree to put under this rubric.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 178.

In the very first commercial treaty made by the United States, that with France, . . . the definition of *contraband goods* was also laid down as being solely munitions of war.
*E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 368.

**II.** *n.* 1. Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons most bound . . . to prevent *contraband*.
*Burke*, State of the Nation, App.

This [the ocean] is a prodigious security against a direct *contraband* with foreign countries; but a circuitous *contraband* to one state, through the medium of another, would be both easy and safe.
*A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 12.

2. Anything by law prohibited to be imported or exported.

At this date the hawker bore a bad character for dealings in *contraband*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 35.

3. In the United States, during the civil war, a negro slave, especially an escaped or a captured slave: so called from a decision of General B. F. Butler, in 1861, that slaves coming into his lines or captured were contraband of war, and so subject to confiscation.

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District [of Columbia] is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called *contrabands*. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 326.

**Occasional contraband**, goods treated as contraband by a belligerent, upon the pretext or justification that, though not ordinarily contraband, they are in effect such by reason of the peculiar circumstances of the occasion; doubtful articles put into the list of contraband by a belligerent merely because they are not the product of the exporting country, or because they are intended for a naval or military port, or for similar reasons.

The doctrine of *occasional contraband*, or contraband according to circumstances, is not sufficiently established to be regarded as a part of the law of nations.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 180.

**contraband**† (kon'tra-band), *v. t.* [< *contraband*, *a.*] 1. To declare prohibited; forbid.

The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras.

2. To import illegally, as prohibited goods; smuggle.

Christian shippes . . . are there also searched for concealed Slaues, and goods *contrabanded*.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 87.

**contrabandism** (kon'tra-ban-dizm), *n.* [< *contraband* + *-ism*.] Trafficking in contravention of the customs laws; smuggling.

**contrabandist** (kon'tra-ban-dist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *contrabandista*; as *contraband* + *-ist*.] One who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

It was proved that one of the *contrabandists* had provided the vessel in which the ruffian O'Brien had carried Scum Goodman over to France. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

**contrabass** (kon'trā-bās), *a.* and *n.* [See *contrabasso*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class, or furnishing the lowest tones in a family of instruments: as, a *contrabass* trombone, saxhorn, etc.—**Contrabass tuba.** See *tuba*.

**II.** *n.* The largest instrument of the viol class; the double-bass (which see). Also *contrabasso*.

**contrabassist** (kon'trā-bas-ist), *n.* [< *contrabass* + *-ist*.] A performer on the contrabass or double-bass.

**contrabasso** (kon-trā-bās'sō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra-*) + *basso*, bass: see *bass*[3].] Same as *contrabass*.

**contra bonos mores** (kon'trā bō'nōs mō'rēz). [L.: *contra*, against; *bonos*, acc. pl. masc. of *bonus*, good; *mores*, acc. pl. of *mos* (*mor-*), custom, etc.: see *contra*, *bona*, and *morals*.] Opposed to or inconsistent with good morals; immoral: frequently used in legal discussions: as, if not an infraction of law, it is certainly *contra bonos mores*.

Contracts *contra bonos mores* are void.
*Rapalje and Lawrence*, Law Dict., I. 279.

**contract** (kon-trakt'), *v.* [= F. *contracter* = Sp. Pg. *contractar*, *contratar* = It. *contrattare*, < L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, draw together, collect, occasion, cause, make a bargain, < *com-*, together, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *attract*, *detract*, *extract*, *protract*, *retract*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw together or closer; draw into a smaller compass, either by compression or by the omission of parts; shorten; abridge; condense; narrow; lessen: as, to *contract* a space or an inclosure; to *contract* the period of life; to *contract* a word or an essay.

But I must *contract* my thoughts . . . that I may have room to insist on one plain, useful inference.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ix.

It is painful to hear that a state which used to be foremost in acts of liberality . . . is *contracting* her ideas, and pointing them to local and independent measures.
*Washington*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 422.

A government which *contracts* natural liberty less than others is that which best coincides with the aims attributed to rational creatures. *Brougham*.

2. To draw the parts of together; wrinkle; pucker.

Thou cry'dst, Indeed?
And didst *contract* and purse thy brow together.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

3. In *gram.*, to shorten by combination of concurrent vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong.—4. To betroth; affiance.

I'll be marry'd to Morrow, I'll be *contracted* to Night.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 5.

He has undertaken, should it be necessary, to swear and prove that Charles is at this time *contracted* by vows and honour to your ladyship.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 3.

5. To make, settle, or establish by contract or agreement.

They say there is an Alliance *contracted* already 'twixt Christian V. and the Duke of Sax's Daughter.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 2.

6. To acquire, as by habit, use, or contagion; gain by accretion or variation; bring on; incur: as, to *contract* vicious habits by indulgence; to *contract* debt by extravagance; to *contract* disease.

Each from each *contract* new strength and life. *Pope*.

He had apparently *contracted* a strong and early passion for the stage. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xix.

It is a bad thing that men should hate each other, but it is far worse that they should *contract* the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred
*Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

**To contract a pair** formed of two members of a linear series, in *math.*, to put the prior member one place later in the series and the posterior member one place earlier.—**To contract marriage**, to enter into marriage, as distinguished from making an engagement or precontract of marriage.—**Syn. 1.** To condense, reduce, diminish

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be drawn together; be reduced in compass; become smaller, shorter, or narrower; shrink.

Whatever empties the vessels gives room to the fibres to *contract*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Years *contracting* to a moment. *Wordsworth*.

2. To make a bargain; enter into an agreement or engagement; covenant: as, to *contract* for a load of flour; to *contract* to carry the mail.

This Dutchman had *contracted* with the Genoese for all their marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 19, 1676.

3. To bind one's self by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession.
*Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, iii. 5.

—**Syn. 1.** *Diminish*, *Dwindle*, etc. See *decrease*.

**contract**† (kon-trakt'), *a.* [< L. *contractus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Condensed; brief.

I have bene yᵉ larger in these things, . . . (thoug in other things I shal labour to be more *contracte*), that their children may see with what difficulties their fathers wrastled. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 58.

2. Concrete.

Number is first divided as you see,
For number abstract, and number *contract*.
*T. Hylle* (1600).

3. Contracted; affianced; betrothed.

First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy—
Your mother lives a witness to his vow.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

**Contract forms, contract conjugation, contract verbs**, forms, etc., exhibiting contraction of different vowels into a long vowel or diphthong.

**contract** (kon'trakt), *n.* [= F. *contrat* = Sp. Pg. *contrato* = It. *contratto* = D. *kontrakt* = G. *contract* = Dan. Sw. *kontrakt*, < L. *contractus*, a drawing together, LL. a contract, agreement, < *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, draw together, contract: see *contract*, *v.*] **1**†. A drawing together; mutual attraction; attractive force.

For nearer *contracts* than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one, that one part cannot escape the distemper of the other. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

2. An agreement between two or more parties for the doing or the not doing of some definite thing. *Parsons*, Contracts, I. 6. See def. 5.

Every Law is a *Contract* between the King and the People, and therefore to be kept. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 65.

We may probably credit the Church with the comparatively advanced development of another conception which we find here—the conception of a *Contract*.
*Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 56.

A *contract* is one of the highest acts of human free will: it is the will bending itself in regard to the future, and surrendering the right to change a certain expressed intention, so that it becomes morally and jurally a wrong to act otherwise; it is the act of two parties in which each or one of the two conveys power over himself to the other, in consideration of something done or to be done by the other. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 97.

Specifically—3. Betrothal.

*Glo.* Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?
*Buck.* I did; with his *contract* with Lady Lucy.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

4. The writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions, and which serves as evidence of the obligation.

The interpretation of *contracts* is controlled, according to the prevailing opinion, by the law and custom of the place of performance. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 72.

5. Specifically, in *law*, an interchange of legal rights by agreement. (*a*) In the most general sense, any agreement or obligation whereby one party becomes bound to another, whether by record or judgment, or by assent, or even impliedly, to do or to omit to do an act. In this sense it is used in contradistinction to obligations arising out of torts or wrongs. (*b*) The legal obligation resulting from the drawing together of minds until they meet in an agreement for the doing or the not doing of an act. In its narrowest use in this sense it implies an agreement where both parties become bound. Contracts of this sort are sometimes called *bilateral*, to distinguish them from *unilateral* contracts, which bind but one party. (*c*) An agreement in which a party undertakes to do or not to do an act. In this sense it includes *unilateral contracts*, such as promissory notes. (*d*) In the most strict sense, an agreement enforcible by law; an agreement upon sufficient consideration, and in such form, and made under such circumstances, that a breach of it is a good cause of action. In this sense it includes the idea of validity, as distinguished from those contracts which lack some element necessary to constitute a legal obligation. (*e*) In *civil law*, as defined by modern authors, the union of two or more persons resulting in an accordant declaration of the will, with the object of creating a future obligation between them. In the Pandects the generic word was *conventio*, and the word *contractus* was used for those particular conventions which were accompanied by such formalities as to fall within one of the classes recognized by the law as binding; the other conventions, the recognition of which was of later growth, and which were of imperfect effect, were called *pacta*.—**Accessory contract, aleatory contract, bare contract, commutative contract**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Contract of record**, a contract made and entered of record before a judicial tribunal, as a judgment, recognizance, etc.—**Executed contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed has been done; a contract by or under which the possession of and right to the chose or thing are transferred together, as a deed conveying land.—**Executory contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed remains yet to be done, as a contract to convey land at a future day. A mutual contract (which see) may be *executed* as to one party, and remain *executory* as to the other.—**Express contract**, a contract in which the agreement is made in express words or by writing.—**Gambling contract**, a contract to pay at a certain future time an amount equal to any rise in the market price of any article of commerce, in consideration that the other party will pay the amount equal to any fall. *Bishee and Simonds.*—**Implied contract**, a contract which the law imputes or raises by construction, by reason of some value or service rendered, and because common justice requires the party to be treated as if he had agreed: as, where one person receives the money of another, a *contract* to pay it over may be *implied*.—**Indeterminate contract**, a contract the terms of which cannot be fixed by all the parties acting for their true interests, because the circumstances are such that no agreement (nor acquiescence in a non-agreement) can be reached until other motives act.—**Innominate contracts**. See *nominate contracts*, below.—**Joint contract**, a contract in which the contractors are jointly bound to perform the promise or obligation therein contained, or entitled to receive the benefit of such promise or obligation. *Bouvier.*—**Literal contract**, in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the tribunals provided the agreement was entered in the account-book of one, or it may have been of both, of the parties.—**Maritime contract**. See *maritime*.—**Marriage contract**. See *marriage*.—**Mutual contract**, a contract in which each party assumes his obligation in consideration of the obligation assumed by the other. *Goudsmit.*—**Nominate contracts**, in *Scots law*, are loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date.—**Open contract**, in *Eng. conveyancing*, a contract for the sale of real property which does not by special conditions restrict the extent to which

the vendor must give evidence of his title.—**Oral contract.** Same as *verbal contract*.—**Parole** or **simple contract**, a contract not by specialty or under seal, whether in writing or by word of mouth. *Stephen.*—**Real contract**, in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the courts because it related to a thing, and the thing had been delivered pursuant to it.—**Social contract** [F. *contrat social*], a supposed expressed or implied agreement regulating the relations of citizens with one another and with the government, and forming the foundation of political society: the phrase used as a title to a treatise on government by J. J. Rousseau, which exercised a great influence in France and elsewhere previous to the revolution.—**Special contract.** (*a*) A sealed contract. (*b*) A written contract specifying in detail what is to be done, as a building-contract with specifications.—**To count on contract.** See *count*[1].—**Verbal contract**, a contract made by word of mouth, in contradistinction to one embodied in writing. Also called *oral contract*.—**Voidable contract**, a contract which is liable to be made void by a party or a third person, but which meanwhile is binding.—**Void contract**, a contract which has no legal efficacy to bind either party.=**Syn. 2.** Obligation, convention.

**contractable** (kon-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being contracted or acquired: as, *contractable* diseases.

Influences which we call moral, which are usually imitative, and which are *contractable* by imitation.
*B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 447.

**contractant** (kon-trak'tant), *n.* [= F. *contractant;* as *contract* + *-ant*[1].] In *law*, a contracting party.

That trading vessels of any of the *contractants*, under convoy, shall lodge with the commander of the convoying vessel their passports and certificates or sea-letters, drawn up according to a certain form.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

**contractation**† (kon-trak-tā'shon), *n.* A contract; the act of making a contract.

In euery ship euery man's name is taken, and if he haue any marke in the face, or hand, or arme, it is written by a notarie (as well as his name) appertaining to the *contractation* house, appointed for these causes.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 862.

**contracted** (kon-trak'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contract, v.*] 1. Drawn together or into a smaller or narrower compass; shrunk.

To whom the angel with *contracted* brow.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 560.

2. Narrow; mean; selfish: as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

Men may travel far, and return with minds as *contracted* as if they had never stirred from their own market-town.
*Macaulay*, History.

3. Narrow or restricted in means or opportunities; restricted, as by poverty; scanty; needy.

He passed his youth in *contracted* circumstances.
*Lamb*, Old Benchers.

4. Arranged for or disposed of by contract; specifically, betrothed.

Here are the articles of *contracted* peace,
Between our sovereign and the French king Charles,
For eighteen months concluded by consent.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

I press me none but good householders, yeomen's sons: inquire me out *contracted* bachelors, such as had been asked twice on the bans. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

**Contracted vein**, in *hydraul.*, a phrase denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the momentum of the particles toward the center of the orifice.

**contractedly** (kon-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a contracted manner; with contraction.

Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly*, as of one syllable, or two short ones.
*Bp. Newton*, Note on Paradise Lost, ii. 302.

**contractedness** (kon-trak'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being contracted; conciseness.

Brevity or *contractedness* of speech in prayer.
*South*, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Narrowness; meanness; extreme selfishness.

Wherever men neglect the improvement of their minds, there is always a narrowness and *contractedness* of spirit.
*A. A. Sykes*, Sermon at St. Paul's, p. 9 (1724).

**contractibility** (kon-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *contractible:* see *-bility*.] Capability of being contracted; the property of admitting of contraction: as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air.

**contractible** (kon-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders dilatable and *contractible*.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

**Contractible pair**, in *alg.*, two not contiguous members of a linear series.

**contractibleness** (kon-trak'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

**contractile** (kon-trak'til), *a.* [< F. *contractile* = Sp. Pg. *contractil* = It. *contrattile*, < L. as if **contractilis*, < *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, draw together: see *contract, v.*] 1. Susceptible of contraction; having the property of contracting or shrinking into a smaller compass or length: as, *contractile* muscles or fibers.—2. Producing contraction; capable of shortening or making smaller.

The heart's *contractile* force.
*Brooks*, Universal Beauty, iv.

Observation of the ascent of water in capillary tubes shows that the *contractile* force of a thin film of water is about sixteen milligrammes weight per millimetre of breadth. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. (F).

Specifically—3. In *entom.*, capable of being doubled in close to the lower surface of the thorax, and fitting into grooves so as to be hardly distinguishable from the general surface: said of the legs, etc., of insects. This structure is found in many *Coleoptera* which feign death on being alarmed. The body of an insect is said to be *contractile* when the prothorax and head can be folded down on the trunk, as in certain *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—**Contractile vacuole.** See *vacuole*.

**contractility** (kon-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contractilité;* as *contractile* + *-ity*.] The inherent property or force by which bodies shrink or contract; more specifically, in *physiol.*, the property which belongs to muscles of contracting under appropriate stimuli. The stimulus normally comes through the nerves, and may be accompanied by volition or not; but it may also be applied artificially, either indirectly through the nerves or directly to the muscle itself, as by electricity, mechanical violence, or chemical action.

It is not pure thought which moves a muscle; neither is it the abstraction *contractility*, but the muscle, which moves a limb.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 3.

The central cord, to whose *contractility* this action is due, has been described as muscular
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 439.

**contracting** (kon-trak'ting), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ing*[2].] 1. Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating: as, the *contracting* parties to a league.

The *Contracting* parties came, in short, to an understanding in each case; but if they went no further, they were not obliged to one another.
*Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 315.

2†. Binding a contract; given in confirmation of a bargain or an agreement.

The promises of immortality and eternal life, of which the present miraculous graces of the Holy Spirit were an earnest, and in the nature of a *contracting* penny.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 265.

**contraction** (kon-trak'shon), *n.* [= F. *contraction* = Sp. *contraccion* = Pg. *contracção* = It. *contrazione*, < L. *contractio(n-)*, contraction, < *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, draw together: see *contract, v.*] 1. The act of drawing together or shrinking; the condition of becoming smaller in extent or dimensions through the nearer approach to one another of the parts; the state of being contracted; a decrease in volume, bulk, or dimensions, as from loss of heat. All bodies, with very few exceptions, expand by the application of heat, and contract when heat is withdrawn. (See *expansion* and *heat*.) Contraction also takes place when a gas is condensed to a liquid, and in most cases when a liquid is changed to a solid; there are, however, some exceptions, as water, which expands on solidifying.

*Contraction* of the pupil takes place not only under the stimulus of light, but also in looking at very near objects. The reason of this is, that correction of spherical aberration is thus made more perfect.
*Le Conte*, Sight, p. 40.

2. The act of making short, of abridging, or of reducing within a narrower compass by any means; the act of lessening or making smaller in amount; the state of being so lessened; reduction; diminution; abridgment: as, a *contraction* of the currency.

He [the farmer] has done his best to become rich; he has mortgaged, and he has repudiated his mortgages; . . . he has tried inflation, and *contraction* too; and yet he cannot make more than seven or eight per cent
*The Nation*, July 15, 1875.

Specifically—3. A shortening of a word in pronunciation or in writing: as, can't is a *contraction* of cannot. In writing, contraction takes place, as in pronunciation, primarily by the omission of intermediate letters; but also by writing in a smaller character the last letter above the word contracted, by running two or more letters into one character, by using symbols representing syllables or words, and by the use of initial letters: as, *rcvd.* for *received; q^m* for *quam;* & for *et*. Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the union of the concurrent vowels of two syllables into one long vowel or diphthong—that is, of αε into α, of εε into ει, etc. See *abbreviation*, 2.

4. In *anc. pros.*, the use of a single long time or syllable in place of two short times. Thus, in the dactylic hexameter, a spondee (– –) can be substituted in the first four feet for a dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), one long being metrically equivalent to two shorts; but such a substitution is admissible only in certain kinds of verse and in certain parts of a foot or line, according to special rules. In the dactylic hexameter, for example, the fifth foot must ordinarily be a dactyl, not a spondee. The converse of *contraction* is *resolution*.

5†. The act of making a contract; the state of being under a contract, especially one of marriage.

Such an act
. . . makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths: O, such a deed
As from the body of *contraction* plucks
The very soul. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

6. In *surg.*, an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, arising from various causes, as in ankylosis, distortion, clubfoot, wryneck, etc.—7. In *math.*, any device for abridging the mechanical labor of making calculations by diminishing the number of characters written down.—8. The act or process of contracting or acquiring: as, the *contraction* of a debt.—**Dupuytren's contraction** [named after *Dupuytren*, a French surgeon, 1777–1835], in *pathol.*, the fixed flexion of one finger or more, due to the contraction of the palmar fascia. It usually affects the little finger first, is more frequent in males than in females, and seems to be favored by the gouty diathesis.—**Hour-glass contraction**, an irregular, local, transverse contraction of the uterus, at the internal os or above, occurring after the delivery of the child, and delaying the delivery of the placenta.—**Syn. 3.** *Abbreviation, Contraction.* See *abbreviation*.

**contractional** (kon-trak'shon-al), *a.* [< *contraction* + *-al*.] 1. Of, relating to, or of the nature of contraction.

Mr. Robert Mallett, a zealous supporter of the *contractional* hypothesis, estimated that the diameter of the earth is now about 189 miles less than it was when entirely fluid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 251.

The *contractional* theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume demanded by the wrinkling of the crust in mountain ranges. *Science*, V. 388.

2. Causing or caused by contraction.

**contractionist** (kon-trak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *contraction* + *-ist*.] One who advocates contraction of the currency, especially of the paper currency, of a country: the opposite of *inflationist*.

As regards the Republican party, its own desire is to please everybody—both *contractionist* and inflationist, the solvent and insolvent, the creditor and the debtor.
*The Nation*, Aug. 19, 1875.

**contraction-rule** (kon-trak'shon-rōl), *n.* A pattern-makers' rule, longer than the standard rule by an amount equal to that which the metal to be used for a casting contracts in cooling from the molten state. For cast-iron the rule is 24½ inches for a length of two feet.

**contractive** (kon-trak'tiv), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ive*.] Tending to contract.

The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave,
On the left side ejects the bounding wave.
*Blackmore*, Creation.

**contractor** (kon-trak'tor), *n.* [< LL. *contractor*, one who makes a contract, < L. *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, contract: see *contract, v.*] 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a contract, bargain, or agreement; one who covenants with another to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

All matches . . . are dangerous and inconvenient where the *contractors* are not equals. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Specifically—2. One who contracts or covenants, either with a government or other public body or with private parties, to furnish supplies, or to construct works or erect buildings, or to perform any work or service, at a certain price or rate: as, a paving-*contractor;* a labor-*contractor*.—3. A muscle which contracts or lessens the size of a part; a constrictor.—**Contractor trachese**, in *ornith.*, the contractor of the windpipe, a muscle lying along the trachea, whose action shortens the windpipe by drawing the tracheal rings closer together, and also drags the whole structure backward by being attached to the clavicle or sternum. See *sternotrachealis*.—**Independent contractor**, as distinguished from *servant* or *employee*, a person following a regular independent employment, who offers his services to the public to accept orders and execute commissions for all who may employ him in a certain line of duty, using his own means for the purpose, and being accountable only for final performance. *Cooley*, Torts (ed. 1878), p. 549.

**contractual** (kon-trak'tū-al), *a.* [= F. *contractuel*, < L. *contractus (contractu-)*, a drawing together, LL. a contract: see *contract, n.*, and *-al*.] Arising from a contract or agreement; consisting in or of the nature of a contract: as, a *contractual* liability.

The recognition of simple consent as creative of a *contractual* bond. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 703.

It [the German Salic law] elaborately discusses *contractual* obligations. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 373.

**contracture** (kon-trak'tūr), *n.* [= F. *contracture* = It. *contrattura;* as *contract* + *-ure*.] 1. Contraction, as of muscles; contortion produced by muscular contraction; specifically, a permanent shortening of a muscle.

Massage is of more value in the prevention than in the cure of *contractures*, stiffness, and anchylosis.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 658.

A strong *contracture* of the foot produced in one of them certainly reappeared in the other.
*E. Gurney*, Mind, XII. 420.

2†. Taking; catching: as, *contracture* of a fever.

**contractured** (kon-trak'tūrd), *a.* [< *contracture* + *-ed*[2].] Suffering from or affected by contracture; constricted.

A preliminary stretching of the *contractured* canal.
*Med. News*, XLVII. 617.

**contra-dance** (kon'trä-dans), *n.* [Modified from F. *contredanse* (= Sp. *contradansa* = Pg. *contradança* = It. *contraddanza*), < *contre*, opposite, + *danse*, dance: see *contra* and *dance*.] A dance by four couples placed opposite each other and making the same steps and figures. See *country-dance*.

**contradict** (kon-trą-dikt'), *v.* [< L. *contradictus*, pp. of *contradicere* (> F. *contredire* = Pr. *contradire* = Sp. *contradecir* = Pg. *contradizer* = It. *contraddire*), in class. L. two words, *contra dicere*, speak against: *contra*, against; *dicere*, speak: see *contra* and *diction*.] I. *trans.* 1. To assert the contrary or opposite of; deny directly and categorically: as, his statement was at once *contradicted*.

What I am to say must be but that which *contradicts* my accusation. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

I have more Manners than to *contradict* what a Lady has declar'd. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 11.

It has often been said that in no country are land-owners so ignorant of their legal position or so dependent on legal advice as in England; and I believe it cannot be *contradicted*. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 4.

2. To deny the words or assertion of; address or speak of in contradiction: as, he *contradicted* the previous speaker; I *contradicted* him to his face.

When another asserted something that I thought an error, I deny'd myself the pleasure of *contradicting* him abruptly. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 243.

3. To oppose; act or be directly contrary to; be inconsistent with: as, the statement which was made *contradicts* experience.

No truth can *contradict* another truth. *Hooker.*

The impugner of that veracity [of our sensuous faculties] *contradicts* himself, since the veracity of the senses is doubted by him on account of his acceptance of the testimony of his senses. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

4†. To speak or declare against; forbid.

'Tis she is sub-contracted to this lord,
And I, her husband, *contradict* your banns.
*Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

=Syn. 1. To gainsay, impugn, controvert, dispute.—2. To contravene.

II. *intrans.* To utter a contrary statement or a contradiction; deny.

The Jews . . . spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming.
Acts xiii. 45.

**contradictable** (kon-trą-dik'ta-bl), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-able*.] That may be contradicted; deniable; disputable.

**contradicter** (kon-trą-dik'tėr), *n.* [= F. *contradicteur* = Sp. *contradictor*, *contraditor* = Pg. *contraditor* = It. *contradditore*, < LL. *contradictor*, < L. *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict* and *-er*[1].] One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. Also *contradictor*.

If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere in his representations, . . . he is sure to have a dozen *contradictors*. *Swift*, State of Ireland.

**contradiction** (kon-trą-dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *contradiction* = Sp. *contradiccion* = Pg. *contradicção* = It. *contraddizione*, < L. *contradictio(n-)*, < *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict*. L. *contradictio(n-)* in the strict logical sense was first used by Boëthius to translate Gr. *ἀντίφασις*.] 1. An assertion of the direct opposite to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

I make the assertion deliberately, without fear of *contradiction*, that this globe really was created, and that it is composed of land and water.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 50.

2. Opposition, whether by argument or conduct.

Consider him that endured such *contradiction* of sinners against himself. Heb. xii. 3.

That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the gods. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 155.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute inconsistency; specifically, the relation of two propositions which are so opposed that one must be false and one must be true.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it.
*N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

The character of the Italian statesman seems, at first sight, a collection of *contradictions*, a phantom as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton, half divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

4. Figuratively, a person who or a thing which is self-contradictory or inconsistent.

Woman's at best a *contradiction* still.
Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last best work, but forms a softer man.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 270.

**Contradiction in terms**, a self-contradictory phrase, as "a square circle."—**Principle of contradiction**, the principle that nothing can be both true and false in the same sense and in the same respects. Modern formal logic demonstrates that this principle enters into a large part of our reasoning, but forms the hinge only of a few very simple inferences (not of direct syllogism). Formerly many logicians regarded the law of contradiction as the governing principle of all demonstrative reasoning. Accordingly, it is often referred to as such without regard to its exact signification. The law was enunciated by Aristotle, but its name was perhaps first given to it by Ramus.

The proposition that no subject can have a predicate which contradicts it is called the *principle of contradiction*. It is a general though negative criterion of all truth.
*Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 151.

The highest of all logical laws, in other words the supreme law of thought, is what is called the *principle of contradiction*, or, more correctly, the principle of non-contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxviii.

**contradictional**† (kon-trą-dik'shon-al), *a.* [< *contradiction* + *-al*.] Contradictory; inconsistent.

We have tri'd already, and miserably felt . . . what the boisterous and *contradictional* hand of a temporall, earthly, and corporeall Spirituality can availe to the edifying of Christs holy Church.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

**contradictious** (kon-trą-dik'shus), *a.* [< *contradicti-on* + *-ous*.] 1. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny, dispute, or cavil. [Rare.]

Bondet was argumentative, *contradictious*, and irascible.
*Bp. of Killala's Narrative*, p. 54.

2. Filled with contradictions; self-opposed; inconsistent. [Rare.]

*Contradictious* inconsistentness.
*Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 49.

How, then, is it possible for institutions, admitted to be so utterly repugnant in their nature as to be directly destructive of each other, to be so blended as to form a government partly federal and partly national? What can be more *contradictious*? *Calhoun*, Works, I. 152.

**contradictiously** (kon-trą-dik'shus-li), *adv.* In a contradictious manner; contrarily. [Rare.]

"No, I sha'n't," said old Featherstone *contradictiously*.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxii.

**contradictiousness** (kon-trą-dik'shus-nes), *n.* 1. Disposition to contradict, dispute, or cavil. —2. Contradictoriness; inconsistency; inner contrariety. [Rare in both uses.]

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, unworthy of the refined spirit of Plato. *Norris.*

**contradictive** (kon-trą-dik'tiv), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-ive*.] Containing contradiction; contradictory; inconsistent; opposed. [Rare.]

Though faith be set on a height beyond our human perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated than *contradictive* to our reason. *Feltham*, Resolves.

**contradictively** (kon-trą-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* By contradiction.

**contradictor** (kon-trą-dik'tor), *n.* Same as *contradicter*.

**contradictorily** (kon-trą-dik'tō-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a contradictory manner; so as to contradict, or be self-conflicting.—2. Contentiously; with opposition; specifically, upon contest or litigation in opposition, as distinguished from proceeding by default or consent.

The suit was then revived, and afterwards conducted *contradictorily* with the administratrix.
*Chief Justice Waite.*

**contradictoriness** (kon-trą-dik'tō-ri-nes), *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

Confounding himself by the *contradictoriness* of his own ideas. *Whitaker*, Gibbon, lx.

**contradictorious**† (kon'trą-dik-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *contradictorius*: see *contradictory*.] Disposed to contradict or deny; contrary.

This is therefore a *contradictorious* humour in you, to decry the parliament in 1649 that you may extoll the parliament in 1641. *State Trials*, Lt.-Col. Lilburne (1649).

**contradictoriously**† (kon'trą-dik-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a contradictorious manner.

**contradictory** (kon-trą-dik'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contradictoire* = Pr. *contradictori* = Sp. *contradictorio* = Pg. *contraditorio* = It. *contradditorio*, < LL. *contradictorius*, < *contradictor*, one who opposes: see *contradicter*.] I. *a.* 1. Denying that something stated or approved is completely true; diametrically opposed. [This is the meaning of the word in logic.]

*Contradictoris* propositions can neither be true nor false both at once: for if one be true, the other must needs be false, whether the matter be naturall, or contingent; as, Every man is just; Some man is not just.
*Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii.

2. Inconsistent; logically antagonistic; incapable of being true together (though both may be false).

Schemes . . . absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense.
*Addison*, Freeholder.

In his present agitation he could decide on nothing; he could only alternate between *contradictory* intentions.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

=Syn. *Contrary*, *Inconsistent*, etc. See *contrary*.

II. *n.*; pl. *contradictories* (-riz). A proposition of a pair inconsistent with each other, or each of which precisely denies or falsifies the other.

It is common with princes (saith Tacitus) to will *contradictories*. *Bacon*, Empire.

How shall I, or any man else, say "amen" to their prayers, that preach and pray *contradictories*?
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 285.

No man is certain of a truth, who can endure the thought of the fact of its *contradictory* existing or occurring: and that not from any set purpose or effort to reject it, but, as I have said, by the spontaneous action of the intellect.
*J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

**contradistinct** (kon'trą-dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< *contra-* + *distinct*.] Distinguished by opposite qualities. [Rare.]

A *contradistinct* term. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 31.

**contradistinction** (kon'trą-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinction*.] Distinction by opposite qualities; direct contrast: generally preceded by *in* and followed by *to*.

We speak of sins of infirmity, *in contradistinction to* those of presumption. *South.*

It is impossible to give a complete and perfect definition of a plant, *in contradistinction to* what is to be regarded as an animal. *R. Bentley*, Botany, Int., p. 4.

**contradistinctive** (kon'trä-dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinctive*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the quality of or characterized by contradistinction; opposite in qualities.—2. Distinguished by opposites.

This diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns and the enclitic is not unknown even to the English tongue. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 5.

II. *n.* A mark of contradistinction. *Harris.*

**contradistinguish** (kon'trä-dis-ting'gwish), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *distinguish*.] To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; discriminate by direct contrast.

Our idea of body . . . is [of] an extended solid substance, capable of communicating motion by impulse: and our idea of soul . . . is of a substance that thinks, and has a power of exciting motion in body, by will or thought. These . . . are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contra-distinguished*.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 22.

Revelation makes creation, as *contradistinguished* from redemption, a purely objective work of God.
*H. James*, Sub. and Shad., p. 78.

**contrafaction**† (kon-trą-fak'shon), *n.* A counterfeiting. *Blount.*

**contrafagotto** (kon'trä-fą-got'tō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra-*) + *fagotto*.] 1. A double bassoon.—2. An organ reed-stop made to imitate the tones of the double bassoon.

**contrafissure** (kon'trą-fish-ūr), *n.* [< *contra-* + *fissure*.] In *surg.*, a fissure or fracture in the craniun caused by a blow, but on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

**contrafocal** (kon-trą-fō'kal), *a.* [< *contra-* + *focal*.] In *math.*, having, as two conics or conicoids, the differences of the squared axes of one equal to those of the other.

**contrageometric** (kon-trą-jē-ō-met'rik), *a.* [< *contra-* + *geometric*.] In *math.*, the distinctive appellation of two kinds of proportion and mean, represented by the formulas

$$b : c = b - c : a - b,$$
$$a : b = b - c : a - b.$$

**contragredience** (kon-trą-grē'di-ens), *n.* [< *contragredient*: see *-ence*.] In *math.*, the relation of contragredient sets of variables.

**contragredient** (kon-trą-grē'di-ent), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi* (in comp. *-gredi*), go: see *gradient*, and cf. *ingredient*.] In *math.*, said of a set of variables subject to undergo linear transformation simultaneously with another set (to which the first is said to be *contragredient*), the two transformations being inverse to one another. Thus, let the

two sets of variables be $x, y, z$, and $\xi, \eta, \zeta$; and let the first set be transformed to X, Y, Z by the equations

$$x = aX + bY + cZ,$$
$$y = dX + eY + fZ,$$
$$z = gX + hY + iZ;$$

then the contragredience of the two sets will consist in the second set $\xi, \eta, \zeta$ being subject to undergo a simultaneous transformation to E, H, Z, defined by the equations

$$E = a\xi + d\eta + g\zeta,$$
$$H = b\xi + e\eta + h\zeta,$$
$$Z = c\xi + f\eta + i\zeta.$$

A system of variables is said to be *contragredient* to another when it is subject to undergo simultaneously with the latter linear transformations of the contrary kind from it. That is to say, the matrix of transformation is turned over about its principal diagonal as an axis.

*J. J. Sylvester.*

**contraharmonical** (kon″trä-här-mon′i-kal), *a.* [< *contra-* + *harmonical.*] Opposed to or the opposite of harmonical. — **Contraharmonical mean and proportion,** the mean and proportion determined by the formula $a : c = (b - c) : (a - b)$.

**contrahent**† (kon′trā-hent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *contrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *contrahere*, contract: see *contract, v.*] **I.** *a.* Contracting; covenanting; agreeing: common in diplomatic documents of the time of Henry VIII.

The treatise concluded at London, betwixt the king's highness, the emperour, and the French king, as princes *contrahents.* *Strype*, Records, No. 12.

**II.** *n.* One who enters into a contract, covenant, or agreement.

**contraindicant** (kon-trä-in′di-kant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indicant.*] In *med.*, a symptom or indication showing that a particular treatment or course of action which in other respects seems advisable ought not to be adopted.

Throughout it was full of *contraindicants.* *Burke.*

**contraindicate** (kon-trä-in′di-kāt), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *indicate.*] In *med.*, to indicate the contrary of — that is, a course of treatment or action different from or opposed to that which is customary or is called for by the other circumstances of the case.

Opiates are *contraindicated* when fatal accumulation of blood in the air-passages is threatened.

*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 467.

**contraindication** (kon″trä-in-di-kā′shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indication.*] In *med.*, an indication from some peculiar symptom or fact that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease would otherwise call for. Also *counter-indication.*

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second.

*Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

**contrainte par corps** (kôn-trant′ pär kōr). [F.: *contrainte*, constraint, arrest; *par* (< L. *per*), by; *corps*, body.] In *civil law*, arrest; attachment of the person; imprisonment for debt.

**contraire**† (kon-trār′), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *contrary.*

**contraire**† (kon-trār′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *contrary.*

And first, she past the region of the ayre
And of the fire, whose substance thin and slight
Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire.*

*Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 7.

**contraire**† (kon-trār′), *prep.* [< *contraire, a.* (by omission of *to*).] Against.

Like as I wan them, sae will I keep them,
*Contrair* a' kingis in Christentie.

*Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

**contralateral** (kon-trä-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *contra* and *lateral.*] Occurring on the opposite side.

**contra-lode** (kon′trä-lōd), *n.* Same as *counter-lode.*

**contralto** (kon-tral′tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., < *contra*, counter, + *alto*, alto: see *contra* and *alto.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *contralti* (-tē). 1. In *modern music*, the voice intermediate in quality and range between soprano and tenor, having a usual compass of about two octaves upward from the F below middle C; the lowest of the varieties of the female voice. In *medieval music*, in which the melody was either in a middle voice or passed from one voice to another, and which utilized only male singers, the upper voice was naturally called *altus.* As music for mixed voices developed, that female voice which was nearest the altus, and thus most contrasted with it, was called *cantr' alto.* Also *alto.*

2. A singer with a contralto voice.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, a contralto: as, a *contralto* voice.

**contramure** (kon′trä-mūr), *n.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *murus*, wall.] Same as *countermure.*

**contranatural** (kon-trä-nat′ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *natura*, nature, + *-al.*] Opposed to nature. [Rare.]

To be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural* [for an arbitrary opinion]. *Bp. Rust*, Discourse on Truth, § 6.

**contranitence**†, **contranitency**† (kon-trā-nī′tens, -ten-si), *n.* [< *contra-* + *nitence, nitency.*] Reaction; resistance to force. *Bailey.*

**contra-nuage** (kon′trā-nū-äzh′), *a.* [< *contra-* + *nuage.*] In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

**contra-octave** (kon′trä-ok′tāv), *n.* [< *contra-* + *octave.*] In *music*, the 16-foot octave of the organ, the notes of which are denoted by CC, DD, etc.; on the piano, the lowest octave beginning with C, the notes of which are denoted by $C_1$, $D_1$, etc.; on other instruments, the octave corresponding to these.

**contraplex** (kon′trą-pleks), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *plexus*, pp., woven: see *plexus.*] An epithet applied to the simultaneous transmission of telegraph messages along the same wire in opposite directions: as, *contraplex* telegraphy.

**contraposo** (kon-trą-pōs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraposed*, ppr. *contraposing.* [< *contra-* + *pose*[3], after L. *contraponere* (> Sp. *contraponer*), pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite, < *contra*, against, + *ponere*, place.] 1†. To set in opposition.

We may manifestly see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, condemnation and justification.

*Salkeld*, Paradise (1617), p. 235.

2. In *logic*, to transpose, as antecedent and consequent or subject and predicate, with negation of both terms.

**contraposita** (kon-trą-poz′i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. neut. pl. of L. *contrapositus*, pp. of *contraponere*, place opposite: see *contrapose.*] In *logic*, two propositions which can be transformed into each other by the inference of contraposition.

**contraposition** (kon″trą-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *contreposition* = Sp. *contraposicion* = Pg. *contraposição* = It. *contrapposizione*, < LL. *contrapositio(n-)*, < L. *contraponere*, pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite: see *contrapose.*] A placing over against; opposite position; in *logic*, the mode of inference which proceeds by transposing subject and predicate, antecedent and consequent, or premise and conclusion, with negation of the transposed parts. Thus, the proposition, If the ink will make a black spot, you will not spill it, gives by contraposition, If you will spill it, the ink will not make a black spot.

**contraprogressist** (kon-trä-prog′res-ist), *n.* [< *contra-* + *progress* + *-ist.*] A person opposed to the leading tendencies of the times, or to what is commonly considered to be progress. [Rare.]

**contraprovectant** (kon″trä-prō-vek′tant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provectant.*] In *math.*, a covariant considered as generated by the operation of a provector on a covariant.

**contraprovector** (kon″trä-prō-vek′tor), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provector.*] In *math.*, an operator obtained by replacing $\xi$, $\eta$, etc., in any contravariant by $\delta_x$, $\delta_y$, etc.

**contraption** (kon-trap′shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *trap*[1] + *-tion*; assuming the guise of a word of L. origin. Cf. *cantrap, cantrip.*] A device; a contrivance: used slightingly. [Colloq., U. S.]

For my part, I can't say as I see what's to be the end of all these new-fangled *contraptions.*

*J. C. Neal*, Charcoal Sketches.

**contrapuntal** (kon-trą-pun′tal), *a.* [< It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint (see *counterpoint*[2]), + *-al.*] In *music*, pertaining to counterpoint, or in accordance with its rules; having an independent motion of the voice-parts.

**contrapuntally** (kon-trą-pun′tal-i), *adv.* In a contrapuntal manner.

**contrapuntist** (kon-trą-pun′tist), *n.* [= F. *contrapontiste* = Pg. *contrapontista*, < It. *contrappuntista*, < *contrappunto*, counterpoint: see *counterpoint*[2].] One skilled in the rules and practice of counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be what they call a learned *contrapuntist* is with harmonists a title of no small excellence. *W. Mason*, Church Musick, p. 209.

**contr'arco** (kon-trär′kō), *n.* [It., lit. against the bow: *contra*, against; *arco*, bow: see *contra* and *arc*[1].] Incorrect or false bowing on the violin, violoncello, etc.

**contraregularity** (kon″trā-reg-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *contra-* + *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule or to regularity. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, . . . so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contra-regularity.* *Norris.*

**contrarelated** (kon″trā-rē-lā′ted), *a.* [< *contra-* + *related.*] In *analytical mech.*, having as kinematical exponents contrafocal ellipsoids.

**contraremonstrant** (kon″trā-rē-mon′strant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *remonstrant.*] One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant; specifically (usually with a capital), one of those who issued or supported the counter-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort. See *remonstrant.*

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants; for in the synod there was no *contra-remonstrant*, and no man was call'd thither under that name, whereas they in their letters came under the name of remonstrants.

*Hales*, To Sir D. Carlton (1618).

**contrariant** (kon-trā′ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *contrariant*; < F. *contrariant*, < ML. *contrarian(t-)s*, ppr. of *contrariare* (> F. *contrarier*), contradict, run counter: see *contrary, v.*] **I.** *a.* Opposing; opposite; contradictory; inconsistent. [Rare.]

A law *contrariant* or repugnant to the law of nature and the law of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Without one hostile or *contrariant* prepossession.

*Southey.*

In the time of Henry the Eighth, he [Cranmer] made his manuscript collections of things *contrariant* to the order of the realm. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

**II.** *n.* A contradicter: in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against King Edward II., because, on account of their great power, it was not expedient to call them rebels or traitors.

**contrariantly** (kon-trā′ri-ant-li), *adv.* Contrarily. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**contrarie**†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *contrary.*

**contrariant**†, *n.* See *contrariant.*

**contrariety** (kon-trą-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *contrarieties* (-tiz). [< F. *contrariété* = Sp. *contrariedad* = Pg. *contrariedade* = It. *contrarietà*, < LL. *contrarietà(t-)s*, contrariness, < L. *contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary, a.*] 1. The state or quality of being contrary; extreme opposition; the relation of the greatest unlikeness within the same class.

Sedentary and within-door arts . . . have in their nature a *contrariety* to a military disposition.

*Bacon*, Kingdoms and Estates.

As there is by nature
In everything created *contrariety*,
So likewise is there unity and league
Between them in their kind.

*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

So mayest thou more naturally feel the *contrariety* of vice unto nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 35.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to and those that entertain the senses.

*South.*

2. Something contrary to or extremely unlike another; a contrary.

How can these *contrarieties* agree?

*Shak.*, 1 Hen VI., ii. 3.

The *contrarieties*, in short, are endless.

*Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., p. 71.

**Contrariety of motion,** the relation of two changes along the same course but in opposite directions, as heating and cooling. Also called *contrariety of access and recess.* — **Contrariety of position,** the relation of two positions the furthest possible from each other, as of two antipodes on the earth. — **Contrariety of propositions,** the relation of two inconsistent universal propositions having the same terms. — **Contrariety of quality,** the relation of two extremely opposed qualities, as heat and cold, freedom and bondage, straightness and curvature. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Contradictoriness, antagonism.

**contrarily** (kon′trā-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *contrarili*; < *contrary* + *-ly*[2].] In a contrary manner; in opposition; antagonistically; in opposite ways; on the other hand.

*Contrarily*, the . . . Spaniards cried out according to their maner, not to God, but to our Lady.

*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 288.

**contrariness** (kon′trā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. Contrariety; opposition; antagonism. — 2. Perverseness; habitual obstinacy.

I do not recognize any features of his mind — except perhaps his *contrariness.*

*C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 84.

**contrarious** (kon-trā′ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *contrarious, contrarius* = OF. *contrarios, contralios* = Pr. *contrarios* = It. *contrarioso*, < ML. *contrariosus*, an extension of L. *contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary, a.*] Opposing; antagonistic; contrary; rebellious. [Rare.]

The goddes ben *contrarious* to me.

*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1360.

Orlando, what *contrarious* thoughts be these,
That flock with doubtful motions in thy mind?

*Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God
With bat-wings of her vices. *Mrs. Browning.*

The *contrarious* aspect both of nature and man (concordant and discordant with the Divine perfection) has given rise, as the reader well knows, to a great amount of unsatisfactory speculation.
*H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 143.

**contrariously** (kon-trā'ri-us-li), *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. [Rare.]

Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

**contrariwise** (kon'trā-ri-wīz), *adv.* [< *contrary* + *-wise*.] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.

Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. 1 Pet. iii. 9.

The Law lately made, by which the Queen of Scots was condemn'd, was not made (as some maliciously have imagin'd) to ensnare her, but *contrariwise*, to forewarn and deter her from attempting any thing against it.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 370.

**contra-rotation**† (kon'trā-rō-tā'shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *rotation*.] Rotation in a contrary direction.

Some have thought that by the Contrariety of the Strophé and Antistrophé, they intended to represent the *Contrarotation* of the Primum Mobile.
*Congreve*, The Pindarique Ode.

**contrarotulator**† (kon-trā-rō'tū-lā-tor), *n.* [ML.: see *controller*.] A controller; one whose business it was to observe the money which the collectors had gathered for the use of the king or the people. *Cowell.*

**contrary** (kon'trā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contrarie*, also *contraire*, < OF. *contraire*, F. *contraire* = Pr. *contrari* = Sp. Pg. It. *contrario*, < L. *contrarius*, opposite, opposed, contrary, < *contra*, against: see *contra* and *counter*-3.] **I.** *a.* 1. Opposite; opposed; at the opposite point or in an opposite direction.

Slippers which his nimble haste had falsely thrust upon *contrary* feet. *Swift.*

2. In *bot.*, at right angles to: as, a silique compressed *contrary* to the dissepiment (that is, in a direction at right angles to it, in distinction from a parallel direction).—3. Extremely unlike; the most unlike of anything within the same class: thus, *hot* and *cold*, *up* and *down*, *sage* and *fool*, *heaven* and *hell*, are *contrary* terms. In logic two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other: as, All cows are black; No cows are black. They are *contradictory* when, one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first: as, All men are wise; Some men are not wise.

Our critics take a *contrary* extreme;
They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 661.

I discovered that he was most violently attached to the *contrary* opinion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

4. Adverse; hostile; opposing; antagonistic; opposite; conflicting.

Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was *contrary* to us. Col. ii. 14.

That he that is of the *contrary* part may be ashamed.
Tit. ii. 8.

5. Given to contradiction; acting in opposition; captious; perverse; intractable; unaccommodating.

Yes, he was always a little *contrary*, I think.
*C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

**Contrary** or **opposite motion**, in *music*, progression of parts in opposite directions, as when one part ascends and another descends. =**Syn.** 4. *Inconsistent*, *Contrary*, *Contradictory*, discordant, counter, antagonistic, conflicting, inimical. In common use *inconsistent* is the weakest of these, and *contradictory* the strongest. *Inconsistent* simply asserts a failure to agree—generally, however, in an irreconcilable way. *Contrary* asserts a general opposition: as, the two statements are quite *contrary* (that is, they point in different directions or lead to opposite beliefs). *Contradictory* is active and emphatic; *contradictory* assertions are absolutely antagonistic and mutually exclusive.

In every department of our nature, save our perishable bodies, we find something which seems to point beyond our three-score years and ten—something *inconsistent* with the hypothesis that those years complete our intended existence. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 281.

But the numbers of poetry and vocal musick are sometimes so *contrary*, that in many places I have been obliged to cramp my verses, and make them rugged to the reader, that they may be harmonious to the hearer.
*Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

The Duke of Wellington once said that the true way to advance *contradictory* propositions was to affirm both vehemently, not attempting to prove either.
*A. Phelps*, Eng. Style, p. 130.

5. *Wilful*, *Untoward*, etc. See *wayward*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *contraries* (-riz). 1. One of a pair of objects placed at opposite points or seen in opposite directions; an opposite.

But men seen another Starre, the *contrarie* to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.

2. One of a pair of characters, propositions, statements, or terms, the most different possible within the same general sphere or class. See I., 3.

No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

If conscience be a proof of innate principles, *contraries* may be innate principles, since some men, with the same bent of conscience, prosecute what others avoid.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 8.

In the language of logicians, as in that of life, a thing has only one *contrary*—its extreme opposite; the thing farthest removed from it in the same class. Black is the *contrary* of white, but neither of them is the *contrary* of red. Infinitely great is the *contrary* of infinitely small, but is not the *contrary* of finite. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A contradiction; a denial. [Rare.]—4†. An adversary.

Whether he or thou
May with his hundred, as I spak of now,
Slen his *contrarye*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1001.

**In contrary**†, in opposition; to the contrary.

Who so maketh god his aduersarie,
As for to werche any thing *in contrarie*
Of his wil, certes neuer shal he thryue.
*Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 758.

**Mediate and immediate contraries**, in *logic*, such contraries, respectively, as do or do not admit of a third term intermediate between them.

Of *contraries immediate* there is a necessity that one of them should be in a capacious subject. So of necessity every number must be even or odd. Of *mediates*, no necessity for either of them; because the medium itself may occupy the subject: for it is not necessary that a body should be black or white; because it may be red or green.
*Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

**On the contrary**, in precise or extreme opposition to what has been stated.

It must not be supposed, that the repose of the two armies was never broken by the sounds of war. More than one rencontre, *on the contrary*, with various fortune, took place. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

**To the contrary**, to the opposite or a different effect; in opposition, contradiction, or reversal of something stated.

Have you heard any imputation *to the contrary*?
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

We wonder
To hear you speak so openly and boldly,
The king's command being publish'd *to the contrary*.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

**contrary** (kon'trā-ri), *adv.* [< *contrary*, *a.*] 1. In a contrary way; with a contrary result.

And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me, I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins. Lev. xxvi. 21.

Our wills and fates do so *contrary* run,
That our devices still are overthrown.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. In *her.*, oppositely; contrariwise: said of two bearings each of which is in some sense the reverse of the other. Thus, *contrary flected* signifies bent or bowed in opposite directions; *contrary invected* or *invecked* means having both sides invected and in opposite senses; and *contrary undé* means undé on both the upper and under sides.

**contrary** (kon'trā-ri, formerly kon-trā'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraried*, ppr. *contrarying*. [Early mod. E. also *contrarie*, *contrarye*, also *contraire*; < ME. *contrarien*, < OF. *contrarier*, *contralier*, F. *contrarier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrariar* = It. *contrariare*, < ML. *contrariare*, oppose, go against, < L. *contrarius*, opposite: see *contrary*, *a.*] To oppose; contradict. [Obsolete or provincial.]

In al the court ne was ther wif ne mayde
Ne wydwe, that *contraried* that he sayde.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 188.

Yf preest-hod were parfit and preyede thus the peuple sholde amende,
That now *contrarien* Cristes lawes and Cristendom despisen. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 251.

Proude wittes, that loue not to be *contraryed*, but haue lust to wrangle or trifle away troth.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 43.

You must *contrary* me! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

To *contrary*, "to oppose." Still used in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and elsewhere in East Tennessee perhaps. A typical expression there would be "quit *contrarying* that child." *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 37.

**contrary-minded** (kon'trā-ri-mīn'ded), *a.* Of a different or opposite mind or opinion.

**contrast** (kon-trast'), *v.* [< F. *contraster* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrastar* = It. *contrastare*, < ML. *contrastare*, stand opposed to, withstand, < L. *contra*, against, + *stare* = E. *stand*. Cf. *rest*2, *arrest*, *prest*, where also *-st* represents L. *stare*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set in opposition, as two or more objects of a like kind, with a view to show their differences; compare by observing differences of character or qualities: used absolutely or followed by *with*: as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues; to *contrast* the style of Dickens *with* that of Thackeray.

To *contrast* the goodness of God *with* our rebellion will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark.*

The generosity of one person is most strongly felt when *contrasted with* the meanness of another.
*Crabb*, English Synonymes, p. 225.

2. In the *fine arts*, to exhibit the differences or dissimilitude of; heighten the effect of, or show to advantage, by opposition of position, attitude, form, or color.

The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, . . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.
Quoted in *Dryden's* Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

=**Syn.** *Compare*, *Contrast*, etc. See *compare*1.

**II.** *intrans.* To stand in contrast or opposition; exhibit diversity on comparison.

The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*

Whether some false sense in her own self
Of my *contrasting* brightness, overbore
Her fancy dwelling in this dusky hall.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**contrast** (kon'trast), *n.* [< F. *contraste* = Pr. *contrast* = Sp. Pg. *contraste* = It. *contrasto*; from the verb.] 1†. Opposition; dispute.

He married Matilda the daughter of Baldouin, the fift Earl of Flaunders, but not without *contrast* and trouble.
*Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 26.

In all these *contrasts* the Archbishop prevailed, and broke through mutinies and high threats.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 209.

2. Opposition in respect of certain qualities; antagonistic difference; direct opposition: as, the *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons.

The loose political morality of Fox presented a remarkable *contrast* to the ostentatious purity of Pitt.
*Macaulay*, William Pitt.

Some of his [Emerson's] audience . . . must have felt the *contrast* between his utterances and the formal discourses they had so long listened to. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

3. Comparison by exhibiting the dissimilitude or the contrariety of qualities in the things compared; the placing of opposites together in order to make the antagonism of their qualities more apparent.

All the talents and all the accomplishments which are developed by liberty and civilisation were now displayed, with every advantage that could be derived both from co-operation and from *contrast*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. In the *fine arts*, opposition of varied forms or colors, which by juxtaposition magnify the effect of one another's peculiarities.

**contra-stimulant** (kon'trā-stim'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Counteracting a stimulant.

**II.** *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which tends to counteract the effect of a stimulant.

**contrastive** (kon-tras'tiv), *a.* [< *contrast* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or arising from contrast; due to contrast.

Their admiration is reflex and unconsciously *contrastive*.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 241.

**contrat** (F. pron. kôn-trä'), *n.* [F.: see *contract*, *n.*] A contract.—**Contrat aléatoire**, in *civil law*, same as *aleatory contract* (which see, under *aleatory*).—**Contrat de vente**, in *civil law*, contract of sale.—**Contrat social.** Same as *social contract* (which see, under *contract*).—**Contrat synallagmatique**, in *civil law*, reciprocal contract.

**contrate** (kon'trāt), *a.* [< ML. **contratus* (cf. fem. *contrata*, > ult. E. *country*), < L. *contra*, opposite: see *contra*, and cf. *contrary*.] Having cogs or teeth arranged in a manner contrary to the usual one, or projecting parallel to the axis: as, a *contrate* wheel: used chiefly of wheels in clockwork. See *crown-wheel*.

**contra-tenor** (kon'trā-ten-or), *n.* [Also, as It., *contra-tenore*: see *contra*, *tenor*, and *counter-tenor*. Cf. *contralto*.] 1. In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and the treble; counter-tenor.—2. One who sings this part.

In his [Dr. Croft's] time there was a very fine *contra-tenor* in the Royal Chapel, called Elford.
*W. Mason*, Church Musick, p. 136.

**contravallation** (kon'trā-va-lā'shon), *n.* [Also *countervallation*; < F. *contrevallation* = Sp. *contravalacion* = Pg. *contravallação* = It. *contravallazione*, < L. as if **contravallatio*(*n*-), < *contra*, against, + *vallum*, a rampart: see *wall*.] In *fort.*, a chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, raised by the besiegers about the place invested, to guard against sorties of the garrison.

**contravariant** (kon-trā-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *variant*.] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. *J. J. Sylvester.*—**Primitive contravariant**, the contravariant of a primitive form divided by the greatest common divisor of the minor determinants of the matrix which is the discriminant of that form.

**contravene** (kou-trā-vēn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contravened*, ppr. *contravening*. [= F. *contrevenir* = Pr. Sp. *contravenir* = Pg. *contravir* = It. *contravvenire*, < LL. *contravenire*, oppose, ML. break (a law), < L. *contra*, against, + *venire*,

come, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. To come or be in conflict with; oppose in principle or effect; impede the operation or course of.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority; they exact obedience and yield no protection.
*Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

The right of the weak to be governed by the strong, of the blind to be led by those who have eyes, in no way *contravenes* the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *The Century*, XXVI. 587.

The underlying principles upon which its [quarantine's] workings are based are the modes of transmission and the period of incubation of the disease to be *contravened*.
*Science*, VI. 24.

2. To act so as to combat or violate; transgress: as, to *contravene* the law.

The former [the house of Lancaster] *contravened* the constitution only when it was itself in its decrepitude.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 363.

He [the materialist] knows that, with more knowledge and power, he could overcome them [difficulties], and this without *contravening* natural laws.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

=**Syn.** To cross, run counter to, militate against, contradict, defeat, nullify, neutralize.

**contravener** (kon-trạ-vē′nėr), *n.* One who contravenes; one who antagonizes or violates.

The measures he was bent on taking against that rash *contravener*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 2.

**contravention** (kon-trạ-ven′shọn), *n.* [= F. *contravention* = Sp. *contravencion* = Pg. *contravenção* = It. *contravvenzione*, < ML. as if **contraventio(n-)*, < LL. *contravenire*, contravene: see *contravene*.] 1. The act of opposing, antagonizing, or obstructing; counteraction.

There may be holy contradictions and humble *contraventions*. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 57.

2. The act of transgressing or violating; violation: as, the proceedings of the allies were in *contravention* of the treaty.

He was pursued by a couple of hundred Englishmen, taken prisoner, and, in *contravention* of the truce, lodged in the castle of Carlisle.
*Int. to Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 58).

In *contravention* of all his marriage speculations.
*Motley*.

Specifically—3. Violation of a legal condition or obligation by which the contravener is bound: especially applied, in *Scots law*, to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of law-burrows.

**contraversion** (kon-trạ-vėr′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *contraversão*, < LL. as if **contraversio(n-)*, < *contraversus*, turned against, < L. *contra*, against, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. [Rare.]

The second Stanza was call'd the Antistrophé, from the *Contraversion* of the Chorus; the Singers, in performing that, turning from the Left Hand to the Right.
*Congreve*, The Pindarique Ode.

**contraviolino** (kon′trä-vē-ọ̄-lē′nọ̄), *n.*; pl. *contraviolini* (-nē). [It., < *contra* (see *contra*) + *violino*.] The double-bass.

**contrayerva** (kon-trạ-yėr′vạ̈), *n.* [NL., also *contrajerva* = F. *contrayerva* = It. *contrajerba*, *-va*, < Sp. *contrayerba* (= Pg. *contraherva*), lit. a counter-herb, antidote, < *contra*, against, + *yerba* (= Pg. *herva*), < L. *herba*, an herb: see *herb*.] An aromatic bitterish root exported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic. It is the product of *Dorstenia Contrayerva* and *D. Brasiliensis*, plants belonging to the natural order *Urticaceæ*. The name is said to be given in Jamaica to species of *Aristolochia*.

**contre**[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *counter*[4].

**contre**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *country*.

**contre-**. [ME. *contre-*, OF. and F. *contre-*: see *counter-*.] A form of *counter-*, either obsolete (Middle English) or as modern French (pron. kon′tr, F. kôn′tr), in some words not naturalized in English.

**contre-cartelé** (kon′tr-kär-tẹ-lā′), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-quarterly*.

**contre-coup** (kon′tr-kọ̄), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *coup*[4].] In *surg.*, a fracture or an injury resulting from a blow struck on some other part, as a fracture at the base of the skull from a blow on the vertex.

**contrectation**† (kon-trek-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *contrectatio(n-)*, < *contrectare*, touch, handle, < *com-* + *tractare*, touch, handle: see *treat*.] A mutual touching or handling.

The greatest danger of all is in the *contrectation* and touching of their hands.
*Chillmead*, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640), [p. 254.

**contre-dance** (kon′tr-dạ̈ns), *n.* [F. *contredanse*: see *contra-dance* and *country-dance*.] 1. A French dance, named from the position of the dancers (originally only two), who stand opposite one another. It is a polite and graceful dance, and not to be confounded with *country-dance*, which is a species of English branle, and on being introduced into France was also called *contredanse* from the confusion of sounds. See *country-dance*.

The French *contredanse* made its first appearance in English society, under the name of quadrille, shortly after, or about the time of, the peace of 1815.
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 453.

2. A musical composition in duple or sextuple rhythm, and divided into strains of 8 measures each, suitable for such a dance.

**contre-ermine** (kon′tr-ėr′min), *n.* Same as *ermines*.

**contrefacé** (kon′tr-fa-sā′), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

**contrefete**†. A Middle English form of *counterfeit*. *Chaucer*.

**contrefort** (kon′tr-fōrt), *n.* [F.: see *counterfort*.] In *fort.*, a brickwork revetment for ramparts on the side of the terreplein, or for counterscarps, gorges, and demi-gorges, and for sides or ends of bomb-proof magazines.

**contre-lettre** (kon-tr-let′r), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *letter*.] A deed of defeasance; a counter obligation. It commonly implies a secret qualification of an apparently absolute transfer.

**contrepalé** (kon-tr-pa-lā′), *a.* Same as *counterpaled*.

**contrepointé** (kon-tr-pwan-tā′), *a.* Same as *counterpointé*.

**contretemps** (kon′tr-toṅ), *n.* [F., = Sp. *contratiempo* = Pg. *contratempo* = It. *contrattempo*, < L. *contra*, against, + *tempus*, time: see *contra* and *temporal*.] An unexpected and untoward event; an embarrassing conjuncture; a "hitch."

**contre-vair** (kon-tr-vãr′), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-vairy*.

**contrevet**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *contrive*[1].

**contribual** (kon-trib′ụ̄-ạl), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *tribus* (*tribu-*), tribe, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same tribe.

**contributable** (kọn-trib′ụ̄-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *contribute* + *-able*. Cf. F. *contribuable*.] Capable of being contributed.

**contributary**† (kọn-trib′ụ̄-tạ-ri), *a.* [= F. *contributaire*, n. and a.; as *contribute* + *-ary*[1]. Cf. *tributary*.] Contributory; tributary.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where the river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville* (trans.).

**contribute** (kọn-trib′ụ̈t), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contributed*, ppr. *contributing*. [< L. *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere* (> It. *contribuire* = Sp. Pg. *contribuir* = F. *contribuer*), throw together, unite, contribute, < *com-*, together, + *tribuere*, grant, assign, impart: see *tribute*.] I. *trans.* To give or grant in common with others; give to a common stock or for a common purpose; furnish as a share or constituent part of anything: as, to *contribute* money to a charity; to *contribute* articles to a magazine.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison*, State of the War.

It is for each nation to consider how far its institutions have reached a state in which they can *contribute* their maximum to the store of human happiness and excellence. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 176.

The union of the political and military departments in Greece *contributed* not a little to the splendour of its early history. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

II. *intrans.* To give or do a part; lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

Both the poets you mention have equally *contributed* to introduce a false taste into their respective countries.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

**contribution** (kon-tri-bū′shọn), *n.* [= D. *contributie* = G. *contribution* = Dan. Sw. *kontribution*, < F. *contribution* = Sp. *contribucion* = Pg. *contribuição* = It. *contribuzione*, < LL. *contributio(n-)*, < L. *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of promoting or affording aid to a common end; the payment by each of his share of some common expense, or the doing by each of his part of a common labor.

So nigh lost in his esteem was the birthright of our Liberties, that to give them back againe upon demand stood at the mercy of his *Contribution*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

A cheerful *contribution* to those . . . that need our charity. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, I. iii.

2. That which is given to a common stock or done to promote a common end, either by an individual or by many; something furnished as a joint share or constituent part.

Of Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences I have spoken in the history of those sciences.
*Whewell*, Philos. of Discovery.

The inner arcades and the west doorway [of a little duomo] are worthy of real study, as *contributions* to the stock of what is at any rate singular in architecture.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 207.

Specifically—3. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a periodical or other joint literary work.—4. *Milit.*, an imposition paid by a frontier country to secure itself from being plundered by the enemy's army; an imposition upon a country in the power of an enemy, which is levied under various pretenses and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *law*, a payment made by each of several, having a common interest, of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of the number for the common good: as, for instance, a payment levied on each of the several owners of a vessel for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.—**Action or suit for contribution**, in *law*, a suit at law or in equity brought by one of several parties, who has discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionally.

**contributional** (kon-tri-bū′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *contribution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or making a contribution.

**contributive** (kọn-trib′ụ̄-tiv), *a.* [= F. *contributif* = Pg. It. *contributivo*; as *contribute* + *-ive*.] Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; furnishing a joint part or share.

We challenge to ourselves something as *contributive* to handsomeness. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 99.

**contributor** (kọn-trib′ụ̄-tọr), *n.* [= F. *contributeur* = It. *contributore*, < L. as if **contributor*, < *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. One who contributes; one who gives or pays money or anything else of value to a common stock or fund; one who aids in effecting a common purpose; specifically, one who furnishes literary material to a journal or magazine, or other joint literary work.—2†. One who pays tribute; a tributary.

Himselfe as rich in all his Equipage as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a *Contributor* to the Turke.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 45.

**contributory** (kọn-trib′ụ̄-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *contribute* + *-ory*. Cf. *contributary*.] I. *a.* 1. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint enterprise, or increase to some common stock.

The collecting of a most perfect and general library, wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made *contributory* to your wisdom. *Bacon*, in Spedding, I. 335.

I do not pretend that no one was *contributory* to a subsidy who did not possess a vote. *Hallam*.

It should not be a ground of offence to any school of thinkers, that Darwinism, whilst leaving them free scope, cannot be made actually *contributory* to the support of their particular tenets.
*E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 69.

2†. Paying contribution; tributary; subject.

*Tam.* Where are your stout *contributory* Kings?
*Tech.* We have their crowns — their bodies strew the field.
*Marlowe*, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iii. 3.

**Contributory negligence**, negligence on the part of a person injured, which directly conduced to, or formed part of, the immediate cause of the injury.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which contributes.

Every one of them to be *contributories*, according to their goods and lands, towards the building of the fortresses.
*Strype*, Memorials.

The principal additional *contributories* had been the articles of general consumption, tea, malt, and spirits.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 264.

2. In *recent Eng. law*, one who, by reason of being or having been a shareholder in a joint-stock company, is bound, on the winding up of the company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts.

**contrist**† (kọn-trist′), *v. t.* [< F. *contrister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contristar* = It. *contristare*, < L. *contristare*, make sad, < *com-*, together, + *tristis*, sad: see *trist*.] To make sorrowful; sadden.

In the condition I am in at present, 'twould be as much as my life was worth to deject and *contrist* myself with so sad and melancholy an account.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

**contristate**† (kon-tris'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contristatus*, pp. of *contristare*, make sad: see *contrist*.] To make sorrowful; grieve; contrist.

Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit.
*Spiritual Conquest*, i. 64.

**contristation**† (kon-tris-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contristation* = It. *contristazione*, < LL. *contristatio(n-)*, < L. *contristare*, pp. *contristatus*, make sad: see *contrist*.] The act of making sad, or the state of being sad.

In spacious knowledge there is much *contristation*.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 7.

Pangs of fear and *contristation*.
*J. Robinson*, Eudoxa, p. 41.

**contrite** (kon'trīt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contrit* = Sp. Pg. It. *contrito*, < LL. *contritus*, penitent, L. bruised, rubbed, worn out, pp. of *conterere*, bruise, rub, wear out, < *com-*, together, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite*.] I. *a.* 1†. Bruised; worn.

Their strengths are no greater than a *contrite* reed or a strained arm. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 911.

Hence — 2. Broken in spirit by a sense of guilt; conscience-stricken; humbled; penitent: as, a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. Ps. li. 17.

I Richard's body have interred new;
And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears
Than from it issued forced drops of blood.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

=Syn. 2. Repentant, sorrowful. For comparison, see *repentance*.

II. *n.* A contrite person; a penitent. *Hooker.*

**contrite**† (kon-trīt'), *v. t.* [After *contrite*, *a.*, < L. *contritus*, pp. of *conterere*, bruise: see *contrite*, *a.*] To make humble or penitent.

I awoke in the night, and my meditations, as I lay, were on the goodness and mercy of the Lord, in a sense whereof my heart was *contrited*.
*John Woolman*, Journal (1757), p. 98.

**contritely** (kon'trīt-li), *adv.* In a contrite manner; with humble sorrow; with penitence.

*Contritely* now she brought the case for cure.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 117.

**contriteness** (kon'trīt-nes), *n.* The state of being contrite; contrition.

**contrition** (kon-trish'on), *n.* [< ME. *contricion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *contriciun*, F. *contrition* = Pr. *contritio*, *contrizio* = Sp. *contricion* = Pg. *contrição* = It. *contrizione*, < LL. *contritio(n-)*, grief, contrition (not found in L. in lit. sense of bruising or grinding together), < L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, bruise, rub, wear out: see *contrite*. Cf. *attrition*.] 1†. The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; attrition.

Reduceable into powder by *contrition*.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Serpents . . . are curious to preserve their heads from *contrition* or a bruise.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 885.

2. Brokenness of spirit for having given offense; deep sorrow for sin or guilt; pious compunction; sincere penitence.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 27.

*Contrition* is an holy grief, excited by a lively sense, not only of the punishment due to our guilt (that the schools call attrition), but likewise of the infinite goodness of God, against which we have offended.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

=Syn. 2. *Penitence*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance*.

**contriturate** (kon-trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contriturated*, ppr. *contriturating*. [< *con-* + *triturate*. Cf. *contrite*, *v.*] To pulverize together; triturate.

**contrivable** (kon-trī'va-bl), *a.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-able*.] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*.
*Bp. Wilkins*, Daedalus, xv.

**contrival**† (kon-trī'val), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-al*.] Contrivance.

Albeit some might have more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may have some benefit by this compendious *contrivall*. *Cleaver*, Proverbs, Epistles, etc. (Ord MS.).

**contrivance** (kon-trī'vans), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-ance*.] 1. The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning the disposition or combination of things or acts, for a particular purpose.

I look upon the Disposition and *Contrivance* of the Fable to be the Principal Beauty of the Ninth Book.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 351.

The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, *contrivance* and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ii.

Plotting covetousness and deliberate *contrivance* in order to compass a selfish end are nowhere abundant but in the world of the dramatist.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

2. The thing contrived, planned, or invented; a device, especially a mechanical one; an artifice; a scheme; a stratagem.

Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants. *Burke.*

For every difficulty he [Warren Hastings] had a *contrivance* ready; and, whatever may be thought of the justice and humanity of some of his *contrivances*, it is certain that they seldom failed to serve the purpose for which they were designed. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Party nicknames, in nine cases out of ten, are simply a *contrivance* for exciting odium or contempt.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 4.

=Syn. 2. Plan, invention, design; machination, stratagem; *Device*, *Shift*, etc. See *expedient*, *n.*

**contrive**[1] (kon-trīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contrived*, ppr. *contriving*. [< ME. *contriven*, *contreven*, *controeven*, *controven*, find out, contrive, < OF. *controver*, F. *controuver* (= It. *controvare*), < *con-* + *trover* (= It. *trovare*), find: see *trover*, *trove*, *troubadour*. Cf. *retrieve*, formerly *retrive*, *retreve*, also ult. < OF. *trover*.] I. *trans.* 1. To invent; devise; plan.

I went to St. Clement's, that pretty built and *contriv'd* church. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end. *Dryden.*

Parasites, external and internal, torture helpless hosts by means of carefully *contrived* implements for securing their hold and aiding their progress.
*Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 241.

2. To manage, by a device, stratagem, plan, or scheme: with an infinitive as object: as, he *contrived* to gain his point.

Sheridan, when he concluded, *contrived*, with a knowledge of stage effect which his father might have envied, to sink back, as if exhausted, into the arms of Burke.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

The old town clerks did not spell very correctly, but they *contrived* to make pretty intelligible the will of a free and just community. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 86.

=Syn. 1. To design, project, plot, concoct, hatch, form, frame, brew.

II. *intrans.* To form schemes or designs; plan; scheme.

If thou read this, O Cæsar, thou mayst live;
If not, the Fates with traitors do *contrive*.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 3.

**contrive**[2]† (kon-trīv'), *v. t.* [Irreg. made from L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, wear away: see *contrite*, *a.* The L. perf. is *contriri*; but the E. form is prob. due to confusion with *contrive*[1].] To wear away; spend.

That sage Pylian syre, which did survive
Three ages, such as mortall men *contrive*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 48.

Please ye we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

**contrivement**† (kon-trīv'ment), *n.* [< *contrive*[1] + *-ment*.] Contrivance; invention; plan; device; scheme.

Royall buildings, which though perhaps they come short of the Italian for *contrivement*, yet not in costly curiousnesse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

To my *contrivement* leave the welcome care
Of making sure that he, and none but he,
To Potipher's estate do prove the heir.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 189.

The admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabrick of the universe.
*Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 176.

**contrivent**†. An arbitrary variant of *contrived*, past participle of *contrive*[1].

Reverend Edicts vpon Mount Sina given,
How-much-fould sense is in few words *contriven*!
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

**contriver** (kon-trī'vėr), *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5.

**control** (kon-trōl'), *n.* [< ME. *conterrolle* = D. *kontrole* = G. *controlle* = Dan. *kontrol* = Sw. *kontroll*, < OF. *contrerole*, F. *contrôle*, < ML. *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll or -register used to verify accounts, < L. *contra*, against, opposite, counter, + ML. *rotulus*, L. *rotula*, a roll: see *counter-roll*, *counter-*, and *roll*. The later senses (2 and 3) depend partly on the verb.] 1†. A book-register or account kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. *Johnson.* — 2. Check; restraint: as, to speak or act without *control*; to keep the passions under *control*.

If the sinner . . . lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace. *South*, Sermons.

If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal *controls* on government would be necessary.
*Madison*, The Federalist, No. 51.

3. The act or power of keeping under check or in order; power of direction or guidance; authority; regulation; government; command.

Keep it ours, O God, from brute *control*;
O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
Of Europe, keep our noble England whole.
*Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, vii.

A dominant class arising does not simply become unlike the rest, but assumes *control* over the rest.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 216.

**Board of control**, a board of six members established in 1784 by Pitt for the government of British India. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and a member of the ministry. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown. =Syn. 3. *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. (see *authority*), direction, charge, regulation.

**control** (kon-trōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *controlled*, ppr. *controlling*. [= D. *kontroleren* = G. *controlliren* = Dan. *kontrollere* = Sw. *kontrollera*, < F. *contrôler*, register, control, < *contrôle*, n.: see *control*, *n.*] 1. To check or ascertain the accuracy of, as by a counter-register or double account, or by experiment. — 2†. To prove by counter-statements; confute; convict.

The duke of Milan,
And his more braver daughter, could *control* thee.
*Shak*, Tempest, i. 2.

This account was *controlled* to be false. *Fuller.*

3. To exercise control over; hold in restraint or check; subject to authority; direct; regulate; govern; dominate.

Give me a staff of honour for mine age,
But not a sceptre to *control* the world!
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

High degrees of moral sentiment *control* the unfavorable influences of climate. *Emerson*, Civilization.

The *controlling* influence of public sentiment in groups which have little or no organization is best shown in the force with which it acts on those who are bound to avenge murders. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 466.

4. To have superior force or authority over; overpower. [Rare.]

A recital cannot *control* the plain words in the granting part of a deed. *Johnson's Reports.*

**Controlling experiment**, in *chem.*, a corroborating or confirmatory experiment.

For a *controlling experiment*, the gas may be passed for a short time through the alcoholic ammonia alone.
*W. R. Bowditch*, Coal Gas, p. 149.

**To control the point**, in *fencing*, to bear or beat the point down; hence, to have the advantage over.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson foist, you! You'll *control the point*, you!
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

=Syn. 3. *Rule*, *Regulate*, etc. (see *govern*), curb, restrain, direct.

**control-experiment** (kon-trōl'eks-per'i-ment), *n.* An experiment made to establish the conditions under which another experiment is made.

**controllable** (kon-trō'la-bl), *a.* [< *control* + *-able*.] Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to regulation or command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *controllable* by reason. *South.*

**controller** (kon-trō'lėr), *n.* [Often written, in the second sense, *comptroller*, in accordance with a false etymology from *compt*[1], an old spelling of *count*[1]; < ME. *conterroller*, *countrollour* (only in sense 1), < AF. *countrerouler*, OF. *contreroleur*, F. *contrôleur* (> D. *kontroleur* = G. *controlleur* = Dan. Sw. *kontrollör*), < ML. *contrarotulator*, lit. the keeper of a counter-roll or check-list, < *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll: see *control*, *n.* In the third sense now practically < *control*, *v.*, 3, + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who has charge of the receipt and expenditure of money.

Ther-fore the *countrollour* . . .
Wrytes vp the somme as euery day,
And helpes to count.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Specifically — 2. An officer who has certain duties to perform in examining the accounts and managing the financial affairs of a public or private corporation, or of a city, state, or government. Three controllers are employed by the government of the United States. The *first controller* examines and revises all civil accounts except those relating to customs and the postal service, and the latter also on appeal, and countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury for receiving and paying money, except those connected with post-office operations. The *second controller* has the same duties with reference to the accounts and warrants of the War and Navy departments. The *controller of the currency* administers the laws relating to the national banks. Some States and cities also have officers styled controllers, with similar duties. [In this sense often spelled *comptroller*, a false form (see etymology).]

3. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate.
*Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 460.

**Clerk controller of the king's household.** See *clerk*. — **Controller of the household**, in England, an officer at court, ranking next after the treasurer of the household, who investigates the accounts and maintains discipline among the servants of the royal household. His duties, like those of the treasurer and lord steward, are now commonly performed by the master of the household. He is usually a peer, or the son of a peer, and a privy councilor, and bears a white staff as his badge of authority.

The sewer will not take no men no dishes till they be commanded by the *controller*.
*Paston Letters* (ed. 1841), I. 144.

On the 18th of February Gloucester arrived with about eighty horsemen, and was met a mile out of town by the . . . treasurer and . . . the *controller of the* king's *household*, who bade him retire at once to his lodgings.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 343.

**controller-general** (kon-trō'lėr-jen'e-ral), *n.* An officer charged with the immediate control or direction of some branch of administration. It has been the title of many officers of the French government, chiefly connected with the revenues. The controller-general of the finances was originally subordinate to the superintendent of the finances, but from 1661 to 1791 was himself the head of the treasury. The title was given to the two officers appointed by the French and English governments, under the arrangement of 1879, for the joint supervision of the finances of Egypt.

**controllership** (kon-trō'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *controller* + *-ship*.] The office of a controller. Also written *comptrollership*.

**controlling-nozle** (kon-trō'ling-noz'l), *n.* A device for regulating the size of a stream issuing from a nozle. It consists of a rotating sleeve which thrusts forward or retracts a cone-valve, so as to close the opening altogether or in part, or to leave it unobstructed, as may be desired.

**controlment** (kon-trōl'ment), *n.* [< *control* + *-ment*.] 1. The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

Except for the publique behoofe, euery man to be free and out of *controlment*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 426.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

2†. Opposition; resistance; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 7.

**controve†, controvert†.** Middle English forms of *contrive*[1], *contriver*.

It is sinne to *controve*
Thyng that is for to reprove.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7545.

**controversal†** (kon-trō-vėr'sal), *a.* [< L. *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction (see *controverse*, *v.*), + *-al*.] 1. Turning different ways.

The Temple of Janus with his two *controversal* faces might now not unsignificantly be set open.
*Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 51.

2. Controversial.

I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *controversal* divinity. *Boyle*, Love of God, p. 122 (Ord MS.).

**controversary†** (kon-trō-vėr'sa-ri), *a.* [< *controverse* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputatious.

*Controversary* points. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 370.

**controverse†** (kon-trō-vėrs'), *v. t.* [= F. *controverser*, < L. *controversari*, dispute, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction, disputed, controverted, < *contro-*, another form (neut. ablative) of *contra*, opposite, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To controvert; dispute.

In litigious and *controversed* causes . . . the will of God is to have them [men] to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

**controverse†** (kon'trō-vėrs), *n.* [< F. *controverse*, < L. *controversa*, pl., disputed points, orig. neut. pl. of *controversus*, turned against: see *controverse*, *v.*, and cf. *controversy*.] Controversy.

So fitly now here commeth next in place,
After the proofe of prowesse ended well,
The *controverse* of beauties soveraine grace.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 2.

**controverser†, controversor†** (kon-trō-vėr'sėr, -sor), *n.* One who controverts; a disputant.

In which place, boulted before to the bran by many *controversers*, mine adversary hath learned . . . to triumph above measure.
*Bp. Hall*, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 29.

**controversial** (kon-trō-vėr'shal), *a.* [< L. *controversia*, controversy (see *controversy*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to controversy; characterized by or connected with disputation; disputatious: as, a *controversial* discourse.

No *controversial* weapon, from the gravest reasoning to the coarsest ribaldry, was left unemployed.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

**controversialist** (kon-trō-vėr'shal-ist), *n.* [< *controversial* + *-ist*.] One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

What shall we say to a *controversialist* who attributes to the subject of his attack opinions which are notoriously not his?
*Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 494.

**controversially** (kon-trō-vėr'shal-i), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

**controversion†** (kon-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [< ML. *controversio(n-)*, < L. *controversus*, disputed: see *controverse*, *v.*] The act of controverting. *Hooker*.

**controversious†**, *a.* [< *controversy* (L. *controversia*) + *-ous*.] Full of controversy. *Bailey*.

**controversor†**, *n.* See *controverser*.

**controversy** (kon'trō-vėr-si), *n.*; pl. *controversies* (-siz). [= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *controversia*, < L. *controversia*, debate, contention, controversy, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction: see *controverse*, *v.*] 1. Disputation; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a formal or prolonged debate; dispute.

Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of godliness.
1 Tim. iii. 16.

In learning, where there is much *controversy* there is many times little inquiry.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 239.

But this business of Death is a plaine case, and admitts no *controversie*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Two of his [Pythias's] phrases, by their obscure and archaic diction, have given rise to repeated *controversies*.
*C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Specifically — 2. A suit in law; the contention in a civil action; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And by their word shall every *controversy* and every stroke be tried. Deut. xxi. 5.

3. A matter in dispute; a question to settle.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations.
Jer. xxv. 31.

4†. Antagonism; resistance. [Rare.]

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

**Adoptian controversy.** See *adoptionism*. — **Bangorian controversy.** See *Bangorian*. — **Filioque controversy**, in *eccles. hist.*, the controversy whether the Nicene Creed should declare merely that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (John xv. 26), or should add "and from the Son" (Latin *filioque*). The Western Church adopted and retains the latter, the Greek Church the former. — **Majoristic controversy.** See *Majoristic*. — **Quinquarticular controversy.** See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*. = **Syn. 1.** *Controversy*, *Dispute*, contest, disputation, altercation, wrangle, strife, quarrel. A *dispute* is commonly oral; hence it is generally of short continuance, and tends to lose the character of a dignified debate in heated assertions, if not in bickering, so that the word is now used more frequently in this latter sense. (See *argue*.) A *controversy* may be oral, but, as compared with a *dispute*, is generally in writing, and may therefore continue for a long period, with many participants, but not always with coolness or dignity: as, the celebrated Boyle and Bentley *controversy*.

The *controversies* about the Immaculate Conception are older than the Reformation, but have only just been decided. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 91.

In all *disputes*, so much as there is of passion, so much there is of nothing to the purpose. *Sir T. Browne*.

**controvert** (kon-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [= Sp. *controvertir* = Pg. *controverter* = It. *controvertere*, < L. as if **controvertere* (assumed from *controversus*: see *controverse*, *v.*), < *contro-*, against, + *vertere*, turn.] To dispute; oppose by argument; contend against in discussion; deny and attempt to disprove or confute: as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

It is an insolent part of reason, to *controvert* the works of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 54.

It is more our business to exhibit the opinions of the learned than to *controvert* them. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

His conclusions, though *controverted* when they were first presented, are now substantially adopted by scholars.
*Sumner*, John Pickering.

**controverter** (kon-trō-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in the taverne, that catch that which stands next them; the candlesticke, or pots; turne everything into a weapon.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**controvertible** (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *controvertible* = It. *controvertibile*; as *controvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion: as, a *controvertible* point of law.

We find the matter *controvertible*, and with much more reason denied then is as yet affirmed.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

**controvertibly** (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

**controvertist** (kon-trō-vėr'tist), *n.* [< *controvert* + *-ist*. Cf. F. *controversiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *controversista*.] One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*. *Tillotson*.

**contrusion** (kon-trö'zhon), *n.* [< L. *contrusus*, pp. of *contrudere*, press together, < *com-*, together, + *trudere*, press. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] A crowding together. [Rare.]

Pressure or *contrusion* of the particles of the water.
*Boyle*, Works, III. 617.

**cont-splice** (kont'splīs), *n.* [Cf. *cont-line*.] A splice made by cutting a rope in two, laying the end of one part on the standing part of the other, and pushing the ends through between the strands in the same manner as for an eye-splice. This forms a collar or an eye in the bight of the rope. It is used for pennants, jib-guys, upper shrouds, etc. Also called *cut splice* and *bight-splice*.

**contubernal†, contubernial†** (kon-tū'bėr-nal, kon-tū-bėr'ni-al), *a.* [ME. *contubernial*; < L. *contubernalis*, < *contubernium*, companionship in a tent, < *com-*, together, + *taberna*, a tent: see *tavern*.] Dwelling in the same tent; living as comrades; hence, intimate; familiar.

And therefore seith Seneca . . . humble folk ben Cristes freendes; they been *contubernyal* with the Lord.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**contumacious** (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* [With suffix *-ous* (as in *audacious*, *vivacious*, etc.), = F. *contumax* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contumaz* = It. *contumace*, < L. *contumax* (*contumac-*), stubborn, insolent (found unchanged, *contumax*, in ME.); origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn* and *contumely*.] 1. Headstrong; insolent; hence, resisting legitimate authority, whether civil, ecclesiastical, military, or parental; stubbornly disobedient or rebellious: as, a *contumacious* child.

Most obstinate *contumacious* sinner.
*Hammond*, Fundamentals.

Richard fell before the castle of a *contumacious* vassal.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 5.

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically — 2. In *law*, wilfully disobedient to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or showing wilful contempt of its authority. = **Syn. 1.** *Stubborn*, *Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinate*), proud, headstrong, unmanageable, ungovernable, unruly, wilful, perverse.

**contumaciously** (kon-tū-mā'shus-li), *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

This justice hath stocks for the vagrant, ropes for felons, weights for the *contumaciously* silent.
*Bp. Hall*, Peace-maker (Ord MS.).

**contumaciousness** (kon-tū-mā'shus-nes), *n.* Perverseness; stubbornness; obstinate disobedience; contumacy.

**contumacity** (kon-tū-mas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *contumax* (*contumac-*) + *-ity*. See *contumacious*.] Same as *contumacy*. [Rare.]

Such a fund of *contumacity*. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 80.

**contumacy** (kon'tū-mā-si), *n.* [= F. *contumace* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *contumacia*, < L. *contumacia*, < *contumax* (*contumac-*), contumacious: see *contumacious*.] 1. Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority of any kind; unyielding disobedience; stubborn perverseness in an illegal or wrong course of action.

He disobeys God in the way of *contumacy* who refuses his signs, his outward assistances, his ceremonies which are induced by his authority. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1027.

In consequence of his [Archbishop Laud's] famous proclamation setting up certain novelties in the rites of public worship, fifty godly ministers were suspended for *contumacy* in the course of two years and a half.
*Emerson*, Misc., p. 35.

Specifically — 2. In *law*, wilful disobedience to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or wilful contempt of its authority; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned. = **Syn. 1.** Stubbornness, perverseness, wilfulness, intractability. For comparison, see *obstinate*.

**contumelious** (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *contumelioso*, < L. *contumeliosus*, < *contumelia*, insult: see *contumely*.] 1. Indicating or expressive of contumely; haughtily offensive; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic: said of acts or things.

*Contumelious* language. *Swift.*

Assail him with *contumelious* or discourteous language. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 6.

Curving a *contumelious* lip. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

**2.** Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to taunt or to insult; insolent; supercilious: said of persons.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who are not chargeable with . . . ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

**3†.** Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See list under *abusive*.

**contumeliously** (kon-tū-mē'li-us-li), *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates,
Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace!
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

**contumeliousness** (kon-tū-mē'li-us-nes), *n.* Insolence; contempt; contumely.

**contumely** (kon'tū-mē-li), *n.*; pl. *contumelies* (-liz). [< ME. *contumelie*, < OF. *contumelie* = Sp. Pg. It. *contumelia*, < L. *contumelia*, abuse, insult, reproach; origin uncertain; prob. connected with *contumax*: see *contumacious*.] **1.** Insolently offensive or abusive speech; haughtiness and contempt expressed in words; overbearing or reviling language; contemptuousness; insolence.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

I left England twenty years ago under a cloud of disaster and *contumely*. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 173.

**2.** A contumelious statement or act; an exhibition of haughty contempt or insolence.

A good man bears a *contumely* worse
Than he would do an injury.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Here be also some Jews, . . . a people scattered throughout the whole world, . . . subject to all wrongs and *contumelies*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 114.

=**Syn. 1.** Abuse, rudeness, scorn.

**contumulate†** (kon-tū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contumulatus*, pp. of *contumulare*, furnish with a mound, bury, < *com-*, together, + *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave.

*Contumulate* both man and wife.
*Old poem*, in Theatrum Chemicum, p. 178.

**contumulation†** (kon-tū-mū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *contumulate*: see *-ation*.] The act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

**contund†** (kon-tund'), *v. t.* [= F. *contondre* = Sp. Pg. *contundir* = It. *contundere*, < L. *contundere*, bruise, beat together, < *com-*, together, + *tundere*, beat, bruise, = Skt. √ *tud* (for **stud*), strike, sting, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *contuse*.] To beat; bruise; pulverize by beating.

All which being finely *contunded*, and mixed in a stone or glass mortar. *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

His [Don Quixote's] muscles were so extended and *contunded* that he was not corpus mobile.
*Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, III. 2.

**contunet**, *v.* A Middle English form of *continue*.

Love cometh of dame Fortune
That litel while wole *contune*
For it shal chaungen wonder soone.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5332.

**contuse** (kon-tūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contused*, ppr. *contusing*. [< L. *contusus* (> F. *contus* = Sp. Pg. It. *contuso*, bruised), pp. of *contundere*: see *contund*. Cf. *intuse, obtuse, pertuse, retuse*.] **1†.** To beat; bruise; pound; pulverize by beating.

Roots, barks, and seeds . . . *contused* together.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 574.

**2.** To injure the flesh of, by impact of a blunt surface, with or without a breach of the integument; bruise by violent contact or pressure. If the injury is accompanied by a breaking of the skin, it is called a *contused wound*; if not, a *contusion*.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them.
*Wiseman*, Surgery.

**contusion** (kon-tū'zhon), *n.* [= F. *contusion* = Sp. *contusion* = Pg. *contusão* = It. *contusione* = G. *contusion* = Dan. Sw. *kontusion*, < L. *contusio(n-)*, < *contundere*, pp. *contusus*, bruise: see *contuse*.] **1.** The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised.—**2.** The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating or pounding.

Take a piece of glass and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces.
*Boyle*, Colours.

**3.** In *surg.*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach of integument or apparent wound, as one inflicted by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

The bones, in sharp colds, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon.*

**contusive** (kon-tū'siv), *a.* [< *contuse* + *-ive*.] Apt to cause contusion; bruising.

Shield from *contusive* rocks her timber limbs,
And guide the sweet Enthusiast [a boat] as she swims!
*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 150.

**Conularia** (kon-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, wedge, + dim. *-ul-* + *-aria*.] A large genus of fossil thecosomatous or shelled pteropods, of the family *Thecidæ*, or typical of a family *Conulariidæ*, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. *C. elongata* and *C. sowerbyi* are examples. Some of these mollusks are nearly two feet long. They have a four-sided shell, whose apex is partitioned by narrow close-set septa resembling a nest of cones or pyramids placed one within another, whence the name of *cone-in-cone*.

**conularlid** (kon-ū-lā'ri-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Conulariidæ*.

**Conulariidæ** (kon'ū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Conularia*.

**conundrum** (kō-nun'drum), *n.* [Orig. slang, prob. a made word of a pseudo-Latin form, like *panjandrum, hocus-pocus*, etc. Skeat suggests that it may be a corruption of L. *conandum*, a thing to be attempted, neut. ger. of *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] **1†.** A conceit; a device; a hoax.

I must have my crotchets,
And my *conundrums*! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 7.

**2.** A riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, or some odd difference between similar things, the answer often involving a pun.

**conure** (kon'ūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Conurus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

**Conurus** (kō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῶνος*, a cone, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a large genus of American parrots or parrakeets, of moderate and small size, chiefly green and yellow coloration, and having the cere feathered: so named from the cuneate form of the tail. The Carolina parrakeet, *Conurus carolinensis*, is a characteristic example.—**2†.** In *entom.*, a genus of rove-beetles. Also called *Conosoma*.

Carolina Parrakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).

**conus** (kō'nus), *n.*; pl. *coni* (-nī). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a conical or conoid structure or organ.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of the family *Conidæ* (which see), and in some systems conterminous with it: so named from the conical figure of these shells. The cone-shells are numerous and many of them very beautiful; they are found in southern and tropical seas, and include fossil forms going back to the Chalk formation. *Conus gloria-maris* is a magnificent species. *C. marmoreus* is a common and characteristic example.—**Coni vasculosi**, the conical masses formed by the convoluted vasa efferentia of the testis.—**Conus arteriosus**. Same as *arterial cone* (which see, under *arterial*).—**Conus medullaris** (the medullary cone), the tapering part of the spinal cord below the lumbar enlargement.

Cone-shell (*Conus marmoreus*).

**conusable†, conusance†**, etc. Old forms of *cognizable*, etc.

**Conusidæ†** (kō-nū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Conus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Conidæ*. *Fleming*, 1828.

**convall†**, *v. i.* [< ME. *convalen*, < L. as if **convalere*, < *com-* (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. Cf. *convalesce*.] To grow strong; increase in strength.

First as the erth increseth populus,
So *convalit* variance and vicis.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 93.

**convalesce** (kon-vā-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convalesced*, ppr. *convalescing*. [= Sp. *convalecer* = Pg. *convalescer*, < L. *convalescere*, begin to grow strong or well, grow stronger, < *com-* (intensive) + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong or well: see *valiant* and *avail*[1].] To grow better after sickness; make progress toward the recovery of health.

He found the queen somewhat *convalesced*.
*Knox*, Hist. Reformation, v., an. 1566.

He had a trifling illness in August, and as he *convalesced*, he grew impatient of the tenacious life which held him to earth. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

**convalescence, convalescency** (kon-vā-les'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< F. *convalescence* = Pr. *convalescencia* = Sp. *convalecencia* = Pg. *convalescença* = It. *convalescenza* = G. *convalescenz*, < LL. *convalescentia*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *convalescent*.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after sickness; renewal of health and vigor after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the deacon resigned himself to the luxury of *convalescence*.
*Harper's Mag.*

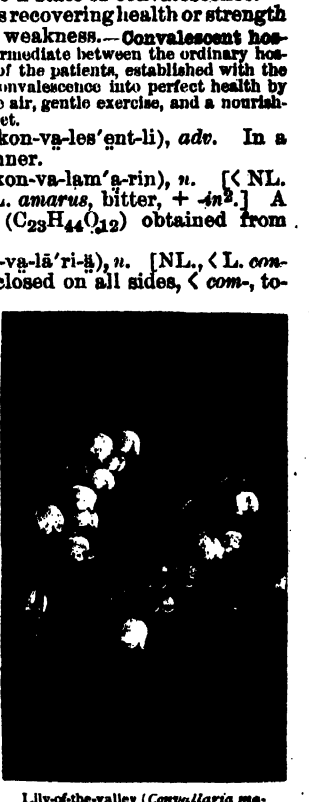
**convalescent** (kon-vā-les'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convalescent* = Sp. *convaleciente* = Pg. It. *convalescente*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convalescere*, grow strong or well: see *convalesce*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility.—**2.** Pertaining to convalescence; adapted to a state of convalescence.

**II.** *n.* One who is recovering health or strength after sickness or weakness.—**Convalescent hospital**, a hospital intermediate between the ordinary hospital and the homes of the patients, established with the view of developing convalescence into perfect health by the influences of pure air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing, well-regulated diet.

**convalescently** (kon-vā-les'ent-li), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

**convallamarin** (kon-va-lam'a-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convall(aria)* + L. *amarus*, bitter, + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside ($C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$) obtained from *Convallaria*.

**Convallaria** (kon-va-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *convallis*, a valley inclosed on all sides, < *com-*, together, + *vallis*, a valley: see *vale, valley*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the lily-of-the-valley, a perennial stemless herb, with a creeping rootstock, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme of white, drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers. It blossoms in May, grows in woods and on heaths throughout Europe and northern Asia, and is also found native in the Alleghanies. It is a favorite in cultivation, and several varieties have been produced.



Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

**convallarin** (kon-val'a-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convallaria* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{34}H_{31}O_{11}$) obtained from *Convallaria*. It occurs in rectangular prisms.

**convanesce** (kon-va-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convanesced*, ppr. *convanescing*. [< L. *con-*, together, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish, evanesce*.] In *math.*, to disappear by the running together of two summits, as of solid angles: said of the edge of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*, 1857.

**convanescible** (kon-va-nes'i-bl), *a.* [< *convanesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of convanescing.—**Convanescible edge**, an edge of a polyhedron that can disappear by the running together of the two summits it joins.

**convection** (kon-vek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *convectio(n-)*, < L. *convehere*, pp. *convectus*, carry together, convey, < *com-*, together, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] The act of carrying or conveying; specifically, the transference of heat or electricity through the change of position of the heated or electrified body: distinguished from *conduction* (which see). When a portion of a liquid or a gas is heated above the temperature of surrounding portions, it increases in volume, and, thus becoming specifically lighter, rises, while the cooler portions of the fluid rush in from the sides and descend from the upper parts of the vessel. *Convection currents* are thus produced, and the liquid or gas is soon heated throughout. This principle is used in heating a house by a hot-air furnace. The Gulf Stream is a grand *convection current*, carrying the heat of the equator toward the pole. (See *heat*.) Similarly, electricity may be transmitted by convection by the mo-

tion of the electrified body itself, as when the electricity of a conductor is discharged by a point, it being carried off by a stream of electrified air-particles.

The term *convection* is applied to those processes by which the diffusion of heat is rendered more rapid by the motion of the hot substance from one place to another, though the ultimate transfer of heat may still take place by conduction. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 10.

When a hot body is placed in air, it sets up a number of *convection* currents. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 364.

**convective** (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* [< L. *convectus*, pp. of *convehere*, convey (see *convection*), + *-ive*.] Resulting from or caused by convection: as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday.*

The significant point is, that *convective* neutralization is a gradual process, requiring time. *Science*, IV. 413.

**convectively** (kon-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection: as, heat transferred *convectively*.

**convellent**† (kon-vel'ent), *a.* [< L. *convellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convellere*, pull up, tear up, wrench away: see *convulse*.] Tending to pull up or extract: as, a *convellent* force. *Todd and Bowman.*

**convenable**[1]† (kon'vē-na-bl), *a.* [< F. *convenable*, OF. *covenable* (earlier *covenable*, > ME. *covenable*: see *covenable*) (= Pr. *convenable* = Sp. *convenible* (obs.) = Pg. *convinhavel* = It. *convenevole*), agreeable, suitable, < *convenir*, agree, suit, formerly also convene, < L. *convenire*, convene, come together: see *convene* and *convenient*, and cf. *covenable*, the older form of *convenable*.] Suitable; fit; consistent; conformable.

This place that was voyde at the table of Ioseph betokeneth the place that Matheu fulfilde; and, sir, thus be these two tables *convenable*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

And with his word his worke is *convenable*.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

Another ancient romance says of its hero, "He every day was provyd in dauncyng and in songs that the ladies coulde think were *convenable* for a nobleman to conne."
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

**convenable**[2] (kon-vē'na-bl), *a.* [< *convene* + *-able*.] Capable of being convened or assembled.

**convenably**† (kon'vē-na-bli), *adv.* Suitably; conveniently. *Lydgate.*

**convene** (kon-vēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *convened*, ppr. *convening*. [= F. *convenir* = Sp. *convenir* = Pg. *convir* = It. *convenire*, < L. *convenire*, come together, join, fit, suit, < *com-*, together, + *venire* = E. *come*. Cf. *convenient*, and *advene*, *supervene*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To come together; meet; unite: said of things. [Rare.]

The rays [of light] converge and *convene* in the eyes.
*Newton*, Opticks.

2. To come together; meet in the same place; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose or the promotion of some common interest: as, the legislature will *convene* in January; the citizens *convened* in the city hall.

On Wednesday, that fatal day,
The people were *convening*.
*Willie's Drowned in Gamery* (Child's Ballads, II. 183).

=Syn. 2. To congregate, muster, gather.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to assemble; call together; convoke.

On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron Saint is solemnized, the masters *convene* their scholars. Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. liv.

And now the almighty father of the gods
*Convenes* a council in the blest abodes.
*Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

Frequent meetings of the whole company might be *convened* for the transaction of ordinary business.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 111.

2. To summon to appear, as before a public (especially a judicial) officer or an official body.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Aylife*, Parergon.

Foker, whom the proctor knew very well, . . . was taken, . . . summarily *convened* and sent down from the university. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xviii.

3. In *civil law*, to sue. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

**convenee** (kon-vē-nē'), *n.* [< *convene* + *-ee*[1].] One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

**convener** (kon-vē'nėr), *n.* 1. One who convenes or meets with others. [Rare.]

I do reverence the *conveners* [at the Synod of Dort] for their . . . worth and learning.
*Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call together an organized body, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman: as, the *convener* of the Home Mission Committee.

Ye dainty Deacons and ye douce *Conveners*.
*Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.

**convenience** (kon-vē'niens), *n.* [= F. *convenance* = Pr. *conveniencia*, *convinensa* = Sp. Pg. *conveniencia* = It. *convenienza*, *convenienzia*, < L. *convenientia*, < *convenien(t-)s*, ppr., suitable, convenient: see *convenient*.] 1†. A coming together; assemblage; conjunction; joinder.

Of byrth she was hyghest of degre,
To whom alle angelles did obedience,
Of Daulides lyne which sprong out of lease,
In whom alle vertu is by iust *conuenience*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

2. The state or character of being convenient; fitness; suitableness; adaptation; propriety.

To debate and question the *convenience* of Divine Ordinations is neither wisdom nor sobriety.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

3. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease in use or action; comfort.

All
That gives society its beauty, strength,
*Convenience*, and security, and use.
*Cowper*, The Task, ii.

4. That which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants or necessity; that which is handy; an accommodation.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

Trade has a strong influence upon all people, who have found the sweet of it, bringing with it so many of the *Conveniences* of Life as it does. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 116.

Excellent! What a *convenience!* They [the negroes] seemed created by Providence to bear the heat and the whipping, and make these fine articles [sugar, coffee, tobacco]. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 154.

5. A convenient appliance, utensil, or other article, as a tool, a vehicle, etc.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leathern *convenience* with a wife and children! *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, xii. 11.

6†. Agreement; consistency.—**At (one's) convenience**, when it is convenient: as, do not hurry, but do it *at your convenience*.

**conveniency** (kon-vē'nien-si), *n.* Same as *convenience*. [Formerly common, but now nearly obsolete.]

That imitation wherof poetry is, hath the most *conueniency* to Nature of all other.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *conveniency*. *Jer. Taylor.*

You think you were marry'd for your own Recreation, and not for my *Conveniency*.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 7.

**convenient** (kon-vē'nient), *a.* [< ME. *convenient* = F. *convenant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conveniente*, < L. *convenien(t-)s*, fit, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire*, come together, suit: see *convene*, and cf. *covenant*, ult. a doublet of *convenient*.] 1. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming: used absolutely or with *to* or *for*.

Thou were as a God of the Sarazines: and it is *convenyent* to a God to ete no Mete that is mortalle.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 230.

At that soper were thei served so well as was *convenient* to so myghty a prince as was the kynge Arthur.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 614.

Feed me with food *convenient for* me. Prov. xxx. 8.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*. Eph. v. 4.

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; serviceable; rendering some act or movement easy of performance or freeing it from obstruction: as, a very *convenient* staircase; a *convenient* harbor.

Because the Cells were cut above each other, some higher some lower in the side of the Rock; here were *convenient* Stairs cut for the easier communication betwixt the upper and nether Regions.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 118.

Exchange may be often *convenient*; and, on the other hand, the cash purchase may be often more *convenient*.
*D. Webster*, Speech on Tariff, April, 1824.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, it is but a *convenient* mode of expression to denote different classes of its acts. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

3. Opportune; favorable: as, a *convenient* hour.

When a *convenient* day was come, . . . Herod on his birthday made a supper. Mark vi. 21.

When I have a *convenient* season, I will call for thee. Acts xxiv. 25.

4. At hand; easily accessible; readily obtained or found when wanted; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning hard by. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iii.

**conveniently** (kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the desired end or effect: as, the house was not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

Courtship, and such fair ostents of love
As shall *conveniently* become you there.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 8.

2. With ease; without trouble or difficulty.

He sought how he might *conueniently* betray him.
Mark xiv. 11.

**convent**† (kon-vent'), *v.* [< L. *conventus*, pp. of *convenire*, come together: see *convene*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To meet; concur.

All our surgeons
*Convent* in their behoof.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Two Noble Kinsmen.

2. To serve; agree; be convenient or suitable.

When that is known and golden time *convents*,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To call together; convoke; convene.

By secret messengers I did *convent*
The English chiefetaines all.
*Mir. for Mags.*, p. 620.

There were required the whole number of seuentie and one, in determining the going to Warre, in adding to a Citie, or the reuenues of the Temple, or in *conuenting* the ordinarie Iudges of the Tribes.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

2. To call before a judge or tribunal.

What he with his oath,
And all probation, will make up full clear,
Whensoever he's *convented*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Even this morning,
Before the common-council, young Malfato,—
*Convented* for some lands he held, suppos'd
Belong'd to certain orphans. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

And letters missive were dispatched incontinently, to *convent* Mr. Cotton before the infamous High Commission Court. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

**convent** (kon'vent), *n.* [< OF. *convent*, *covent* (> ME. *covent*, q. v.), F. *couvent* = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, union, company, ML. a convent, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet together: see *convene*.] 1†. A meeting or an assembly.

These eleven witches beginning to dance (which is an usual ceremony at their *convents* or meetings).
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

2. An association or a community of persons devoted to religious life and meditation; a society of monks or nuns. The term is popularly limited to such associations of women.

One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

3. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery or nunnery. The parts of a convent are: (1) the church; (2) the choir, or that portion of the church in which the members say the daily office; (3) the chapter-house, a place of meeting, in which the community business is discussed; (4) the cells; (5) the refectory; (6) the dormitory; (7) the infirmary; (8) the parlor, for the reception of visitors; (9) the library; (10) the treasury; (11) the cloister; (12) the crypt. *Cath. Dict.*

**conventical** (kon-ven'ti-kal), *a.* [< *convent* + *-ical*.] Of or belonging to a convent.—**Conventical prior**, an abbot.

**conventicle** (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *conventicul* = F. *conventicule* = Sp. *conventículo* = Pg. *conventiculo* = It. *conventicolo*, < L. *conventiculum*, a meeting, place of meeting, ML. esp. a meeting of heretics, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting: see *convent*, *n.*] 1. An assembly or gathering; especially, a secret or unauthorized gathering for the purpose of religious worship.

I shal not gadere togidere the *conuenticulis* [Latin *conventicula*] of hem of blodes. *Wyclif*, Ps. xv. 4.

The people were assembled togither in those hallowed places dedicate to their gods, because they had yet no large halles or places of *conuenticle*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

It behoveth that the place where God shall be served by the whole Church be a public place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *Aylife*, Parergon.

Specifically—2. In Great Britain, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. It was especially applied, as a term of opprobrium, to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

An act recently passed, at the instance of James, made it death to preach in any Presbyterian *conventicle* whatever, and even to attend such a *conventicle* in the open air. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A building in which religious meetings or conventicles are held.

In hall,
Court, theatre, *conventicle*, or shop.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

Permission to erect, at their own expense, a church or other religious *conventicle*.
*R. Anderson*, Hawaiian Islands, p. 173.

4†. Connection; following; party.

The same Theophilus, and other bishops which were of his *conventicle*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 6.

**Conventicle Act**, an English statute of 1670 (22 Charles II., c. 1), which forbade the assembling of five or more persons over sixteen years of age at any meeting or conventicle for the exercise of religion in any other manner than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England.

**conventicle** (kon-ven'ti-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conventicled*, ppr. *conventicling*. [< *conventicle*, *n.*] To belong to or meet in a conventicle; practise the holding of conventicles for religious worship. [Rare.]

*Conventicling* schools, . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics. *South*, Works, V. I.

**conventicler** (kon-ven'ti-kler), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; specifically, a Scottish Covenanter.

Having run a mile through such difficult places, he was quite spent, and the *conventiclers* hard at his heels. *Swift*, Memoir of Capt. Creichton.

**convention** (kon-ven'shon), *n.* [= D. *konventie* = G. *convention* = Dan. *konvention*, < F. *convention* = Sp. *convencion* = Pg. *convenção* = It. *convenzione*, < L. *conventio(n-)*, a meeting, agreement, covenant, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet, agree: see *convene*.] 1. The act of coming together; coalition; union.

The *conventions* or associations of several particles of matter into bodies. *Boyle.*

2. A gathering of persons; a meeting; an assembly.

To-morrow morn
We hold a great *convention*.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Specifically—3. A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting or assembly of men for civil or religious purposes; particularly, an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or religious. (*a*) In the United States, in particular: (1) A body of delegates convened for the formation or revision of a constitution of government, as of a State: called a *constitutional convention* (which see, under *constitutional*). (2) A meeting of delegates of a political party, to nominate candidates for national, State, or local offices, and to formulate its principles of action. State nominating conventions arose about 1825, superseding legislative caucuses. The first national convention to select presidential candidates was held by the Antimasonic party in Baltimore in September, 1831, and all presidential nominations have since been made by such conventions. (3) A meeting of representatives of a national, State, or other general association, or of a number of persons having a common interest, for the promotion of any common object. (4) The triennial assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called the *General Convention*, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; also, the annual assembly of each diocese, called a *diocesan convention*. (*b*) [*cap.*] In *French hist.*, the sovereign assembly, called specifically the *National Convention*, which sat from September 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795, and governed France after abolishing royalty. (*c*) In Great Britain, an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne (also known as the *Convention Parliament* or *Free Parliament*) and that which declared the throne to have been abdicated by James II. (*d*†) In the University of Cambridge, England, a clerical court consisting of the master and fellows of a college sitting in the combination room to pass judgment on offenders against the laws of soberness and chastity.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties; specifically, in *diplomacy*, an agreement or arrangement previous to a definitive treaty. A *military convention* is a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them.

So to the 'Change, and there bought 32*s.* worth of things for Mrs. Knipp, my Valentine, which is pretty to see how my wife is come to *convention* with me that whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 80.

And first of all, it is worth while to note that properly the word Treaty is applied exclusively to political and commercial objects; while the less pretentious though longer denomination of *Convention* is bestowed on special agreements of all kinds—as, for instance, international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights. *Blackwood's Mag.*

The same thing is true of treaties of peace as of all other *conventions*, that they are of no validity where the government exceeds its constitutional powers in making them. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 151.

5. General agreement; tacit understanding; common consent, as the foundation of a custom, an institution, or the like.

A useful *convention* gradually restricted the arbitrary use of these phonograms. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 65.

The poet is by nature a fiery creature, incapable of toning down his spontaneous feelings to the rules of social *convention*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 581.

6. A customary rule, regulation, or requirement, or such rules collectively; something more or less arbitrarily established, or required by common consent or opinion; a conventionality; a precedent.

In order to denote the rates of movement along the height and base of an inclined plane in terms of the rate along the hypothenuse, we must adopt some *convention* which will abbreviate such an account as we have just given. *J. Trowbridge*, New Physics, p. 58.

Yet certain *conventions* are indispensable to art. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 467.

7. In *civil law*: (*a*) In general, the agreement of several persons, who by a common act of the will determine their legal relations, for the purpose either of creating an obligation or of extinguishing one. (*b*) In a narrower sense, the agreement of several persons in one and the same act of will resulting in an obligation between them.—**Convention of estates**, the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the union with England, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together, without the necessity of a formal citation such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—**Convention of royal burghs**, the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations are in general directed to matters of no public importance.—**Convention treaty**, a treaty entered into between different states, under which they severally bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty.—**Joint convention**, in the United States, a meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.—**National convention, nominating convention.** See above, 3.

**conventional** (kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* [= D. *konventioneel* = G. *conventionell* = Dan. *konventionel*, < F. *conventionnel* = Pr. *conventional* = Sp. Pg. *convencional* = It. *convenzionale*, < LL. *conventionalis*, pertaining to an agreement, < L. *conventio(n-)*, an agreement: see *convention*.] 1. Relating or pertaining to a convention, or formal meeting of delegates.

I know that what he has said will be understood as intimating, at least, that this *Conventional* movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina, and was the result of concert between certain South Carolina [and Mississippi] politicians. Quoted in *H. von Holst's* John C. Calhoun, p. 324.

2. Stipulated; covenanted; established by agreement.—3. Arbitrarily selected, fixed, or determined: as, a *conventional* sign.—4. Arising out of custom or usage; sanctioned by general concurrence; depending on usage or tacit agreement; not existing from any natural growth or necessity; generally accepted or observed; formal.

I too easily saw through the varnish of *conventional* refinement. *Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 190.

There is no way of distinguishing those feelings which are natural from those which are *conventional*, except by an appeal to first principles. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 190.

The very earliest dialects are as exclusively *conventional* as the latest; the savage has no keener sense of etymological connection than the man of higher civilization. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 297.

Specifically—5. In the *fine arts*, depending on accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independent study of nature; traditionally or purposely deviating from natural forms, although properly retaining the principles which underlie them: as, the *conventional* forms of birds, beasts, flowers, etc., in heraldry and on coins.—6. In *law*, resting in actual contract: as, the *conventional* relation of landlord and tenant, as distinguished from the implied obligation to pay for use and occupation, incurred by occupying another's land without agreement.

*Conventional* services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

**Conventional estates**, those freeholds, not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law.—**Conventional obligations**, obligations resulting from the actual agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

**conventionalism** (kon-ven'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ism*.] 1. Adherence or the tendency to adhere to conventional usages, regulations, and precedents; conventionality; formalism.

Nothing endures to the point of *conventionalism* which is not based upon lasting rules. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 182.

*Conventionalism*, indeed, is the modern name for that which stands here for the opposite of religion; and we can judge from this in what way religion itself was conceived, for the opposite of *conventionalism* is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 123.

2. That which is received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, ceremony, etc.; something depending on conventional rules and precepts.

We must be content with the *conventionalisms* of vile solid knots and lumps of marble, instead of the golden cloud which encircles the fair human face with its waving mystery. *Ruskin.*

**conventionalist** (kon-ven'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ist*.] 1. One who adheres to conventional usages; a formalist.—2. One who adheres to a convention or treaty.—3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by the more radical faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during several years succeeding 1808. They had previously also borne the title of "Friends of the People."

**conventionality** (kon-ven-shon-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *conventionalities* (-tiz). [< *conventional* + *-ity*.] The character of being conventional as opposed to natural; artificiality; a conventional custom, form, term, principle, etc.

It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of *conventionalities*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

*Conventionalities* are all very well in their proper place, but they shrivel at the touch of nature like stubble in the fire. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 163.

**conventionalization** (kon-ven'shon-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *conventionalize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of conventionalizing.

The trim of the doors is also in enameled wood, fluted and carved with the shell ornaments, which is a *conventionalization* from the honeysuckle of the Greeks. *Art Age*, IV. 45.

**conventionalize** (kon-ven'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventionalized*, ppr. *conventionalizing*. [< *conventional* + *-ize*.] 1. To render conventional; bring under the influence of conventional rules; render observant of the forms and precedents of society. Specifically—2. In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in a conventional manner—that is, either by exact adherence to a rule or in a manner intentionally incomplete and simplified.

The fact is, neither [leaves nor figures] are idealized, but both are *conventionalized* on the same principles, and in the same way. *Ruskin.*

**conventionally** (kon-ven'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conventional manner.

I should have replied to this question by something *conventionally* vague and polite. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

**conventionary** (kon-ven'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *convention* + *-ary*[1].] Acting under contract; settled by covenant or stipulation; conventional: as, *conventionary* tenants.

In the case of the peculiar *conventionary* holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years, something like proof of a Celtic origin is attainable. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 204, App.

**convention-coin** (kon-ven'shon-koin), *n.* 1. A German coin adopted by most of the German states in 1763. A Cologne mark of silver, 13 loths 6 grains fine, was coined in 8⅓ rix-dollars.—2. A German coin struck according to a convention of 1857 between Austria, Prussia, and other states. A mint pound or 500 grams of fine silver was coined into 30 thalers or 52½ gulden.

**convention-dollar** (kon-ven'shon-dol'ar), *n.* Same as *convention-coin*, 2.

**conventionist** (kon-ven'shon-ist), *n.* [< *convention* + *-ist*.] One who makes a bargain or contract. [Rare.]

The buyer (if it be but a sorry postchaise) cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street, . . . but he views his *conventionist* . . . as if he was going along with him to Hyde Park Corner to fight a duel. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

**conventual** (kon-ven'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conventuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conventual* = It. *conventuale*, < ML. *conventualis*, < *conventus*, a convent: see *convent*.] I. *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic: as, *conventual* priors.

The Abbot and monkes *conuentuall*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3410.

*Conventual* regularity. *Thackeray.*

**Conventual church**, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

In southern Italy . . . even a metropolitan church was not likely to reach, in point of mere size, to the measure of a second-class cathedral or *conventual church* in England, or even in Normandy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 297.

**Conventual mass.** See *mass*[1].

II. *n.* 1. One who lives in a convent; a monk or a nun.

The venerable *conventual*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 165.

2. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order, the other being the Observants. See *Franciscan*. They live in convents, follow a mitigated rule, wear a black habit and cowl, and do not go barefooted.

The Franciscans . . . had so far swerved from the obligations of their institute, which interdicted the possession of property of any description, that they owned large estates. . . . Those who indulged in this latitude were called *conventuals*, while the comparatively small num-

ber who put the strictest construction on the rule of their order were denominated observantes, or brethren of the observance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

**converge** (kon-vėrj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *converged*, ppr. *converging*. [= F. *converger* = Sp. Pg. *converger* = It. *convergere*, < LL. *convergere*, incline together, < L. *com-*, together, + *vergere*, incline, turn, bend: see *verge*, *v.* Cf. *diverge*.]

I. *intrans.* To tend to meet in a point or line; incline and approach nearer together, as two or more lines in the same plane which are not parallel, or two planes which are not parallel; tend to meet if prolonged or continued; figuratively, to tend or lead to a common result, conclusion, etc.: opposed to *diverge*.

Colours mingle, features join,
And lines *converge*.
*Akenside*, Pleasures of Imagination, iii.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

From whatever side we commence the investigation, our paths alike *converge* toward the principle of which this theory [of equity] is a development.
*H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 490.

As the tree grows, the outer leaves diverge, and get farther from the tree and from each other; and two extremities that have once diverged never *converge* and grow together again. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 89.

II. *trans.* To cause to approach, or meet in a point.

For, on observing what happens when the axes of the two eyes are *converged* on an object, it will be perceived that we become conscious of the space it occupies, and of the closely-environing space, with much more distinctness than we are conscious of any other space.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 119.

To obtain a knowledge of the behaviour of crystalline plates in *converging* polarised light, a polarising apparatus constructed by Dubosq is employed.
*Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 325.

**convergence, convergency** (kon-vėr'jens, -jen-si), *n.*; pl. *convergences, convergencies* (-jen-sez, -siz). [< F. *convergence* (= Sp. Pg. *convergencia* = It. *convergenza*), < *convergent*: see *convergent*.] 1. The character or fact of converging; tendency to one point; the fact of meeting in a point.—2. In *math.*: (*a*) The gradual and indefinite approximation of the sum of an infinite series toward a finite value. (*b*) The scalar part of the result of performing upon any vector function the operation

$$i\frac{d}{dx} + j\frac{d}{dy} + k\frac{d}{dz}.$$

It is so called because, if the vector function be considered as representing the velocity and direction of a flowing fluid, the surface integral of this function over a closed surface, or the flow inward through that surface, is equal to the volume integral of the convergence within the surface. See *curl*.—**Circle of convergence**, a circle so drawn in the plane whose points represent all imaginary values of the variable that all the points within it represent values for which a given series is convergent, and all points without it represent points for which the series is divergent. But of points on the circumference of the circle, some are generally of one class and some of the other.—**Magnetic points of convergence.** See *magnetic*.

**convergent** (kon-vėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *convergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *convergente*, < LL. *convergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convergere*: see *converge*.]

I. *a.* Tending to meet or actually meeting in a point; approaching each other, as two lines; figuratively, tending to a common result, conclusion, etc.: as, *convergent* lines; *convergent* theories.

Artistic beauty and moral beauty are *convergent* lines which run back into a common ideal origin.
*S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 278.

**Convergent fraction.** Same as *convergent*, *n.*—**Convergent-nerved.** Same as *convergingnerved*.—**Convergent series.** Same as *converging series* (which see, under *converging*).

II. *n.* A fraction expressing the approximate value of a continued fraction, when only some of the first incomplete quotients are used. Thus, the *convergents* to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter are $\frac{3}{1}$, $\frac{22}{7}$, $\frac{333}{106}$, $\frac{355}{113}$, etc., these being approximations to the continued fraction representing this ratio. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.

**convergingnerved** (kon-vėr'ji-nėrvd), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *convergere*, converge, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having longitudinal nerves convergent at the ends: applied to leaves.

Convergingnerved Leaf.

**converging** (kon-vėr'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *converge*, *v.*] Tending to meet in a point; in general, approaching each other.—**Converging light**, light transmitted in converging, in distinction from parallel, rays.—**Converging series**, in *math.*, an infinite series the sum of whose terms, beginning with the first, approximates indefinitely toward a limit as more and more of these terms are taken into account. Thus,

$$1 + x + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5}$$

is a converging series for all values of $x$. But

$$x + \tfrac{1}{2}x^2 + \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 + \tfrac{1}{4}x^4 + \tfrac{1}{5}x^5, \text{ etc.},$$

is only converging for a value of $x$ whose modulus is less than unity. Also called *convergent series*.

**conversable** (kon-vėr'sa-bl), *a.* [< F. *conversable* = Sp. *conversable* = Pg. *conversavel* = It. *conversabile*, < ML. *conversabilis*, < L. *conversari*, converse: see *converse*¹, *v.*] 1. Qualified for conversation, or disposed to converse; ready in or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; communicative.

The ladys here are very *conversable*, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Your intervals of time to spend
With so *conversable* a friend.
*Swift*, Reason for not Building at Drapier's Hill.

Mrs. Bardell let lodgings to many *conversable* single gentlemen, with great profit, but never brought any more actions for breach of promise of marriage.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, lvii.

2†. Capable of being conversed with; open to conversation.

Kings should not always act the king: that is, should be just, and mix sweetness with greatness, and be *conversible* by good men. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

Also written *conversible*.

**conversableness** (kon-vėr'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability; affability.

**conversably** (kon-vėr'sa-bli), *adv.* 1. In a conversable manner; affably.—2†. In conversation; colloquially.

Nor is there any people, either in the Island, or on the Continent, that speaks it [pristine Greek] *conversably*.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 27.

**conversance, conversancy** (kon'vėr-sans, -san-si), *n.* [< *conversant*: see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] The state of being conversant; familiarity; familiar intercourse or acquaintance. [Rare.]

The greater number of its stories embody such passages in the personal history of the eminent men and women of Europe as the author came to the knowledge of by *conversance* with the circles in which they moved.
*N. P. Willis*, People I have Met, Pref.

*Conversancy* with the books that teach,
The arts that help.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 325.

**conversant** (kon'vėr-sant), *a.* [< F. *conversant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conversante*, < L. *conversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conversari*, live with, converse: see *converse*¹, *v.*] 1. Having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by companionship; acquainted: followed by *with*, formerly also by *among*.

Thei seide she was not worthi to be *conuersaunt a-monge* peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

The strangers that were *conversant among* them.
Josh. viii. 35.

But the men were very good unto us . . . as long as we were *conversant with* them. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

What I pretend by this dedication is an honour which I do myself to posterity, by acquainting them that I have been *conversant with* the first persons of the age in which I lived. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study; having a thorough or intimate knowledge or proficiency: followed generally by *with*, formerly and still occasionally by *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant in* their books. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 8.

Among men long *conversant with* books, we too frequently find those misplaced virtues of which I have been now complaining. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

His eye is both microscopic and telescopic; *conversant* at once *with* the animalcule of society and letters, and the larger objects of human concern.
*Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 14.

3. Having concern or connection; concerned, occupied, or engaged: followed by *with* or *about*.

Education is *conversant about* children.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Education of Children.

Moral action is *conversant* almost wholly *with* evidence which in itself is only probable.
*Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 93.

**=Syn. 2.** Versed (in), skilled (in), proficient (in).

**conversantly** (kon'vėr-sant-li), *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

**conversation** (kon-vėr-sā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *conversacion, -cioun* = D. *konversatie* = G. *conversation* = Dan. Sw. *konversation*, < OF. *conversacion, -tion*, F. *conversation* = Sp. *conversacion* = Pg. *conversação* = It. *conversazione*, < L. *conversatio(n-)*, conversation, manner of life, < *conversari*, pp. *conversatus*, live with, converse: see *converse*¹, *v.*] 1. General course of actions or habits; manner of life; behavior; deportment, especially with respect to morals. [Obsolescent.]

Noo . . . persoun shalbe admitted unto this Gilde but if a bee founde of goode name and fame, of good *conuersacon*, and honeste in his demeanour, and of goode rule.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation*. 1 Pet. i. 15.

The hunters and hawkers among the clergy [were] recalled to graver *conversation*.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Familiar intercourse; intimate acquaintance or association; commerce in social life. [Obsolescent.]

It has been my study still to please those women
That fell within my *conversation*.
*Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 3.

*Conversation*, when they come into the world, soon gives them a becoming assurance. *Locke*, Education.

3†. Familiar acquaintance from using or studying.

Much *conversation* in books. *Bacon.*

4. Informal interchange of thoughts and sentiments by spoken words; informal or familiar talk. [Now the most general use of the word.]

One of the best rules for *conversation* is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid. *Sterne.*

Wise, cultivated, genial *conversation* is the last flower of civilization, and the best result which life has to offer us—a cup for gods, which has no repentance.
*Emerson*, Misc., p. 340.

5. A meeting for conversation, especially on literary subjects; a conversazione.

Lady Pomfret has a charming *conversation* once a week.
*Walpole*, Letters (1740), I. 71.

6. Sexual intercourse: as, criminal *conversation* (which see, under *criminal*).—**Conversation-tube**, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf people; an ear-trumpet. See *speaking-tube*.

**conversational** (kon-vėr-sā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of conversation: as, *conversational* powers; a *conversational* style.

Richardson's novels deserve special mention, as being a rich store of the *conversational* dialect of their author's age. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 320.

**conversationalist** (kon-vėr-sā'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conversational* + *-ist*.] A talker; especially, an agreeable and interesting talker; a converser; one who excels in conversation.

People who never talked anywhere else were driven to talk in those old coaches; while a ready *conversationalist*, like Judge Story, was stimulated to incessant cerebral discharges. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 191.

**conversationally** (kon-vėr-sā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conversational manner.

**conversationed**† (kon-vėr-sā'shond), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-ed*².] Having a certain behavior or deportment.

Till she be better *conversation'd*,
. . . I'll keep
As far from her as the gallows.
*Beau. and Fl.*, The Captain, i. 1.

**conversationism** (kon-vėr-sā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase used in familiar conversation; a colloquialism.

**conversationist** (kon-vėr-sā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ist*.] A talker; a converser; a conversationalist.

I must not quite omit the talking sage,
Kit Cat, the famous *conversationist*.
*Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 47.

From a poet of unusual promise, he [Fitz-Greene Halleck] relapsed into a mere *conversationist*.
*D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 64.

**conversative** (kon-vėr'sa-tiv), *a.* [< *converse*¹, *v.*, + *-ative*; = It. *conversativo*.] Relating to mutual intercourse; social: opposed to *contemplative*. [Rare.]

She chose rather to endue him with *conversative* qualities and ornaments of youth. *Sir H. Wotton*, Buckingham.

**conversazione** (kon-ver-sāt-si-ō'ne), *n.*; pl. *conversazioni* (-nē). [It., = E. *conversation*, q. v.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies. *Drummond*, Travels (1754), p. 41.

**converse**¹ (kon-vėrs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conversed*, ppr. *conversing*. [< ME. *conversen* = D. *konverseren* = Dan. *konversere* = Sw. *konversera*, < OF. (and F.) *converser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conversar* = It. *conversare*, < L. *conversari*, live, dwell, live with, keep company with, passive (middle) voice of *conversare*, turn round, freq. of *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] 1. To keep company; associate; hold intercourse: followed by *with*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

God . . . *conversed with* man, in the very first, in such clear, and certain, and perceptible transaction, that a man could as certainly know that God was as that man was.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

God shall be born of a Virgin, and *converse with* Sinners.
*Howell*, Letters, iv. 42.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1381.

**2.** To talk informally with another; have free intercourse in mutual communication of opinions and sentiments by spoken words; interchange thoughts by speech; engage in discourse: followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. [Now the most general use of the word.]

*With* thee *conversing*, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please alike.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 639.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But talking is not always to *converse*.
*Cowper*, Conversation.

Many men infinitely less clever *converse* more agreeably than he does, because he is too epigrammatic, and has accustomed himself so much to make brilliant observations that he cannot easily descend to quiet, unlaboured talk.
*Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 30, 1818.

In any knot of men *conversing on* any subject, the person who knows most about it will have the ear of the company, if he wishes it, and lead the conversation.
*Emerson*, Eloquence.

**3†.** To have sexual commerce. *Guardian.* =**Syn. 2.** To speak, discourse, chat.

**converse**[1] (kon'vėrs), *n.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*] **1.** Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity: as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects, or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little *converse* on earth held a conversation in heaven. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high *converse* with the mighty dead.
*Thomson*, Winter, l. 432.

'Tis but to hold
*Converse* with Nature's charms. *Byron.*

**2.** Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

Thy *converse* drew us with delight.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cx.

**3†.** Sexual commerce.

The Souldier corrupted with ease and liberty; drowned in prohibited wine, enfeebled with the continuall *converse* of women. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 39.

**converse**[2] (kon'vėrs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *converse* = Pg. It. *converso*, < L. *conversus*, turned round, pp. of *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Turned about; transposed; reciprocal.

The rule is purely negative; no weight at all is given to the *converse* doctrine that whatever was Venetian should be Italian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 42.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a complement; a counterpart: as, the hollows in a mold in which a medal has been cast are the *converse* of the parts of the medal in relief. [*Converse* is often used incorrectly in the sense of *reverse*—that is, the opposite, the contrary.

"John Bruce" was written uncompromisingly in every line of his face, just the *converse* of Forrester, whom old maids of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as "Charley." *Lawrence.*]

**2.** In *logic*: (*a*) Either of the pair of relations which subsist between two objects, with reference to each other: thus, the relation of child to parent is the *converse* of the relation of parent to child. (*b*) One of a pair of propositions having the same subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent, but in the reversed order. Thus, the proposition that every isosceles triangle has two of its angles equal is the *converse* of the proposition that every triangle having two angles equal is isosceles. See *conversion*, 2.

The given proposition is called the converted or *converse*; the other, into which it is converted, the converting. There is, however, much ambiguity, to say the least of it, in the terms commonly employed by logicians to designate the two propositions—that given, and the product of the logical elaboration. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xiv.

**conversely** (kon'vėrs-li), *adv.* In a converse manner; as the converse; by conversion. See *converse*[2], *n.*, and *conversion*.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production is capital, so, *conversely*, the whole of the capital of the country is devoted to production.
*J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 2.

Colloids take up, by a power that has been called "capillary affinity," a large quantity of water. . . . *Conversely*, with like readiness, they give up this water by evaporation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 11.

**converser** (kon-vėr'sėr), *n.* One who converses, or engages in conversation.

In dialogue, she was a good *converser*: her language . . . was well chosen; . . . her information varied and correct.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

**conversible**[1] (kon-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *conversible* = Pg. *conversivel*, < LL. *conversibilis* (also *convertibilis*: see *convertible*), changeable, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus*: see *convert*, *v.*, *converse*[2].] Capable of being converted, or transformed into the converse.

This *conversible* . . . sorites.
*Hammond*, Works, IV. 603.

**conversible**[2] (kon-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*, + *-ible*.] Same as *conversable*.

**conversing** (kon-vėr'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *converse*[1], *v.*] Conversation; intercourse; dealing.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves, in all our *conversings* with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls. *Whole Duty of Man*, § 16.

If, however, from too much *conversing* with material objects, the soul was gross, and misplaced its satisfaction in the body, it reaped nothing but sorrow.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 164.

**conversion** (kon-vėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *conversion* = Pr. *conversio* = Sp. *conversion* = Pg. *conversão* = It. *conversione*; < L. *conversio*(*n*-), < *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** In general, a turning or changing from one state or form to another; transmutation; transformation: sometimes implying total loss of identity: as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood; the *conversion* of a thing from its original purpose to another; the *conversion* of land into money.

The *conversion* of arable land into pasture, which was the chief agrarian grievance, was much more universal among Catholics than among Protestants.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, that immediate inference which transforms a proposition into another whose subject-term is the predicate-term, and whose predicate-term the subject-term, of the former. *Simple, proper,* or *direct conversion* is that in which the quantity and quality of the propositions remain unchanged: as, No good man is unhappy; hence (by conversion), No unhappy man is good. *Conversion per accidens* (by accident) is that in which the quality of the first proposition is unchanged while its quantity is changed: as, All cockatrices are non-existent; hence (by conversion), Some non-existent things are cockatrices. *Conversion by contraposition* is where the quantity and quality are preserved, but the terms are infinitated: as, Some Chinamen are not honest; hence, Some non-honest persons are not non-Chinamen. The traditional rules of conversion are embodied in the verses,

Simpliciter *feci*, convertitur *eva* per acci,
*Astro* per contra, sicut conversio tota,

where the vowels of *feci*, *eva*, *astro*, show the kinds of propositions which can be converted in the three ways. (See *A*[1], 2 (*b*).) A *diminute conversion* is a conversion of a proposition such that the consequent asserts less than the antecedent: as, All lawyers are honest, and therefore some honest men are lawyers. An *improper* or *reductive conversion* is a conversion per accidens or by contraposition. A *universal conversion* is an inference by conversion whose conclusion is a universal proposition; a *partial conversion*, one whose conclusion is a particular proposition. [The Latin *conversio* was first used in this sense by Apuleius to translate Aristotle's ἀντιστροφή.]

**3.** In *theol.*, a radical and complete change, sudden or gradual, in the spirit, purpose, and direction of the life, from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man.

The secund, the sonday after the fest of the *conuersioun* of seynte Poule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

If we look through all the examples we have of *conversion* in Scripture, the *conversion* of the Apostle Paul and the Corinthians, and all others the apostles write to, how far were they from this gradual way of *conversion* by contracted habits, and by such culture as Turnbull speaks of!
*Edwards*, Works, II. 548.

**4.** Change from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. Acts xv. 3.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

**5.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A change of front, as of a body of troops attacked in flank. (*b*) The application of condemned stores to uses other than that originally intended.—**6.** In *ordnance*, the alteration of a smooth-bore gun into a rifled gun by inserting a lining-tube of wrought-iron or steel.—**7.** In *law*: (*a*) An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over personal property belonging to another in hostility to his rights; an act of dominion over the personal property of another inconsistent with his rights; unauthorized appropriation. (*b*) A change from realty into personalty, or vice versa. See *equitable conversion*, under *equitable*.—**8.** *Naut.*, the reduction of a vessel by one deck, so as to convert a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk. [Eng.]—**9.** In *dyeing*. See extract.

Under the name of *conversion* is designated a certain modification of the shade of any colour produced on cloth by means of the intervention of some chemical agent.
*W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 319.

**Center of conversion**, in *mech.*, the point in a body about which it turns as a center, when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces are applied to its different parts.—**Conversion of equations**, in *alg.*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—**Conversion of proportions**, in *math.*, is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms when thus arranged are said to be proportionals by conversion.—**Conversion of relief**, a pseudoscopic effect by which an alto-rilievo is changed to a basso-rilievo, and conversely: first used by Wheatstone.

By simply crossing the pictures in the stereoscope, so as to bring before each eye the picture taken for the other, a *conversion of relief* is produced in the resulting solid image. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 31.

**Conversion of St. Paul**, a festival of the Roman Catholic and of the Anglican Church, observed on the 25th of January, in commemoration of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, as related in the ninth chapter of Acts.=**Syn. 3.** *Conversion, Regeneration.* *Conversion* is generally employed to express the voluntary act of the individual in turning from sin to seek the pardon and grace of God, while *regeneration* is employed to express the divine act exerted by the Spirit of God on the soul of man. But this distinction is by no means always observed even in theological writings, and the two terms are often used synonymously.

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, whereso met,
Triumphs or festivals; and to them preach'd
*Conversion* and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments imminent.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 724.

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

**conversive**[1] (kon-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *conversus*, pp. of *convertere*, turn round (see *convert*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [Rare or obsolete.]

**conversive**[2] (kon-vėr'siv), *a.* [< *converse*[1] + *-ive*.] Conversable; social. [Rare or obsolete.]

To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man.
*Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 75.

**convert** (kon-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *converten* = F. Pr. Sp. *convertir* = Pg. *converter* = It. *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round, turn toward, change, convert, < *com-*, together, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *advert*, *avert*, *evert*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to turn; turn; turn round.

*Convert* thy thoughts to somewhat else, I pray thee.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

That a kingfisher, hanged by the bill, sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, *converting* the breast to that point of the Horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion, and very strange.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

**2.** To change or turn, as into another form or substance or, by exchange, into an equivalent thing; transmute; transform: as, to *convert* grain into spirits; to *convert* one kind of property into another; to *convert* bank-notes into gold.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven or twelve yards water about the earth. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 3.

We congratulate you that you have known how to *convert* calamities into powers, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 362.

It was something different from mere condensation which *converted* Promos and Cassandra into Measure for Measure. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 119.

**3.** To change from one state or condition to another: as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* rude savages into civilized men.

That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 1564.

Emancipation may *convert* the slave from a well-fed animal into a pauperised man. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

**4.** In *theol.*, to change the purpose, direction, and spirit of the life of (another) from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man; turn from an evil life to a holy one.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. Acts iii. 19.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. Jas. v. 20.

**5.** To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

In *converting* Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

'Twas much wished by the holy Robinson that some of the poor heathen had been *converted* before any of them had been slaughtered. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 3.

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott.*

**6.** To turn from one use or destination to another; divert from the proper or intended use; specifically, in *law*, of personal property, unlawfully to assume ownership of, or to assert a control over, inconsistent with that of the owner; appropriate without right to one's own use, or intentionally deprive of its use the one having the right thereto.

Which [lands and possessions] are nowe, and have bene of longe tyme, *conuerted* as well to dedes of charyte and to the commen-welth there, as hereafter shall appere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

When the Monks of Canterbury had displeased him about the election of their Archbishop, he seized upon all their Goods, and *converted* them to his own Use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

**7.** In *logic*, to transform by conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—**8†.** To turn into or express in another language; translate.

Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

**Converted iron**, iron which has been made into steel by the process of cementation, or steel which has again been subjected to such a treatment.—**Converted proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition subjected to the operation of conversion; the premise of the immediate inference.—**Converting proposition**, the conclusion of an inference of conversion.

**II.†** *intrans.* **1.** To turn in course or direction; turn about.

I make hym soone to *converte*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1412.

I have spoken sufficiently, at least what I can, of this Nation in generall: now *convert* we to the Person and Court of this Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

**2.** To be changed; undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear;
That fear, to hate. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

**3.** To experience a change of heart; change the current of one's life from worldliness or selfishness to love of God and man.

We preach many long sermons, yet the people will not repent nor *convert*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Lest they . . . understand with their heart, and *convert*, and be healed. Isa. vi. 10.

Whenever a man *converts* to God, in the same instant God turns to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 423.

**convert** (kon'vėrt), *n.* [< *convert*, *v.*] **1.** A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; one who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another: used particularly of those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to any change from one belief or practice to another.

As some one has well said, the utmost that severity can do is to make hypocrites; it can never make *converts*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 203.

**2.** In *theol.*, one who has been changed, as to the purpose and direction of his life, from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. Isa. i. 27.

**3.** In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.—**Clinical convert.** See *clinical.*—**Syn. 1.** *Neophyte*, *Convert*, *Proselyte*, *Pervert*, *Apostate*, *Renegade*. A *neophyte* is a convert who is still very new to the doctrine or duties of his religion; hence, figuratively, the word stands for a novice in any line; it does not at all suggest the abandonment of any other faith for the present one. A *convert* may or may not be from some other faith; the word expresses a radical change in convictions, feelings, purposes, and actions, and therefore suggests the sincerity of the subject; it is rarely used with a sinister meaning, but it may mean only acquiescence in a new faith proposed for nominal adherence: as, they were offered the choice of death or becoming *converts* to the faith of the conqueror. A *proselyte* is generally from some other faith or alliance, primarily in religion, but also in partizanship of any kind: *proselytism* does not necessarily imply conviction; the tendency is to use only *convert* in the good sense, and apply *proselyte* to one brought over by unworthy motives, and *proselytizer* to one who seeks recruits for his faith without being particular as to their being *converted* to it. *Pervert* as a noun is new, and confined chiefly to England; it is a paronomasia for *convert*, and a controversial word, stigmatizing one who abandons the Church of England, or one of the other Protestant churches, for the Roman Catholic Church. *Apostate* is a strong term for an utter, conspicuous, and presumably base renouncer of the Christian religion, or of any denominational, political, or other faith and affiliation. A *renegade* is one who, presumably without conversion of mind or heart, and from sheer interest, goes over from one faith or party to another; hence, a mere runaway or deserter. The term covers as much abhorrence and reprobation as *apostate*, and more contempt.

St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*—that is, newly grafted into Christianity—and those that are brought up in the faith. *Bacon*, Speech on the Union of Laws.

The pagan coterie who got hold of him [the Emperor Julian] soon discovered the importance of their *convert*. *Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 494.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*, and, when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. Mat. xxiii. 15.

This is a creature,
Would she begin a sect, might quench the zeal
Of all professors else; make *proselytes*
Of who she but bid follow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, i.

Hopeful looked after him, and espied on his back a paper with this inscription, "Wanton professor and damnable *apostate*." *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The ballads themselves laughed at one another for deserting their own proper subjects, and becoming, as it were, *renegades* to nationality and patriotism. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 134.

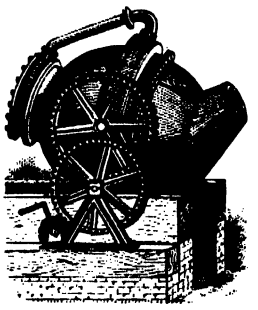
**convertend** (kon-vėr-tend'), *n.* [= F. *convertente*, < L. *convertendus*, gerundive of *convertere*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] That which is to be converted; specifically, in *logic*, a proposition which is or is to be transformed by conversion; the premise of the immediate inference of conversion. See *conversion*, 2.

**converter** (kon-vėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who converts; one who makes converts.

The zealous *converters* of souls and labourers in God's vineyard. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. i.

The illustrious *converter* appealed to the Pope. *National Baptist*, XIX. 3.

**2.** A vessel in which metals or other materials are changed or converted from one shape or condition to another. Specifically, in *metal.*, an oval-shaped vessel or retort, hung on an axis, made of iron and lined with some refractory material, in which molten pig-iron is converted by the Bessemer process into what is generally called steel. See *steel*. Also spelled *convertor*.



Bessemer Converter.

**convertibility** (kon-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convertibilité* = Sp. *convertibilidad*, < ML. *convertibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible* and *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being convertible. (*a*) The capability of being converted, transmuted, or transformed from one form or state to another, or exchanged for an equivalent: as, the *convertibility* of water into oxygen and hydrogen.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

I hold the immediate *convertibility* of bank notes into specie to be an indispensable security to their retaining their value. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1854.

(*b*) Capability of being applied or turned to a new use. (*c*) The quality of being interchangeable: as, the *convertibility* of certain letters. (*d*) In *logic*, capability of being transformed by conversion.

**convertible** (kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *convertible* = Pg. *convertivel* = It. *convertibile*, < LL. *convertibilis* (also *conversibilis*: see *conversible*), < L. *convertere*, turn, change: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being changed in form, substance, or condition; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable: as, iron is *convertible* into steel, and wood into charcoal.

Also, by reason of the affinitie which it hath with mylke, it is *conuertible* into blonde and flesh. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

**2.** Capable of being turned into an equivalent by exchange; transformable by mutual transfer: as, bonds or scrip *convertible* into other securities; *convertible* property.—**3.** Specifically, in *banking* and *com.*, capable of being converted or changed into gold of similar amount at any time: applied to bank-notes and other forms of paper money: as, a *convertible* paper currency.—**4.** Capable of being applied or turned, as to a new use.

He sees a thousand things, which, being ignorant of their uses, he cannot think *convertible* to any valuable purpose. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The labour of the miner, for example, consists of operations for digging out of the earth substances *convertible* by industry into various articles fitted for human use. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 3.

**5.** So constituted as to be interchangeable; equivalent in certain or all respects.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always *convertible* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., § 3.

With the Deity right and expedient are doubtless *convertible* terms. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 11.

But it should be remembered that this line [of eight syllables] is at all times *convertible* with one of seven syllables. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

**6.** In *logic*, true, or asserted to be true, after conversion or the interchange of subject and predicate. See *conversion*, 2.

He had need be well conducted that should design to make Axioms *convertible*, if he make them not withal circular and non-promovent, or incurring into themselves. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), III. 407.

**Convertible bonds.** See *bond*[1].

**convertibleness** (kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

**convertibly** (kon-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms; by conversion.

**convertite** (kon'vėr-tīt), *n.* [< It. *convertito* (= F. *converti*), a convert, prop. pp. of *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] A convert. [Obsolete or rare.]

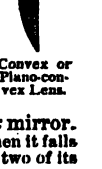
It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But, since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

Pardon him, lady, that is now a *convertite*:
Your beauty, like a saint, hath wrought this wonder. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I do not understand these half *convertites*. Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

**convertor**, *n.* See *converter*, 2.

**convex** (kon'veks), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konveks* = G. *convex* = Dan. Sw. *konvex*, < F. *convexe* = Sp. Pg. *convexo* = It. *convesso*, < L. *convexus*, vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave, prop. pp. (collateral to *convectus*) of *convehere*, bring together: see *convection*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Curved, as a line or surface, in the manner of a circle or sphere when viewed from some point without it; curved away from the point of view; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *convex* mirror.



Convex or Plano-convex Lens.

A curved line or surface is regarded as convex when it falls between the point of view and a line joining any two of its points. See *concave*.

Half the *convex* world intrudes between. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 342.

Specifically—**2.** In *zöol.* and *anat.*, elevated and regularly rounded; forming a segment of a sphere, or nearly so: distinguished from *gibbous*, which is applied to a less regular elevation.—**Convex lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides convex. See *lens*.—**Convex mirror**, in *optics*. See *mirror*.

**II.** *n.* [< L. *convexum*, prop. neut. of *convexus*, adj.: see above.] A convex body or surface.

Through the large *Convex* of the azure Sky . . .
Fierce Meteors shoot their arbitrary Light. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 40.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*

**convexed** (kon'vekst), *a.* [< *convex* + *-ed*[2].] Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

**convexedly** (kon-vek'sed-li), *adv.* In a convex form.

**convexedness** (kon-vek'sed-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

**convexity** (kon-vek'si-ti), *n.* [= D. *konveksiteit* = Dan. *konvexitet*, < F. *convexité* = Sp. *convexidad* = Pg. *convexidade* = It. *convessità*, < L. *convexita(t-)s*, < *convexus*, convex: see *convex*, *a.*] **1.** The character or state of being convex; roundness; sphericity. Also sometimes *convexness*, *convexedness*.

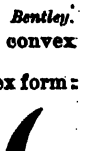
The very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

**2.** The exterior surface or form of a convex body.

**convexly** (kon'veks-li), *adv.* In a convex form: as, a body *convexly* conical.

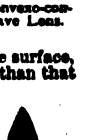
**convexness** (kon'veks-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

**convexo-concave** (kon-vek'sō-kon'-kāv), *a.* Having a convex opposite to a concave surface; having a hollow or incurvation on one side corresponding to a convexity on the other: said of bodies.—**Convexo-concave lens**, a lens having a convex and a concave surface, the radius of curvature of the former being less than that of the latter. Also called *meniscus*.



Convexo-concave Lens.

**convexo-convex** (kon-vek'sō-kon'-veks), *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens: otherwise termed *double-convex*.



Convexo-convex Lens.

**convexo-plane** (kon-vek'sō-plān), *a.* Same as *plane-convex*.

**convey** (kon-vā'), *v.* [< ME. *conveyen*, *conveien*, < OF. *conveier*, also

*conseoler*, F. *conveyer* (> north. ME. *conveien*, E. *convey*, q. v.) = Sp. *conveyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *conviare* (obs.), < ML. *conviare*, accompany on the way, < L. *com-*, together, + *via* = E. *way*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To carry, bear, or transport.

I will *convey* them by sea in floats. 1 Kl. v. 9.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

I saw great preparations of conduits of lead, wherein the water shall be *conveighed*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36.

2. To transmit; communicate by transmission; carry or pass along, as to a destination.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

The blessing, therefore, we commemorate was great; and it was made yet greater by the way in which God was pleased to *convey* it to us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

3. In *law*, to transfer; pass the title to by deed, assignment, or otherwise: as, to *convey* lands to a purchaser by bargain and sale.

He preaches to the crowd that power is lent,
But not *convey'd*, to kingly government.
*Dryden*, The Medal, l. 83.

The land of a child under age, or an idiot, might, with the consent of a general court, be *conveyed* away.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 334.

Men *conveyed* themselves to government for a definite price—fixed accurately in florins and groats, in places and pensions. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 392.

4. To transmit; contain and carry; carry as a medium of transmission: as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
*Convey'd* the dismal tidings when he frown'd.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 204.

As the development of the mind proceeds, symbols, instead of being employed to *convey* images, are substituted for them. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

An ordinary telegraph wire could *convey* the whole energy of Niagara Falls, and *convey* it to any distance; but the wire would be at so high a potential that sparks would fly from it into the surrounding air.
*A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 626.

5. To impart; communicate through some medium of transmission.

Poets alone found the delightful way
Mysterious morals gently to *convey*
In charming numbers.
*Dryden*, Essay on Satire, l. 8.

To . . . *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 405.

So long as an accurate impression of facts is *conveyed*, it does not matter in the least by what words—that is, by what sounds—that impression is *conveyed*. That is, it does not matter as far as the facts are concerned.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 39.

6†. To steal; lift; purloin. [Old slang.]

And take heede who takes it [a spoon] vp, for feare it be *conuayde*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

*Convey*, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a fico for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

7†. To manage; carry on; conduct.

He thought he had *conveyed* the matter so privily and so closely that it should never have been known nor have come to light. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I will . . . *convey* the business as I shall find means.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

8†. To trace; derive.

The son and grandson of Nicholas, the elder brother, are not inheritable to John the Earl, because, tho' they are both Denizens born, yet Nicholas, their father, through whom they must *convey* their pedigree, was an alien.
*Sir M. Hale* (1673).

**II.**† *intrans.* To steal. [Old slang.]

I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius.
*Marston.*

**convey**†, *n.* [< *convey*, *v.* Cf. *convoy*, *n.*] 1. A conveyance or transfer.

Though the presumptuous asse . . . make a *convey* of all his lands to the usurer.
*Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., v. 403).

2. An escort; a convoy.

The day following, we were faine to hire a strong *convey* of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods.
*Evelyn*, Memoirs.

**conveyable** (kon-vā'a-bl), *a.* [< *convey* + *-able*.] Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

**conveyance** (kon-vā'ans), *n.* [< *convey* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, as by land or water, or through any medium; transmission; transference; transport; convoy.

The ear is properly but an instrument of *conueyance* for the minde, to apprehend the sence by the sound.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

I shall send you Account by *Conveyance* of Mr. Symms.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 23.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback—the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of transferring property from one person to another, as by "lease and release," "bargain and sale"; transfer.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawfull graunt or *conveyaunce*, bind the heyres for ever thereunto?
*Spenser*, State of Ireland.

(*b*) The instrument or document by which property is transferred from one person to another; specifically, a written instrument transferring the ownership of real property between living persons; a deed of land. It is sometimes used as including leases, mortgages, etc., and sometimes in contradistinction to them.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

3. That by which anything is carried or borne along; any instrument of transportation from one place to another; specifically, a carriage or coach; a vehicle of any kind.

These pipes, and these *conveyances* of our blood.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

4†. The act of removing; removal.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and, for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Anne.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4.

5†. A device; an artifice; hence, secret practices; clever or underhand management.

Have this in your minds, when ye devise your secret fetches and *conveyances*.
*Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

In one [picture] . . . there is the exquisitest *conveyance* that ever I saw, which is a pretty little picture drawen in the forme of an handkerchief . . . and inserted into another. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 186.

**Derivative conveyance**, in *law*, a secondary deed; an instrument modifying an estate already created, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, or defeasance.—**Fraudulent conveyance**, a conveyance calculated to deprive creditors of their full and just remedies.—**Gratuitous conveyance** or **deed**, one made without any value being given for it.—**Innocent conveyance**, in *old Eng. law*, a conveyance of such form, as lease and release, bargain and sale, and covenant to stand seized, that it did not purport to transfer anything more than the grantor actually had, so that it could not be tortious, as was a feoffment made by a person vested only with a less estate than the fee. See *entail*.—**Mesne conveyance, mesne encumbrance**, a conveyance or encumbrance made or attaching to a title, intermediate to others: as, he derived title from the original patentee through several *mesne conveyances*.—**Ordinary conveyance**, in *law*, a deed of transfer which is entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice.—**Voluntary conveyance**, a transfer without valuable consideration.

**conveyancer** (kon-vā'an-sėr), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-er*1.] One who is engaged in the business of conveyancing.

**conveyancing** (kon-vā'an-sing), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-ing*1.] 1. The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, of investigating titles to property, and of framing the deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals.—2. The system of law affecting property, under which titles are held and transferred.

**conveyer** (kon-vā'ėr), *n.* 1. One who conveys; one who or that which conveys, carries, transports, transmits, or transfers from one person or place to another. Also sometimes *conveyor*.

On the surface of the earth, . . . the dense matter is itself, in great part, the *conveyer* of the undulations in which these agents [light and heat] consist.
*W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 138.

2. Specifically, a mechanical contrivance for carrying objects. Applied to those adaptations of band-buckets or spirals which convey grain, chaff, flour, bran, etc., in threshers, elevators, or grinding-mills, or materials to upper stories of warehouses or shops, or buildings in course of erection. Also applied to those arrangements of carriages traveling on ropes by which hay lifted by the horse-fork is conveyed to distant parts of a barn or mow, or materials are carried to a building.
*E. H. Knight.*

3†. An impostor; a cheat; a thief.

*Boling.* Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower.
*K. Rich.* O, good! Convey? *Conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1.

**conveyor** (kon-vā'or), *n.* See *conveyer*, 1.

**conviciate**† (kon-vish'i-āt), *v. t.* [Also written *convitiate*; < L. *conviciatus*, *convitiatus*, pp. of *conviciari*, *convitiari*, reproach, rail at, < *convicium*, *convitium*, a loud cry, clamor, abuse; origin uncertain.] To reproach; rail at; abuse.

To *conviciate* instead of accusing. *Laud.*

**convicinity**† (kon-vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *convicinità*; as *con-* + *vicinity*. Cf. ML. *convicinium*, vicinity, < *convicinus* (> Sp. *convecino*), neighboring, < L. *com-*, together, + *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicinity*.] Neighborhood; vicinity.

The *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 18.

**conviciousness**† (kon-vish'us), *a.* [Also written *convitious*; < L. *convicium*, *convitium*, abuse (see *conviciate*), + *-ous*.] Reproachful; opprobrious.

The queen's majesty commaundeth all maner her subjects . . . not to use in despite or rebuke of any person these *conuicious* words—papist, or papistical, heretike, scismatike, or . . . any such like words of reproche.
*Queen Elizabeth*, Injunctions, an. 1559.

**convict** (kon-vikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *convicten*, < L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, convince: see *convince*.] 1. To prove or find guilty of an offense charged; specifically, to determine or adjudge to be guilty after trial before a legal tribunal, as by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision: as, to *convict* the prisoner of felony.

One captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been *convicted* of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.
*Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 175.

2. To convince of wrong-doing or sin; bring (one) to the belief or consciousness that one has done wrong; awaken the conscience of.

They which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one. John viii. 9.

3. To confute; prove or show to be false.

Although not only the reason, but experience, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4†. To show by proof or evidence.

Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

**convict** (as *a.* kon-vikt', as *n.* kon'vikt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *convict* = Sp. Pg. *convicto* = It. *convinto*, convicted, < L. *convictus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. Proved or found guilty; convicted. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Of malefactors *convict* by witnesses, and thereupon either adjudged to die or otherwise chastised, their custom was to exact, as Joshua did of Achan, open confession.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Nor witness hired, nor jury pick'd,
Prevail to bring him in *convict*.
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

2†. Overcome; conquered. *Chaucer.*

**II.** *n.* A person proved or found guilty of an offense alleged against him; especially, one found guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision; hence, a person undergoing penal servitude; a convicted prisoner.—**Convict-lease system**, a system employed in some of the southern United States of letting out the labor of convicts to contractors for employment in gangs on public works or in other outdoor labor, the contractor taking full charge of them.—**Convict system**, the method in which a state disposes of its convicts or their labor; specifically, the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements, as from Russia to Siberia, and formerly from England to Australia.

**conviction** (kon-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *conviction* = Sp. *convicción* = Pg. *convicção* = It. *convinzione*, < LL. *convictio(n-)*, demonstration, proof, < L. *convincere*, pp. *convictus*, convict, convince: see *convict*, *v.*, and *convince*.] 1†. The act of convincing one of the truth of something; especially, the act of convincing of error; confutation. [Rare.]—2. The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; the conscious assent of the mind; settled persuasion; a fixed or firm belief: as, an opinion amounting to *conviction*; he felt a strong *conviction* of coming deliverance. [As a philosophical term, *conviction* translates the Greek *συγκατάθεσις* of the Stoics.]

It [deliberate assent] is sometimes called a *conviction*, a word which commonly includes in its meaning two acts, both the act of inference, and the act of assent consequent upon the inference.
*J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 173.

Without earnest *convictions*, no great or sound literature is conceivable.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.

There is no one of our surest *convictions* which may not be upset, or at any rate modified, by a further accession of knowledge. *Huxley*, On the "Origin of Species," p. 131.

Specifically—3. The state of being convinced that one is or has been acting in opposition to conscience; the state of being convicted of wrong-doing or sin; strong admonition of the conscience; religious compunction.

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a . . . lasting argument for the *conviction* of others. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The awful providence, ye see, had awakened him, and his sin had been set home to his soul; and he was under such *conviction*, that it all had to come out.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 21.

4. The act of proving or finding guilty of an offense charged; especially, the finding by a

jury or other legal tribunal that the person on trial is guilty of the offense charged: sometimes used as implying judgment or sentence. —5. The state of being convicted or confuted; condemnation upon proof or reasoning; confutation.

For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
Or subtle shifts *conviction* to evade.
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 308.

**Summary conviction**, a conviction had without trial by jury, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons intrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offenses against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offenses. —**Under conviction**, in a state of compunction and repentance for sin, preliminary to conversion: used in Methodist and Baptist "revivals." =**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Belief*, *Faith*, etc. See *persuasion*.

**convictism** (kon'vik-tizm), *n.* [< *convict*, *n.*, + *-ism*.] The convict system (which see, under *convict*, *n.*).

The evils of *convictism*. *W. Howitt.*

**convictive** (kon-vik'tiv), *a.* [< *convict* + *-ive*.] Having the power to convince or convict. [Rare or obsolete.]

The most close and *convictive* method that may be.
*Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref.

**convictively** (kon-vik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convictive or convincing manner.

The truth of the gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so *convictively* against all the follies and impostures of the former ages.
*Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

**convictiveness** (kon-vik'tiv-nes), *n.* Power of convicting.

**convictor** (kon-vik'tor), *n.* [= It. *convittore*, < L. *convictor*, one who lives with another, a table-companion, messmate, < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] A member of the University of Oxford who, though not belonging to the foundation of any college or hall, has been a regent, and has constantly kept his name on the books of some college or hall from the time of his admission to that of taking his master's or doctor's degree.

**convince** (kon-vins'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convinced*, ppr. *convincing*. [= F. *convaincre*, OF. *convenquer*, *convencer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convencer* = It. *convincere*, < L. *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, show clearly, demonstrate, < *com-* (intensive) + *vincere*, conquer: see *victor* and *vanquish*, and cf. *convict*.] 1. To persuade or satisfy by argument or evidence; cause to believe in the truth of what is alleged; gain the credence of: as, to *convince* a man of his errors, or to *convince* him of the truth.

For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, . . . shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ. Acts xviii. 28.

Argument never *convinces* any man against his will.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2†. To evince; demonstrate; prove.

And, which *convinceth* excellence in him,
A principal admirer of yourself.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Yet this, sure, methinks, *convinces* a power for the sovereign to raise payments for land forces.
Quoted by *Hallam*.

3†. To refute; show to be wrong.

God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it. *Bacon*, Atheism.

Mine eyes have been an evidence of credit
Too sure to be *convinced*.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

4†. To overpower; conquer; vanquish.

His two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

5†. To convict; prove or find guilty.

A great number of . . . Historiographers and Cosmographers of later times . . . are by evident arguments *convinced* of manifold errors.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of [by] the law as trangressors. Jas. ii. 9.

Drag hence
This impious judge, piecemeal to tear his limbs
Before the law *convince* him. *Webster.*

=**Syn. 1**. *Convince*, *Persuade*. To *convince* a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement; to *persuade* him is, by derivation, to affect his will by motives; but it has long been used also for *convince*, as in Luke xx. 6, "they be *persuaded* that John was a prophet." There is a marked tendency now to confine *persuade* to its own distinctive meaning.

When by reading or discourse we find ourselves thoroughly *convinced* of the truth of any article, and of the reasonableness of our belief in it, we should never after suffer ourselves to call it in question.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 465.

We do not wish to force them into the right path, but to *persuade* them.
*Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 504.

You begin by believing things on the authority of those around you, then learn to think for yourself without shrinking from the closest, severest scrutiny, which may probably bring you to be *convinced*, not *persuaded*, of the things you first believed. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 119.

**convincement** (kon-vins'ment), *n.* [< *convince* + *-ment*.] The act, process, or fact of convincing, or of being convinced; conviction.

They taught compulsion without *convincement*.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

*It was not in vain that he [George Fox]* travelled; God, in most places, sealing his commission with the *convincement* of some of all sorts, as well publicans as sober professors of religion. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

His address was much devoted to the *convincement* of his hearers. *The American*, VIII. 341.

**convincer** (kon-vin'sėr), *n.* One who or that which convinces, manifests, or proves.

For the divine light was now only a *convincer* of his [Adam's] miscarriages, but administered nothing of the divine love and power.
*Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

**convincible** (kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *convencible* = Pg. *convencivel*; as *convince* + *-ible*.] 1. Capable of being convinced.—2†. Capable of being disproved or refuted.

*Convincible* falsities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

3†. Capable or worthy of being convicted; culpable.

Now to determine the day and year of this inevitable time is not only *convincible* and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 46.

**convincingly** (kon-vin'sing-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to compel assent, or to leave no room for doubt.

**convincingness** (kon-vin'sing-nes), *n.* The power of convincing.

**convitiate†**, *v. t.* See *conviciate*.

**convitious†**, *a.* See *convicious*.

**convival†** (kon-vī'val), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *convival* = It. *convivale*, < L. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster or guest, < *convivа*, a feaster, guest: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convivial*.] I. *a.* Same as *convivial*.

The same was a *convival* dish.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

II. *n.* A guest.

The number of the *conuiuals* at priuate entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

**convive†** (kon-vīv'), *v. i.* [= Pg. *conviver*, be sociable, = It. *convivare*, eat together, < L. *convivari*, dep., also act. *convivare*, feast, carouse together, < *conviva*, one who feasts with another, a table-companion, guest, < *convivere*, live together, < *com-*, together, + *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*, *victual*, and cf. *convivial*.] To feast.

First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent;
There in the full *convive* you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

**convive** (kon'vēv or -vīv), *n.* [< F. *convive* = Pg. It. *conviva*, < L. *conviva*, a guest, a table-companion: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convival*, *convivial*.] A boon companion; one who is convivial; a guest at table.

Yet where is the Host?—and his *convives*—where?
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 191.

It is to be believed that an indifferent tavern dinner in such society [wits and philosophers] was more relished by the *convives* than a much better one in worse company.
*Emerson*, Clubs.

**convivial** (kon-viv'i-al), *a.* [= F. *convivial* = It. *conviviale*, < L. *convivialis*, pertaining to a feast, < *convivium*, a feast (cf. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster (< *conviva*, a feaster), equiv. to *convivialis*: see *convival*), < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] Relating to or of the nature of a feast or an entertainment; festal; social; jovial.

Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*

I was the first who set up festivals; . . .
Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
*Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

**convivialist** (kon-viv'i-al-ist), *n.* [< *convivial* + *-ist*.] A person of convivial habits.

Here met the . . . politician, the filibuster, the *convivialist*. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 224.

**conviviality** (kon-viv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convivialité*; as *convivial* + *-ity*.] 1. A convivial spirit or disposition.—2. The good humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment; good-fellowship.

These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater *conviviality* than more formal and premeditated invitations. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds, p. 51.

**convivially** (kon-viv'i-al-i), *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively: as, *convivially* inclined.

**convocant** (kon'vō-kant), *n.* [< L. *convocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*, *convocate*.] One who convokes; a convoker. [Rare.]

This body was uncanonically assembled; owning no higher *convocant* than Tricoupi, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 60.

**convocate†** (kon'vō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *convocatus*, pp. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*.] To convoke; call or summon to meet; assemble by summons.

Archiepiscopal or metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old imperial constitutions, to *convocate* the holy bishops under them within the compass of their own provinces. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

St. James . . . was president of that synod which the apostles *convocated* at Jerusalem.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 152.

**convocation** (kon-vō-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *convocation* = Pr. *convocatio* = Sp. *convocacion* = Pg. *convocação* = It. *convocazione*, < L. *convocatio(n-)*, < *convocare*, pp. *convocatus*, call together: see *convoke*.] 1. The act of calling together or assembling by summons.

Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, spake . . . in this manner. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

In the first day there shall be an holy *convocation*.
Ex. xii. 16.

3. [*cap.*] An assembly of the clergy of the Church of England for the settlement of certain ecclesiastical affairs. There are two Convocations, viz., of the provinces of Canterbury and York, summoned by writs from the crown to the archbishops. Each body contains an upper house of bishops with the archbishop as president, and a lower house, composed of deans, archdeacons, and elected proctors. Constitutions for both Convocations were established in the thirteenth century; later an unsuccessful attempt was made to incorporate them with Parliament. In 1533, by the Act of Submission, their legislative powers were restricted, and their acts have since been dependent upon special warrant from the crown. The Convocation of Canterbury was the more important and regular; but after its prorogation in 1717, although its meetings were continued for a time, it received no new royal warrant till 1861. The Convocation of York has generally been less regular in its proceedings than that of Canterbury. Both Convocations now meet at each parliamentary session, and the proctors are renewed at each parliamentary election.

In England, the Ecclesiastical body called the *Convocation*, which grew up in the reign of King Edward I., gradually attained the position which had been formerly occupied, and executed some of the functions which had formerly been discharged, by Provincial Synods, consisting of Bishops. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 204.

The *convocations* of the two provinces, as the recognised constitutional assemblies of the English clergy, have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organisation from the reign of Edward I. down to the present day.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 388.

4. In the University of Cambridge, England, an assembly of the senate out of term time. A grace is immediately passed to convert such a convocation into a congregation, after which its business proceeds as usual. *Cam. Cal.*—**House of Convocation**, in the University of Oxford, an assembly which enacts and amends laws and statutes, and elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, etc. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges. =**Syn. 2**. Meeting, gathering, convention, congress, diet, synod, council.

**convocational** (kon-vō-kā'shon-al), *a.* [< *convocation* + *-al*.] Relating to a convocation. [Rare.]

**convocationist** (kon-vō-kā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *Convocation*, 3, + *-ist*.] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one who supports Convocation; an advocate of Convocation; one who favors the revival of its powers.

**convoke** (kon-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convoked*, ppr. *convoking*. [= F. *convoquer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convocar* = It. *convocare*, < L. *convocare*, call together, < *com-*, together, + *vocare*, call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice*, *vocal*, and cf. *avoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] 1. To call together; summon to meet; assemble by summons.

An active partisan, I thus *convoked*
From every object pleasant circumstance
To suit my ends. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

From March, 1629, to April, 1640, the houses of parliament were not *convoked*. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between parliament and parliament. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To call or draw in by claim or demand; appropriate as a right or power; claim as appertaining.

The aula regis, consisting of the king and council, sought to *convoke* to itself the judicial business. *Am. Cyc.*, V. 147.

=**Syn. 1**. *Invite*, *Summon*, etc. See *call*.

**Convoluta** (kon-vō-lū′tạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *convolutus*, rolled together: see *convolute*.] The typical genus of the family *Convolutidæ*. *C. paradoxa*, of the North Sea and the Baltic, is an example.

The genus *Convoluta* . . . comprises small worms which have the thin lateral portions of their bodies curled over on to the ventral side. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 190.

**convolute** (kon′vō-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convoluté* = Pg. It. *convoluto*, < L. *convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.]

Convoluta Cotyledons of *Calycanthus*.

I. *a.* Rolled together, or one part over another. In *bot.*, specifically applied to a leaf in the bud which is rolled up longitudinally in a single coil, one margin being within the coil, the other without, as in the cherry; also, with reference to estivation, to a corolla which is similarly rolled up, the petals successively overlapping one another, with one margin covered and the other exterior, as in the *Malvaceæ*. The epithet *contorted* or *twisted* is frequently used in the same sense, though in most cases no actual twist occurs. Also *convolutive*.—**Convolute shell**, in *conch.*, a shell with an enlarged final whorl embracing most or all of the previously formed ones, such as that of the *Cypræidæ*, nautiliform shells, etc.

II. *n.* That which is convoluted.—**Convolute to a circle**, the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail. *Sylvester.*

**convoluted** (kon′vō-lū-ted), *a.* [As *convolute* + *-ed*².] Same as *convolute*.

Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn. *Pennant*, British Zoöl., Chama.

**Convoluted antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ that are curled inward at the ends, as in many *Pompilidæ*.—**Convoluted bone**, in *anat.*, a scroll-like or turbinated bone; a turbinal. Three such bones are distinguished in man, the ethmoturbinal, maxilloturbinal, and sphenoturbinal. See these words.—**Convoluted wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose embrace the body from above downward, inclosing it as in a tube.

**Convolutidæ** (kon-vō-lū′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convoluta* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians having no alimentary canal, and with the ovaries and yolk-glands not separate: typified by the genus *Convoluta*.

**convolution** (kon-vō-lū′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **convolutio*(*n-*), < *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together: see *convolve*.] 1. The act of rolling or winding together, or of winding one part or thing on another; the motion or process of winding in and out.

O'er the calm sea in *convolution* swift
The feather'd eddy floats.
*Thomson*, Autumn, l. 839.

2. The state of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or wound together.

Convolved fibres of vessels, . . . their *convolution* being contrived for the better separation of the several parts of the blood. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

3. A turn or winding; a fold; a gyration; an anfractuosity; a whorl: as, the *convolutions* of a vine; the *convolutions* of the intestines.

I have seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The *convolutions* of a smooth-lipped shell.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

4. In *anat.*, specifically, one of the gyri, gyres, or anfractuosities of the brain, especially of the cerebrum. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—5. In *math.*, such a connection between the relations of any asyzygetic system that each is applied alternately in the aggregate of the remaining relations.—**Broca's convolution**, the inferior frontal convolution of the brain.—**Convolutions of the brain**. See *brain*, *gyrus*, and *sulcus*.

**convolutive** (kon′vō-lū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *convolutif*; as *convolute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, same as *convolute*.

**convolve** (kọn-volv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convolved*, ppr. *convolving*. [= It. *convolgere*, *convolvere*, < L. *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together, < *com-*, together, + *volvere*, roll: see *volubile*, *volute*, and cf. *involve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] To roll or wind together; roll or twist (one part or thing) on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved*.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 328.

Newly hatched maggots . . . can *convolve* the stubborn leaf. *Derham.*

Ætna thunders dreadful under-ground,
Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls *convolved*.
*Addison*, Æneid, iii.

**convolvent** (kọn-vol′vent), *a.* [< L. *convolven*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] Rolling; winding; inwrapping: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the tegmina of an orthopterous insect when, in repose, the anal areas lie horizontally one over the other on the back of the insect, while the rest of the tegmina are vertical, covering the sides and lower wings, as in the katydid.

**Convolvulaceæ** (kọn-vol-vū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convolvulus* + *-aceæ*.] A large natural order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining or trailing, and often with milky juice, exemplified by the genus *Convolvulus*. It is allied to the *Solanaceæ* and *Scrophulariaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the general habit, the alternate leaves, and the comparatively large solitary or geminate seeds filled with a crumpled embryo. There are about 30 genera and 800 species, of temperate and tropical regions, including the morning-glory (*Ipomœa*), the bindweed (*Convolvulus*), the dodder (*Cuscuta*), etc. Many possess purgative qualities, and some are used in medicine, as jalap and scammony. The principal food-product of the order is the sweet potato, *Ipomœa Batatas*.

**convolvulaceous** (kọn-vol-vū-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Convolvulaceæ*.] In *bot.*, belonging or relating to the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*; resembling the convolvulus.

**convolvulic** (kọn-vol′vū-lik), *a.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulic acid.** Same as *convolvulinic acid*.

**convolvulin** (kọn-vol′vū-lin), *n.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-in*².] A glucoside, the active purgative principle of jalap.

**convolvulinic** (kọn-vol-vū-lin′ik), *a.* [< *convolvulin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulinic acid**, an acid derived from the resin of jalap, *Convolvulus Jalapa* of Linnæus, now known as *Exogonium Purga*. Also *convolvulic acid*.

**Convolvulus** (kọn-vol′vū-lus), *n.* [= F. *convolve*, *convolvulus* = Sp. *convólvulo* = It. *convolvolo* = Dan. *konvolvolus*, < L. *convolvulus* (dim. form), bindweed (in reference to their twining habit), < *convolvere*, roll together, entwine: see *convolve*.] 1. [NL.] One of the principal genera of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, of about 150 species, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and especially abundant in the eastern Mediterranean region. They are slender, twining herbs, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers. The more common species of the fields, as *C. sepium* and *C. arvensis*, are popularly known as *bindweed*. *C. Scammonia*, of the Levant, yields the purgative drug scammony.

Bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*.

The lustre of the long *convolvuluses*
That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**convoy** (kọn-voi′), *v. t.* [< ME. (north.) *convoien*, *convoyen*, < OF. *convoier* (F. *convoyer* = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *convogliare*), another form of *conreier*, > E. *convey*: see *convey*, which is a doublet of *convoy*.] 1. To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; escort: as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; troops *convoyed* the baggage-wagons.

We embarqued in a Dutch Fregat, bound for Flushing, *convoyed* and accompanied by five other stoute vessells. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 21, 1641.

She is a galley of the Gran Duca,
That, through the fear of the Algerines,
*Convoys* those lazy brigantines.
*Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

2. To accompany for safety or guidance; attend as an escort on a journey.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neibor lad cam o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and *convoy* her hame.
*Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

3†. To convey.

Imagination's chariot *convoyed* her
Into a garden where more Beauties smil'd
Than Aphrodisius's Groves false face did wear.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 194.

**convoy** (kon′voi), *n.* [< *convoy*, *v.* Cf. *convey*, *n.*] 1†. Conveyance.

Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for *convoy* put into his purse.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

2. The act of accompanying and escorting for protection or defense; escort.

Such fellows . . . will learn you by rote where services were done; . . . at such a breach, at such a *convoy*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

Being safely come to the Marine, in *Convoy* of his Majesty's Jewels. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 39.

3. The protection afforded by an accompanying escort, as of troops, a vessel of war, etc.

A goodly Pinnace, richly laden, and to launch forth under my auspicious *Convoy*. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The remainder of the journey was performed under the *convoy* of a numerous and well-armed escort.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

4. An escort or accompanying and protecting force; a convoying vessel, fleet, or troop.

Doubtless they have fitted out a *convoy* worthy the noble temper of the man and the grandeur of his project.
*Everett*, Orations, I. 157.

To prevent these annoyances [of search at sea], governments have sometimes arranged with one another that the presence of a public vessel, or *convoy*, among a fleet of merchantmen, shall be evidence that the latter are engaged in a lawful trade.
*Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

The next morning [I] proceeded to La Grange with no *convoy* but the few cavalrymen I had with me.
*U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 386.

5. The ship, fleet, party, or thing conducted or escorted and protected; that which is convoyed: as, in the fog the frigate lost sight of her *convoy*. [The most common sense in nautical use.]—6. A friction-brake for carriages. *E. H. Knight.*

**convulse** (kọn-vuls′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convulsed*, ppr. *convulsing*. [= F. *convulser* = Sp. Pg. *convulsar*, < L. *convulsus*, *convolsus*, pp. of *convellere* (> It. *convellere*), pluck up, dislocate, convulse, < *com-*, together, + *vellere*, pluck, pull.] 1. To draw or contract spasmodically or involuntarily, as the muscular parts of an animal body; affect by irregular spasms: as, his whole frame was *convulsed* with agony.—2. To shake; disturb by violent irregular action; cause great or violent agitation in.

*Convulsing* heaven and earth.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 1143.

The two royal houses, whose conflicting claims had long *convulsed* the kingdom, were at length united.
*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

**convulsible** (kọn-vul′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *convulsible*, < L. *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse (see *convulse*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion. *Emerson.*

**convulsion** (kọn-vul′shọn), *n.* [= F. *convulsion* = Sp. *convulsion* = Pg. *convulsão* = It. *convulsione* = D. *konvulsie* = G. *convulsion* = Dan. Sw. *konvulsion*, < L. *convulsio*(*n-*), *convolsio*(*n-*), cramp, convulsion, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse: see *convulse*.] 1. A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxation; a fit. Infants are frequently affected with convulsions, the body undergoing violent spasmodic contractions, and feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being.

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifferency of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, . . . or that such at all times latently exist, and are developed into notice by national *convulsions*, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals. *W. Chambers.*

3. Specifically, in *geol.*, a sudden and violent disturbance and change of position of the strata; a geological event taking place rapidly and at one impulse, instead of slowly and by repeated efforts: nearly the same as *catastrophe* or *cataclysm*.—4†. Violent voluntary muscular effort.

Those two massy pillars
With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
He tugg'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1649.

**Crowing convulsions**, a popular name of laryngismus stridulus, or spasm of the larynx; false croup; spasmodic croup.=Syn. 2. Disturbance, perturbation, throe.

**convulsional** (kọn-vul′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *convulsion* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of convulsions; cataclysmic.—2. Subject to convulsions. [Rare in both senses.]

**convulsionary** (kọn-vul′shọn-ạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convulsionnaire* = It. *convulsionario*, < NL. *convulsionarius*, < L. *convulsio*(*n-*), convulsion: see *convulsion*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of muscular convulsions: as, *convulsionary* struggles.—2. Causing or resulting from violent disturbance or agitation.

Whatever was *convulsionary* and destructive in politics, and above all in religion.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 210.

II. *n.*; pl. *convulsionaries* (-riz). One who is subject to convulsions; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of Jansenists in France who gained notoriety by falling into convulsive spasms and by other extravagant actions, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, in response

to a supposed miraculous influence emanating from the tomb of a pious Jansenist, François de Pâris, in the cemetery of St. Médard near Paris, who died in 1727. They continued to exist for more than fifty years.

**convulsionist** (kon-vul'shon-ist), *n.* [= F. *convulsionniste* (in sense 1); as *convulsion* + *-ist.*] 1. A convulsionary.

A change came over him [Conrad Beissel, founder of the order of the Solitary] that brought him into contact with the ranting *convulsionist* Frederick Rock . . . and others of the awakened. *The Century*, XXIII. 216.

2. In *geol.*, a catastrophist.

There were the *convulsionists*, or believers in the paramount efficacy of subterranean movement. *Geikie*, Geol Sketches, ii. 5.

**convulsive** (kon-vul'siv), *a.* [= F. *convulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *convulsivo*, < L. as if **convulsivus*, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse: see *convulse* and *-ive.*] 1. Producing or attended by convulsion; tending to convulse: as, "*convulsive* rage," *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

In Silence weep;
And thy *convulsive* Sorrows inward keep.
*Prior*, Carmen Seculare, st. 8.

2. Of the nature of or characterized by convulsions or spasms.

In certain cases *convulsive* attacks are congenital. *Quain.*

**convulsively** (kon-vul'siv-li), *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion; spasmodically.

As the blood is draining from him [the dying gladiator], he pants and looks wild, and the chest heaves *convulsively*. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 303.

**cony, coney** (kō'ni or kun'i), *n.*; pl. *conies, coneys* (kō'niz or kun'iz). [Early mod. E. and later also *conie, conny, conney, connie, cunny, cunnie*, < ME. *cony, conny, conyng, conninge, conig, cunig*, etc. (> W. *cwning*) (the normal type being **conin*, the final consonant being subsequently dropped, or passing into *ng*, as in **coning, conyng*, mod. *cunning*[2] as a fish-name, and in *cunningaire* (see *conyger*) and the surname *Cunningham*, also spelled *Conyngham*: see below), = MD. *cunin*, later *konijn*, D. *konijn* = Sw. Dan. *kanin* = MLG. *kanin* = MG. *kanyn* (> G. *kanin*, now dim. *kaninchen*; MHG. *künicli*n, later *künigli*n, *künli*n, *küngele, künele, königle, königli*n, etc., after L.), < OF. *conin, connin, congnin, coning, counin*, by-form of *conil, connil, cognil, counil*, = Pr. *conil* = Sp. *conejo* = Pg. *coelho* = It. *coniglio* = Gr. κόνικλος, κίνικλος, < L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit; said to be of Hispanic origin. The historical pron. is kun'i; kō'ni is recent and follows the spelling *cony*. The word is very frequent in early mod. E. (and in OF., etc.) in various deflected or allusive senses (see def. 6). The name of the cony enters into a number of local names and surnames, as *Coney, Coneybeare, Coningsby, Conington, Conyngham, Cunningham, Conythorp*, etc.] 1. A rabbit; a burrowing rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, as *L. cuniculus* of Europe.

* *Connyger* in cretoyne [a sweet sauce] colouredе fulle faire. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 197.

Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but a gristle;
Ah sweete lambe and *coney*!
*Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 4.

2. A daman, or species of the family *Hyracidæ*, order *Hyracoidea*. So used in the English Bible (Lev. xi. 5; Deut. xiv. 7; Ps. civ. 18), where *cony* is used to translate the Hebrew *shaphan*, now identified with the Syrian hyrax or daman (*Hyrax syriacus* or *H. damas*), and applied to other species of the genus. The same animal is also called *ashkoko, ganam*, and *wabber*. See *hyrax* and *daman*.

The *conies* are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks. Prov. xxx. 26.

3. The fur of conies or rabbits, once much used in England.—4. The pika, calling-hare, or little chief hare, *Lagomys princeps*, of North America.

The miners and hunters in the West know these oddities as *conies* and "starved rats." *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 81.

5. In *her.*, a rabbit used as a bearing.—6. In *ichth.*, the nigger-fish.—7†. A simpleton; a gull; a dupe.

The system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the seventeenth century; . . . a collective society of sharpers was called a warren, and their dupes rabbit-suckers (that is, young rabbits) or *conies*. *Nares.*

**cony-burrow, coney-burrow** (kō'ni-bur'ō), *n.* [Formerly also *cunnyburrow, -burrough.*] A place where rabbits burrow in the earth; a cony-warren.

**conycatch†, conycatcht†,** *v.* [< *conycatcher, conycatcher.*] I. *intrans.* To cheat; trick. See *conycatcher*. [Thieves' slang.]

I must *cony-catch*; I must shift.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

II. *trans.* To trick; impose upon; cheat.

I'll *cony-catch* you for this.
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 2.

But, wenches, let's be wise, and make rooks of them that I warrant are now setting pursenets to *conycatch* us.
*Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, v. 1.

**conycatcher†, coneycatcher†,** *n.* [< *cony, coney*, 7, + *catcher.*] One who catches or takes in dupes; a cheat; a sharper; a swindler.

We are smoked for being *coney-catchers*.
*Massinger*, Renegado, iv. 1.

**conycatching†, coneycatching†,** *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *conycatch, coneycatch, v.*] I. *n.* Cheating; swindling.

Master R. G., would it not make you blush if you sold Orlando Furioso to the queenes players for twenty nobles, and, when they were in the country, sold the same play to Lord Admiral's men, for as much more? Was not this plain *coney-catching*? *Defence of Coneycatching* (1592).

II. *a.* Cheating.

O *coney-catching* Cupid.
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

**cony-fish, coney-fish** (kō'ni-fish), *n.* A local English name of the burbot. It appears to be derived from the fish's habit of lurking in holes of river-banks, as a cony or rabbit does on land. *Day.*

**cony-garth†, coney-garth†,** *n.* [Late ME. *conyngerthe* (written *connynge erthe*, as if 'cony-earth,' in Prompt. Parv., p. 90); < *cony, coney*, + *garth*[1].] An inclosure for conies; a cony-warren.

**conyger†, conynger†,** *n.* [E. dial. *conigar* (and *Conigree* as a local name); Sc. *cuningar, cuninngaire*; early mod. E. *conyger, connynger, counyngar*, also *conigree, conigrea, conniegrea, connigrey*, and even *cunnigreene*; < ME. *conyger, connyngere*, < OF. *conniniere, coninyere* (adapted to *connin*), later also *conilliere*, = It. *conigliera, conegliera*, < ML. *cuniculária*, a rabbit-warren (prop. fem. of adj. **cuniculárius*, pertaining to the rabbit; cf. L. *cuniculárius*, a miner: see *cunicular*), < *cuniculus*, > OF. *connin, connin*, etc., > ME. *conyng, conig, cony*, etc., a rabbit: see *cony*. The form *conyger, connynger*, with *g* repr. *y*, orig. *i*, seems to have been partly confused with the equiv. *cony-garth*, q. v.] A rabbit-warren; a cony-warren.

With them that perett robbe *conygerys*.
*Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 174.

Warens and *conygers* and parkis palyydde occuple moche grounde nat inhabitaunt, leporaria sive lagotrophia.
*Horman*, Vulgaria (ed. Way).

**conyng†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *cony*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

**connynger†,** *n.* See *conyger*.

**cony-wool, coney-wool** (kō'ni-wůl), *n.* The fur of rabbits, extensively used in the manufacture of hats.

**Conyza** (kō-ni'zą), *n.* [NL., < L. *conyza*, < Gr. κόνυζα, fleabane.] A genus of composite plants of warm regions. The plants known as *fleabane*, which were formerly referred to it, are now placed in the genus *Inula*.

**coo** (kö), *v.* [Imitative of the sound, which is also variously represented by the equiv. (Sc.) *croo, croodle*; cf. Icel. *kurra* (> Sc. *curr*, coo, purr: see *curr*) = Dan. *kurre* = D. *korren* = MHG. *gurren, gerren*, G. *girren*, coo; Sw. *knurla, kuttra*, coo; F. *roucouler*, coo; Hind. *kuku*, the cooing of a dove; Pers. *kūkū*, a dove. Cf. *cook*[2], *cuckoo*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a low, plaintive, murmuring sound (imitated by the sound of the word) characteristic of pigeons or doves.

The stock-dove only through the forest *coos*
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 615.

The dark oakwood where the pigeons *cooed*.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

Hence—2. To converse affectionately, like cooing doves; make love in murmuring endearments: commonly in the phrase *to bill and coo*. See *bill*[1], *v. i.*

What are you doing now,
Oh Thomas Moore?
Sighing or suing now,
Rhyming or wooing now,
Billing or *cooing* now,
Which, Thomas Moore?
*Byron*, To Thomas Moore.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter by cooing.

In answer *cooed* the cushat dove
Her notes of peace and rest and love.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2. To call. [Prov. Eng.]

**coo** (kö), *n.* [< *coo, v.*] The characteristic murmuring sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

A rarer visitant is the turtle-dove, whose pleasant *coo* . . . I have sometimes heard.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 10.

**cooccupant** (kō-ok'ū-pant), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *occupant.*] Jointly occupying.

The republic of Hayti, *cooccupant* with San Domingo of the island, was disposed to look askance at the intrusion upon its shores of so powerful a neighbor.
*G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 188.

**coochee** (kö'chē'), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *coo, chuck*[1], *cluck*, etc.] To call (poultry) by an imitation of clucking. [Rare.]

The voice of Mrs. General Likens *coocheeing* the poultry to their morning meal, ordering the servants in their duties. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 92.

**couch-grass†,** *n.* See *couch-grass*.

**cooer** (kö'ėr), *n.* A dove or pigeon; in the plural, the *Gemitores*, the second order of birds in Macgillivray's system: so named from their characteristic note. See *Columbæ*.

**cooey,** *n.* and *v.* See *cooie*.

**coof** (kůf), *n.* [Also written *cuif*; origin unknown.] A lout; a coward. [Scotch.]

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a *coof* for a' that.
*Burns*, For A' That.

**cooie, cooey** (kö'i), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

In Australia, as we have seen, loud *cooeys* are made on coming within a mile of an encampment—an act which, while primarily indicating pleasure at the coming reunion, further indicates those friendly intentions which a silent approach would render doubtful.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 346.

**cooie, cooey** (kö'i), *v. i.* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia.

**cooingly** (kö'ing-li), *adv.* In a cooing manner.

O thou! for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles
Passion their voices *cooingly* 'mong myrtles. *Keats.*

**coo-in-new** (kö'in-nū'), *n.* [Australian.] A useful verbenaceous timber-tree of Australia, *Gmelina Leichhardtii*. The wood has a fine silvery grain, and is much prized for flooring and for the decks of vessels, as it is reputed never to shrink after a moderate seasoning.

**cooja** (kö'ją), *n.* A porous earthenware water-vessel with a wide mouth, used in India, especially in Bombay.

**cook**[1] (kůk), *v.* [< ME. *coken* (cf. AS. *gecōcnian*, cook) = D. *koken* = OHG. *cochōn, cochōn, chohhōn*, MHG. *chochen, kochen*, G. *kochen* = Dan. *koge* = Sw. *koka*, boil, cook (the verb in Teut. being in part from the noun), = F. *cuire* = Pr. *cozer, coire* = Sp. *cocer* (cf. Pg. *cosinhar*) = It. *cuocere*, cook, < L. *coquere*, cook (bake, boil, roast, etc.: see *coct, concoct*), = Gr. πέπ-τειν, cook (see *peptic*), = Skt. √ *pach*, cook: see *cook*[2], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make fit for eating by the action of heat, as in boiling, stewing, roasting, baking, etc.; especially, to prepare in an appetizing way, as meats or vegetables, by various combinations of materials and flavoring.

Most of the meats are *cooked* with clarified butter.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 180.

Hence—2. In general, to subject to the action of heat.—3. To dress up, alter, color, concoct, or falsely invent (a narrative, statement, excuse, etc.), for some special purpose, as that of making a more favorable impression than the facts of the case warrant; falsify: often followed by *up*: as, to *cook* up a story.

The accounts, even if *cooked*, still exercise some check.
*J. S. Mill.*

He . . . had told all the party a great bouncing lie, he *Cook'd up*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

4. To disappoint; punish. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To cook one's goose**, to kill or ruin one; spoil one's plan; do for one. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To prepare food for eating; act as cook.

**cook**[1] (kůk), *n.* [< ME. *cook, coke, cok, coc*, < AS. *cōc* = OS. *kok* = D. *kok* = OHG. *choh*, MHG. G. *koch* = Dan. *kok* = Sw. *kock* = It. *cuoco*, < L. *coquus*, also *cocus*, early L. *coquos*, a cook, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] One whose occupation is the cooking of food.

Stuarde, *coke*, and surueyour,
Assenten in counselle, with-outen skorne,
How tho lorde schalle fare at mete tho morne.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

And the *cook* took up the shoulder . . . and set it before Saul. 1 Sam. ix. 24.

**cook**[2] (kůk), *v. i.* [= Hind. *kūkna*, cry as a cuckoo; imitative of the sound. Cf. *cuckoo, coo, cook*[1], etc.] To make the noise uttered by the cuckoo. [Rare.]

**cook**[3] (kůk), *v. i.* [Also written *couk*. Cf. *duck.*] To appear for a moment and then suddenly disappear; appear and disappear by turns: as, he *cookit* round the corner. [Scotch.]

[The brook] whiles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
Wi' bickerin', dancin' dazzle;
Whiles cookit underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel,
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

**cook**[4] (kůk), *v. t.* Same as *cuck*[2].

**cook-book** (kůk'bůk), *n.* A book containing recipes and instructions for cooking. [U. S.]

**cook-conner** (kůk'kun'ėr), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *conner*[3]. Cf. *cook-wrasse*.] Same as *cook-wrasse*.

**cookee** (kůk'ē), *n.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ee*[1], as in *coachee*, etc.] 1. A female cook. [Colloq.]—2. A male assistant to a male cook, as in a lumbermen' camp. [Local, U. S.]

**cookeite** (kůk'īt), *n.* [Named after J. P. *Cooke*, of Harvard College.] A variety of lithium mica, occurring in minute scales on rubellite at Hebron in the State of Maine.

**cooker** (kůk'ėr), *n.* One who or that which cooks: as, a steam *cooker*.

**cookery** (kůk'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *cookeries* (-riz). [< ME. *cokerie* (= D. *kokerij* = LG. *kokerie*); < *cook*[1] + *-ery*.] 1. The art or practice of cooking and dressing food for the table.

The curate turned up his coat-cuffs, and applied himself to the *cookery* with vigor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

2. A place for cooking or preparing meats, etc.; in the quotation, a place for trying out oil.

Formerly the Dutch did try out their train-oyl in Spitzbergen, at Smeerenberg, and about the *Cookery* of Harlingen. Quoted in *C. M. Scammon's* Marine Mammals, p. 200.

3†. A cooked dish; a made dish; a dainty.

His appetite was gone, and *cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate.
*Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 205.

4†. Material for cooking.

There are estemed to bee [in Cairo] 15000. Iewes. 10000. Cookes which carry their *Cookerie* and boile it as they goe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 588.

**cookey**, *n.* See *cooky*.

**cook-house** (kůk'hous), *n.* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

**cookie**, *n.* See *cooky*.

**cookish** (kůk'ish), *a.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a cook.

I cannot abide a man that's too fond over me—so *cookish*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

**cook-maid** (kůk'mād), *n.* A maid or female servant who dresses food; an assistant to a cook.

**cook-room** (kůk'rōm), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen; in ships, a galley or caboose.

**cook-wrasse** (kůk'ras), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *wrasse*. Cf. *cook-conner*.] An English name of the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus*. Also called *cook-conner*.

**cooky** (kůk'i), *n.*; pl. *cookies* (-iz). [Also written *cookey*, *cookie*; < D. *koekje*, dim. of. *koek*, a cake: see *cake*[1].] A small, flat, sweet cake: also used locally for small cakes of various other forms, with or without sweetening.

He's lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a *cookey*!
*Bret Harte*, Luck of Roaring Camp.

**cool**[1] (kōl), *a.* [< ME. *cool*, *cole*, *col*, < AS. *cōl* (= D. *koel* = LG. *kōl* = OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *kuele*, G. *kühl* = Dan. *kōl*), cool, < *calan* (pret. **cōl*, pp. *calen*) = Icel. *kala*, be cold (a strong verb, of which *ceald*, E. *cold*, is an old pp. adj.); akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelidus*, cold, *gelare*, freeze (see *cold*, *chill*[1], *gelid*, *gelatin*, *congeal*, *jelly*); OBulg. *golotu*, ice.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature neither warm nor very cold: as, *cool* air; *cool* water.

Sweet day, so *cool*, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky.
*G. Herbert*, Virtue.

Fresh-wash'd in *coolest* dew. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

See, as I linger here, the sun grows low;
*Cool* airs are murmuring that the night is near.
*Bryant*, Conqueror's Grave.

2. Having a slight or not intense sensation of cold. See *cold*, *a.*, 3.—3. Not producing heat or warmth; permitting or imparting a sensation of coolness; allowing coolness, especially by facilitating radiation of heat or access of cool air, or by intercepting radiated heat: as, a *cool* dress.

Under the *cool* shade of a sycamore. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

The British soldier conquered under the *cool* shade of aristocracy. *Napier*, Peninsular War.

In figurative uses:—4. Not excited or heated by passion of any kind; without ardor or visible emotion; calm; unmoved: as, a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover.

O gentle son,
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle *cool* patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Carry her to her chamber:
Be that her prison, till in *cooler* blood
I shall determine of her.
*Massinger*, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

While she wept, and I strove to be *cool*,
He fiercely gave me the lie.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xxiii.

5. Not hasty; deliberate: as, a *cool* purpose.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than *cool* reason ever comprehends.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1.

6. Manifesting coldness, apathy, or dislike; chilling; frigid: as, a *cool* manner.—7. Quietly impudent, defiant, or selfish; deliberately presuming: said of persons and acts. [Colloq.]

That struck me as rather *cool*. *Punch*.

8. Absolute; without qualification; round: used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. [Colloq.]

I would pit her for a *cool* hundred.
*Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, i. 58.

"A *cool* four thousand"... I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, lvii.

**A cool hand.** See *hand*.—**Cool as a cucumber.** See *cucumber*.—**Syn. 4.** *Composed*, *Collected*, etc. (see *calm*[1]), dispassionate, self-possessed, unruffled, undisturbed.—**6.** Unconcerned, lukewarm, indifferent, cold-blooded, repellent.

**cool**[1] (kōl), *n.* [< *cool*[1], *a.*] A moderate or refreshing state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.

The same euynnynge the wynde began to blowe a ryght good *coole* in oure waye.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

The Lord God walking in the garden in the *cool* of the day. Gen. iii. 8.

One warm gust, full-fed with perfume, blew
Beyond us, as we entered in the *cool*.
*Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

**cool**[1] (kōl), *v.* [< ME. *colen*, become cool, trans. make cool, < AS. *cōlian* (= OS. *kōlon* = D. *koelen* = OHG. **chuoljan*, *chuolan*, MHG. *kuelen*, G. *kühlen* = Dan. *kōle* = Sw. *kyla*), become cool, < *cōl*, cool: see *cool*[1], *a.*, and cf. *keel*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make cool or cold; reduce the temperature of: as, ice *cools* water.

We talk'd, the stream beneath us ran,
The wine-flask lying couch'd in moss,
Or *cool'd* within the glooming wave.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. To allay the warmth or heated feeling of; impart a sensation of coolness to; cause to feel cool.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. Luke xvi. 24.

3. To abate the ardor or intensity of; allay, as passion or strong emotion of any kind; calm, as anger; moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; render indifferent.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Disputing and delay here *cools* the courage.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 2.

4†. To mitigate.—**To cool one's coppers.** See *copper*, 3.—**To cool the heels**, to wait in attendance: generally applied to detention at a great man's door.

I looked through the key-hole and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him *cool his heels* there. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become cool; become less hot; lose heat.

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools*.
*B. Jonson*, Entertainment at Highgate.

2. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; become less ardent, angry, zealous, affectionate, etc.; become more moderate.

My humour shall not *cool* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

Great friend and servant of the good,
Let *cool* a while thy heated blood,
And from thy mighty labour cease
*B. Jonson*, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

This eccentric friendship was fast *cooling*. Never had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

**cool**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cole*[2].

**cool-cup** (kōl'kup), *n.* A cooling beverage.

**cooler** (kō'lėr), *n.* 1. That which cools; anything that abates heat or excitement.

He told me that his affliction from his wife stirred him up to action abroad, and when success tempted him to pride, the bitterness in his bosom comforts was a *cooler* and a bridle to him.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 78.

Acid things were used only as *coolers*.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. Any vessel or apparatus for cooling liquids or other things, by the agency of ice, cold water, or cold air. It may be a large double-skinned jar in which iced water is surrounded by a non-conducting material, a tub in which bottles are packed in broken ice, an ice-chamber through which a liquid is caused to pass by a coil of pipe, a pan with a false bottom beneath which is placed ice or a circulation of cold water, a shallow vat in which the heated liquid is exposed to the air, or any kindred device. Such a contrivance, used for cooling wort, beer, wine, milk, or other liquid, is sometimes termed a *liquid-cooler*, and one for cooling water is specifically called a *water-cooler*.

3. A jail. [Thieves' slang.]

**cooley**, *n.* A corruption of *coulée*.

**cool-headed** (kōl'hed'ed), *a.* Not easily excited or confused; possessing clear and calm judgment; not acting hastily or rashly.

The old, *cool headed* general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat.
*Burke*, To the Sheriff of Bristol.

**coolie, cooly**[2] (kō'li), *n.* and *a.* [Anglo-Ind.; also written *coolee*, < Beng., Canarese, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, etc., *kūli*, Hind. *qūlī*, a day-laborer; orig. Tamil, where it means also 'daily hire'; cf. *kūliyāl*, a day-laborer. According to Fallon, orig. Turki *qulī*; he derives it, in a variant form, *koli*, from *kol*, send. In another view, originally a member of a hill tribe of Bengal, called *Kolis* or *Kolas*, who were much employed as laborers and in menial services.] I. *n.* A name given by Europeans in India, China, etc., to a native laborer employed as a burden-carrier, porter, stevedore, etc., or in other menial work: as, a chair-*coolie*, a house-*coolie*; hence, in Africa, the West Indies, South America, and other places, an East Indian or Chinese laborer who is employed, under contract, on a plantation or in other work.

Whole regiments of sinewy, hollow-thighed, lanky *coolies* shuffle along under loads of chairs, tables, hampers of beer and wine, bazaar stores, or boxes slung from bamboo poles across their shoulders.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 229.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to coolies or a coolie, especially when under contract for service out of his own country: as, *coolie* labor; the *coolie* trade.

[The gentleman] had purchased large estates between Santos and San Paulo, which he had determined to work with slave instead of *coolie* labour.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

**Coolie orange**, the *Citrus aurantium*, or common orange.

**cooling** (kō'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cool*[1], *v.*] Adapted to cool and refresh: as, a *cooling* drink.

The *cooling* brook. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 360.

**Cooling card**†. See *card*[1].

**cooling-cup** (kō'ling-kup), *n.* A vessel, consisting of a cylindrical cup into which another conical cup may be plunged, used for reducing the temperature of liquids. The liquid is placed in the outer vessel, and a solution of nitrate of ammonia in the inner. The chemical action of the solution absorbs the heat of the surrounding liquid, and thus lowers its temperature.

**cooling-floor** (kō'ling-flōr), *n.* A large shallow wooden tank in which wort is cooled. *E. H. Knight*.

**coolly** (kōl'li), *adv.* 1. Without heat; with a moderate degree of cold: as, the wind blew *coolly* through the trees.—2. With a moderate sensation of cold.

They may walke there very *coolely* even at noon, in the very hottest of all the canicular days
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 102.

3. Without haste or passion; calmly; deliberately: as, the design was formed *coolly* and executed with firmness.

When the matter comes to be considered impartially and *coolly*, their faults . . . will admit of much alleviation.
*Bp. Hurd*, Foreign Travel, Dial. 8.

4. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; carelessly; disrespectfully: as, he was *coolly* received at court.—5. With quiet presumption or impudence; nonchalantly; impudently: as, he *coolly* took the best for himself.

**coolness** (kōl'nes), *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat: as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening.—2. A moderate or refreshing sensation of cold.

We supped on the top of the house for *coolness*, according to their custom.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 69.

Weary to bed, after having my hair of my head cut shorter, even close to my skull, for *coolness*, it being mighty hot weather. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 374.

3. Absence of mental confusion or excitement; clearness of judgment and calmness of action, particularly in an emergency: as, the safety of the party depended on his *coolness*.

A cavalier possessed of the *coolness* and address requisite for diplomatic success. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

**4.** Absence of ardor or intensity; want of passion, zeal, cordiality, or affection; indifference.

They parted with . . . *coolness.* *Clarendon.*

**5.** Quiet and unabashed impudence; nonchalance; effrontery; presumption. [Colloq.]

**cool-tankard** (köl'tang'kärd), *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale with a little wine, or wine and water, with the addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savory herbs. Also called *cold-tankard.*

**coolweed** (köl'wēd), *n.* The clearweed, *Pilea pumila:* so called from its succulent pellucid stems and its habit of growing in cool places.

**coolwort** (köl'wėrt), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia,* the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. Also called *miterwort.*

**cooly**[1] (kö'li), *a.* [< *cool*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cool; somewhat cold. [Rare.]

Keeping my sheepe amongst the *cooly* shade.
*Spenser,* Colin Clout, l. 58.

**cooly**[2], *n.* See *coolie.*

**coom**[1] (köm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *culm*[1], q. v.] 1. Coal-dust; culm. [Scotch.]—2. Soot.—3. The matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage-wheels.—4. The dust and scrapings of wood produced in sawing. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

**coom**[2] (köm), *n.* An old English dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter (equal to 141 liters), not yet entirely disused. Also spelled *coomb.*

**coomb**[1] (köm), *n.* Same as *comb*[2].

**coomb**[2], *n.* Same as *comb*[3].

**coomb**[3], *n.* Same as *coom*[2].

**coomie** (kö'mi), *n.* [Native term.] A large present, in place of customs-duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other west African rivers from supercargoes of ships, for permission to trade with the natives.

**cooms** (kömz), *n. pl.* See *come,* 3.

**coon** (kön), *n.* [Abbr. of *racoon,* q. v.] 1. The racoon, *Procyon lotor:* a popular abbreviation. —2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.,* a nickname for a member of the Whig party in the earlier part of its history.

Fust place, I've ben consid'ble round in barrooms an saloons
A getherin' public sentiment, 'mongst Demmercrats and *Coons.* *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

3. A sly, knowing person: often strengthened by prefixing *old.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**A coon's age,** a long time: as, I haven't seen you for *a coon's age.* [Slang or colloq., U. S.]—**A gone coon,** one who is in a very bad way; one in a hopeless position or condition. [Slang, U. S.]

**coon** (kön), *v. i.* [< *coon, n.*] To creep, as a coon along a branch of a tree; creep, clinging close. [Colloq., U. S.]

Trying to *coon* across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. *The Century,* XXXIII. 16, *note.*

**coon-bear** (kön'bâr), *n.* The English name of *Æluropus melanoleucus.* See *Æluropus.*

**coonda-oil** (kön'dä-oil), *n.* Same as *kunda-oil.*

**coon-heel** (kön'hēl), *n.* A long slender oyster: so called in Connecticut.

**coon-oyster** (kön'ois'tėr), *n.* A small oyster. Along the southern coast of the United States the name is specifically applied to oysters growing in clusters along the salt marshes. At Cape May, New Jersey, it is restricted to young oysters occurring on the sedges. [U. S.]

**coonskin** (kön'skin), *n.* The skin of the racoon dressed with the fur on, used chiefly for making caps. [U. S.]

**coontah** (kön'tä), *n.* Same as *coontie.*

Harold discoverod a fine patch of *coontah* or arrowroot, from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured.
*F. R. Goulding,* Young Marooners, xxvi.

**coontee** (kön'tē), *n.* [Hind. *khúnṭi,* a peg, pin, Marathi *khunṭi,* a peg, pin, stump of a tree used as a landmark.] In India, a kind of harrow drawn by bullocks, used to follow the coorgee and cover in the seed, and also for weeding.

**coontie, coonty** (kön'ti), *n.* [Also *coontah;* prob. Amer. Ind.] The *Zamia integrifolia,* or arrowroot-plant of Florida, the only species of the *Cycadaceæ* native in the United States; also, the arrowroot produced from it.

**coop** (köp), *n.* [< ME. **coop* or **cope,* a box or cask, not found (cf. ME. *cupe,* a basket, < AS. *cȳpa,* a basket, = LG. *küpe, kipe,* > G. *kiepe,* a basket (see *kipe*); ME. *coop* for *coppe* = *cuppe,* a cup), = OS. *kōpa* = D. *kuip,* a tub, = OHG. *chuofa,* MHG. *kuofe,* G. *kufe,* a coop, tub, vat, < ML. *cōpa,* by-form of L. *cūpa* (> F. *cuve* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cuba*), a tub, vat, cask, = Gr. κύπη, a hole, hut, = Skt. *kūpa,* a pit, well, hollow. Akin to *cup,* q. v. Cf. W. *cwbiar,* a hen-coop.]

**1.** A box, usually with grating or bars on one side or more, in which poultry are confined for fattening, transportation, exhibition, etc., or in which a hen with young chicks is shut for shelter and to keep her from straying.—**2.** A pen; an inclosed place for small animals, poultry, etc. Hence—**3.** Any narrow, confining place of abode, as a house or room. [Colloq.]—**4.** A cask; a barrel, keg, tub, pail, or other vessel formed of staves and hoops, for containing liquids.—**5.** A Dutch corn-measure equal to about one tenth of a Winchester peck. —**6.** A tumbrel or close cart. [Scotch.]

**coop** (köp), *v. t.* [< *coop, n.*] 1. To put into a coop; confine in a coop; cage; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: often followed by *up:* as, the poor of the city are *cooped up* in crowded tenements.

As Citizens, in some intestine braul,
Long *cooped up* within their Castle wall.
*Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

A sense of church-yard mould, a sense of being boxed in and *cooped,* made me long to be out again.
*R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, p. 236.

2†. To make or repair (a vessel formed of staves and hoops); hoop (a vessel).

Shaken tubs . . . be new *cooped.* *Holland.*

=Syn. 1. To inclose, imprison, hem in, cage.

**cooper** (kö'pėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *couper, cowper* (hence the surnames *Cooper* and *Cowper*); = MD. *kuyper,* D. *kuiper* = MHG. *kuefer,* G. *küfer,* cooper, = Dan. *kyper* = Sw. *kypare,* wine-cooper, cellarman (cf. ML. *cuparius,* cooper); as *coop* (ML. *cupa,* etc.) + *-er*[1].] 1. One whose occupation is the making of barrels, tubs, and other vessels formed of staves and hoops.—**2.** [So called from the practice at breweries of allowing the coopers a daily portion of stout and porter. Cf. *porter*[3], a malt liquor.] A popular London beverage, consisting half of stout and half of porter.—**Dry cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for holding all kinds of goods not in a liquid state, such as flour, sugar, etc.—**Wet** or **tight cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for liquids.—**White cooper,** a cooper who makes tubs, pails, churns, etc.

**cooper** (kö'pėr), *v.* [< *cooper, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To do the work of a cooper; make barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

**II.** *trans.* To mend or put in order: as, to *cooper* casks.

**cooperage** (kö'pėr-āj), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-age.*] 1. The work or business of a cooper.—**2.** The price paid for coopers' work.—**3.** A place where coopers' work is done.

**coöperant** (kō-op'ę-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *cooperan(t-)s,* ppr. of *cooperari,* work together: see *coöperate.*] **I.** *a.* Operating or working together.

Graces prevenient, subsequent, or *co-operant.*
*Bp. Nicholson,* Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art,
Is toil *coöperant* to an end.
*Tennyson,* In Memoriam, cxxviii.

**II.** *n.* That which coöperates.

In gravity the units of mass and distance are the sole *co-operants.*
*G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. iv. § 58.

**coöperate** (kō-op'ę-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coöperated,* ppr. *coöperating.* [< LL. *cooperatus,* pp. of *cooperari* (> F. *coopérer* = Sp. Pg. *cooperar* = It. *cooperare*), work together, < L. *co-,* together, + *operari,* work: see *co-*[1] and *operate.*] 1. To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; work or endeavor with another or together to promote the same object: as, Russia *coöperated* with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia in reducing the power of Napoleon.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or enjoyed, unless the mind of the reader *co-operate* with that of the writer. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. To unite in producing the same effect; tend to the same result: as, natural and moral events *coöperate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

Whate'er *coöperates* to the common mirth.
*Crashaw,* The Name above every Name.

**coöperation** (kō-op-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *coopération* = Sp. *cooperacion* = Pg. *cooperação* = It. *cooperazione,* < LL. *cooperatio(n-),* < *cooperari,* pp. *cooperatus,* work together: see *coöperate.*] 1. The act of working together to one end, or of combining for a certain purpose; joint operation or endeavor; concurrent effort or labor: as, the *coöperation* of several authors; the *co-operation* of the understanding and the will.

I hope we have reached the end of unbelief, have come to a belief that there is a divine Providence in the world, which will not save us but through our own *co-operation.*
*Emerson,* Fugitive Slave Law, p. 120.

If, instead of using the word *co-operation* in a limited sense, we use it in its widest sense, as signifying the combined activities of citizens under whatever system of regulation; then these two [Liberals and Tories] are dadmissible as the system of compulsory *co-operation* and the system of voluntary *co-operation.*
*H. Spencer,* Man vs. State, p. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *politi. econ.,* a union of persons, especially of a number of laborers or small capitalists, for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit; the act of uniting in, or the concurrent labor or action of, a coöperative society. See *coöperative.*

*Co-operation* in industry means the equitable distribution of all gain among those who earn it.
*Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLII. 158.

**coöperationist** (kō-op-ę-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *coöperation* + *-ist.*] 1. A member of a coöperative society.

English *coöperationists* are pledged to "promote the practice of truthfulness, justice, and economy."
*The American,* VIII. 325.

2. In South Carolina, before the civil war, one who opposed secession unless carried out with the coöperation of other southern States.

And even South Carolina . . . gave a "Coöperation" majority of over 7,000 on the popular vote, electing 114 "*Coöperationists*" to 54 unqualified "Secessionists."
*H. Greeley,* Amer. Conflict, I. 211.

**coöperative** (kō-op'ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *coopératif* = Sp. Pg. *cooperativo,* < LL. as if **cooperativus,* < *cooperatus,* pp. of *cooperari,* work together: see *coöperate.*] Operating, laboring, or striving jointly for the attainment of certain ends.—**Coöperative society,** a union of individuals, commonly of laborers or small capitalists, formed for the purpose of obtaining goods, especially the necessaries of life, at rates lower than the market prices, by means of coöperative stores, or for the prosecution in common of a productive enterprise, the profits being shared in accordance with the amount of capital or labor contributed by each member.—**Coöperative store,** a joint-stock store at which the owners and regular buyers obtain their goods at wholesale or nearly wholesale rates, and the profits of which are divided among the shareholders according to the amount held by each. Such stores are not common in the United States, but have become very numerous in Great Britain.

**coöperator** (kō-op'ę-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *coopérateur* = Sp. Pg. *cooperador* = It. *cooperatore,* < LL. *cooperator,* < *cooperari,* pp. *cooperatus,* work together: see *coöperate.*] One who acts, labors, or strives in conjunction with another or others for the promotion of a common end; specifically, a member of a coöperative society.

The building stands at the head of Toad Lane, the narrow hilly street in which the *coöperators* first opened a store. *R. J. Hinton,* Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 255.

And this is the truth which has been firmly grasped by the *coöperators,* who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.
*The Century,* XXVIII. 134.

**coöperculum** (kō-ėr-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coöpercula* (-lä). [ML., < L. *coopertum,* a cover, < *cooperire,* cover: see *cover*[1], and cf. *covercle,* ult. < L. *cooperculum.*] *Eccles.,* the cover of the pyx or ciborium.

**coopering** (kö'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cooper, v.*] 1. The art of manufacturing or repairing casks, barrels, and other vessels composed of staves and hoops.—**2.** See extract. [Local, Eng.]

"*Coopering,*" as the practice of having smacks fitted out for the sale of spirits and tobacco is called [in Suffolk].
*Quarterly Rev.,* CXXVII. 386.

**cooper's-wood** (kö'pėrz-wůd), *n.* The wood of *Alphitonia excelsa,* a tall rhamnaceous tree of Australia. It becomes dark with age, and is used for various purposes.

**coopery** (kö'pėr-i), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-y:* see *-ery.*] 1. The trade of a cooper; cooperage.—**2.** Vessels made by a cooper, collectively: in the quotation used attributively.

Steep the wheat within certaine *cooperie* vessels made of wood. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

**coöpt** (kō-opt'), *v. t.* [= F. *coopter,* < L. *coöptare,* contr. *coptare,* receive or elect into some body, < *co-,* together, + *optare,* choose: see *option,* and cf. *adopt.* See *coöptate.*] To choose conjointly; elect; select by joint choice; specifically, to elect to membership in a committee, board, or society by the choice of its existing members.

The mayor, with the assent of the town meeting, nominated two of the twenty-four, and two of the common council; these four chose four more out of each body; and these eight *co-opted* two more, and the ten two more.
*Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 422.

The board of classical studies, augmented by the new language professors, and certain eminent men *coöpted* for that purpose, would form the acting council or committee. *J. W. Donaldson*, Classical Scholarship, p. 196.

**coöptate** (kō-op'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coöptated*, ppr. *coöptating*. [< L. *cooptatus*, pp. of *cooptare*, coöpt: see *coöpt*.] To choose conjointly; coöpt.

**coöptation** (kō-op-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *cooptation* = Sp. *cooptacion* = Pg. *cooptação*, < L. *cooptatio(n-)*, < *cooptare*, pp. *cooptatus*, coöpt: see *coopt*, *coöptate*.] 1. Choice; selection in general; mutual choice.

The first election and *co-optation* of a friend.
*Howell*, Letters, I. v. 19.

Specifically—2. Coöperative choice; election; especially, election to membership in a committee, board, or society by its existing members.

I would venture to suggest that the exclusive adoption of the method of *coöptation* for filling the vacancies which must occur in your body appears to me to be somewhat like a tempting of Providence.
*Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 123.

The bishops elected two earls, the earls two bishops; these four elected two barons; and the six electors added by *co-optation* fifteen others, the whole number being twenty-one. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 251.

Nevertheless they [guilds] continued to choose the magistrates by *co-optation* among themselves.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 33.

**coorbasht, coorbatcht,** *n.* and *v.* See *koorbash*.

**coördain** (kō-ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [< *co*-[1] + *ordain*.] To ordain or appoint for some purpose along with another or others.

For the heir is the end of the inheritance, as well as he is the lord of it. And so must Christ be of all the creatures appointed and *coördained* with him.
*Goodwin*, Works, II. ii. 114.

**coördinal** (kō-ôr'di-nạl), *a.* [< L. *co-*, together, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, + *-al*: see *ordinal*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural order.

**coördinance** (kō-ôr'di-nạns), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *ordinance*.] Joint ordinance.

**coördinate** (kō-ôr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coördinated*, ppr. *coördinating*. [< ML. *coordinatus*, pp. of *coordinare* (> It. *coordinare* = Sp. *coordinar* = Pg. *coordenar* = F. *coordonner*, for **coordiner*), arrange together, < L. *co-*, together, + *ordinare*, arrange: see *co*-[1], and *ordain*, *ordinate*.] 1. To place or class in the same order, division, rank, etc.; make coördinate.—2. To place, arrange, or set in due order or proper relative position; bring into harmony or proper connection and arrangement.

The different parts of each being must be *co-ordinated* in such a manner as to render the total being possible.
*Whewell*.

This task of specifying and classifying the concretes of Experience is the purpose of Science; and Metaphysics, accepting the generalized results thus reached in the several departments of research, *coördinates* them into a system. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 97.

3. Specifically, to combine in consistent and harmonious action, as muscles.

Thinking is an active process; it is one mode of conduct, and therefore its perfection must consist in the harmony with which its various actions are *co-ordinated* to its proper end. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 12.

**coördinate** (kō-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *coordinado* = Pg. *coordenado* = It. *coordinato*, < ML. *coordinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* 1. Being of the same order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate: as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction; *coördinate* clauses.

I can become *coördinate* with that, and not merely subordinate thereto.
*Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons on Religion.

Step by step, the houses [Lords and Commons] established their positions as powers *co-ordinate* with one another and with the king.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 269.

2. In *math.*, using or pertaining to systems of coördinates.—**Coördinate geometry**, the method of treating geometry by means of systems of coördinates; analytical geometry.

II. *n.* 1. Something of the same order, degree, or rank with another or others.

The idea of *coördinates* excludes that of superior and subordinate, and, necessarily, implies that of equality.
*Calhoun*, Works, I. 242.

2. In *math.*, a magnitude belonging to a system of magnitudes serving to define the positions of points, lines, planes, or other spatial elements, by reference to a fixed figure; hence, also, a magnitude of a system serving to define the elements of a continuum, in general, as geometrical coördinates do positions in space: thus, the latitude, the longitude, and the height above the mean sea-level are the three *coördinates* commonly used to define the position of a meteorological station. See *Cartesian*.

Moreover, our various bodily movements and their combinations constitute a network of *co-ordinates*, qualitatively distinguishable, but geometrically, so to put it, both redundant and incomplete. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

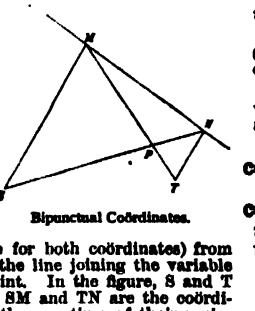
**Areal coördinates**, a special variety of trilinear coördinates, consisting of the areas of the three triangles having the variable point for a common vertex, and the other vertices two of the three fundamental points. These areas are taken as affected by such algebraical signs as to sum up to the area of the fundamental triangle.—**Axes of coördinates**. See *axis*[1].—**Barycentric coördinates**. See *triangular coördinates*, below.—**Bianguiar coördinates**, the two angles PAB and PBA, where P is a variable point in a plane, while A and B are fixed points. Sometimes the cotangents of these angles are taken as the coördinates.—**Bicircular coördinates**, two quantities serving to define the position of any point in a plane by reference to two series of circles which cut one another under a constant angle. There are two principal kinds of bicircular coördinates. In the first kind, a point having been assumed whose coördinates are to be infinite, two lines are drawn through it (commonly at right angles), and all the coördinate circles have their centers on these lines and pass through their intersection. One circle of each of these series passes through the variable point. If $a$ is the distance from the point of infinite coördinates at which either of these circles passes through the line of centers of the circles of the same series, the corresponding coördinate is $A + 1/a$, where A is a constant belonging to this coördinate. In the second kind two fixed points, A and B, are assumed. Then, every circle of one series passes through both the points A and B, while each of the second series has its center on the line AB, and cuts all of the first series orthogonally. One coördinate is the angle at A between the line AB and the circle of the first series passing through the variable point, while the second coördinate is $P + Q\log(1/s + 1/8)$, where $s$ is the distance from A to the point at which the circle of the second series passing through the variable point cuts the line AB, 8 is the distance AB, and P and Q are arbitrary constants.—**Bilinear coördinates**. (*a*) Same as *vectorial coördinates*. See below. (*b*) Cartesian coördinates, or tangential coördinates based on Cartesian coördinates.—**Binary coördinates**, non-homogeneous coördinates of points or lines in a plane.—**Bipunctual coördinates**, coördinates fixing the positions of points or lines in a plane by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction of measurement. Bipunctual coördinates are of two kinds, line coördinates and point coördinates. Bipunctual line coördinates are the distances of a variable line from two fixed points measured in a constant direction. Bipunctual point coördinates are, each, the negative of the reciprocal of the distance measured in a fixed direction (the same for both coördinates) from one of two fixed points of the line joining the variable point to the other fixed point. In the figure, 8 and T being the two fixed points, 8M and TN are the coördinates of the line MN; and the negatives of their reciprocals are the coördinates of the point P, the intersection of MT and 8N.—**Boothian coördinates** [named after their inventor, the English mathematician James *Booth*], rectangular tangential coördinates. See *tangential coördinates*, below.—**Cartesian coördinates**. See *Cartesian*.—**Curve coördinates**, coördinates defining curves.—**Curvilinear coördinates**, quantities used to define the positions of points on a given curved surface.—**Elliptic coördinates**, a system of coördinates for defining curves upon an ellipsoid by means of the intersections of two systems of confocal hyperboloids.—**Generalized coördinates**, in *analytical mech.*, any system of quantities serving to define the positions of the particles of a system, and treated in a general manner without specifying what they are.—**Homogeneous coördinates**, a system containing one coördinate more than is sufficient for defining the spatial element. One fixed non-homogeneous equation subsists between the coördinates, and every other equation between them is taken as homogeneous.—**Ignoration of coördinates**, the leaving out of account of some of the coördinates of a complicated mechanical system: an omission which is permissible under certain circumstances. Thus, in the kinetical theory of gases the coördinates of the individual molecules are not considered.—**Isothermal coördinates**, any pair of quantities serving to define the positions of points in a plane by means of two series of curves cutting one another at right angles.—**Line coördinates**, a homogeneous system of six coördinates fixing the position of a variable line in space.—**Oblique system of coördinates**, in *analytical geom.*, a system in which the coördinate axes are oblique to each other.—**Origin of coördinates**, a point whose coördinates are equal to zero; the intersection of the axes of coördinates.—**Orthotomic coördinates**, a system of three quantities determining the positions of points in space by reference to three series of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally.—**Point or punctual coördinates**, such coördinates as determine the positions of points.—**Polar coördinates in a plane**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, or the length of a line from the variable point to be defined to a fixed point termed the *origin*, and a vectorial angle, or angle between the radius vector and a fixed line through the origin, called the *initial line*, or polar axis.—**Polar coördinates in space**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, a plane vectorial angle, and a dihedral angle. A radius vector and three direction-cosines used to determine the position of points in space are also sometimes called polar coördinates.—**Quadriplanar coördinates**, homogeneous point coördinates in space defining a variable point by its distances from four fixed planes, these distances being measured in fixed directions.—**Rectangular coördinates**, a system of quantities serving to determine positions by a reference to two axes in a plane, or three in space, which cut one another at right angles.—**Rodrigues's coördinates**, a certain system of quantities serving to define the position of a rigid body which has one point fixed. Such a body can be brought from any assumed position to any possible position by means of a rotation round an axis through the fixed point. Three of Rodrigues's coördinates are the direction-cosines of this axis, and the fourth is the angle of rotation.—**Spherical coördinates**, quantities analogous to latitude and longitude, used to determine the positions of points on a given sphere.—**Tangential coördinates**, coördinates defining the positions of lines in a plane or of planes in space.—**Tetrahedral coördinates**, or **barycentric coördinates in space**, quadriplanar coördinates whose fixed equation is

$$x + y + z + w = T,$$

$x$, $y$, $z$, $w$ being the coördinates.—**Triangular** or **barycentric coördinates**, trilinear coördinates the fixed equation of which is

$$x + y + z = T,$$

where $x$, $y$, $z$ are the coördinates.—**Trilinear coördinates**, a system of homogeneous coördinates defining the positions of points in a plane in which the fixed figure of reference is a triangle, called the fundamental triangle or triangle of reference, and the coördinates are the distances of the variable point from the sides of this triangle measured in three fixed directions.—**Vectorial coördinates**, the distances of a variable point in a plane from two fixed points. Also *bilinear coördinates*.



Bipunctual Coördinates.

**coördinately** (kō-ôr'di-nāt-li), *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

**coördinateness** (kō-ôr'di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being coördinate; equality of rank, authority, or degree.

**coördination** (kō-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *coordination* = Sp. *coordinacion* = Pg. *coordenação* = It. *coordinazione*, < ML. as if **coordinatio(n-)*, < *coordinare*, pp. *coordinatus*, arrange together: see *coördinate*, *v.*] The act of rendering or the state or character of being coördinate. (*a*) The act of arranging in the same order, rank, or degree; the relation subsisting among things so arranged. (*b*) The act of arranging in due order or proper relation, or in a system; the state of being so ordered.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power.
*Howell*, Pre-eminence and Pedigree of Parliaments.

(*c*) In *physiol.*, the normal combination of the functions of muscular or of secretory tissues.

By making *co-ordination* the specific characteristic of vitality, it involves the truths that an arrest of *co-ordination* is death, and that imperfect *co-ordination* is disease.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 24.

**coördinative** (kō-ôr'di-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ive*.] Expressing or indicating coördination.

**coördinatory** (kō-ôr'di-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or helping coördination; coördinating.

The *coördinatory* system of the lower nervous segments.
*Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 409.

**coorgee** (kör'gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A species of plow used in India, fitted with a drill for planting rice, wheat, etc.

**coorong** (kō'rong), *n.* [Australian.] The *Frenela robusta*, a coniferous tree of Australia. The wood is used for many purposes, that of the root being much employed for veneers.

**coörthogonal** (kō-ôr-thog'ọ-nạl), *a.* [< *co*-[1] + *orthogonal*.] Cutting one another at right angles, as four small circles on a sphere may do.

**coosint,** *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cousin*.

**coössification** (kō-os'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *coössify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] In *anat.*, the bony union of two previously separate parts.

**coössify** (kō-os'i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coössified*, ppr. *coössifying*. [< *co*-[1] + *ossify*.] To unite into one bone: said of two previously or usually separate bones.

The terminal caudal vertebræ are greatly enlarged vertically, and *co-ossified* into a mass.
*E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.

**coosso,** *n.* See *cusso*.

**coost** (küst). An old English preterit of *cast*[1], still used in Scotch.

They before the beggar wan,
And *coost* them in his way.
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carline swat and reekit,
And *coost* her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark! *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**coot** (köt), *n.* [< ME. *coote*, *cote*, a coot; cf. D. *koet*, a coot; prob. Celtic: cf. W. *cwtiar*, a coot, < *cwta*, short, bobtailed, connected with *cwtog*, bobtailed, *cwtiad*, *cwtyn*, a plover: see *cut*, *cutty*.] 1. A lobiped grallatorial and natatorial bird, of the genus *Fulica* and family *Rallidæ*, having the toes broadly lobate, the culmen of the bill extended on the front as a boss or casque, short wings, a very short, cocked-up tail, or bobtail, and thick and duck-like plumage on the under surface of the body. In the coots the body is

more depressed than in the rails and gallinules, their nearest relatives. They swim with ease, build a large coarse nest of reeds and rank herbage by the water's edge, and lay numerous creamy eggs spotted in dark colors. There

European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

are 12 or more species, of most parts of the world, much resembling one another, all being blackish or slate-colored, and about 15 inches long. The common or bald coot of Europe is *F. atra*; that of America is *F. americana*, sometimes called *shuffler*. The flesh is edible.

**2.** The foolish guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Scotch.]—**3.** A scoter; one of the large black sea-ducks of the genera *Œdemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *Melanetta*. The black scoter, *Œdemia americana*, is called *black coot*, and the velvet scoter, *Melanetta fusca velvetina*, is the *white-winged coot*. [New Eng.]

**4.** A simpleton; a silly fellow. [Prov. or colloq.]

**cooter** (kö'tėr), *n.* **1.** The common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*, of the United States: so called in the Southern States.—**2.** A turtle of the family *Clemmyidæ*, *Pseudemys concinna*, also known as the *Florida cooter*.

**cootfoot** (köt'fůt), *n.* The red or gray phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius*: so called from the fringes of the toes, like those of a coot.

**coot-footed** (köt'fůt'ed), *a.* Having the toes margined with membrane, like those of a coot: specifically applied to a phalarope, originally called by Edwards the *coot-footed tringa*.

**coot-grebe** (köt'grēb), *n.* A sun-bird, sungrebe, or finfoot. See *Heliornithidæ*.

**cooth** (köth), *n.* [Sc. (Orkney) also *cuth*, a young coalfish.] A local British name of the coalfish.

**cootie** (kö'ti), *a.* [See *cutikins*.] Rough-legged: an epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [Scotch.]

> Ye *cootie* moorcocks, crousely craw!
> *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

**cop**[1] (kop), *n.* [< ME. *cop*, dat. *coppe*, top, esp. of a hill, head (of a person), < AS. *cop* (*copp-*), top, summit (a rare word), = OS. **copp* (in deriv. *coppod*, crested: see *copped*) = MD. *kop*, head, D. *kop*, head, pate, person, man, = MLG. *kop*, LG. *kopp*, head (> G. *koppe*, *kuppe*, head, top, summit; cf. OF. dim. *copet*, *coupet*, summit), = MHG. G. *kopf*, head, pate: see the variant *cob*[1]. There appears to have been an early confusion of the forms and senses of *cop*[1] with those of *cup* and *cope*[1] = *cape*[1] = *cap*[1]: see these words.] **1.** The head or top of a thing; especially, the top of a hill. [Old and prov.]

> The gan I up the hill to gon,
> And fond upon the *cop* a won [dwelling].
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1166.
>
> For *cop* they [the Britons] use to call
> The tops of many hills.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxx. 147.

**2.** A tuft on the head of birds.—**3.** A round piece of wood fixed on the top of a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A mound or bank; a heap of anything. [North. Eng.]—**5.** An inclosure with a ditch around it. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A fence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A merlon, or portion of a battlement.—**8.** The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame. Also called *coppin*.—**9.** A tube upon which silk thread is sometimes wound, instead of being made into skeins.—**10.** A measure of peas, 15 sheaves in the field and 16 in the barn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**cop**[2]† (kop), *n.* [< ME. *coppe* (= MD. *koppe*, *kobbe*), appar. an abbr. of *attercoppe*, < AS. *āttercoppe*, a spider; or else a particular application of *cop*[1], a head: see *attercop*, and *copweb* = *cobweb*.] A spider.

**cop**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

**cop**[4] (kop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A policeman. [Thieves' slang.]

**cop**[4] (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [< *cop*[4], *n.*] To capture or arrest as a prisoner: as, he was *copped* for stealing. [Thieves' slang.]

**cop**[5] (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [E. dial.; cf. *coup*[1].] To throw underhand. [Prov. Eng.]

**copaiba** (kō-pā'bä), *n.* [Also written *copaiva*, *copayva*; Sp. and Pg. *copaiba* (F. *copahu*) (It. *copiba*, Florio), < Braz. *cupauba*.] The balsam or resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaifera officinalis*, and several other species of the genus, growing in Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere. See *Copaifera*. It has a peculiar aromatic odor, and a bitterish, persistently acrid, and nauseous taste. It consists of an acid resin dissolved in a volatile oil which has the composition and general chemical properties of oil of turpentine, but with a higher boiling-point. The balsam is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes. It is also employed in the arts, as a medium for vitrifiable colors used in china-painting. Also called *capivi*.

**Copaifera** (kō-pā'fę-rä), *n.* [NL., < *copai(ba)* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of leguminous shrubs and trees, natives of tropical America, with the exception of two African species. They have abruptly pinnate coriaceous leaves, whitish apetalous flowers, and one-seeded pods, and are the source of the balsam of copaiba. The principal species from which the balsam is derived are *C. Langedorffii*, of Brazil; *C. officinalis*, of Venezuela and Central America; and *C. Martii* and *C. Guianensis*, of Guiana and northern Brazil. The wood of *C. Martii*, known as *purpleheart*, is of a beautiful purple color when freshly cut, and has great strength and durability. The African species yield various kinds of copal.

Flowering Branch of *Copaifera officinalis*.

**copaiva** (kō-pā'vä), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

**copaivic** (kō-pā'vik), *a.* [< *copaiva* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from copaiba.—**Copaivic acid**, an acid obtained from the non-volatile part, or oleoresin, of copaiba balsam. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

**copaiyé-wood** (kō-pā'yā-wůd), *n.* [< *copaiyé*, repr. the native name, + *wood*[1].] The wood of *Vochysia Guianensis*, a tree of British Guiana. It is compact, but not durable.

**copal** (kō'pal), *n.* [= D. F. Sp. Pg. *copal* = G. Dan. *kopal*, < Mex. *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, transparent, amber-like resin, the product of many different tropical trees, melting at a high temperature, and used in the manufacture of varnishes. Some of the softer kinds are also called *anime*. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed-oil, with a heat a little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which, when properly applied and slowly dried, is exceedingly durable and hard. There are various methods of preparing it. The most highly prized copal is that obtained from Zanzibar and Mozambique, the product of leguminous trees, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum* and *T. Mozambicense*, and often dug from the ground in a semi-fossil state. Several varieties are obtained from the western coast of Africa, all probably furnished by species of *Copaifera*. Manila or Indian copal is obtained from *Vateria Indica*. Kauri copal, from New Zealand and New Caledonia, is found in the soil in large masses, the product of species of *Agathis* (*Dammara*). South American copals are obtained from *Hymenæa Courbaril* and other allied leguminous trees, as well as from some burseraceous species. (See *anime*.) The Mexican copal-trees are species of *Bursera* or other genera of the same order.—**Chacaze copal**. See extract.

> The raw, or true, *copal* is called *chackaze*, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to jackass copal.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 340.

**Fossil copal**. Same as *Highgate resin*. See *copalin*.

**copalche, copalchi** (kō-pal'che, -chi), *n.* **1.** The *Croton niveus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Mexico and Central America. Its bark has the color and taste of cascarilla, and probably possesses similar properties.—**2.** A Brazilian tree, *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, the bark of which is largely used in Brazil as a febrifuge.

**copalin, copaline** (kō'pal-in), *n.* [< *copal* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Highgate resin; a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill in London, England, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics.

**copalm** (kō'päm), *n.* A name for the sweet-gum tree of North America, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.

**coparcenary** (kō-pär'se-nā-ri), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *parcenary*. Cf. *coparcener*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession, to an estate of inheritance in lands. In English law the term is used only of females, because if there are sons the eldest takes the whole estate. In nearly all the United States the word is superseded by its equivalent *tenancy in common*.

**coparcener** (kō-pär'se-nėr), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *parcener*.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance in lands of his or her ancestor with others; in *Eng. law*, a female coheir, or a coheiress. See *coparcenary*.

> Where a person seized in fee-simple . . . dies and his next heirs are two or more females, . . . they shall all inherit, . . . and these co-heirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, parceners only. *Blackstone*, Com., § 187.

**coparceny** (kō-pär'se-ni), *n.* [< *coparcen-er* + *-y*.] An equal share of an inheritance. See *coparcenary*.

**copart**† (kō-pärt'), *v.* [< *co*-[1] + *part*.] **I.** *trans.* To share.

> For of all miseries I hold that chief,
> Wretched to be when none *coparts* our grief.
> *Webster and Rowley*, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To take a share; partake.

> How say you, gentlemen, will you *copart* with me in this my dejectednesse? *Heywood*, Royal King.

**copartiment**† (kō-pär'ti-ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> Black *copartiments* show gold more bright.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, i. 2.

**copartment**† (kō-pärt'ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> In a *copartment* . . . are his initials.
> *Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 391.

**copartner** (kō-pärt'nėr), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *partner*. Cf. *coparcener*.] A partner; a sharer; a partaker: rarely used of partners in business.

> So should I have *co-partners* in my pain;
> And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 789.
>
> Thus, as a brother,
> A fellow, and *co-partner* in the empire,
> I do embrace you.
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

**copartnership** (kō-pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-ship*.] A partnership in an enterprise, political, commercial, etc.: as, to form a *copartnership* in business.

> This close *copartnership* in government.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

**copartnery** (kō-pärt'nėr-i), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, a contract of copartnership.

**copastorate** (kō-pas'tor-āt), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *pastorate*.] A joint pastorate. [Rare.]

> With us, *copastorates* or assistant ministries do not work well. *National Baptist*, XVII. 740.

**copatain**† (kop'ą-tān), *a.* [< OF. *capitain*, captain, < ML. *capitaneus*, lit. pertaining to the head (see *captain*), the E. form being influenced by *cop*[1], head.] High-crowned; pointed. [Rare.] Also spelled *copotain*.—**Copatain hat**, a hat with a tall and somewhat conical crown, worn in the seventeenth century. It is the form of hat generally identified with wizards and witches.

> O fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a *copatain hat*! *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

**copatriot** (kō-pā'tri-ot), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *patriot*. Cf. *compatriot*.] Same as *compatriot*.

**copayva** (kō-pā'vä), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

**cope**[1] (kōp), *n.* [Formerly also *coape*; < ME. *cope*, < AS. **cāp* or **cāpe* (in comp. *cantel-cāpas*, ME. *canteleape*, *canturcope*, var. of *canterceappa*, a priest's robe, a dalmatic), also (in glosses) *cōp* (= Icel. *kāpa* = Sw. *kåpa* = Dan. *kaabe*, a cope), var. forms of *cappe*, *cæppe*, a cape, all ult. (like ME. *cape*, < OF. *cape*, etc.) < L. *cappa*, *capa*, a cape, cope: see *cape*[1] and *cap*[1], of which *cope*[1] is a doublet.] **1.** A large outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

> I kenne hym noght, but he [Judas] is cladde in a *cope*,
> He cares with a kene face vncomly to kys.
> *York Plays*, p. 226.

> The side robe or *cope* of homely and course clothe, soche as the beggerie philosophiers and none els vsen to weare.
> *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 47.

2. *Eccles.*, a large mantle of silk or other material worn by priests or bishops over the alb or surplice in processions, at solemn lauds or matins, at benedictions, and on other occasions. It is usually semicircular in shape, and is fastened in front at the height of the shoulders by a clasp called a *morse*. Originally it had a hood, and the piece of embroidery descending from the back of the neck is still called the *hood*. The cope is one of the vestments which vary in color with the festival or season. The straight edge is usually ornamented with a broad orphrey or border of embroidery.

Copes.

*A*. Probably Dr. Robert Langton, Queen's College, Oxford: 1, 1, 1, collar and ends of amice; 2, cope; 3, clasp; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels. *B*. Figure from Pugin's Glossary: 2, 2, 2, cope; 3, 3, stole; 4, apparel of the alb; 5, collar or apparel of the alb; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels; 7, maniple.

As distinguished from the chasuble, the cope is a processional or choral vestment, while the chasuble is sacrificial or eucharistic. In the Church of England the cope was sometimes used instead of the chasuble, and at the time of the Reformation the chasuble itself was often called a cope. The 24th canon of 1603 (still in force) orders the cope to be worn by the celebrant in all cathedral and collegiate churches. It continued to be worn at the eucharist and at other times till the middle of the eighteenth century, especially in cathedrals, but had fallen gradually more and more into disuse till revived in recent times. A decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in 1871 limited its use to that enjoined in the canon of 1603. In England in the middle ages a long open black mantle sewn together in front over the neck and chest was worn by canons, and called the *canon's cope*. See *mandyas* and *pluvial*.

They [the clergymen] walked partly in *coapes* . . . and partly in surplices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

It had no Rubrick to be sung in an antick *Coape* upon the Stage of a High Altar. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. In the University of Cambridge, England, the ermined robe worn by a doctor in the senate-house on Congregation day.—4. Anything spread or extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, or the arch over a door; specifically, in *arch.*, a coping.

Till the dark *cope* of night with kind embrace
Befriends the rout, and covers their disgrace.
*Addison*, The Campaign.

Over them vast and high extended the *cope* of a cedar, Swinging from its great arms the trumpet-flower and the grape-vine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

5. In *founding*, same as *case*[2], 10. See cut under *flask*.

**cope**[1] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< ME. *copen* (in def. 2); from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To provide with a cope or cloak; cover with a cloak; cloak.

Thenne com ther a confessour *coped* as a frere.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 38.

2. To cover as with a cope; furnish with a coping.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* overhead. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

II. *intrans.* In *arch.*, to form a cope or coping; bend as an arch or vault. The soffit of any projection is said to *cope over* when it slopes downward from the wall.

Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

I rather fancy the old wooden form [of coffin] was not what is called *coped*, exactly, but a sexagonal straight-slope, the coffin and lid being each of three boards joined, as still used abroad. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 208.

**cope**[2] (kōp), *v.* [< ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain, < D. *koopen*, buy, = E. *cheap*, *v.*, buy, bargain: see *cheap*, *v.*, *chop*[2], *v.*, and *chap*[4], *v.* Cf. *cope*[3].] I. *trans.* 1†. To bargain for; buy.—2. To make return for; reward. [Archaic.]

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Ye be not all to blame,
Saving that you mistrusted our good King
Would handle scorn, or yield thee, asking, one
Not fit to *cope* your quest.
*Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

II.† *intrans.* To bargain.

For some good Gentleman, that hath the right
Unto his Church for to present a wight,
Will *cope* with thee in reasonable wise;
That if the living yerely doo arise
To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne
Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

**cope**[3] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< late ME. *copen*, prob. a var. of *coupen* (E. *coup*[1]; cf. *cope*[5], the same word in a technical sense), strike, fight, appar. later associated with ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain; the notion of 'strive, contend' easily arising from that of 'bargain, chaffer.' See *coup*[1], *cope*[2].] I. *intrans.* To strive or contend on equal terms; meet in combat; oppose: often with a preceding negative or word of negative import, the verb then implying 'oppose with success': followed by *with*.

I challenge . . . all the Persian lords
To *cope with* me in single fight.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

A man who has persuaded himself that we are the creatures of circumstance, or that we are the victims of a necessity *with* which it is impossible for us to *cope*, will give up the battle with Nature and do nothing.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

The small fishing vessels, which were all that the English ports could provide, were unable to *cope with* the large war vessels now used by the Danes.
*J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 386.

Two heads of evill he has to *cope with*, ignorance and malice. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war. *Philips*.

II. *trans.* To meet in contest or contention; oppose; encounter.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 1.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

**cope**[4] (kōp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. An ancient tribute due to the king or the lord of the soil out of the lead-mines in Derbyshire, England.

In measuring the ore at the present time (1811), every twenty-fifth dish which is measured is taken or set aside, as the king's lot, *cope*, or duty. *Farey*.

2. See *coper*[3].

**cope**[5] (kōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [Var. of *coup*[1], q. v.] In *falconry*, to cut, as the beak or talons of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

**copeck, kopeck** (kō′pek), *n.* [Also written *copeek*; = F. *copeck* = G. *kopeke*, etc., repr. Russ. *kopiečka*, also spelled *kopeĭka*, a copeck, < *kopatĭ* (= OBulg. *kopati*, etc.), cut, grave, dig.] A denomination of Russian silver and copper coins.

Obverse. Reverse.

Copeck of Emperor Nicholas, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The coins of this name current since 1855 are: in silver, the 25-copeck piece, and pieces of 20, 15, 10, and 5 copecks; in copper, pieces of 1, 2, and 3 copecks. The copeck, reckoned as the hundredth part of a ruble, is worth about two thirds of a United States cent.

**Copelata, Copelata** (kō-pē-lā′tē, -tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *copelata* (or, in form *Copelata*, neut. pl., accom. to *-ata*[2]), < Gr. *κωπηλάτης*, a rower (*κωπηλάτης πολίπους*, the nautilus: see *polyp*), < *κώπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, also the oar itself (prob. akin to E. *haft*, q. v.), + *ἐλάτης*, a driver, < *ἐλαύνειν* (*ἐλα-*), drive.] A prime division of ascidians or tunicaries, distinguishing the tailed ascidians or *Appendiculariidæ* from the ordinary sea-squirts or *Acopa*.

**copelate** (kō′pē-lāt), *a.* [< *Copelata*, accom. to adjectives in *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Copelata*.

**copeman**† (kōp′man), *n.* [< D. *koopman* = E. *chapman*: see *chapman*, *chap*[4].] A chapman; a dealer.

He would have sold his part of Paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 5.

**copenhagen** (kō-pn-hā′gn), *n.* [Named from *Copenhagen* (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*), the capital of Denmark.] 1. A hot drink made with spirit, sugar, and beaten eggs.—2. A children's game in which the players form a circle with their hands on a rope, and one inside the circle tries to touch the hands of any other player and kiss that one before he or she can get inside the rope.

**copepod** (kō′pe-pod), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodous*.

Almost every fish has some form of these *Copepod* parasites, either on its skin, its eyes, or its gills.
*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 664.

II. *n.* One of the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodan*.

**Copepoda** (kō-pep′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., more correctly *Copopoda*, q. v., < Gr. *κώπη*, an oar, prop. the handle of an oar, any handle, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] An order of minute entomostracous fresh-water and marine *Crustacea*: so named because their five pairs of feet are mostly used for swimming. The body is divided into several rings, the cuirass or carapace covers the head and thorax, and the mouth is furnished with foot-jaws. The females carry their eggs, when they are expelled from the ovarium, in two bags at the base of the tail. The young present a form differing greatly from that of the parents. The limits of the order vary with different authors to some extent, the *Epizoa* (siphonostomous and lernæoid parasitic crustaceans) being in part or as a whole, often included, and then distinguished as *Parasita* or *Siphonostomata* from the *Gnathostomata* or *Eucopepoda*, or copepods proper; in this case the *Copepoda* may be defined as entomostracous crustaceans with elongated and usually well-segmented body, without shell-forming reduplicature of the skin or abdominal appendages, and with biramous swimming-feet (*Claus*). The order is commonly known as that of the oar-footed crustaceans. Some forms, as *Notodelphys*, are commensal in the branchial sac of ascidians. A species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms much of the food of whales. Also *Copopoda*.

Side View of a Female Cyclops, a typical Copepod, carrying a pair of ovisacs. (Magnified.)

*I*, eye; *II*, antennule; *III*, antenna; *IV*, mandible; *V*, first maxilla; *VI*, second maxilla; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, thoracic limbs; *R*, rostrum; *D*, labrum.

**copepodan** (kō-pep′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *copepod*.

**copepodous** (kō-pep′ō-dus), *a.* [As *copepod* + *-ous*.] Same as *copepod*.

**copepod-stage** (kō′pe-pod-stāj), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn, when the larva (a zoëa) resembles an adult copepod.

In this stage [of *Peneus*], which answers to the so-called Zoea-form of other Podophthalmia, the principal locomotive organs are the antennæ and antennules, and the resemblance to an adult copepod is so striking that it may be termed the *copepod-stage*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 301.

Zoëa- or Copepod-stage of a Prawn (*Peneus*), highly magnified.

**coper**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *copper*.

**coper**[2]† (kō′pėr), *n.* [< *cope*[2] + *-er*[1].] A seller; a dealer.

**coper**[3]†, *n.* [< *cope*[4] + *-er*[1].] A miner: so called from his working at a certain price or cope per ton or load of ore mined. *Farey*. [North. Eng.]

**Copernican** (kō-pėr′ni-kan), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus (originally Koppernigk, 1473–1543), a Prussian Pole and a celebrated astronomer, who, in a work published in 1543, promulgated the now received theory that the earth and the planets revolve about the sun; pertaining to or in accord with the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.—**Copernican system**, the solar system as conceived by Copernicus, with the sun in the center. Copernicus did not conceive the planets to move in ellipses, as they are now known to move, but in epicyclic orbits.

II. *n.* An adherent of the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

**Copernicia** (kō-pėr-nig′i-ä), *n.* [Named in honor of the astronomer *Copernicus* (a Latinized form of *Koppernigk*, a name of Polish origin).] A genus of tall, handsome fan-palms, of tropical America, including eight species. The most important species is the carnauba or wax-palm of Brazil, *C. cerifera*, the young leaves of which are coated with a hard wax. The trunk furnishes a very hard wood used for building, veneering, and other purposes.

**coperont, coperount†,** *n.* [ME., also *coperun, coproun, coporne, coporane,* < OF. *couperon,* the summit of a mountain, tree, etc.; ult. < MLG., etc., *kop,* top: see *cop*[1].] The top or peak.

*Coporne* or *coporour* [var. *coperone, coperun*] of a thynge, capitellum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 91.

**copesmate†** (kōps'māt), *n.* [Irreg. < *cope*[3], *v.*, with poss. ending, + *mate*[1].] One who copes with another in friendly offices; a companion or friend.

Ne ever stayd in place, ne spake to wight,
Till that the Foxe, his *copesmate*, he had found.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 925.

If I should use extremity with her I might hang her, and her *copesmate* my drudge here.
*Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

**copestone** (kōp'stōn), *n.* [< *cope*[1], *n.*, 4, + *stone.*] The upper or top stone; a stone forming part of a coping.

Life lies behind us as the quarry from whence we get tiles and *cope-stones* for the masonry of to-day.
*Emerson*, Misc., p. 84.

**cophosis** (kō-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώφωσις*, deafness, < *κωφᾶν*, deafen, < *κωφός*, deaf.] In *pathol.*, diminution or loss of hearing; deafness.

**cophouse** (kop'hous), *n.* [Formerly *coppehouse*; < *cop* (origin unknown) + *house.*] In *manuf.*, a receptacle for tools. *Weale.*

**Copht** (koft), *n.* Same as *Copt*[2].

**Cophyla** (kof'i-lạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωφός*, dumb, dull, deaf, + NL. *Hyla*, q. v.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Cophylidæ.*

**cophylid** (kof'i-lid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cophylidæ.*

**Cophylidæ** (ko-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cophyla* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cophyla*, with teeth in the upper jaw and dilated sacral diapophyses, and without precoracoids.

**copia libelli deliberanda** (kō'pi-ạ̈ lī-bel'ī dē̤-lib-ē-ran'dạ̈). [L. (ML.), lit. a copy of the complaint to be delivered: *copia*, copy; *libelli*, gen. of *libellus*, a writ, complaint; *deliberanda*, fem. ger. of *deliberare*, deliver: see *copy*, *libel*, *deliver.*] In *old Eng. law*, the name, adopted from its characteristic words, of a writ commanding an ecclesiastical court to furnish a defendant therein with a copy of the complaint against him.

**copiapite** (kō'pi-ạ-pīt), *n.* [< *Copiapo*, in Chili, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in crystalline scales of a sulphur-yellow color. Also called *yellow copperas* and *misy.*

**copia verborum** (kō'pi-ạ̈ vėr-bō'rum). [L.: *copia*, abundance; *verborum*, gen. pl. of *verbum*, a word: see *copy*, *n.*, and *verb.*] An abundance of words; a rich or full vocabulary.

**copiet,** *n.* An obsolete form of *copy.*

**copier** (kop'i-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *copyer*; < *copy*, *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

2. An imitator; a plagiarist.

This order has produced great numbers of tolerable *copyers* in painting. *Tatler*, No. 166.

**coping** (kō'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cope*[1], *v.*] 1. The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to shed the water. A *coping over* is a projecting work beveling on its under side. Flat coping is called *parallel coping*, and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls. *Feather-edged coping* has one edge thinner than the other. *Saddle-back coping* is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

Costly stones, according to the measures of hewed stones, sawed with saws, within and without, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 Ki. vii. 9.

2. In *ship-building*, the turning of the ends of iron lodging-knees so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain upon the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

**copious** (kō'pi-us), *a.* [< ME. *copious, copyous*, < OF. **copios, copieux*, mod. F. *copieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *copioso*, < L. *copiosus*, plentiful, < *copia*, plenty: see *copy*, *n.*] 1. Abundant; plentiful; ample; large in quantity or number: as, *copious* supplies; a *copious* feast; *copious* notes of a lecture; *copious* rain.

So *copious* and diffusive was their knowledge, that what they knew not by experience, they comprehended in thought. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 413.

The tender heart is animated peace,
And . . . pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 942.

2. Exhibiting abundance or fullness, as of thoughts or words.

Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment; and his commanding, *copious*, and sonorous eloquence was wanting to that great muster of various talents. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. Having an abundant supply; abounding; plenteous; liberal.

He was *copious* of langage in his disporte for the holynesse that was in hym and the myrthe.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 475.

The all bounteous King, who shower'd
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 641.

=**Syn.** *Ample, Copious, Plenteous* (see *ample*), rich, full, exuberant, overflowing, profuse.

**copiously** (kō'pi-us-li), *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; profusely.

You are so *copiously* fluent, you can weary any one's Ears sooner than your own Tongue. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii.

The boy being made to drink *copiously* of tar-water, this prevented or lessened the fever.
*Bp. Berkeley*, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

I have written more *copiously* of Padua than of any other Italian citie whatsoever saving Venice.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 194.

These several remains have been . . . *copiously* described by . . . travellers. *Addison.*

**copiousness** (kō'pi-us-nes), *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

There are many in whom you have not to regret either elegance of diction or *copiousness* of narrative, who have yet united *copiousness* with brevity.
*Milton*, To Lord H. De Bras, July 15, 1657.

2. Diffuseness of style or manner in writing or speaking, or superabundance of matter.

With what a fluency of invention, and *copiousness* of expression, will they enlarge upon every little slip in the behaviour of another! *Addison*, Lady Orators.

Percival got nothing from Shelley but the fatal *copiousness* which is his vice. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 182.

=**Syn.** 1. Exuberance, richness, profusion.

**copist†** (kop'ist), *n.* [= D. *kopiist* = G. *copist* = Dan. *kopist*, < F. *copiste* (= Sp. Pg. It. *copista*), < *copier*, copy: see *copy*, *v.* Cf. *copyist.*] A copier; a copyist.

A *copist* after nature.
*Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, iii. § 3.

**coplanar** (kō-plā'nạ̈r), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *plane* + *-ar*[2].] Lying in one plane.

**coplanation** (kō-plā-nā'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *plane* + *-ation.*] In *math.*, the process of finding a plane area equal to a given curved surface.

**copland** (kop'land), *n.* [< *cop*[1] + *land.*] A piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle.

**coplant†** (kō-plant'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *plant*[1].] To plant together or at the same time.

The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof [France], and so *co-planted* their language. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

**copolar** (kō-pō'lạ̈r), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *pole*[2] + *-ar*[2].] Having the same pole.—**Copolar triangles**, two or more triangles, ABC, A'B'C', A''B''C'', such that corresponding vertices, as A, A', A'', lie in one straight line, and all three such lines, AA', BB', CC', meet in one point. It is a theorem that coplanar triangles are also coaxial.

**Coponautæ** (kō-pō-nâ'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κώπη*, a handle, esp. of an oar, the oar itself, + L. *nauta*, a sailor.] The pteropods: a synonym of *Pteropoda.*

**Copopoda** (kō-pop'ō-dạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Copepoda.*] Same as *Copepoda.*

**copopsia** (kō-pop'si-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόπος*, toil, weariness, + *ὄψις*, sight; otherwise for **cophopsia*, < Gr. *κωφός*, dull, esp. of the senses, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted, + *ὄψις*, sight.] In *pathol.*, weakness or fatigue of sight.

**coportion†** (kō-pōr'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *portion.*] An equal share.

My selfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 47.

**copos** (kop'os), *n.* [NL., < *κόπος*, a striking, beating, toil, weariness, fatigue, < *κόπτειν* (√ **κοπ*), strike.] In *pathol.*, a morbid lassitude.

**copotaint,** *a.* Same as *copatain. Fairholt; Planché.*

**co-poursuivant** (kō-pōr-swē-vonʼ), *n.* [F., < *co-*, together, + *poursuivant*: see *co-*[1] and *pursuivant.*] In *French law*, a co-plaintiff.

**coppe**[1]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *cop*[1].

**coppe**[2]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *cop*[2].

**coppe**[3]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *cup.*

**coppé** (ko-pā'), *a.* [AF., appar. pp. of *coper, couper*, cut, appar. assimilated to E., as if < E. *cop* (ME. *coppe*) + *-é*; equiv. to E. *copped.*] In *her.*, having the head raised above its natural position.

**copped** (kopt), *a.* [Also spelled *copt*; < ME. *copped*, pointed, crested, < AS. *copped*, found only in privative sense, having the top cut off, polled, as a tree, but also prob. crested (= OS. *coppod* (in a gloss), crested), < *cop* (*copp-*), cop, top, + *-ed*: see *cop*[1] and *-ed*[2].] 1. Pointed; crested; rising to a point or head; conical.

With high *copt* hattes and fethers flaunt a flaunt.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 83.

The maine land, being full of *copped* hils.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 237.

*Copt* Hall, more properly *Copped* Hall, was a name popularly given to houses conspicuous for a high-pitched peaked roof. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 294.

2. Convex. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *coppé.*

Also *coppled.*

**Cap copped.** See *cap*[1].

**coppehouse†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *cophouse. Weale.*

**coppel** (kop'el), *n.* Same as *cupel.*

**coppe-melt†,** *adv.* An obsolete form of *cup-meal.*

**copper** (kop'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *coper*, < ME. *coper*, < AS. *coper, copor* = D. *koper* = MLG. LG. *kopper* = OHG. *chupfar*, MHG. G. *kupfer* = Icel. *koparr* = Sw. *koppar* = Dan. *kobber* = F. *cuivre* = Sp. Pg. *cobre* (> Ar. *qobros*), < ML. *cuper*, LL. *cuprum*, copper, contr. of L. *cyprium*, copper, usually *Cyprium æs*, i. e., Cyprian brass, < Gr. *Κύπριος*, Cyprian, < *Κύπρος*, Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, whence the Romans got their best copper: see *Cyprian.* The It. word is *rame* = Wall. *arame* = Sp. *arambre, alambre* = Pg. *arame* = Pr. *aram* = F. *airain*, prop. yellow copper, brass, < LL. *æramen*, copper, bronze, < L. *æs* (*ær-*), copper, bronze: see *æs.* The Gr. name was *χαλκός*: see *chalcitis*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Cu; atomic weight, 63.6. A metal distinguished from all others by its peculiar red color. Its crystalline form is that of the cube or regular octahedron (isometric). Its specific gravity is nearly nine times that of water (8.888 native copper, 8.968 electrotype copper). Among the metals in common use, it stands next to gold and silver in malleability and ductility, and next to iron and steel in tenacity. Its melting-point is a little below that of gold and considerably above that of silver. Copper is one of the most widely diffused metals, and occurs in the native state, as well as in a great variety of sulphureted and oxidized combinations. Native copper is not unfrequently met with in the superficial portions of cupriferous lodes, but usually only in small amount. In two regions, however, this metal is mined exclusively in the native state: namely, the south shore of Lake Superior, and Corocoro in Bolivia; but of the two the former is by far the more important, and produces about one sixth of the total yield of the world. In the Lake Superior region the copper occurs in regular fissure-veins, and also in a conglomerate of volcanic origin, forming the cement by which the pebbles are held together. In the fissure-veins large masses of native copper have frequently been found, one such mass weighing over three hundred tons. Most of the copper of the world, previous to the opening of this region, was produced from ores consisting of combinations of the metal with certain mineralizers, such as sulphur and oxygen, and especially sulphur. The most abundant ore is the so-called "yellow copper ore" or copper pyrites, the chalcopyrite of the mineralogist, which is composed of copper, iron, and sulphur, and contains, when chemically pure, 34.6 per cent. of copper. The estimated total copper-production of the world for the year 1897 was 412,050 tons; and that of the United States, 227,763 tons. The copper of the United States comes chiefly from Lake Superior, Arizona, and Montana. Spain, Chile, Prussia, and Australia are other large producers of this metal. Copper has been known from the remotest ages, and was mined extensively on Lake Superior before the advent of Europeans. Its uses are manifold. The most important of them was, before the very general use of iron in ship-building, as a sheathing metal, first by itself, and later as a part of the alloy called *yellow metal*, a variety of brass. On account of its electric conductivity, copper is largely used for induction-coils and all kinds of electrical apparatus, and for the cores of telegraph-cables. For these uses very pure copper is required; a slight admixture of iron greatly increases its electrical resistance. For domestic purposes copper is made up in a great variety of forms, either by itself, or tinned in order to prevent corrosion by acid liquids. The electrotyping process depends on the deposition by the galvanic current of pure copper from a solution of one of its salts, the metal deposited forming an exact reproduction in copper of an object suspended for that purpose in the bath. The alloys of copper are of great importance, and one of them, bronze, is of high antiquity. The salts of copper are also numerous, and are invaluable in the arts. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is largely used in calico-printing, in electro-metallurgy, and in the preparation of the copper pigments Scheele's green, Schweinfurt green, and Paris green, the latter being much used as an insecticide, principally for the Colorado potato-beetle. See *brass, bronze,* and *yellow metal* (under *metal*).

2. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; specifically, in the plural, the large kettles or boilers in a ship's galley for boiling food for the ship's company. These boilers were formerly of copper, but are now usually of iron. The boilers used in various manufacturing operations, though frequently of other metals, still often retain the name *coppers.*

The resident landlords, for the most part, did their duty well,—establishing soup coppers and distributing cooked food. *W. E. Gregg*, Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 152.

Hence—3. *pl.* The mouth, throat, and stomach, as the receptacle and digester of food. See *hot coppers*, below. [Slang.]

A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that [devilled bones and mulled port] without something to cool his *coppers*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, iii.

4. A copper coin; a penny; a cent; collectively, copper money; small change.

My friends filled my pockets with *coppers*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I.

If this is to be done out of his salary, he will be a twelvemonth without a *copper* to live on. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 321.

5. In *faro*, a check, small disk like a coin, or other convenient object, used to copper with. See *copper*, *v.*, 2.—6. *pl.* Copper butterflies. See *butterfly*.—7. A reel used by wire-drawers to wind wire upon.—**Azure copper ore.** Same as *azurite*, 1.—**Black copper.** (*a*) Unrefined copper in which this metal has not been deprived of all its impurities in the process of smelting. (*b*) The native black oxid melaconite.—**Blanched copper.** See *blanched*.—**Blue copper ore.** Same as *azurite*, 1.—**Bungtown copper,** a spurious coin counterfeiting the English copper halfpenny. It never was a legal coin. [New England.]

Wait till the flowers is gone, . . . they [herbs] wouldn't fetch a *bungtown copper*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 4.

Anti-slavery professions just before an election ain't worth a *Bungtown copper*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, p. 147.

**Chessy copper,** a very beautiful crystallized variety of azurite or blue carbonate of copper, found at Chessy, near Lyons, France. Also called *chessylite*.—**Copper mica.** Same as *chalcophyllite*.—**Copper pyrites.** Same as *chalcopyrite*.—**Copper vitriol,** hydrous copper sulphate in blue triclinic crystals. When occurring native, it is the mineral chalcanthite. Also called *cyanose* or *cyanosite*.—**Emerald copper,** the popular name of dioptase.—**Enamelers' copper,** the fine copper used as the basis of enameled dial-plates.—**Gray copper.** See *tetrahedrite*.—**Hot coppers,** a parched condition of the mouth, throat, and stomach resulting from excessive indulgence in strong drink. See *copper*, *n.*, 3. [Slang.]—**Hydrated copper oxid,** $Cu(OH)_2$, a pale-blue oxid precipitated when the solution of a protosalt of copper is mixed with caustic alkali in excess. If this mixture is raised to the boiling-point or beyond, the hydrate is decomposed even in the presence of water, and a black anhydrous copper oxid is formed. The hydrated oxid is used, mixed with glue or size and a little chalk or alumina, as a blue pigment or color for paper-staining. It soon acquires a greenish tinge. Also called *Bremen blue* or *blue verditer*.—**Indigo-copper.** Same as *covellite*.—**Mass copper.** See *barrel-work*.—**Purple or variegated copper.** Same as *bornite*.—**Red copper,** native oxid of copper of various shades of red. See *cuprite*.—**Stannate of copper.** Same as *Gentele's green* (which see, under *green*).—**Velvet copper ore.** See *cyanotrichite*.—**Vitreous copper.** See *chalcocite*.—**White copper.** Same as *packfong*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.

I have heard the prince tell him . . . that that ring was *copper*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

I had as lief Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper* nose. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

All in a hot and *copper* sky
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

**Copper bit** or **bolt.** See *bit*[1].—**Copper butterflies.** See *butterfly*.

**copper** (kop'ėr), *v. t.* [< *copper*, *n.*] 1. To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: as, to *copper* a ship.—2. In *faro*, to place a copper (cent) or other token upon (a card), to indicate that the player wishes to bet against that card; bet against: as, to *copper* a card; to *copper* a bet.

**copperah** (kop'ė-rä), *n.* Same as *copra*.

**copperas** (kop'ėr-as), *n.* [Formerly *copras*, *copres*, *coppresse*, < ME. *coperose*, < OF. *couperose*, F. *couperose* = Sp. *caparrosa*, *capparós*, formerly with the Ar. art., *alcaparrosa*, = Pg. *caparrosa*, *capparosa* = It. *copparosa*, < ML. *coporosa*, *cuperosa*, *cuprosa*, a corruption of **cupri rosa* (> MD. *koper-roose*), lit. rose of copper: *cupri*, gen. of LL. *cuprum*, copper; L. *rosa*, rose (i. e., 'flower' in chem. application): see *copper* and *rose*. Cf. MLG. *kopperrök* = MHG. G. *kupferrauch* = OSw. *koparröker*, Sw. *kopparrök*, copperas, lit. 'copper-vapor': see *reek*. Cf. Gr. χάλκανθος, copperas, lit. 'copper-flower.'] Green vitriol, the sulphate of iron, or ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black, in making ink, in medicine as a tonic, in photography as a developing agent, etc. Dissolved in water, in the proportion of a pound and a half to the gallon, it is also used as a disinfectant for sinks, sewers, etc. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.—**Blue copperas.** Same as *blue-stone*, 1.—**Copperas-black.** See *black*.—**White copperas.** See *coquimbite* and *goslarite*.—**Yellow copperas.** Same as *copiapite*.

**copperball** (kop'ėr-bal), *n.* Same as *copperhead*, 1.

**copperbelly** (kop'ėr-bel'i), *n.* The popular name of a common harmless serpent of the United States, the *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus* or *Nerodia erythrogaster*, having a uniformly copper-colored belly. *Baird and Girard.*

**copper-bit** (kop'ėr-bit), *n.* A soldering-iron having a copper point.

**copper-bottomed** (kop'ėr-bot'umd), *a.* Having the bottom sheathed with copper, as a wooden ship.

**copper-captain** (kop'ėr-kap'tān), *n.* One who calls himself a captain without any right to the title.

To this *copper captain* . . . was confided the command of the troops. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 314.

**copper-colored** (kop'ėr-kul'ord), *a.* Of a copper color: applied especially to the American Indians, from the color of their skin.

**copper-faced** (kop'ėr-fāst), *a.* Faced with copper.—**Copper-faced type,** a printing-type the face of which is protected by a thin film of copper deposited upon it by means of the galvanic battery, to increase its durability.

**copper-fastened** (kop'ėr-fās'nd), *a.* Fastened with copper instead of iron or steel bolts, as the planking of a ship.

**copper-glance** (kop'ėr-glāns), *n.* Same as *chalcocite*.

**copperhead** (kop'ėr-hed), *n.* [< *copper* + *head*; so called from the bright-reddish color of its head.] 1. A common venomous serpent of the United States, *Trigonocephalus* or *Ancistrodon contortrix*. It is of rather small size, generally under two feet in length, and of a dull pale-chestnut or hazel color with numerous (15–25) inverted, Y-shaped, dark

Copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*).

blotches. The ground color is brighter-reddish on the head, the sides of which present a cream-colored streak. It belongs to the same genus as the water-moccasin (*T. piscivorus*), but is not aquatic. Unlike the rattlesnake, the copperhead has the habit of striking without previous movement or warning, whence its name is a synonym of hidden danger or secret hostility. Also called *copperbell* and *red viper*.

Hence—2. During the civil war in the United States, a northern sympathizer with the rebellion: so called by the Unionists.

Moreover, the *copperheads* of the North have done everything in their power to render it [the draft] inoperative. *H. W. Halleck*, N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 500.

3†. A term of ridicule or contempt applied to the early Dutch colonists of New York.

The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burghers of the Manhattoes as the *Copperheads*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 402.

**copperheadism** (kop'ėr-hed-izm), *n.* [< *copperhead*, 2, + *-ism*.] In the period of the civil war in the United States, northern sympathy with the rebellion.

There is the contest within the party between its best and its worst elements, the representatives of a new era and of a future, and the exponents of the *copperheadism* of the war and the traditions and issues of the past. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 40.

**coppering** (kop'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *copper*, *v.*] 1. The act of covering or sheathing with copper, as the bottom of a ship.—2. The sheathing itself: as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom.—3. In *gambling*, the act of wagering that a certain card will lose.

**copperish** (kop'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *copper* + *-ish*[1].] Containing copper; like or partaking of copper.

**copperization** (kop'ėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *copperize* + *-ation*.] Impregnation with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.

**copperize** (kop'ėr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copperized*, ppr. *copperizing*. [< *copper* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.—**Copperized ammonia,** ammonia holding in solution copper hydrate. It is used as a solvent for paper, cotton, and other forms of cellulose. Also called *cupro-ammonium*.

**copper-laced** (kop'ėr-lāst), *a.* Trimmed or decorated with copper lace, instead of gold lace.

I shall be presented by a sort of *copper-laced* scoundrels of you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**copper-nickel** (kop'ėr-nik'el), *n.* Same as *niccolite*.

**coppernose** (kop'ėr-nōz), *n.* The copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*.

**copper-nosed** (kop'ėr-nōzd), *a.* Having a red or copper-colored nose.—**Copper-nosed bream,** a sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*. Also called *coppernose*, *blue bream*, and *sunfish*.

**copperplate** (kop'ėr-plāt), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. A plate of polished copper on which a writing, picture, or design is made in sunken lines by engraving or etching. From this plate, when charged with suitable ink, impressions of the design may be produced on paper or vellum by pressure. See *engraving*.

2. A print or an impression from such a plate.

II. *a.* Engraved or etched on copper, or printed from a copperplate: as, a *copperplate* engraving.

**copper-powder** (kop'ėr-pou'dėr), *n.* A bronzing-powder made by saturating nitrous acid with copper, and precipitating the latter by the addition of iron. The precipitate is then thoroughly washed.

**copper-rose** (kop'ėr-rōz), *n.* The red field-poppy. Also *coprose*, *cuprose*. [Prov. Eng.]

**coppersmith** (kop'ėr-smith), *n.* 1. A worker in copper; one whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Alexander the *coppersmith* did me much evil. 2 Tim. iv. 14.

2. A book-name of the tambagut.

**copper-wall** (kop'ėr-wâl), *n.* In *sugar-making*, an obsolete arrangement of boilers or open pans for the evaporation of cane-juice, consisting of five iron boilers called *teaches*, which were walled in one row and heated by a common fire. The juice from the crushing-mill was conducted into the boiler furthest from the fire, and ladled successively from one boiler to another, until in that nearest the fire the evaporation was completed.

**copperwing** (kop'ėr-wing), *n.* A copper-winged butterfly; a copper butterfly.

**copperwork** (kop'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Work executed in copper, or the part of any structure wrought in copper.

**copper-works** (kop'ėr-wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place or places where copper is wrought or manufactured.

**copper-worm** (kop'ėr-wėrm), *n.* 1. The ship-worm, *Teredo navalis*.—2†. "A moth that fretteth garments." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently some tineid or its larva.]—3†. "A worm breeding in one's hand." *Johnson*. [Not identified; apparently the itch-insect or itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.]

**coppery** (kop'ėr-i), *a.* [< *copper* + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling copper; having any quality of copper: as, a *coppery* solution; a *coppery* taste.

If the eclipse [of the moon] becomes total the whole disk of the moon will nearly always be plainly visible, shining with a red, *coppery* light. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 171.

**coppi,** *n.* Plural of *coppo*.

**coppice, copse** (kop'is, kops), *n.* [The form *copse* is a contr. of *coppice*; cf. E. dial. *coppy*, not found in ME., taken as a sing. of the supposed plural *coppice* (formerly also *coppies*); < OF. *copeis* (also *copeau*), wood newly cut, hence prob. underwood, coppice (> ML. *copecia*, *copicia*, underwood, coppice), < *coper*, *copper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] A wood or thicket formed of trees or bushes of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; especially, in England, a wood cut at certain times for fuel. The most common trees planted or used there for this purpose are the oak, chestnut, maple, birch, ash, and willow. When copsewood is cut down, new plants shoot up from the roots and form the next crop.

Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 127.

The sweet myrtle here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable *coppice*, burthening the air with its fragrance. *Poe*, Tales, I. 52.

When first the liquid note beloved of men
Comes flying over many a windy wave
To Britain, and in April suddenly
Breaks from a *coppice* gemm'd with green and red.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**coppice** (kop'is), *v. t.* Same as *copse*.

**coppill,** *v. t.* See *cupel*.

**coppin** (kop'in), *n.* [Prob. for **copping*, verbal n. of **cop*[1], *v.*] Same as *cop*[1], 8.

**copping-plate** (kop'ing-plāt), *n.* The copping-rail of a throstle-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

**copping-rail** (kop'ing-rāl), *n.* In *spinning-mach.*, the rail or bar on which the bobbin rests, and by which the roving or yarn is evenly distributed by an up-and-down motion.

**Coppinia** (ko-pin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., from a proper name, *Coppin.*] The typical genus of the family *Coppiniidæ*. *C. arcta* is a greenish-yellow species incrusting the stems of other zoöphytes.

**Coppiniidæ** (kop-i-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coppinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of calyptoblastic or thecophorous hydroid polyps, represented by the genus *Coppinia.*

**copple**[1] (kop'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cop*[1].] Anything rising to a point or summit; a hill.

> It is a low cape, and upon it is a *copple*, not very high. *Hakluyt's Voyages.*

**copple**[2] (kop'l), *n.* Same as *cupel.*

**copple-crown** (kop'l-kroun), *n.* [< *copple*[1] + *crown.*] 1. The crested crown or head of a bird.

> Like the *copple-crown*
> The lapwing has. *Randolph*, Amyntas, ii. 3.

2. A hen with a crest or top-knot. Also *cropple-crown.* [New Eng.]

**coppled** (kop'ld), *a.* [< *copple*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *copped.*] Same as *copped.*

**copple-dust** (kop'l-dust), *n.* Same as *cupel-dust.*

**copplestone** (kop'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *cobble* or *cobblestone.* See *cobble*[1].

**coppo** (kop'pō), *n.*; pl. *coppi* (-pi). [It., a pitcher: see *cup.*] 1. In *ceram.*, a large Tuscan earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.—2. An Italian oil-measure, equal in Lucca and Modena to 26⅛ United States (old wine) gallons: but in the Lombardo-Venetian system of 1803 the *coppo* or *cappo* was precisely a deciliter.

**coppy** (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *coppies* (-iz). A dialectal form of *coppice.*

**copra** (kop'rạ), *n.* [Native name.] The dried kernel of the cocoanut, one of the principal articles of export from the islands of the Pacific to Europe, where the oil is expressed. It is frequently used as an ingredient of curry. Also written *cobra*, *coprah*, and *copperah.*

> We saw also . . . *coprah*, or dried cocoa-nut kernels, broken into small pieces in order that they may stow better. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

**copræmia, copremia** (ko-prē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *copræmia*, < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, ordure, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, a polluted condition of the blood caused by the absorption of fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels.

> The effect of this form of blood-poisoning, to which the term *copræmia* may not improperly be applied, is seen in the sallow, dirty hue of the skin. *Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 604.

**copremesis** (ko-prem'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *vomit, emetic.*] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of fecal matter; stercoraceous vomiting.

**copremic** (ko-prē'mik), *a.* [< *copræmia* + *-ic.*] Affected with copræmia.

**copresbyter** (kō-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter; a member of the same presbytery with another or others.

**copresence** (kō-prez'ens), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *presence.*] The state or condition of being present along with others; associated presence.

> The *copresence* of other laws. *Emerson.*

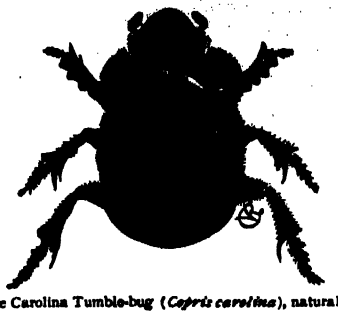
> I should be glad to think that the *co-presence* of opposite theologies among men apparently committed to the same was attributable simply to ambiguous and illogical expression of doctrine in the Creeds. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 14.

**Copridæ** (kop'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-idæ.*] In some systems of classification, a family of lamellicorn dung-beetles, typified by the genus *Copris*, and related to or merged in the *Scarabæidæ.* They have convex bodies, large heads with projecting clypeus, and, in the males, projections also of the thorax.

**Coprinæ** (ko-prī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Copris* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Copridæ*, containing the largest and handsomest species. It is especially an American group, though also represented in the old world. The first two joints of the labial palpi are dilated (except in *Canthidium*); the first is longer than the second, and the third is distinct. The antennæ are 9-jointed, the head is free in repose, and the hind coxæ are obconic; the fore tarsi are present or absent, chiefly as a sexual character, their absence being most frequent with the males.

**Coprinus** (ko-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, many species of which grow upon dung. The gills after maturity deliquesce and form an inky fluid. *Coprinus comatus* is edible.

**Copris** (kop'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, or made the type of a family *Copridæ*, having the lamellæ of the antennal club alike, an expansive clypeus, a punctate prothorax, and striate elytra. *C. lunaris* is a black European dung-beetle. *C. carolina*, *C. anaglypticus*, and *C. minutus* are species of the eastern United States.



Female Carolina Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), natural size.

**coprolite** (kop'rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone. Cf. *coprolith.*] A hard roundish stony mass, consisting of the petrified fecal matter of animals, chiefly of extinct reptiles or sauroid fishes. In variety of size and external form the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They for the most part range from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the *Ichthyosauri*, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the Lias and the coal-measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, etc. Coprolites thus indicate the nature of the food, and to some extent the intestinal structure, of the animal which voided them. They are found in such quantities in some localities, as parts of South Carolina, that the mining of the phosphatic rock formed by them for manure constitutes an important industry.

**coprolith** (kop'rō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *λίθος*, a stone.] 1. A ball of hardened feces or other impacted mass in the bowels; a scybalum.—2. A coprolite.

**coprolitic** (kop-rō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *coprolite* + *-ic.*] Composed of, resembling, or containing coprolites.

**coprophagan** (ko-prof'a-gạn), *n.* One of the *Coprophagi.*

**Coprophagi** (ko-prof'a-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coprophagus*: see *coprophagous.*] The tumble-bugs, dung-beetles, dung-feeding scarabs, or shard-borne beetles; a section of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the sacred beetle (*Scarabæus*) of the Egyptians, and corresponding to the *Copridæ* (which see).

**coprophagist** (ko-prof'a-jist), *n.* [As *coprophagous* + *-ist.*] An animal that eats dung.

> But there are real *coprophagists* or dung-eaters among birds. *W. Marshall*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 605.

**coprophagous** (ko-prof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *coprophagus*, < Gr. *κοπροφάγος*, dung-eating, < *κόπρος*, dung, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth: applied to various insects, and specifically to the *Coprophagi.*

> Insects are carnivorous, insectivorous, . . . *coprophagous.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 358.

**Coprophilidæ** (kop-rō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heer, 1839), < *Coprophilus* + *-ida.*] A tribe of beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ* and subfamily *Oxytelinæ*, typified by the genus *Coprophilus.* They have 11-jointed antennæ, 5-jointed tarsi, filiform last palpal joint, and recurved borders of the abdomen. There are 5 genera, mainly of European species. Also *Coprophilini* (*Erichson*, 1839); *Coprophilina* (*Heer*, 1841); *Coprophilides* (*Lacordaire*, 1854).

**coprophilous** (ko-prof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] 1. Growing upon dung: said of many fungi.—2. Fond of dung, as an insect; coprophagous.

**Coprophilus** (ko-prof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), < Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, + *φίλος*, loving.] The typical genus of *Coprophilida*, containing 5 species, of Europe, Africa, and South America, as *C. striatulus*, a European species living under stones.

**coprose**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *copperas.*

**coprose**[2] (kop'rōs), *n.* Same as *copper-rose.*

**coprostasis** (ko-pros'ta-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κόπρος*, dung, feces, + *στάσις*, standing: see *static.*] In *pathol.*, costiveness.

**copse** (kops), *n.* See *coppice.*

**copse** (kops), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copsed*, ppr. *copsing.* [< *copse*, *n.* See *coppice.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut or trim, as brushwood, tufts of grass, and the like.

> By *copsing* the starvelings in the places where they are new sown, [you may] cause them sometimes to overtake even their untouched contemporaries. *Evelyn*, Forest Trees, tit.

2. To plant or preserve, as underwoods.

> The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift*, Address to Parliament.

3. To inclose as in a copse.

> Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in. *Purinton*, Sermons (1607), p. 430.

II. *intrans.* To form a coppice; grow up again from the roots after being cut down, as brushwood. [Rare in all its uses.]

Also *coppice.*

**copsewood** (kops'wụd), *n.* A low growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. See *coppice.*

> The side of every hill where the *copsewood* grew thick. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**Copsichus** (kop'si-kus), *n.* [NL.; also written *Copsichos*, and improp. *Copsychos*; < Gr. *κόψιχος*, another form of *κόσσυφος*, Attic *κόττυφος*, a singing bird, prob. the blackbird, or black ousel, *Turdus merula.*] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of uncertain limits and systematic position. It is now commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ*, and restricted to the dayals or magpie-robins of India and the East Indies, such as the Indian *C. saularis*, the Ceylonese *C. ceylonensis*, etc.

Dayal, or Magpie-robin (*Copsichus saularis*).

2. The ring-ouzels of Europe: a synonym of *Merula.* *J. Kaup*, 1829.

**copstick** (kop'stik), *n.* [G. *kopfstück*, < *kopf* (= AS. *cop*, E. *cop*[1]), head, + *stück* (= AS. *stycce*), piece.] An old silver coin used in many parts of Germany, worth 16⅔ cents United States money after 1763, and previously nearly 2 cents more. It generally bore the same device as the rix-dollar.

**copsy** (kop'si), *a.* [< *copse* + *-y*[1].] Having copses; covered with coppice or copses.

> The Flood
> And trading Bark with low contracted Sail,
> Linger among the Reeds and *copsy* Banks.
> *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

**copt**[1], *a.* Another spelling of *copped.*

**Copt**[2] (kopt), *n.* [Also written *Copht* (ML. *Cophti*, pl.); vernacular *Kubt*, *Kubti*, Ar. *Qobt*, *Kibti.* Origin uncertain; variously referred to Gr. *Αἰ-γυπτ-ος*, Egypt; or to Gr. *Κοπτός*, *Κοπτώ*, mod. *Kobt* or *Koft*, an ancient town of Egypt, near Thebes; or to Gr. *Ἰακωβίτης*, Jacobite.] A native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian, especially one of the sect of Monophysites. The Copts are descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and formerly spoke the Coptic language. After the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451) the majority of Egyptian Christians separated from the Orthodox Church, and have ever since had their own succession of patriarchs. Their number is now very small. The Abyssinian or Ethiopic Church is a part of the Coptic communion, and its abuna or metran is always chosen and consecrated by the Coptic patriarch. See *Monophysite.*

> The *Copts* begin their reckoning from the era of Diocletian, A. D. 284. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 279.

**Coptic** (kop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Copticus*, < ML. *Cophti*, Copts.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Copts, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. See II.

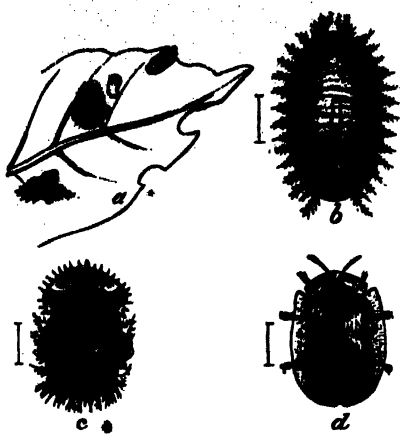
II. *n.* 1. A Copt.—2. The language of the Copts, descended from the ancient Egyptian (of the Hamitic family of languages), and used in Egypt till within the last two centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. The two chief dialects are the Memphitic and Thebaic. It is still the liturgical language of the Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) Church, but the lections are read in Arabic as well as Coptic.

**coptine** (kop'tin), *n.* [< *Coptis* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, crystallizing in colorless crystals, obtained from the plant *Coptis trifolia.*

**Coptis** (kop'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut: in reference to the division of the leaves.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, natives of the north temperate zone, consisting of low smooth perennials with divided root-leaves and small white flowers on scapes. A decoction of the leaves and stalks of *C. trifolia*, found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States, is used by the Indians for coloring cloth and skins yellow. The yellow, thread-like rhizomes, whence the common name of *goldthread*, are used in medicine as a pure bitter tonic. The root of *C. Teeta*, of China and India, known as Mishmi bitter, has been long in repute in India as a remedy for diseases of the eye, and is still in use as a bitter tonic. The species are found to contain an unusual percentage of berberine.

**Coptocycla** (kop-tō-sik'lạ), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), < Gr. *κοπτός*, chopped small, pounded

(< *κόπτειν*, cut, chop), + *κύκλος*, circle, a round.] A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Cassididæ*. *C. clavata* is a common New




Golden Tortoise-beetle (*Coptocycla aurichalcea*).

*a*, larva, natural size, covered with its dung, which it carries about on the organ known as the dung-fork; *b*, same enlarged and with the dung taken from the fork; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

England potato-beetle. *C. aurichalcea* is known as the golden tortoise-beetle. Both feed upon the sweet potato, morning-glory, and other convolvulaceous plants.

**cop-tube** (kop'tūb), *n.* In a spinning-machine, the tube or spindle on which the cop of thread or yarn is formed.

**Copturus** (kop-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), irreg. < Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of curculios, containing numerous species, of North and South America and the West Indies. The rostrum reaches to the fore border of the metasternum, which often presents a depression into which it fits; the prothorax is grooved across the fore border; the elytra are plane, triangular, or oval, usually short, sometimes spiny at the end; and the body is very thick, and rhomboidal in shape.

**copula** (kop'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *copulas*, *copulæ* (-lą̄z, -lē). [< L. *copula*, a band, bond, link, contr. of **co-apula*, dim., < *co-*, together, + *apere*, in pp. *aptus*, join: see *apt*. Hence (from the L.) ult. *couple*, which is thus a doublet of *copula*.] **1.** In *gram.* and *logic*, that word or part of a proposition which expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate. Thus, in the proposition "Religion is indispensable to happiness," *is* is the copula joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate, and itself expressing merely the predication or assertion which is the essential element of a sentence. Any other verb is capable of being analyzed into the copula and a predicate: thus, "he *lives*" into "he *is living*," and so on.

**2.** In an organ, same as *coupler*.—**3.** In *anat.*, some coupling or connecting part, usually distinguished by a qualifying term; especially, a median bone or cartilage connecting hyoidean and branchial arches, and also uniting opposite halves of these arches respectively, as a basibranchial.

All the branchial arches are united ventrally by azygos pieces — the *copulæ*.
*Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 469.

**4.** In *law*, sexual intercourse.—**Balanced copula**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies a relation of equipurance between subject and predicate.—**Copula hyoidea**, **copula lingualis**, in *anat.*, the basis of the hyoid bone; the basihyal considered as the piece connecting the opposite halves of the hyoidean gill-arch.—**Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies that the objects denoted by the subject are among those denoted by the predicate.

**copular** (kop'ū-lą̄r), *a.* [< *copula* + *-ar*2.] In *gram.* and *logic*, relating to or of the nature of a copula.

**copulate** (kop'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copulated*, ppr. *copulating*. [< L. *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare* (> It. *copulare* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = F. *copuler*), unite, couple (> ult. *couple*, *v.*), < *copula*, a band, bond: see *copula*, *couple*.] **I.**† *trans.* To join together. *Bailey.*

**II.** *intrans.* To unite as a pair; especially, to unite sexually.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

**copulate**† (kop'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *copulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Joined. *Bacon.*—**Copulate extreme.** See *extreme*.

**copulation** (kop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *copulation* = It. *copulazione*, < L. *copulatio(n-)*, < *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, unite: see *copulate*, *v.*] **1** The act of coupling; conjunction; union.

His *copulation* of monosyllables supplying the quantity of a trisyllable to his intent.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie.

**2. Sexual connection; coition.**

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhonest. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 11.

**Copulation of parts**, in *logic*, such a junction that the end of one part is the beginning of another, as with the parts of time.

**copulative** (kop'ū-lą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *copulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *copulativo*, < LL. *copulativus*, < L. *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, join together: see *copulate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Uniting or coupling; serving to unite or couple.

If Hegel's 'being' were the mere infinitive of the copula 'is,' as Erdmann thought, not only would whatever *copulative* force it might retain still presuppose two terms to be connected, but it is impossible to empty the word of all notion of existence. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 163.

**2.** Relating or pertaining to copulation.—**Copulative conjunction**, in *gram.*, a conjunction joining together two coördinate clauses, or coördinate members of a clause; the conjunction *and*, and any other, as *also*, having a nearly like office: as, he went *and* she came; riches *and* honors are temptations to pride.—**Copulative proposition.** See *proposition*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A copulative conjunction.—**2**†. Connection.

A fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.
*Ryeaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 307.

**3.** One who copulates. [Rare.]

I press in here, sir, amongst the rest of the country *copulatives*, to swear, and to forswear, according as marriage binds, and blood breaks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

**copulatively** (kop'ū-lą-tiv-li), *adv.* In a copulative manner. *Hammond.*

**copulatory** (kop'ū-lą-tō-ri), *a.* [< *copulate* + *-ory*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to copulation: specifically, in *zoöl.*, applied to the accessory generative organs.—**2.** Uniting; copulative.—**Copulatory pouch**, in *entom.*, a cavity or sac in the abdomen of a female insect, destined to receive the fertilizing fluid during copulation; a kind of spermatheca.

**Copurus** (kō-pū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *κώπη*, handle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of South American clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ* or tyrant flycatchers: so called from the extraordinary development of the tail. The type is *C. colonus* (or *platurus* or *flicauda*).

**copy** (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *copies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *coppy*, *coppie*, *copie*; < ME. *copy*, *copie*, < OF. *copie*, abundance, plenty, a transcript, copy, F. *copie* (> D. *kopij* = G. *copie* = Dan. Sw. *kopi*), a transcript, copy, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *copia*, abundance, a transcript, copy, < L. *copia*, abundance, plenty, multitude, facilities, opportunity, hence also, in ML. (from the notion of abundance, plenty), a transcript, copy; prob. contr. from **co-opia*, < *co-*, together, + *opes*, riches (cf. *inopia*, want): see *opulent*.] **1**†. Abundance; plenty; copiousness.

This Spayne . . . hath grete *copy* and plente of castell(es), of horn, of metal, and of hony.
*Trevisa*, Works (ed. Babington), I. 301.

It is the part of every obsequious servant to be sure to have daily about him *copy* and variety of colours.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now because they speak all they can (however unfitly), they are thought to have the greater *copy*.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Food for horse in great *copie*. *Strype*, Records.

**2.** A duplication, transcription, imitation, or reproduction of something; that which is not an original.

Good captain, will you give me a *copy* of the sonnet you writ to Diana in behalf of the Count Rousillon?
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

Corinna frowns awhile,
Hell's torments are but *copies* of his smart.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 5.

A *copy* after Raffaelle is more to be commended than an original of any indifferent painter.
*Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Specifically—**3.** A completed reproduction, or one of a set or number of reproductions or imitations, containing the same matter, or having the same form and appearance, or executed in the same style, as an exemplar; a duplicate; a transcript: as, a *copy* of the Bible.

My *copy* of the book printed neare 60 yeares ago.
*Evelyn*, Diary, April 24, 1694.

**4.** The thing copied or to be copied; something set for imitation or reproduction; a pattern, exemplar, or model; specifically, an example of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

Such a man
Might be a *copy* to these younger times,
Which, follow'd well, would demonstrate them now
But goers backward. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

He was the mark and glass, *copy* and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

**5.** In *printing*, written or printed matter given to the printer to be reproduced in type.

I would not debase your *copy* for the future, and only mark the repetitions. *Pope*, To H. Cromwell, Nov. 29, 1707.

**6**†. Right to the use of literary manuscript; copyright.

I use the word *copy*, in the technical sense in which that name or term has been used for ages, to signify an incorporeal right to the sole printing and publishing of somewhat intellectual communicated by letters.
*Lord Mansfield*, quoted in Drone.

It . . . will bring me in three hundred pounds, exclusive of the sale of the *copy*. *Sterne*, Letters, No. 55.

**7**†. A copyhold tenure; tenure in general.

*Macb.* Thou know'st that Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.
*Lady M.* But in them nature's *copy's* not eterne.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

I finde that Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines at the first) had its *copie* altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., vi. 1.

**8.** A size of writing-paper measuring 16 × 20 inches. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blind copy.** See *blind*1.—**Certified copy.** Same as *office copy* (which see, below).—**Copy of one's countenance**†, a mask; a pretense.

But this [acquiescence], as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed, . . . was only a *copy of his countenance*.
*Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, iii. 14.

If this application for my advice is not a *copy of your countenance*, a mask, if you are obedient, I may yet set you right. *Foote*, The Author, ii.

**Dead copy**, in *printing*, copy that has been set up in type.—**Exemplified copy.** See *exemplify*.—**Foul copy**, the first rough draft of any writing, defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, etc.: opposed to *fair* or *clean copy*.—**Office copy**, in *law*, a transcript of a proceeding or record in the proper office of a court, authenticated by the officer having custody of the record, and usually under the seal of such office. Also called *certified copy*.—**To cast off copy.** See *cast*1.—**To change one's copy**†, to alter one's conduct; adopt a different course.

Methinks Euphues chaunging so your colour, vpon the sodeine, you wil soone *chaunge your coppie*.
*Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 80.

**To hold copy**, to act as a copy-holder, or a proof-reader's assistant. See *copy-holder*2, 1.—**To set a copy**, to prepare something to serve as a copy or model, as across the top of the page of a writing-book.

We took him *setting* of boys' *copies*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

**copy** (kop'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copied*, ppr. *copying*. [< ME. *copien* (= D. *kopiëren* = G. *copiren* = Dan. *kopiere* = Sw. *kopiera*), < OF. *copier*, F. *copier* = Sp. Pg. *copiar* = It. *copiare*, < ML. *copiare*, copy (cf. LL. *copiari*, furnish one's self abundantly with something), < *copia*, a copy, L. abundance: see *copy*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To imitate; follow as a model or pattern.

To *copy* her few nymphs aspired,
Her virtues fewer swains admired. *Swift.*

To *copy* beauties forfeits all pretence
To fame;—to *copy* faults is want of sense.
*Churchill*, Rosciad, l. 457.

My future will not *copy* fair my past
On any leaf but Heaven's.
*Mrs. Browning*, Sonnet.

**2.** To make a copy of; duplicate; reproduce; transcribe: sometimes followed by *out*, especially when applied to writing: as, to *copy out* a set of figures.

There can be no doubt but that laws apparently good are (as it were) things *copied* out of the very tables of that high everlasting law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah *copied out*. Prov. xxv. 1.

**Copying camera.** See *camera*.

**II.** *intrans.* To imitate, or endeavor to be like, something regarded as a model; do something in imitation of an exemplar: sometimes followed by *after*: as, to *copy after* bad precedents.

Some . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good.
*Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

**copy-book** (kop'i-bůk), *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

**copyer**, *n.* See *copier*.

**copyhold** (kop'i-hōld), *n.* [< *copy* + *hold*.] **1.** In England, a tenure of lands of a manor, according to the custom of the manor, and by copy of court-roll; or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which contain entries of the admission of the original or former tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, or his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of copyhold: the first is styled *ancient demesne*, or a customary freehold; and the second a *base tenure*, or mere copyhold. Copyhold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is that the property has been possessed time out of mind by copy of court-roll, and that the tenements are with the manor. Copyholds now descend to the heir at law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of estate in land.

*Abig.* Oh, will you kill me?
*Rog.* I do not think I can;
You 're like a *copyhold*, with nine lives in 't.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

There was even a manor court which took cognisance of their rights, and in which the ancient, though inferior, title of *copyhold*, or a right to land by virtue of a copy of the roll of the manor court, may be said to have been invented. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 274.

**2.** Land held in copyhold.

Item, to the thyrde we saye that no coppy-holder that doeth surrender hys *coppyholde* oughte to paye any herryott vpon the surrender of hys *coppyholde* excepte yt be in extremis of deathe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 441.

**Enfranchisement of copyhold lands.** See *enfranchisement*.

**copyholder**[1] (kop'i-hōl'dėr), *n.* [< *copyhold* + *-er*[1].] One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

A *copyholder* is a tenant of a manor who is said to hold his tenement "at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor." This means that the tenant's rights are nominally dependent on the will of the lord; but the lord is bound to exercise his will according to the custom, so that the tenant is really as safe as if he were an absolute owner. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

A *copyholder* is not a hirer but an owner of land. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 322.

**copy-holder**[2] (kop'i-hōl'dėr), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a proof-reader's assistant, who reads the copy aloud or follows it while the proof is read, for the detection of deviations from it in the proof. —**2.** A device for holding copy in its place, as on a printer's frame or on a type-writer.

**copying-ink** (kop'i-ing-ink), *n.* **1.** A writing-fluid, containing sugar or some other viscous substance, used for writings intended to be duplicated by a copying-press.—**2.** A printing-ink used in printing blanks, letter-heads, etc., from which letter-press copies may afterward be taken.

**copying-machine** (kop'i-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *copying-press*.

**copying-paper** (kop'i-ing-pā'pėr), *n.* Thin unsized paper used in duplicating writings by a copying-press.

**copying-pencil** (kop'i-ing-pen'sil), *n.* A pencil composed of graphite, kaolin or gum arabic, and blue-violet aniline. Marks made with it can be reproduced in the copying-press like those of copying-ink.

**copying-press** (kop'i-ing-pres), *n.* A machine for copying any piece of writing in facsimile, or for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts. There are several varieties, but generally the original document is written with a special kind of ink, and a copy is obtained from it on thin paper which has been dampened, by means of pressure. Also called *copying-machine*.

**copying-ribbon** (kop'i-ing-rib'on), *n.* A ribbon prepared with copying-ink, for use in a type-writer when the copy is to be duplicated.

**copyism** (kop'i-izm), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ism*.] The practice of copying or imitating; mere imitation. [Rare.]

MM. Gaucherel, Rajon, and Brunet-Debaines have interpreted some of the most difficult amongst the later works of Turner in a manner which recalls them vividly to our recollection, which is far better than heavy, unintelligent *copyism*. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 444.

**copyist** (kop'i-ist), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ist*, after F. *copiste*: see *copist*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator; specifically, one whose occupation is to transcribe documents or other manuscripts.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists* as this Sicilian master [Theocritus]. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope, i. 9.

**copy-money** (kop'i-mun'i), *n.* Money paid for copy or copyright; compensation for literary work. *Boswell.*

They [papers on electricity] swelled to a quarto volume, which has had five editions, and cost him [the publisher] nothing for *copy-money*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 345.

**copyopia** (kop-i-ō'pi-ą), *n.* In *pathol.*, fatigue or weariness of vision; weakness of sight; copopsia.

**copyright** (kop'i-rit), *n.* [< *copy* + *right*, *n.*] Exclusive right to multiply and to dispose of copies of an intellectual production (*Drone*); the right which the law affords for protecting the produce of man's intellectual industry from being made use of by others without adequate recompense to him (*Broom and Hadley*). It is a right given by law for a limited number of years, upon certain conditions, to the originator of a book or other writing, painting, sculpture, design, photograph, musical composition, or similar production, or to his assignee. It corresponds to the *patent* of an invention. In the United States the term is 28 years, with the privilege of renewal for 14 years; in England it is 42 years, or the period of the author's life and 7 years additional, whichever period is the longer.—**International copyright**, an international arrangement by which the right of an author residing in one country may be protected by copyright in such other countries as are parties to the arrangement.

**copyright** (kop'i-rit), *v. t.* To secure a copyright of, as a book or play, by complying with the requirements of the law; enter for copyright.

**copweb** (kop'web), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cobweb*.

**coque** (kok), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cock*[4], *cockle*[2].] A small bow or loop of ribbon used in decorative trimming.

**coquelicot** (kok'li-kō), *n.* [Also written *coquelico*; F. *coquelicot*, formerly *coquelicoq*, wild poppy: so called from its resemblance in color to a cock's crest, the word being a variant of *coquelicoq*, *coquelicon*, *coquerico*, an imitation of the cry of a cock, cockadoodle-doo: see *cock*[1].] Wild poppy; corn-rose; hence, the color of wild poppy; a color nearly red, or red mixed with orange.

**coquet**, *n.* and *a.* See *cocket*[3] and *coquette*.

**coquet** (kō-ket'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coquetted*, ppr. *coquetting*. [= D. *koketteren* = G. *coquettiren* = Dan. *kokettere* = Sw. *kokettera*, < F. *coqueter*, coquet, flirt, orig. swagger or strut like a cock, < *coquet*, a little cock, hence a beau, fem. *coquette*, a coquette, as adj. coquettish: see *cocket*[3], *coquette*.] **I.** *trans.* To attempt, out of vanity, to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; entertain with compliments and amorous flattery; treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour. *Swift.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To trifle in love; act the lover from vanity; endeavor to gain admirers.

Young ashes pirouetted down,
*Coquetting* with young beeches.
*Tennyson*, Amphion.

Hence—**2.** To trifle, in general; act without seriousness or decision.

The French affair had dragged on. Elizabeth had *coquetted* with it as a kitten plays with a ball.
*Froude*, Hist. Eng., viii.

**coquetoon** (kok-e-tōn'), *n.* An antelope of western Africa, *Cephalophus rufilatus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

**coquetry** (kō'ket-ri), *n.*; pl. *coquetries* (-riz). [< F. *coquetterie*, < *coquette*, a coquette.] Effort to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity or for amusement; affectation of amorous tenderness; trifling in love.

Women . . . without a dash of *coquetry*.
*Addison*, Spectator.

*Coquetry*, with all its pranks and teasings, makes the spice to your dinner—the mulled wine to your supper.
*D. G. Mitchell*, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

=Syn. See *flirtation*.

**Coquetta bark.** See *bark*[2].

**coquette** (kō-ket'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *coquet* (originally applied to men as well as to women); < F. *coquette*, a coquette, a flirt, a pert or flippant woman, prop. fem. of *coquet*, a beau, as adj. coquettish, flirting, lit. a little cock: see *cocket*[3], which is the same word in earlier form.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woman who endeavors to gain the admiration of men; a vain, selfish, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, for the gratification of her vanity; a flirt; a jilt.

A cold, vain and interested *coquette* . . . who could venture to flirt with a succession of admirers in the just confidence that no flame which she might kindle in them would thaw her own ice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

The slight *coquette*, she cannot love.
*Tennyson*, Early Sonnets, vii.

**2.** *pl.* A group of crested humming-birds, of the genus *Lophornis* (which see).

**II.**† *a.* Coquettish; like a coquette.

*Coquet* and Coy at once her Air,
Both study'd. *Congreve*, Amoret.

He was last week producing two or three letters which he writ in his youth to a *coquette* lady.
*Addison*, The Man of the Town.

**coquettish** (kō-ket'ish), *a.* [< *coquette* + *-ish*.] Like a coquette; of or pertaining to or characterized by or practising coquetry.

A *coquettish* manner.
*H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain.

She meant to weave me a snare
Of some *coquettish* deceit.
*Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

**coquettishly** (kō-ket'ish-li), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

**coquillage** (F. pron. kō-kē-lyąsh'), *n.* [F., a shell-animal, a shell, < *coquille*, a shell: see *coquille*, *cockle*[2].] In *decorative art*, an imitation of shells, or the use of forms borrowed from shells. This motive of decoration was common in the Louis XV. style. See *rococo*.

**coquilla-nut** (kō-kē'lyą-nut), *n.* The fruit of the palm *Attalea funifera*, one of the cocoanut group, a native of Brazil. The nut is 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown color, and consists of a very hard, thick shell with two small kernels in the center. The shell is extensively used in turnery, and especially for making ornamental ends for umbrella-handles. See *piassava*.

**coquille** (kō-kēl'), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cockle*[2].] A part of the guard of a sword-hilt. See *hilt* and *shell*.

**coquillo** (kō-kēl'yō), *n.* [Sp., a small shell, a cocoanut, etc.: see *cockle*[2].] The physic-nut, *Jatropha Curcas*.

**coquimbite** (kō-kim'bīt), *n.* [< *Coquimbo* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, of a white or yellowish color, forming beds in a trachytic rock in the province of Coquimbo, Chili. Also called *white copperas*.

**coquimbo** (kō-kim'bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The burrowing owl of South America, *Speotyto cunicularia*. See *Speotyto*, and cut under *owl*.

**coquina** (kō-kē'nä), *n.* [< Sp. *coquina*, shellfish in general, also cockle, dim. < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*, *cockle*[2].] A rock made up of fragments of marine shells, slightly consolidated by pressure and infiltrated calcareous matter. The name is chiefly applied to a rock of this kind occurring on the east coast of Florida, and used to some extent as a building material.

**coquito** (kō-kē'tō), *n.* [Sp., a small cocoanut, dim. of *coco*, cocoanut.] The *Jubæa spectabilis*, a very beautiful palm of Chili, allied to the cocoanut, and growing to a height of 40 or 50 feet. It bears numerous small edible nuts, and the sap, obtained by felling the trees, is boiled to a sweet syrup, which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palma*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chilians.

**cor**[1] (kôr), *n.* [L. *cor* (*cord-*) = Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *core*[1] and *heart*.] The heart, in the anatomical sense; the physiologically central organ of the system of blood-vessels.—**Cor Caroli.** [NL.: L. *cor* = E. *heart*; *Caroli*, gen. of ML. *Carolus*, Charles (in sense (*b*) with reference to Charles's Wain): see *heart* and *carl*.] (*a*) A heart made of silver or gold, sometimes set with jewels, symbolizing the heart of King Charles I. of England. It was worn or carried by enthusiastic royalists. (*b*) A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear, designated by Flamsteed as 12 Canum Venaticorum, but treated as a constellation on the globe of Senex (London, 1740) and by some other English astronomers.—**Cor Hydræ** [L. (NL.), the heart of Hydra: *cor* = E. *heart*; *Hydræ*, gen. of *Hydra*], a star of the second magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra. See cut under *Hydra*.—**Cor Leonis** [L. (NL.), the heart of Leo: *cor* = E. *heart*; *leonis*, gen. of *leo*, a lion: see *lion*], another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. See cut under *Leo*.—**Cor Scorpionis** [L., the heart of Scorpio: *cor* = E. *heart*; *scorpionis*, gen. of *scorpio*(*n*-), a scorpion, the constellation Scorpio], another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.—**Cor villosum** [NL., villous heart], a heart the external surface of which is made rough and shaggy by a pericarditic fibrinous exudation.

**cor**[2]†, *n.* See *core*[3], *corps*[2].

**cor**[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fish.

A salmon, *cor*, or chevin,
Will feed you six or seven.
*B. Jonson*, The Honour of Wales.

**cor**[4] (kôr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew and Phenician oil-measure, supposed to be equal to 96 United States (old wine) gallons. The cor (translated *measure*) is mentioned in Luke xvi. 7 as a dry measure. Also *chor*.

Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths. Ezek. xlv. 14.

**cor-.** Assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *r*. See *com-*.

**Cor.** An abbreviation of *Corinthians*.

**cora**, *n.* See *corah*.

**coracacromial** (kor'ak-ą-krō'mi-ąl), *a.* Same as *coraco-acromial*.

**Coracia** (kō-rā'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] A genus of corvine birds, including the chough or red-legged crow, *C. graculus*, usually called *Pyrrhocorax* or *Fregilus graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

**coracias** (kō-rā'si-ąs), *n.* [Gr. *κορακίας*, a kind of raven or crow, < *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] 1†. An Aristotelian name of some bird described as being like a crow and red-billed: either the red-legged chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, or the alpine, *P. alpinus*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *modern ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *Coracia*. *Vieillot*, 1816. (*b*) The typical genus of the family *Coraciidæ*, containing the true rollers, such as *Coracias garrula* of Europe and Africa, and other species, not related to crows, nor even of the same order of birds. See *roller*.

Common Roller (*Coracias garrula*).

**Coracidæ** (kor-a-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias*, 2 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, non-passerine and not related to the crows, belonging to the group of coccygomorphs, and typified by the genus *Coracias*. It contains the forms known as rollers, of the genera *Coracias*, *Eurystomus*, *Leptosomus*, *Brachypteracias*, *Atelornis*, and *Geobiastes*, of Africa, Asia, and Europe. The *Coraciidæ* are fissirostral, and related to the broadbills, todies, and motmots. The term has sometimes been made to cover an assemblage of all these birds together, but is now definitely restricted as above. Also written *Coracidæ*, *Coraciadæ*, *Coraciadidæ*.

**Coraciinæ** (ko-ras-i-I'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias*, 2 (*b*), + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Coraciidæ*, distinguishing the rollers proper (of the genera *Coracias* and *Eurystomus*) from the isolated Madagascan forms of the genera *Leptosomus* and *Brachypteracias*, which respectively represent other subfamilies. *G. R. Gray.* Also *Coracinæ*, *Coraciaæ*, *Coraciana*, *Coraciadinæ*. See cut under *Coracias*.

**Coracina**† (kor-a-sī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow: see *Corax* and *coracine*.] A genus name under which Vieillot grouped a number of heterogeneous species of birds, including certain fruit-crows of South America with some campophagine forms of the old world. It has been applied by other authors to sundry species of *Gymnoderinæ*, *Campephagidæ*, etc. The type was *Gymnoderus fœtidus*.

**Coracinæ**[1]† (kor-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow, + *-inæ*. Cf. *Coracina* and *coracine*.] A term applied by Swainson in 1831 to the South American fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ* of the family *Cotingidæ*. Also *Coracininæ*.

**Coracinæ**[2] (kor-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coraciinæ*.

**coracine**[1]† (kor'a-sin), *n.* [< L. *coracinus*, < Gr. *κορακῖνος*, also *κοράκινος*, a fish like a perch, found in the Nile, so called from its black color (cf. *κορακῖνος*, a young raven), < *κοράκινος*, adj., like a raven, < *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven: see *Corax*.] A fish anciently called *coracinus*, generally identified with the *Chromis chromis*, a species of the family *Pomacentridæ*. By the older authors it was identified with the *Sciæna* or *Corvina umbra* or *nigra* or with the *Umbrina cirrhosa*.

> The golden-headed *coracine* out of Egypt.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, v. 3.

**coracine**[2]†, *a.* [< L. *coracinus*, < Gr. *κορακῖνος*, like a raven, raven-black, < *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven: see *Corax*.] Black; raven-black.

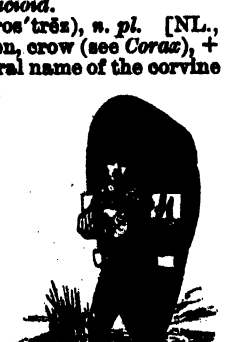
**Coracininæ**† (ko-ras-i-nī'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Coracinæ*[1]. *Bonaparte*, 1837; *Cabanis*, 1847.

**coracioid** (ko-ras'i-oid), *a.* [< *Coracias* + *-oid*.] Roller-like; specifically, related to the *Coraciidæ*, or belonging to the *Coracioideæ*.

**Coracioideæ** (ko-ras-i-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coracias* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Steatornithidæ*, *Podargidæ*, *Caprimulgidæ*, *Coraciidæ*, and *Leptosomatidæ*, or the oil-birds, podargues, goatsuckers, rollers, and kirumbos. See *coracioid*.

**Coracirostres** (ko-ras-i-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow (see *Corax*), + *rostrum*, beak.] A general name of the corvine birds, considered as an order of *Passeres*. *A. E. Brehm.*

**coracle** (kor'a-kl), *n.* [< W. *corwgl*, also *cowrgl*, a coracle, < *corwg*, *cowrog*, a frame, carcass, boat, = Ir. *curachan*, a skiff: see *currach*.] A fisherman's boat used in Wales and on many parts of the Irish coast, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth; a kind of bull-boat. Also spelled *corvacle*.



Fishermen with Coracle.

> And, as a *Coracle* that braves
> On Vaga's breast the fretful waves,
> This shall upon the deep would swim.
> *Wordsworth*, Blind Highland Boy.

**coraco-acromial** (kor'a-kō-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *acromion* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the acromion. Also *coracoacromial*.—**Coraco-acromial ligament**, a stout ligament which connects the acromion with the coracoid, and is one of the accessory structures which defend the shoulder-joint.

**coracobrachial** (kor'a-kō-brā'ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *coracobrachialis*, q. v.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the brachium or upper arm, or to the humerus: applied to the coracobrachialis.

II. *n.* The coracobrachialis.

**coracobrachialis** (kor'a-kō-brak-i-ā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracobrachiales* (-lēz). [NL., < *coracoides*, coracoid, + L. *brachium*, arm: see *coracoid* and *brachial*.] A muscle which arises from the coracoid in common with the long head of the biceps, and is inserted into the shaft of the humerus. Its inner border forms for some distance the surgical guide to the brachial artery; its action tends to extend the upper arm. See cut under *muscle*.

**coracoclavicular** (kor'a-kō-kla-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *clavicula* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the clavicle.—**Coracoclavicular ligament**, a strong fibrous band passing between and binding together the clavicle and the coracoid. It is divided into two portions, called from their shape *conoid* and *trapezoid*.

**coracocostal** (kor'a-kō-kos'tal), *a.* Same as *costocoracoid*.

**coracohumeral** (kor'a-kō-hū'mē-ral), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *humerus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the humerus.—**Coracohumeral ligament**, a fibrous band which forms a part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

**coracoid** (kor'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *coracoides*, *coracoideus*, < Gr. *κορακοειδής*, like a raven or crow, < *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven or crow (see *Corax*), + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Shaped like a crow's beak.—2. Pertaining to the coracoid; connected with the coracoid: as, the *coracoid* ligament.—**Coracoid bone.** Same as II.—**Coracoid fontanelle**, a space or vacuity between or among several coracoid elements, as in batrachians.—**Coracoid process**, the coracoid of a mammal above a monotreme.

II. *n.* The distal or ventral element of the scapular arch, extending from the scapula to or toward the sternum, of whatever size, shape, or position: so named from the fact that in adult man it somewhat resembles the beak of a crow in size and shape. See cut under *scapula*. In reptiles, birds, and monotrematous mammals the coracoid is a comparatively large, distinct, and independent bone, articulated at one end with the shoulder-blade and at the other with the sternum. (See cuts under *hypocleidium* and *pectoral*.) In all mammals above the monotremes it is much reduced, becoming a mere process of the scapula, firmly ankylosed therewith and having no connection with the sternum, but normally having an independent center of ossification. In amphibians the coracoid varies in condition and relations, but when present conforms to the above definition. In batrachians the coracoid is divided by a large membranous space or fontanel into a coracoid proper, which lies behind this space, a persistently cartilaginous epicoracoid, which bounds the space internally, and a precoracoid in front of it. In fishes the term *coracoid* has been applied to several different parts, on the assumption of their homology with the coracoid of the higher vertebrates (see cut under *scapulocoracoid*): (*a*) by Cuvier and his followers, to the teleostean coracoid; (*b*) by Owen and others, to the precapula; (*c*) by Parker and other late writers, to the hypocoracoid; (*d*) by Gill, to the inner cartilage of the scapular arch and the bones into which it is disintegrated in the higher fishes. See these names, and also *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, *procoracoid*.

**coracoidal** (kor-a-koi'dal), *a.* [< *coracoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracoid.

**coracoideus** (kor-a-koi'dē-us), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *coracoid*.] The coracobrachial muscle.

**coracomandibular** (kor'a-kō-man-dib'ū-lär), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *mandibula* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw-bone: as, a *coracomandibular* muscle.

**coracomandibularis** (kor'a-kō-man-dib-ū-lā'ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracomandibulares* (-rēs). [NL.: see *coracomandibular*.] A coracomandibular muscle of some animals, as sharks, arising from the pectoral arch, and inserted into the lower jaw.

**coracomorph** (kor'a-kō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Coracomorphæ*; a crow form.

**Coracomorphæ** (kor'a-kō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven, a crow, + *μορφή*, form.] One of two great groups of birds (*Cypselomorphæ* being the other) into which Huxley divided his *Ægithognathæ*. It corresponds to the Linnean *Passeres* or the Cuvierian *Passerinæ* divested of certain non-conformable types, to the *Volucres* of Sundevall, and to the *Passeres* of most modern authors. It is an immense assemblage, containing a majority of all birds. They exhibit the typical passerine structure, or the "crow form." Their technical characters are: an ægithognathous palate; no basipterygoid processes; a forked manubrium sterni; the sternum single-notched behind and with short costiferous extent (with few exceptions); usually a hypoclidium; an accessory scapulohumeral bone; a mobile insistent hallux directed backward; a normal ratio of digital phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5); one carotid, the left; a syrinx presenting every degree of complexity; a nude oil-gland; and aftershafted plumage. Huxley was inclined to divide this great group primarily into two, one containing *Menura* (to which add *Atrichia*), the other all the rest. See *Passeres*.

**coracomorphic** (kor'a-kō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Coracomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coracomorphæ*.

**coracopectoral** (kor'a-kō-pek'tō-ral), *a.* In *anat.*, connected with or connecting the coracoid and the thorax: as, a *coracopectoral* muscle.

**coracopectoralis** (kor'a-kō-pek-tō-rā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracopectorales* (-lēz). [NL.; as *coraco(id)* + *pectoral*.] The lesser pectoral muscle, or pectoralis minor, arising from the front of the chest, and inserted into the coracoid. *Coues.*

**coraco-procoracoid** (kor'a-kō-prō-kor'a-koid), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *procoracoid*.] Pertaining to the coracoid and the procoracoid: as, a *coraco-procoracoid* symphyseal ligament.

**coracoscapular** (kor'a-kō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *coraco(id)* + *scapular*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the coracoid and the scapula.—2. Consisting of a coracoid and a scapula.

> The pectoral arch [of an osseous fish] always consists of a primarily cartilaginous *coraco-scapular* portion—which usually ossifies in two pieces, a coracoid below, and a scapula above—and of sundry membrane bones.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 127.

**Coracoscapular angle**, in *ornith.*, the inclination of the axes of the coracoid and of the scapula toward each other. It is normally less than 90°, as in nearly all birds, but in the ratite birds approaches 180°, thus affording one of the strong diagnostic marks of *Ratitæ* as compared with *Carinatæ*.—**Coracoscapular foramen.** See *foramen*.

II. *n.* That which consists of a coracoid and a scapula.

> Cartilages which are placed side by side and articulate with the *coraco-scapular*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 128.

Also *scapulocoracoid*.

**coracosteal** (kor-a-kos'tē-al), *a.* [< *coracosteon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracostea: as, a *coracosteal* ossification.

**coracosteon** (kor-a-kos'tē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] In *ornith.*, a separate ossification of the sternum, or breast-bone, in relation with the coracoid: a term correlated with *lophosteon*, *pleurosteon*, *metosteon*, and *urosteon*. *Parker.*

**coracovertebral** (kor'a-kō-vèr'tē-bral), *a.* [< *coraco(id)* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Belonging to the coracoid bone and the vertebræ: applied to that angle of the scapula which is formed by its coracoid and vertebral borders, in man the postero-superior angle.

**coradicate** (kō-rad'i-kāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *radicate*, *a.*] In *philol.*, of the same root; of the same ultimate origin. *Skeat.*

**corage**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *courage*.

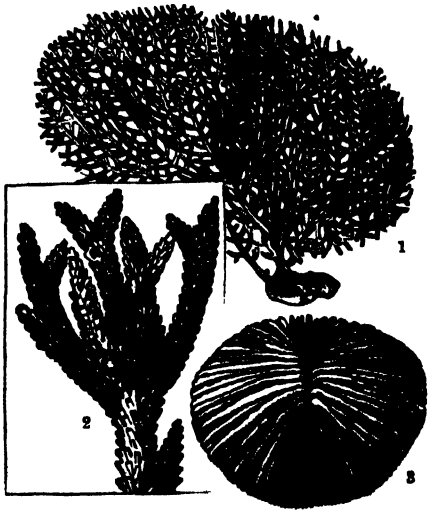
**corah, cora** (kō'rä), *n.* [< Hind. *korā*, new, plain (as silk undyed).] An India-pattern silk handkerchief.—**Corah silk**, a light washable silk from the East Indies, of creamy-white color.

**Corahism**† (kō'rā-izm), *n.* [< *Corah*, *Korah* (LL. *Core*), mentioned in Num. xvi. 1, etc., + *-ism*.] A factious, contentious, or rebellious spirit: in allusion to the factious action of Corah and his company as recounted in Numbers xvi. [Rare.]

> There are some, not thoughtless persons, who, in numerating the troublesome and scandalous things that have disturbed us in our New-English wilderness, have complained of a crime which they have distinguished by the name of *corahism*, or that litigious and levelling spirit with which the separation has been leavened.
> *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vii. 1.

**coral** (kor'al), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *corall*, *corral*, *corrall*, < ME. *coral*, < OF. *coral*, F. *coral*, *corail* = Pr. *coralh* = Sp. Pg. *coral* = It. *corallo* = D. *koraal* = G. *koralle* = Dan. *koral* = Sw. *korall* = OBulg. *koralja* = Serv. *kralyesh*, *kralish* = Pol. *koral* = Russ. *korallki*, *korallŭ*, dial. *krali*, = Lith. *koralus*, *karelkis* = Lett. *krele* = Hung. *kolaris*, *klaris*, < LL. *corallum* (NL. *corallium*), L. *corallium*, prop. *coralium*, *curalium*, < Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κουράλιον*, coral, esp. red coral; ult. origin uncertain.] I. *n.* 1. A general term for the hard calcareous skeleton secreted by the marine coelenterate polyps for their support and habitation (polypidom). The coral-pro-

ducing zoöphytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polyp and remaining connected with it on the same spot even after it is dead; so that a piece of coral may be regarded as the abode either of one compound animal or of a multitude of individuals. The coralline structure sometimes branches like a shrub, sometimes spreads like a fan, or assumes the appearance of a brain, a flower, a mushroom, etc. (See cut under *brain-coral*.) These structures sometimes, as in the Pacific and southern parts of the Indian ocean, form reefs from 20 yards to several miles in breadth, extending for hundreds of miles along the coasts, and also the peculiar coral islands known as *atolls*. (See *atoll*.) The more abundant reef-builders, at the more



1. Sea-fan Coral (*Gorgonia flabellum*). 2. Madrepore Coral (*Madrepora cervicornis*). 3. Mushroom Coral (*Fungia dentata*).

moderate depths, are the madrepores, astræids, porites, and meandrines, and, at depths of from 15 to 20 fathoms, the millepores and seriatopores—the great field of coral-development thus lying between low water and 20 fathoms. Coral is nearly a pure calcium carbonate, mixed with more or less horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral of commerce, much used for ornaments, is a sclerobasic coral, in appearance somewhat resembling a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. It is found chiefly in the Mediterranean, where several coral fisheries exist, as off the coasts of Provence, Sardinia, etc. See *Coralligena*, *Corallium*, *Octocoralla*, *Sclerobasica*, *Sclerodermata*.

2. A child's toy, consisting of a branch of smooth coral with a ring attached, and usually with the addition of small bells and a whistle.

> I'll be thy nurse, and get a *coral* for thee,
> And a fine ring of bells.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, The Captain, iii. 5.

> Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew,
> The bells she jingled and the whistle blew.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 93.

3. The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster, which when boiled assume the appearance of coral.—4. A fleshy-leafed crassulaceous house-plant, *Rochea coccinea*, native of South Africa, bearing bright-scarlet flowers.—**Black coral**, sclerobasic coral of the family *Antipathidæ*.—**Blue coral**, a coral of the family *Helioporidæ*, *Heliopora cærulea*, occurring in many of the coral reefs of the Pacific ocean.—**Cup-coral**. (*a*) A coral of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. (*b*) Same as *corallite*, 2.—**Eporose, perforate, rugose, tabulate, tubulose coral**. See *Eporosa*, *Perforata*, *Rugosa*, *Tabulata*, *Tubulosa*.—**Millepore coral**. See *Hydrocorallinæ*, *Milleporidæ*.—**Mushroom coral**, coral of the family *Fungiidæ*.—**Organ coral, organ-pipe coral**, tubiporaceous coral; coral of the family *Tubiporidæ*.—**Pink coral**, a pale variety of red coral, used for ornaments.—**Red coral**, *Corallium rubrum*, an important genus of sclerobasic corals belonging to the order *Alcyonaria*, the polyps possessing eight fringed tentacles. Red coral is highly valued for the manufacture of jewelry, and is obtained from the coasts of Sicily, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean. See cut under *Coralligena*.—**Star coral**, coral of the family *Astræidæ*.

II. *a.* 1. Made of coral; consisting of coral; coralline: as, a *coral* ornament; a *coral* reef.—2. Making coral; coralligenous: as, a *coral* polyp.—3. Containing coral; coraled; coralliferous: as, a *coral* grove.—4. Resembling coral; especially, of the color of commercial coral; pinkish-red; red: specifically, in *her.*, used of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.

> Forth from her *Coral* Lips such Folly broke.
> *Congreve*, Lesbia.

In ancient times the juggler, when he threw off his mantle, appeared in a tight scarlet or *coral* dress. *Brewer.*

**Coral bean**. See *bean*[1].—**Coral insect**, a coral polyp; one of the individual animals a colony of which makes a coral polypidom: a popular designation, now avoided by careful writers, the animal not being an "insect."—**Coral island**, an island the formation of which is due to the deposition of coral by polyps. See *atoll*.—**Coral lacquer, coral lac**, ornamental work in which the surface is carved in the thickness of a red lacquer, which is applied upon a foundation, usually of wood. See *lacquer*.—**Coral ore**, a curved lamellar variety of hepatic cinnabar from Idria, Carniola.—**Coral reef**, a reef of coral. See I., 1.—**Coral shoemaker**, a fish of the family *Teuthididæ* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*, living in the coral reefs of the Seychelles.

**coral-berry** (kor'al-ber'i), *n.* The *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*, a shrub resembling the snowberry, but having the berries dark-red and clustered in the axils of the leaves.

**coraled, coralled** (kor'ald), *a.* [< *coral* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with coral; covered with coral.

**coral-fish** (kor'al-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Chætodontidæ*.—2. A fish of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

**corallaceous** (kor-a-lā'shius), *a.* [< *coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or of the nature of coral.

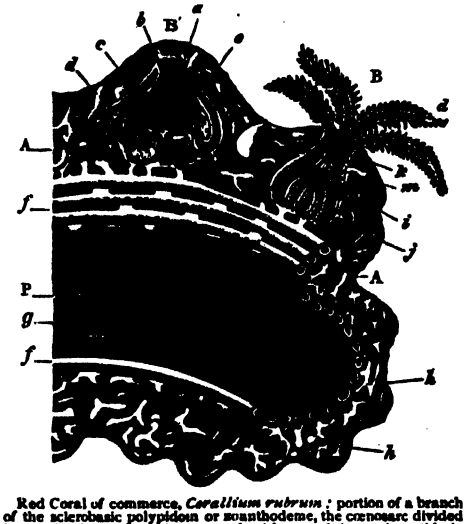
**Corallaria** (kor-a-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *-aria*.] A former name of coral polyps and some other actinozoans: a loose synonym of *Coralligena*, or even of *Actinozoa*.

**coralled**, *a.* See *coraled*.

**coralliferous** (kor-a-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *coralligerous*.] Containing or bearing coral; producing coral. Also *coralligerous*.

**coralliform** (kō-ral'i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling coral in structure or shape.

**Coralligena** (kor-a-lij'e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *coralligenus*: see *coralligenous*.] In some systems of classification, one of the primary divisions of the *Actinozoa*, the other being the *Ctenophora*. The mouth always has one or more circlets of tentacles, slender and conical, or short, broad, and fimbriated. The enterocœle is divided into 6, 8, or more intermesenteric chambers communicating with cavities in the tentacles; the mesenteries are thin and membranous, each ending aborally in a free edge, often thickened and folded, looking toward the center of the axial chamber; and the outer wall of the body has no large paddle-like cilia. Most *Coralligena* are fixed and may give



Red Coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*: portion of a branch of the sclerobasic polypidom or zoanthodeme, the cœnosarc divided longitudinally and partly removed, with two of the anthozoöids in section. (Magnified.)

*A*, *A*, cœnosarc or sclerobase, with deep longitudinal canals, *f*, *f*, and superficial irregular reticulated canals, *h*, *h*. *P*, hard axis of the coral, with longitudinal grooves, *g*, answering to the longitudinal vessels. *B*, an anthozoöid or polyp, with expanded tentacles, *d*; *b*, mouth; *m*, gastric sac; *i*, its inferior edge; *f*, mesenteries. *B'*, anthozoöid retracted in its cup, the tentacles, *d*, withdrawn into the intermesenteric chambers; *a*, festooned edges of the cup; *b*, part of the body which forms the projecting tube when the actinozoan is protruded; *c*, orifices of the cavities of the invaginated tentacles; *e*, circumoral cavity.

rise by gemmation to zoanthodemes of various shapes. The great majority have a hard skeleton, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, in some of its forms known as *coral*, which may be deposited in spicula in the body, or form dense networks or plates of calcareous substance. The chief divisions of the *Coralligena* are the *Hexacoralla* and the *Octocoralla* (or *Alcyonaria*). The *Coralligena* include all the *Actinozoa* which form coral, and many which do not, as the sea-anemones, dead-men's-fingers, etc. Nearly all "corals" of ordinary language are hexacoralline; not, however, the red coral, with which the name is most popularly associated.

The Actinozoa comprehend two groups—the *Coralligena* and the Ctenophora. . . . In the *Coralligena* the outer wall of the body is not provided with bands of large paddle-like cilia. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 128.

**coralligenous** (kor-a-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *coralligenus*, < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] 1. Producing coral: as, *coralligenous* zoöphytes.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Coralligena*; actinozoic.

**coralligerous** (kor-a-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *gerere*, bear, carry.] Same as *coralliferous*.

**Corallidæ** (kor-a-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-idæ*.] A family of corals, represented by the genus *Corallium*, containing the well-known red coral of commerce, *C. rubrum*. There is a hard homogeneous sclerobasic axis, on which the value of the coral depends. There are eight pinnately fringed tentacles and other characters separating the family so widely from most corals that it does not belong to the same order, but to the alcyonarian or octocoralline division of the *Coralligena*, many of which are not coralligenous; and its affinities are with the gorgonlaceous polyps, as the sea-fans, etc. See *Corallium*, *Coralligena*.

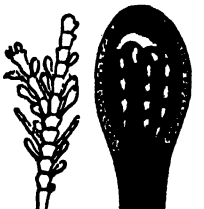
**Coralliinæ** (kor-a-li-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-inæ*.] The *Corallidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Gorgonidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

**Corallimorphidæ** (kor'a-li-môr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallimorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexamerous *Actiniæ*, with a double corona of tentacles, a corona of marginal principal tentacles and a corona of intermediate accessory tentacles. The septa are slightly differentiated, and are all furnished with reproductive organs. The muscular system is weak in all parts of the body, and there is no circular muscle.

**Corallimorphus** (kor'a-li-môr'fus), *n.* [NL. (Mosely, 1877); prop. *Coralliomorphus*; < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + μορφή, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corallimorphidæ*.

**corallin**, *n.* See *coralline*, 3.

**Corallina** (kor-a-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *corallinus*: see *coralline*.] A genus of calcareous algæ, with erect filiform articulated fronds and opposite branches. There are over 30 species, mostly tropical, the most common species, *C. officinalis*, ranging far northward. It grows everywhere within tide-mark, and forms an object of great beauty in rock-pools, from its graceful structure and beautiful rose-colored or purple hues.



*Corallina officinalis*.

1. Portion of a frond, about one half natural size. 2. Tip of a branch, bearing a conceptacle and cut longitudinally, exposing the carpospores.

**Corallinaceæ** (kor'a-li-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corallineæ*.

**Corallinæt**, *n. pl.* The corallines, indiscriminately.

**coralline** (kor'a-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *corallinus*, coral-red, < *corallum*, coral: see *coral* and *-ine*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing coral; resembling coral; coral. Specifically—2. Having a color somewhat resembling that of red coral; red, pinkish-red, or reddish-yellow.

> A paste of a red *coralline* color, pale when broken, and reddish yellow under the fracture.
> *Birch*, Ancient Pottery, iv. 5.

**Coralline deposits**. See *deposit*.—**Coralline ware**, pottery made in the south of Italy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having a red paste resembling that of the classical Samian ware. The vessels have, in general, fantastic shapes. *H. Syer Cuming*.—**Coralline zone**, a depth of the sea in which corallines abound, in some classifications the third from the shore, extending from 15 or 25 to 35 or 50 fathoms, in the north temperate seas.

II. *n.* 1. A seaweed with rigid calcareous fronds: so called from its resemblance to coral. See *Corallina*.—2. A coral or other zoöphyte or actinozoan: a term extended also to polyzoans or moss-animalcules, and to some of the hydrozoans.—3. [In this sense commonly *corallin*.] A dye, prepared commercially by heating together phenol, anhydrous oxalic acid, and oil of vitriol, and producing a very unstable color. It forms a reddish-green mass which yields a yellow powder, consisting of aurin ($C_{19}H_{14}O_3$) with other similar substances. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric acid and alcohol. Its presence in articles of clothing has sometimes caused serious cutaneous eruptions. Red corallin, or peony-red as it is sometimes called, is produced from yellow corallin by the action of ammonia at a high temperature.

**Corallineæ** (kor-a-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of algæ, including nearly all the calcareous *Floridæ*, and classed by the earlier writers with the corals. They are rose-colored or purple, foliaceous or filiform, jointed or inarticulate, with the highly differentiated organs of fructification borne in distinct conceptacles either externally or immersed in the fronds. They are especially abundant in the tropics. Also *Corallinaceæ*.

**corallinite** (kor'a-lin-īt), *n.* [< *coralline* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil coralline; the fossil polypidom of coral polyps; fossil coral. Also *corallite*.

**corallinoid** (kor'a-lin-oid), *a.* [< *coralline* + *-oid*.] Same as *coralloid*.

> A broken, granulose or *corallinoid* crust.
> *N. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, i. 187.

**Coralliophila** (kor'a-li-of'i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1853), < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + φίλος, loving.] A genus of rhachiglossate pectini-

branchiate gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Coralliophilidæ*.

**Coralliophilidæ** (kor′a-li-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coralliophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Coralliophila*.

**corallite**¹ (kor′a-līt), *n.* [< *coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-ite*².] 1. Same as *coralliníte*.—2. The calcareous secretion or hard skeleton of a single individual coral polyp in a composite coral mass, compound coral, or coral polypidom. Also called *cup-coral*.

The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a "cup coral," and receives the name of a *corallite*. . . . The *corallites* may be distinct and connected only by a substance formed by calcification of the cœnosarc, which is termed cœnenchyma; or the theca may be imperfectly developed, and the septa of adjacent *corallites* run into one another. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 139.

**corallitic** (kor-a-lit′ik), *a.* [< *corallite* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling coral.

The *corallitic* [marble] resembling ivory, from Asia Minor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 309.

**Corallium** (kō-ral′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801) (cf. LL. *corallum*, L. *corallium*, *curalium*), < Gr. κοράλλιον, Ionic κουράλιον, coral, esp. red coral: see *coral*.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Corallidæ*, containing only one species, *C. rubrum*, the red coral of commerce. See cut under *Coralligena*.

**coralloid** (kor′a-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *coral* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling coral in form; branching or otherwise shaped like coral; coralliform. Also *corallinoid*, *coralloidal*.

II. *n.* A polyzoan or moss-animalcule, as some of the corallines, likened to a coral polyp.

**coralloidal** (kor-a-loi′dal), *a.* [As *coralloid* + *-al*.] Same as *coralloid*. *Sir T. Browne*.

**Corallorhiza** (kor′a-lō-rī′zä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corallum* (Gr. κοράλλιον), coral (see *coral*), + Gr. ῥίζα, a root.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Orchidaceæ*, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. The species are popularly known as *coralroot*, from the coral-like rootstocks. *C. innata* is the most common European species, while *C. multiflora* and *C. odontorhiza* are frequent in the United States.

**corallum** (kō-ral′um), *n.* [LL., red coral: see *coral*.] Coral; a coral; the skeleton of a coral polypidom; the calcified tissue of the coralligenous actinozoans.

**coral-mud** (kor′al-mud), *n.* Decomposed coral; the sediment or mud formed by the disintegration of coral.

**coral-plant** (kor′al-plant), *n.* The *Jatropha multifida*, a tall euphorbiaceous plant, frequently cultivated in the gardens of India for its handsome scarlet flowers and deeply cut foliage.

**coral-rag** (kor′al-rag), *n.* In *geol.*, a provincial term for the highest member of the middle oölitic series, a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

**coralroot** (kor′al-rōt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*. Also called *coralwort*.

**coral-snake** (kor′al-snāk), *n.* One of many different serpents, some of which are venomous and others not, which are marked with red zones, suggesting the color of coral. (*a*) The species of the genus *Elaps*, as *E. fulvius*, the harlequin-

Coral-snake (*Elaps corallinus*).

snake of the southern United States, beautifully ringed with red, yellow, and black, and especially *E. corallinus*. These serpents are poisonous. (*b*) Various innocuous colubrine serpents, as of the genera *Oxyrhopus*, *Ophibolus*, *Erythrolamprus*, and *Pliocercus*. (*c*) Some tortricine serpents, as *Tortrix scytale* of South America.

**coral-stitch** (kor′al-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, which gives an irregular branched appearance like that of fine coral, the thread being laid upon the surface and held in place by stitches taken at intervals.

**coral-tree** (kor′al-trē), *n.* A plant of the leguminous genus *Erythrina*. There are several species, natives of Africa, India, and America. They are shrubs or trees with trifoliolate leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers, followed by long constricted pods inclosing bright-red seeds. The coral-tree of India is *E. Indica*; of the West Indies, *E. Corallodendron*.

**coral-wood** (kor′al-wůd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood of South American origin, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but it soon changes to a beautiful red or coral.

**coralwort** (kor′al-wėrt), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and coppices in the southeast of England. Also called *toothwort* or *tooth-violet*. —2. Same as *coralroot*.

**coral-zone** (kor′al-zōn), *n.* The depth of the sea at which corals abound; a sea-zone in which corals flourish.

**corami** (kō-rā′mi), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *corame* (> ML. *coramen*), orig. a hide, < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium*.] Wall-hangings of leather. They were in general use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and also at an earlier period. Such hangings are sometimes decorated with stamped patterns similar to those used for bookbindings, and sometimes are richly embossed with a pattern in relief, colored, gilded, and silvered. The separate pieces of leather are necessarily small, and it is common to secure them at the corners by a boss or nail-head, which holds the corners of four squares at once.

**coram judice** (kō′ram jö′di-sē). [L.: *coram*, prep., before the eyes, in presence, in sight, perhaps < *c-*, appar. a relic of some prep., 'at' or 'before,' + *os* (*or-*), the mouth, face, or the related *ora*, edge, border (orig. lip, mouth?) (see *oral*); *judice*, abl. of *judex* (*judic-*), a judge: see *judicial*, *judge*, *n.*, etc.] Before a judge having legal jurisdiction of the matter.

**coram nobis** (kō′ram nō′bis). [L.: *coram*, before; *nobis*, abl. of *nos*, we, pl. of *ego*, I: see *coram judice* and *ego*.] Before us (that is, constructively, the king or queen): a term used in certain writs issued by the English Court of King's or Queen's Bench.

**coram non judice** (kō′ram non jö′di-sē). [L.: see *coram judice* and *non*.] Before one not the proper judge; before one who has not legal jurisdiction of the matter: a law term.

**coram paribus** (kō′ram par′i-bus). [L.: *coram*, before; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *coram judice*, and *par*, *peer*.] Before equals; before one's peers: formerly used of the attestation of deeds, which could be done in this way only.

**coram populo** (kō′ram pop′ū-lō). [L.: *coram*, before; *populo*, abl. of *populus*, people: see *coram judice* and *popular*.] Before the people; in sight of spectators.

**coran**¹†, *n.* See *currant*².

**Coran**², *n.* See *Koran*.

**coranach**, *n.* See *coronach*.

**corance**†, *n.* Same as *crants*.

When thou hadst stolen her dainty rose-*corances*.
*Chapman* (?), Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

**corance**²†, *n.* See *currant*².

**corant**¹†, *a.* and *n.* See *courant*¹, *current*¹.

**corant**²†, *n.* See *courant*².

**corant**³†, *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*².

**coranto**¹†, *n.* See *courant*².

**coranto**², *n.* See *courant*³.

**Corax** (kō′raks), *n.* [NL., < L. *corax*, < Gr. κόραξ, a raven or crow, akin to L. *corvus*, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] 1. A genus of ravens; the specific name of the common raven, *Corvus corax*, made a generic name by Bonaparte, 1850. See cut under *raven*.—2. A provisional genus name applied to certain minute triangular solid fossil sharks' teeth, chiefly of the Cretaceous age. *Agassiz*, 1843.—3. In *entom.*, a genus; same as *Steropus*.

**corasint**, **corasine**† (kor′a-sin), *n.* [< ML. *corasina*, < It. *corazza* = F. *cuirasse*, cuirass: see *cuirass*.] A defensive garment for the body; the brogine or the gambeson. See these words.

**corb**¹ (kôrb), *n.* [= D. *korf* = OHG. *corb*, *chorb*, *corp*, *chorp*, MHG. *chorb*, *choreb*, *korp*, G. *korb* = Dan. *kurv* = Sw. *korg*, perhaps < L. *corbis*, a basket.] 1†. A basket; an alms-basket. Specifically—2. In *mining*, a vessel of sheet-iron used in raising coal from the bottom of the shaft; a corf.

**corb**² (kôrb), *n.* [Also *corbe*, abbr. of *corbel*¹, q. v.] In *arch.*, a corbel.

A bridge ybuilt in goodly wise
With curious *Corbes* and pendants graven faire.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 6.

**corb**³† (kôrb), *n.* An abbreviated form of *corban*.

**corban** (kôr′ban), *n.* [Heb. *korbān*, an offering, sacrifice, < *karab*, approach, bring, offer. Cf. *corbana*.] 1. In *Judaism*, an offering of any sort to God, particularly in fulfilment of a vow. To the rules laid down in Lev. xxvii. and Num. xxx. concerning vows, the rabbins added the rule that a man might interdict himself by vow not only from using for himself any particular object, for example food, but also from giving or receiving it. The thing thus interdicted was considered as corban. A person might thus release himself from any inconvenient obligation under pleа of corban—a practice which Christ reprehended, as annulling the spirit of the law.

But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is *Corban*, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free. Mark vii. 11.

Origen's account of the *corban* system is that children sometimes refused assistance to parents on the ground that they had already contributed to the poor fund, from which they alleged their parents might be relieved.
*W. Smith*, Bible Dict.

2†. Same as *corbana*.

The ministers of religion, who derive their portion of temporals from his title, who live upon the *corban*, and eat the meat of the altar.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

3. In the Coptic liturgy, the eucharistic oblate or host, divisible into nine parts, the central one of which is called the *spoudicon*. See *despoticon* and *pearl*.

**corbana** (kôr-bā′nä), *n.* [ML., var. of LL. *corbona*, perhaps < Heb. *korbān*: see *corban*, 2.] In the *early church*, the treasury of the basilica, into which the alms and offerings of the faithful were carried, and whence they were transferred to the bishop's house. *Walcott*.

**corbe**¹†, *a.* An obsolete form of *curb*.

**corbe**²†, *n.* See *corb*².

**corbeil** (kôr′bel), *n.* [< F. *corbeille*, OF. *corbeille*, f. (OF. also *corbeil*, m.), < LL. *corbicula*, dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*¹, and cf. *corbel*¹.] 1. In *fort.*, a small basket or gabion, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers. —2. In *arch.* and *decorative art*, an ornament in the form of a basket containing flowers, fruits, etc.

1

2

Corbels.

1, from palace of St. Louis, Paris, 13th century; 2, from church of Saint-Gilles-les-Arles, France, 12th century.

**corbeille** (kôr′bēl), *n.* [F.] Same as *corbeil*.

**corbel**¹ (kôr′bel), *n.* [Also *corbell*, *corbil*, *corbill* (cf. *corbeil*), < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, a corbel, prop. a little basket, = Pg. *corbelha*, f., = It. *corbello*, < ML. **corbellus*, m., *corbella*, f. (also *corbulus*, m.), dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*¹, *corb*², *corbeil*. Cf. *corbet*.] 1. In *arch.*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of great variety in form, and are ornamented in many ways. They are much used in medieval architecture, forming supports for the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of fortresses, the labels of doors and windows, etc.

The *corbells* were carved grotesque and grim.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 9.

From the grinning *corbels* that support the balconies hang tufts of gem-bright ferns and glowing clove-pinks.
*J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 199.

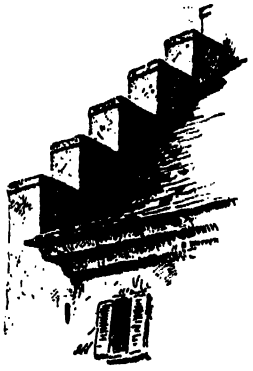
2. The vase or drum of the Corinthian column: so called from its resemblance to a basket.—3. In *entom.*, the truncated oval tip of the tibia, when, as in many *Rhynchophora*, the insertion of the tarsus is a little above the tip on the inner side. The corbel is fringed with stiff hairs, and takes various forms, which are important characters in classification. It is said to be open when it is broken on the inner

side by the articular cavity of the tarsus; *closed*, when the cavity does not attain it and the oval margin is complete; *casernose*, when the external margin is produced and curved over the corbel, like a roof.

**corbel**[1] (kôr'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corbeled* or *corbelled*, ppr. *corbeling* or *corbelling*. [< *corbel*[1], *n.*] 1. To support on corbels.—2. In *arch.*, to expand by extending each member of a series beyond the one below.

**corbel**[2]† (kôr'bel), *n.* [< ME. **corbel*, *corbyal*, < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, a raven, dim. of *corp*, *corb*, *corf*, < L. *corvus*, a raven, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] A raven or crow; a corbie.

**corbeling, corbelling** (kôr'bel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corbel*[1], *v.*] In *building*, an overlapping arrangement of stones, bricks, etc., each course projecting beyond the one below it.

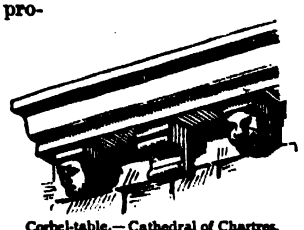


Corbel-steps.—Castle of Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

**corbel-piece** (kôr'bel-pēs), *n.* A wooden support or bracket; a bolster; a corbel.

**corbel-steps** (kôr'bel-steps), *n. pl.* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are sometimes formed. Also called *corbie-steps* and *crow-steps*.

**corbel-table** (kôr'bel-tā'bl), *n.* A projecting course, a parapet, a tier of windows, an arcade, an entablature, or other architectural arrangement, which rests upon a series of corbels.

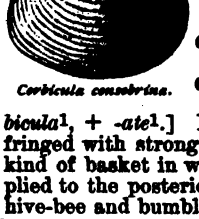


Corbel-table.—Cathedral of Chartres, France, 12th century.

**corbett**†, *n.* [< ME. *corbet*, < OF. *corbete*, *corbette*, *courbette*, a sort of ornamental edging, appar. equiv. to *corbel*[1] in arch., but in form as if fem. dim. of *corbe*, *courbe*, < L. *curvus*, bent, arched: see *corb*[1], *curve*, *a.*] Same as *corbel*[1].

*Corbetz* and imageries. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1304.

**corbicula**[1] (kôr-bik'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corbicula*, a little basket, fem. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, same as *corbiculum*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidæ* (or *Cycladidæ* or *Corbiculidæ*). *C. consobrina* is an example.



*Corbicula consobrina.*

**corbicula**[2], *n.* Plural of *corbiculum*.

**corbiculate** (kôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *corbiculum*, *corbicula*[1], + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, flat, smooth, and fringed with strong incurved hairs, forming a kind of basket in which pollen is carried: applied to the posterior tibia of a bee, as of the hive-bee and bumblebee.

**Corbiculidæ** (kôr-bi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbicula*[1], 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbicula*: same as *Cyrenidæ*.

**corbiculum** (kôr-bik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corbicula* (-lä). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket. Cf. *corbicula*[1].] In *entom.*, a smooth or concave space, fringed with stiff hairs, on the inner side of the tibia or basal joint of the tarsus of a bee. It serves as a receptacle for the pollen which the bee collects and carries to its nest. Also *corbicula*.

Bee's Leg, enlarged. *a*, femur; *b*, tibia; *c*, corbiculum.

**corbie, corby** (kôr'bi), *n.*; pl. *corbies* (-biz). [A reduced form of *corbin*, q. v.] A raven or crow. [Scotch.]

As I was walking all alane,
I heard twa *corbies* making a mane.
*The Twa Corbies* (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

**Corbie messenger**, a messenger who returns either not at all or too late: in allusion to the raven sent out of the ark by Noah, which did not return. [Scotch.]—**Corbie oats**, a species of black oats.

**corbie-steps** (kôr'bi-steps), *n. pl.* [Altered from *corbel-steps*; also called *crow-steps*, as if steps for *corbies* or *crows* to sit on.] Same as *corbel-steps*. [Scotch.]

**corbil** (kôr'bil), *n.* See *corbel*[1].

**corbin**†, *n.* [In mod. use only as Sc. *corbie*, q. v.; ME. *corbin*, *corbun*, < OF. *corbin*, a raven or crow, dim. (cf. OF. *corbin*, adj., < L. *corvinus*: see *corvine*) of *corp*, *corb*, *corf*, < L. *corvus*, a raven or crow: see *Corvus*, and cf. *corbel*[2].] A raven; a crow.

**Corbinæ** (kôr-bi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of lucinoid bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbis*. The shell is generally ovate, the muscular impressions are subequal and broadly ovate, and the ligament is external.

**Corbis** (kôr'bis), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having an oval ventricose sculptured shell with denticulate margin, simple pallial line, and two large and two lateral teeth in each valve.

*Corbis elegans.*

**corbivau** (kôr-bi-vō'), *n.* [< F. *corbiveau*, name of the bird in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique"; < *corbeau*, a raven (see *corbel*[2], *corbie*, *Corvus*), + *vautour*, a vulture: see *Corvultur*.] A large corvine bird of Africa, *Corvultur albicollis*.

**corbula** (kôr'bū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbula*, a little basket, dim. of *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. Pl. *corbulæ* (-lē). In *Hydrozoa*, as in the genus *Aglaophenia* of the family *Plumularidæ*, a common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed. It is formed by the union of lateral processes from that region of the hydrosoma which bears the gonophores, these processes being in some respects comparable to the hydrophyllia of the *Calycophoridæ*. *Huxley*.

Certain of the branches or pinnæ [in *Plumularidæ*] are at times replaced by cylindrical structures which are covered with rows of nematophores, and are the cups or baskets in which the generative zoöids are developed; they are termed *corbulæ*, and in some genera are metamorphosed branches, while in others they are modified pinnæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 87.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Myidæ*, or type of a family *Corbulidæ*, related to the common cob or clam.

**Corbulacea, Corbulaceæ** (kôr-bū-lā'sē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-acea*, *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corbulidæ*.

**Corbulidæ** (kôr-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve molluska, typified by the genus *Corbula*. The animal has the mantle mostly closed and the siphons united, short and fringed; the shell is inequivalve and gapes in front, and its hinge has a recurved tooth in one valve fitting into a gusset in the other. There are numerous species, living in the mud or sand of the sea-shore or estuaries. Also *Corbulacea*, *Corbulaceæ*.

**corbuloid** (kôr'bū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corbula*, 2, + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Characteristic of or relating to the *Corbulidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Corbulidæ*.

**corcass** (kôr'kas), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *corcach*, a marsh, moor, Ir. *corrach*, *currach*, a marsh, bog. Cf. W. *cors*, a bog, fen.] In Ireland, a salt marsh: applied to the salt marshes which border on the estuary of the Shannon, and on other rivers.

**Corchorus** (kôr'kō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρχορος*, also *κόρκορος*, a wild plant of bitter taste.] 1. A genus of tropical plants, natural order *Tiliaceæ*. They are herbs or small shrubs with serrated leaves and small yellow flowers. There are several species, of which the most remarkable and most widely diffused is *C. olitorius*, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. It is sold by the Jews about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called *Jews'-mallow*. This and a closely allied species (*C. capsularis*, Chinese hemp) are much cultivated in India and eastern Asia, for the fine, soft, and silky fiber of the inner bark, which is known as jute- or gunny-fiber. It is much used in the manufacture of carpets and gunny-bags, and is the material of which the genuine Algerian curtains, cloths of Smyrna, and tapestries of Teheran and Herat are made. *C. siliquosus* is a common species of the West Indies and Central America. See *jute*.

2. [*l. c.*] An ornamental shrubby plant of Japan, *Kerria Japonica*, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, with showy, usually double, yellow flowers, frequently cultivated in gardens.

**corcket, corculet** (kôr'kl, -kūl), *n.* [< L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*.] In *bot.*, an old name for the cor seminis (heart of the seed), or embryo.

**corculum**† (kôr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corcula* (-lä). [L.: see *corcle*.] Same as *corcle*.

**cord**[1] (kôrd), *n.* [Also *chord*, now conventionally preferred in certain senses (see *chord*); < ME. *cord*, *corde*, a string, rope, < OF. *corde*, F. *corde*, a string, cord, chord, cord (of wood), = Pr. Pg. It. *corda* = Sp. *cuerda*, < ML. *corda*, L. *chorda*, a string, < Gr. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument; prop. a string of gut, catgut, pl. guts, akin to *χόλαδες*, guts, L. *haru-spex*, inspector of entrails, Icel. *görn*, *garnir*, guts, E. *yarn*.] 1. A string or small rope composed of several strands of thread or vegetable fiber, twisted or woven together.

She [Rahab] let them down by a *cord* through the window. Josh. ii. 15.

Thus, with my *cord*
Of blasted hemp, by moonlight twin'd,
I do thy sleepy body bind.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

2. Something resembling a cord in form or function. Specifically—(a) A string of a stringed musical instrument. (b) In *anat.*, a part resembling a cord; a chorda: as, the spinal *cord*; the umbilical *cord*; the vocal *cords*. See below.

3. A quantity of firewood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line; a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. There have been some local variations in England: thus, in Sussex it was 3 by 3 by 14 feet, coming substantially to the same solid contents; in Derbyshire there were cords of 128, 155, and 162½ cubic feet. Similar measures are in use in other countries. In France, before the adoption of the metric system, it was likewise called a *cords*; there were three kinds, containing respectively 64, 56, and 112 French cubic feet. In Germany the similar measure is called a *klafter*; in Gotha and Brunswick it is 6 by 6 by 3 local feet.

4. A measure of length in several countries. In Spain the *cuerda* is 8½ varas, or equal to 23½ English feet. At Botzen, Tyrol, the *corda* is 8 feet 10 inches English measure.

5. A measure of land. In Brittany it was 73.6 English square yards.—6. Figuratively, any influence which binds, restrains, draws, etc.: a frequent use of the term in Scripture: as, the *cords* of the wicked (Ps. cxxix. 4); the *cords* of his sins (Prov. v. 22); *cords* of vanity (Isa. v. 18); the *cords* of a man—that is, the bands or influence of love (Hos. xi. 4).

Lower'd softly with a threefold *cord* of love
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

7. A strong ribbed fustian; corduroy.

My short, black, closely buttoned tunic and *cord* riding-breeches seemed to fill them with amazement.
*O'Donovan*, Merv, xvi.

8. In *fancy weaving*, the interval between two vertical lines of the design.—**False vocal cords**, prominent folds of mucous membrane on either side of the larynx, above the true vocal cords, inclosing the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, forming the superior boundary of the opening into the ventricles of the larynx, and not directly concerned in the production of vocal sound.—**Genital cord**, in *embryol.*, a structure resulting from the union of a Müllerian and a Wolffian duct in the female, as in most mammals, including the human species.—**Maitland cord**, in *weaving*, a cord extending along the wooden shafts of leaves, to which the heddles are fastened with knots. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spermatic cord**, in *anat.*, the bundle of tissues by which the testicle hangs, consisting essentially of a vas deferens or sperm-duct, the spermatic blood-vessels, nerves derived from the sympathetic, and a cremaster muscle with its vessels and nerves, bundled together with connective tissue.—**Spinal cord**. See *spinal*.—**Umbilical cord**, the navel-string, funis, or funicle, by which a fetus is attached to the placenta and so to the womb, consisting essentially of the umbilical blood-vessels, together with a quantity of gelatinous tissue called the jelly of Wharton, bound up in the amniotic membrane.—**Vocal cords**, the free median borders of two folds of mucous membrane within the larynx, bounding the anterior two thirds of the glottis on either side. Each is formed by the free median edge of an elastic (inferior thyro-arytenoid) ligament running from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the vocal process of the arytenoid, and covered with thin and closely adherent mucous membrane. When they are approximated and tightened, the air forced through them from the lungs causes them to vibrate and produce vocal sound. Also called *true vocal cords* and *inferior vocal cords*.

**cord**[1] (kôrd), *v. t.* [< *cord*[1], *n.*] 1. To bind with cord or rope; fasten with cords: as, to *cord* a trunk.—2. To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.—3. In *bookbinding*, to tie (a book) firmly between two boards until it is dry, so as to insure perfect smoothness in the cover.

**cord**[2]† (kôrd), *v. i.* [ME. *corden*, short for *acorden*, E. *accord*, q. v.] To accord; harmonize; agree.

For if a peyntour wolde peynte a pike
With asses feet, and hedde it as an ape,
It *cordeth* naught. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1063.

**cordaces**, *n.* Plural of *cordax*.

**cordage** (kôr'dāj), *n.* [< F. *cordage* (= Sp. *cordaje* = Pg. *cordagem*), < *corde*, cord, + *-age*: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and *-age*.] Ropes and cords, in a collective sense; especially, the ropes or cords

in the rigging of a ship; hence, something resembling ropes, as twisted roots or vines.

If our sinews were strong as the *cordage* at the foot of an oak. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 551.

A cluster of trees, with tangled *cordage* of grape vines. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

The *cordage* creaks and rattles in the wind. *Lowell*, Columbus.

**cordaicanthus** (kôr-di-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *ἄκανθος*, acanthus.] The name proposed by Grand' Eury for fossil flowers of various species of *Cordaites*.

**cordaicarpus** (kôr-di-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] The name given by Grand' Eury to certain seeds found among the remains of *Cordaites*, and now known to be the fruit of that genus. See *Cordaites*.

**Cordaites** (kôr-dā-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; named by Unger from A. J. *Corda*, a German botanist (1809–49).] A genus of fossil plants, widely distributed, very characteristic of the Carboniferous epoch, and especially of the coal-measures of that age. They were arborescent plants, sometimes attaining a great size (120 to 130 feet in altitude and 18 to 20 inches in diameter), irregularly branching, and having ribbon-like leaves. They are now generally admitted to be dicotyledonous gymnosperms, and to belong to the order of the *Cycadeæ*, of which they constitute a distinct family intermediate in character between them and the *Coniferæ*. Some of the coals of central France are said by Grand' Eury to be entirely made up of the remains of species of *Cordaites*.

**cordal** (kôr'dal), *n.* [< OF. *cordal*, *cordail*, m. (cf. *cordaille*, *f.*), cord, < *corde*, cord. Cf. *cordelle*.] In *her.*, a string of the mantle or robe of estate, blazoned as of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends. *Berry*.

**cordate** (kôr'dāt), *a.* [= F. *cordé*, < NL. *cordatus*, heart-shaped (cf. classical L. *cordatus*, > Sp. Pg. *cordato*, wise, prudent), < L. *cor*(*d*-) = E. *heart*.] Heart-shaped, with a sharp apex; having a form like that of the heart on playing-cards: applied to surfaces or flat objects: as, a *cordate* leaf.

Cordate Leaf.

**cordate-lanceolate** (kôr'-dāt-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Of a heart shape, but gradually tapering toward the extremity, like the head of a lance.

**cordately** (kôr'dāt-li), *adv.* In a cordate form.

**cordate-oblong** (kôr'dāt-ob'lông), *a.* Of the general shape of a heart, but somewhat lengthened.

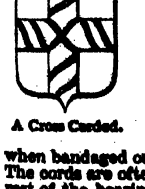
**cordate-sagittate** (kôr'dāt-saj'i-tāt), *a.* Of the shape of a heart, but with the basal lobes somewhat elongated downward.

**cordax** (kôr'daks), *n.*; pl. *cordaces* (kôr-dak'tēz). [L., < Gr. *κόρδαξ*.] A dance of wanton character practised in the ancient Greek Bacchanalia.

Silenus as a *cordax*-dancer. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 386.

**cor-de-chasse** (kôr'dē-shas'), *n.* [F.: *cor*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *chasse*, E. *chase*.] A hunters' horn; specifically, the large horn, bent in a circular curve and overlapping so as to form a spiral of about one turn and a half, which is worn around the body, resting upon the left shoulder; a trompe.

**corded** (kôr'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cord*[1], *v.*] 1. Bound, girded, or fastened with cords.—2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.—3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.



A Cross Corded.

This night, he meaneth with a *corded* ladder
To climb celestial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6.

4. Ribbed or furrowed, as by cords: as, *corded* cloth; a *corded* pattern.—5. In *her.*, represented as bound about, or wound with cords, as the cross in the accompanying figure. Bales, etc., when bandaged or bound with cords, are blazoned *corded*. The cords are often borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.—**Corded fabric, muslin**, etc. See the nouns.

**cordel** (kôr-dāl'), *n.* [Sp., a cord, line, measure, = Pg. *cordel* = OF. **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a line, cord, masc. dim. of ML. *corda* (> Sp. *cuerda* = Pg. *corda* = F. *corde*), a cord: see *cord*.] A Spanish long measure. In the Castilian system it was 50 varas; but there was a cordel mesiedo of 15 varas. In Cuba it is 24 Cuban varas, or 72 English feet.

**Cordelier** (kôr-de-lēr'), *n.* [F. *cordelier*, OF. *cordelor* (> ME. *cordilere*), *cordelour* (also *cordeld*) (= It. *cordigliero*), < **cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a cord (see *cord*[1], *n.*); in reference to the girdle worn by the order.] 1. In France, one of the regular Franciscan monks: so called from the girdle of knotted cord worn by that order. See *Franciscan*. Hence—2. *pl.* The name of one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, from its holding its sittings in the chapel of an old convent of the Cordeliers. It especially flourished in 1792, and among its most famous members were Danton, Marat, Camille Desmoulins, and Hébert.

**cordelière** (kôr-de-lēr'), *n.* [< F. *cordelière*, the cord of the Cordelier: see *Cordelier*.] In *her.*, a cord representing the knotted cord of St. Francis of Assisi, sometimes worn surrounding a shield, a cipher, a crest, or the like, and generally considered as peculiar to widows.

**cordeling**†, **cordelling**† (kôr'del-ing), *a.* [< F. *cordeler*, twist (< OF. **cordel*, dim., a cord: see *cordel*), + *-ing*[2].] Twisting.

**cordelle** (kôr'del), *n.* [< F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde*, a cord: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and cf. *cordel*.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel.—2. In the western United States, a tow-line for a barge or canal-boat, etc. See the verb.

**cordelle** (kôr'del), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordelled*, ppr. *cordelling*. [< *cordelle*, *n.* Cf. F. *haler à la cordelle*, tow.] I. *trans.* To tow (a boat) by hand with a cordelle, walking along the bank: a common expression in the western and southwestern United States, derived from the Canadian voyageurs.

To get up this rapid, steamers must be *cordelled*, that is, pulled up by ropes from the shore. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

II. *intrans.* To use a cordelle.

**cordelling**†, *a.* See *cordeling*.

**cordent**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwain*.

**cordener**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

**corder** (kôr'dėr), *n.* [< *cord*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] An attachment to a sewing-machine for placing cords or braids on or between fabrics to be sewed.

**cordewane**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cordwain*.

**cord-grass** (kôrd'gras), *n.* A common name of grasses of the genus *Spartina*.

**Cordia** (kôr'di-ą), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. and V. *Cordus*, German botanists of the 16th century.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 200 species, scattered over the warm regions of the world, especially in tropical America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves. The fruit is drupaceous, and that of some species, as sebesten, *C. Myxa*, of India, is eaten. Some species yield a good timber, and the soft wood of *C. Myxa* is said to have been used by the Egyptians for their mummy-cases.

**cordial** (kôr'dial), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *cordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, < ML. *cordialis*, of the heart, < L. *cor*(*d*-) = E. *heart*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart. [Rare.]

The effect of the indulgence of this human affection is a certain *cordial* exhilaration. *Emerson*, Friendship.

2. Proceeding from the heart or from kindly and earnest feeling; exhibiting kindly feeling or warmth of heart; hearty; sincere; warmly friendly; affectionate.

With looks of *cordial* love. *Milton*, P. L., v. 12.

That comely face, that cluster'd brow,
That *cordial* hand, that bearing free,
I see them yet. *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

He was so genial, so *cordial*, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

3. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; imparting strength or cheerfulness.

This *cordial* julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 672.

The *cordial* nectar of the bowl
Swelled his old veins, and cheer'd his soul.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., ii.

=Syn. 2. *Sincere*, etc. See *hearty*.

II. *n.* [< ME. *cordial*, < OF. *cordial*, F. *cordial* = Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, n.; from the adj.] 1. Something that invigorates, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates.

Charms to my sight and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden*.

And staff in hand, set forth to share
The sober *cordial* of sweet air.
*Cowper*, The Moralizer Corrected.

In good health, the air is a *cordial* of incredible virtue. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

2. A medicine or draught which increases the action of the heart and stimulates the circulation; a warm stomachic; any medicine which increases strength, dispels languor, and promotes cheerfulness.

For gold in phisik is a *cordial*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 443.

3. A sweet and aromatic liquor. Certain cordials are, or were originally, made in great monastic establishments, whence the names are taken, as Benedictine, Chartreuse, Certosa, and the like; others are named from the place, or a former place, of manufacture, as Curaçoa; and others from their flavoring or composition, as maraschino, anisette. See *liqueur*.

Sweet *cordials* and other rich things were prepar'd. *Catskin's Garland* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 179).

**cordiality** (kôr-ji-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cordialité* = Sp. *cordialidad* = Pg. *cordialidade* = It. *cordialità*, < ML. *cordialita*(*t*-)*s*, < *cordialis*, cordial: see *cordial*.] 1†. Relation to the heart.

*Cordiality* or reference unto the heart. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. Genuinely kind feeling, especially the expression of such feeling; sympathetic geniality; hearty warmth; heartiness.

The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful *cordiality* would have me sit down at the table. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 114.

The ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent *cordiality*. *Motley*.

**cordialize** (kôr'ji-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordialized*, ppr. *cordializing*. [< *cordial* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make cordial; reconcile; render harmonious.—2. To make into a cordial; render like a cordial. [Rare in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become cordial; feel or express cordiality; harmonize. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

**cordially** (kôr'ji-al-i), *adv.* With cordiality; heartily; earnestly; with real feeling or affection.

In love's mild tone, the only musick she
Could *cordially* relish. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche.

Dennis the critic could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more *cordially* than my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 12.

**cordialness** (kôr'ji-al-nes), *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

**Cordiceps**, *n.* See *Cordyceps*.

**cordierite** (kôr'diėr-īt), *n.* [After *Cordier*, a French geologist (1777–1861).] Same as *iolite*.

**cordies** (kôr'di-ēz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of felt hat made of wool, or of goat's or camel's hair.

**cordiform** (kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cordiformis*, < L. *cor*(*d*-), = E. *heart*, + *forma*, shape.] Heart-shaped; having nearly the form of the human heart; oviform, but hollowed out at the base, without posterior angles.—**Cordiform foramen**, in *herpet.*, an opening in the pelvis which corresponds to the space between the brim of the pelvis and a line drawn from the marsupial bones, or else from the iliopectineal eminence to the pubic symphysis; the obturator foramen of reptiles.—**Cordiform tendon**, in *anat.*, the central tendon or trefoil of the diaphragm.

**Cordilere**†, *n.* Same as *Cordelier*, 1. *Rom. of the Rose*.

**cordillas** (kôr-dil'yąs), *n.* A kind of kersey. *E. H. Knight*.

**cordillera** (kôr-dil-yā'rą), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cordilheira*, a chain or ridge of mountains, formerly also a long, straight, elevated tract of land, < OSp. *cordilla*, *cordiella*, a string or rope (mod. Sp. *cordilla*, guts of sheep), = Pr. It. *cordella* = F. *cordelle*, a string, dim. of Sp. Pg. It. *corda* = F. *corde*, a string: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and *cordelle*, *n.*] A continuous ridge or range of mountains. As a name, it was first applied to the ranges of the Andes ("las Cordilleras de los Andes," the chains of the Andes), then to the continuation of these ranges into Mexico and further north. For convenience, it is now agreed among physical geographers to call the complex of ranges embraced between and including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and their extension north into British Columbia, the *Cordilleras*; those ranges occupying a similar continental position in South America are called simply the Andes. The entire western mountain side of the continent of North America is called the *Cordilleran region*. In its broadest part it has a development of a thousand miles, east and west, and embraces, besides the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra, a large number of subordinate mountain-chains, some of which are little, if at all, inferior to such chains as the Pyrenees in length and elevation.

**Cordilleran** (kôr-dil-yā'rąn), *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the Cordilleras.—**Cordilleran region.** See *cordillera*.

**cordiner**† (kôr'di-nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

**cording**[1] (kôr'ding), *n.* [< *cord*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The ribbed surface of a corded fabric. See *corded*, 4.

The draught and *cording* of common fustian is very simple, being generally a regular or unbroken tweed [twill] of four or five leaves. *Ure*, Dict., II. 534.

2. In a loom, the arrangement of the treadles so that they move in such clusters and time as may be required for the production of the pattern.

**cording**[2]†, *adv.* [By apheresis for *according*: see *according* and *cord*[2].] According.

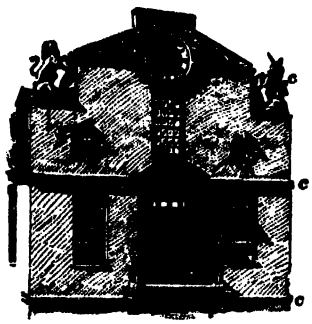
In Janyveer or Feveryere no wronge
Is graffyng hem, but *cordyng* to thaire kynde
If lande be colde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

**cordite** (kôr'dīt), *n.* [See the def.] The smokeless powder adopted in the English military and naval service for small arms and guns of all calibers. It was patented by Sir F. A. Abel and Mr. J. Dewar. It is brown in color, and is composed of 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts of guncotton, and 5 parts of mineral jelly (vaseline). The name is derived from the fact that it is made in the forms of cords or cylinders by pressing the composition through holes of varying size. The cylinders for heavy guns are made tubular. Cordite imparts a high velocity to the projectile without undue pressure, is very stable under extreme climatic conditions, and its ballistic properties are not seriously affected by moisture. The objection to it is that the high degree of heat developed upon combustion causes rapid erosion of the bore of the gun.

**cord-leaf** (kôrd'lēf), *n.* A name applied by Lindley to plants of the natural order *Restiaceæ*.

**cord-machine** (kôrd'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for making cords, fringes, and trimmings.

**cordon** (kôr'dọn), *n.* [< F. *cordon* (= Sp. *cordon* = Pg. *cordão* = It. *cordone*), aug. of *corde* = Sp. Pg. It. *corda*, cord: see *cord*[1], *n.*] 1. In *fort.*: (*a*) A course of stones jutting before the rampart and the base of the parapet, or a course of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope and the parapet which is perpendicular: introduced as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stonework. (*b*) The projecting coping of a scarp wall, which prevents the top of a revetment from being saturated with water, and forms an obstacle to an enemy's escalading party. — 2. In *arch.*, a molding of inconsiderable projection, usually horizontal, in the face of a wall: used for ornament, or to indicate on the exterior a division of stones, etc. Compare *band*[2], 2 (*e*). — 3. *Milit.*, a line or series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass. Hence — 4. Any line (of persons) that incloses or guards a particular place so as to prevent egress or ingress.



Cordons.—Old State House, Boston, Mass. *c*, *c*, *c*, cordons.

As hunters round a hunted creature draw
The *cordon* close and closer toward the death.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

5. Any cord, braid, or lace of fine material forming a part of costume, as around the crown of a hat or hanging down from it, or used to secure a mantle or the like. — 6. In *her.*, a cord used as a bearing accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary, and usually hanging on each side. Cardinals have a cordon gules which is divided, forming lozenge-shaped meshes, and having 15 tufts or tassels in 5 rows; archbishops have one of vert, which bears only 10 tufts in 4 rows; that of bishops is also vert, with 6 tufts in 3 rows. See cut under *cardinal*.

7. A ribbon indicating the position of its wearer in an honorary order. A cordon is usually worn as a scarf over one shoulder and carried to the waist on the opposite side; it is especially the mark of a higher grade of an order.

8. In *hort.*, a plant that is naturally diffusely branched, made by pruning to grow as a single stem, in order to force larger fruit. — **Cordon bleu.** (*a*) The watered sky-blue ribbon, in the form of a scarf, worn as a badge by the knights grand cross of the old French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbons. (*b*) By extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. (*c*) Hence, from this being the highest badge of knightly honor, any person of great eminence in his class or profession: as, the *cordons bleus* of journalism. (*d*) In specific use, a first-class cook. — **Cordon rouge**, the red ribbon or scarf constituting the badge of the old French order of St. Louis, and now of the Legion of Honor; hence, by extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge. — **Grand cordon**, the broad ribbon or scarf distinguishing the highest class of any knightly or honorary order; by extension, a member of the highest class of such an order, equivalent to *grand commander*. — **Knights of the Cordon Jaune.** See *order*. — **Littoral cordon**, in *hydrog.*, the shore-line. — **Sanitary cordon**, a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

**cordonette** (kôr-do-net'), *n.* [See *cordonnet*, *n.*] An edging made of a small cord or piping.

**cordonnet** (kôr-do-nā'), *n.* [F., silk twist, a milled edge, dim. of *cordon*, a string, cord: see *cordon*.] A raised edge or border to the pattern of point-lace. Compare *crescent*.

**cordonnier** (kôr-do-niā'), *n.* [F., a cobbler: see *cordwainer*.] The cobbler-fish or thread-fish, *Blepharis crinitus*.

**cordovan** (kôr'dọ-van), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cordevan*; < Sp. *cordovan*, now *cordoban* = Pg. *cordovão*, cordovan leather: see *cordwain*, the earlier form in English.] 1. Spanish leather. See *cordwain*.

Whilst every shepherd's boy
Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

2. Leather made from horse-hide. [Eng.] — **Cordovan embroidery**, a kind of embroidery made by means of an application of the imitation leather known as American cloth upon coarse canvas, the edges being stitched with crewel or other thread.

**cord-sling** (kôrd'sling), *n.* A sling with long cords or straps, which are grasped directly in the hand: distinguished from *staff-sling*.

**cord-stitch** (kôrd'stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, consisting of two interlacing lines producing a pattern somewhat like a chain.

**corduasoy** (kôr-dwạ-soi'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of a F. **corde de soie* or **corde à soie*, cord of or with silk: *soie*, silk.] A thick silk woven over a coarse cord in the warp.

**corduroy** (kôr'dụ-roi), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *corderoy*; appar. repr. F. **corde du roi*, lit. the king's cord (see *cord*[1], *de*[2], and *roy*); but the term is not found in F. Cf. *duroy*.] I. *n.* 1. A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface. It is extremely durable, and is especially used for the outer garments of men engaged in rough labor, field-sports, and the like.

2. A corduroy road. See II., 1.

I hed to cross bayous an' criks (wal, it did beat all natur'),
Upon a kin' o' *corderoy*, fust log, then alligator.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 13.

II. *a.* 1. Like corduroy; ribbed like corduroy: as, a *corduroy* road. — 2. Made of corduroy. — **Corduroy road**, a road constructed with small logs laid together transversely through a swamp or over miry ground. [U. S.]

**corduroy** (kôr'dụ-roi), *v. t.* [< *corduroy*, *n.*, 2.] To make or construct by means of small logs laid transversely, as a road.

The roads towards Corinth were *corduroyed* and new ones made. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 372.

**cordwain** (kôrd'wān), *n.* [< ME. *cordwane*, *cordewane*, *cordewan*, *corduane*, *corden* = D. *kordnaan* = G. *corduan* = Dan. Sw. *korduan*, cordwain, < OF. *cordowan*, *corduban*, etc., = Pr. *cordoan* = It. *cordovano* (ML. *cordoanum*), < Sp. *cordoban*, formerly *cordovan* = Pg. *cordovão*, Spanish leather, prop. (as also in OF., etc.) an adj., Cordovan, < *Cordoba*, formerly *Cordova*, L. *Corduba*, ML. *Cordoa*, a town in Spain where this leather is largely manufactured. Cf. *cordovan*.] Cordovan or Spanish leather. It is sometimes goat-skin tanned and dressed, but more frequently split horse-hide; it differs from morocco in being prepared from heavy skins and in retaining its natural grain. During the middle ages the finest leather came from Spain; the shoes of ladies and gentlemen of rank are often said to be of *cordwain*.

His schoon of *cordewane*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.
Figges, Reysins, Hony and *Cordowayne*:
Dates, and Salt, Hides, and such Marchandy.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 189.
Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

**cordwainer** (kôrd'wā-nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *cordiner*, *cordener*; < ME. *cordwaner*, *corduener*, *cordynere*, < OF. *cordouanier*, *cordoanier*, etc., F. *cordonnier* (= Pr. *cordoneir* = It. *cordovaniere*, a cordwainer, = Pg. *cordovaneiro*, a maker of cordwain), < *cordowan*, etc., cordwain: see *cordwain*.] A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; hence, a worker in leather of any kind; a shoemaker.

The Maister of the crafte of *cordyneres*, of the fraternyte of the blyssed Trinyte, in the Cyte of Exceter, hath diuerse tymes, in vmble wise, sued to the honorable Mayour, bayliffs, and commune counsayle.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

**cordwainery** (kôrd'wā-nėr-i), *n.* [< *cordwain* + *-ery*.] The occupation of working in leather; specifically, shoemaking.

The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in *Cordwainery*, . . . was nowise satisfaction enough to such a mind [as that of George Fox]. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

**cord-wood** (kôrd'wụd), *n.* 1. Cut wood sold by the cord for fuel; specifically, firewood cut in lengths of four feet, so as to be readily measured by the cord when piled.

One strong verse that can hold itself upright (as the French critic Rivarol said of Dante) with the bare help of the substantive and verb, is worth acres of . . . dead *cordwood* piled stick on stick, a boundless continuity of dryness. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 330.

2. Wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, instead of being floated. [Scotch.]

**cord-work** (kôrd'wėrk), *n.* Fancy-work made with cords of different materials and thicknesses; especially, needlework made with fine bobbin or stout thread, so as to produce a sort of coarse lace.

**Cordyceps** (kôr'di-seps), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + L. *-ceps*, < *caput*, a head: see *caput*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, of which a few grow upon other fungi, but by far the greater number are parasitic upon insects or their larvæ. The spores enter the breathing-openings of the larva, and the mycelium grows until it fills the interior and kills the insect. In fructification a stalk rises from the body of the insect, and in the enlarged extremity of this the perithecia are grouped. Twenty-eight species from all parts of the world have been enumerated. A species of *Cordyceps* occurs on wasps in the West Indies; the wasps thus attacked are called *guêpes végétantes*, or *vegetating wasps*. Sometimes spelled *Cordiceps*.

Caterpillar-fungus (*Cordyceps militaris*), enlarged.
*a*, *a*, mature fruiting bodies, in which are embedded the perithecia, which appear as minute warts on the surface; *b*, *b*, pedicels; *c*, *c*, younger fruiting bodies.

**cordyle** (kôr'dil), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Cordylus*.

**Cordyline** (kôr-di-lī'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club.] A genus of arborescent palm-like liliaceous plants, of 10 species, native in the East Indies, Australia, and the Pacific islands. The stem is simple, bearing a head of long, narrow, drooping leaves, and ample panicles of small flowers. They are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Dracæna*. The more common species are *C. australis* and *C. indivisa*, from New Zealand. Sometimes called *palm-lilies*.

**Cordylophora** (kôr-di-lof'ọ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, a lump, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of *Hydropolypinæ*, of the family *Clavidæ*, including fresh-water dioecious forms, as *C. lacustris*, having a branched stock, oval gonophores covered by the perisarc, and stolons growing over external objects.

**Cordylura** (kôr-di-lū'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] The typical genus of *Cordyluridæ*. The flies are found by brooks, in meadows and on bushes. The metamorphoses are unknown, but the species are probably parasitic.

**Cordylurids** (kôr-di-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Cordylura* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Cordylura*. The species are all parasitic, so far as known, like the *Anthomyidæ*, to which they are closely related. They have the head large, with sunken face; the mouth bordered with bristles; the abdomen long, in the males thickened behind and with extended genitalia; the wings moderately short, with the first longitudinal vein doubled, and the hinder basal and anal cells well developed; the antennæ and legs long; and the femora bristled.

**core**[1] (kōr), *n.* [< ME. *core*, a core, < AF. *core*, OF. *cor*, *coer*, *cuer*, mod. F. *cœur*, heart, = Pr. *cor* = Sp. *cor* (obs.) = Pg. *cor* (in *de cor*, by heart) = It. *cuore*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *heart*.] 1. The heart or innermost part of anything; hence, the nucleus or central or most essential part, literally or figuratively: as, the *core* of a question.

Or ache [parsley] seede, & askes of sarment [vine-cuttings]
Whereof the flaume hath lefte a *core* exile,
The body so, not alle the bones, brent.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.
Whose *core*
Stands sound and great within him. *Chapman*.
Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*, ay, in my heart of heart.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Specifically — (*a*) The central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds or kernels: as, the *core* of an apple or a quince.

One is all Pulp, and the other all *Core*.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.

(*b*) In *arch.*, the inner part or filling of a wall or column. (*c*) In *med.*, the fibrous innermost part of a boil. (*d*) In *molding*, the internal mold of a casting, which fills the space intended to be left hollow. Cores are made of molding-sand, mixed

with other ingredients to give strength and porosity, and are usually baked before being used. (*e*) In *telegr.*, the central cord of insulated conducting-wires in a submarine or subterranean cable. (*f*) The iron nucleus of an electromagnet. (*g*) In *rope-making*, a central strand around which other strands are twisted, as in a wire rope or a cable. (*h*) In *hydraul. engin.*, an impervious wall or structure, as of concrete, in an embankment or dike of porous material, to prevent the passage of water by percolation. (*i*) The cylindrical piece of rock obtained in boring by means of the diamond drill or any other boring-machine which makes an annular cut. Also called *car-rot*. (*j*) The bony central part of the horn of a ruminant; a horn-core, or process of the frontal bone.

> The sheathing of the *cores* in the Bovidæ, and nakedness in the Cervidæ, . . . is in curious relation to their habitat and to their habits.
> *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 200.

(*k*) In *prehistoric archæol.*, a piece of flint, obsidian, or similar material, from which knives and other stone implements have been chipped. —3†. The center or innermost part of any open space.

> In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

4. A disorder in sheep caused by worms in the liver.—5. An internal induration in the udder of a cow. [Local, U. S.]

> A cow won't kick when she is milked unless she has either *core* in her dugs or chopped tits, and is handled roughly. *E. Judd*, Margaret, II. 7.

**False core**, in *brass-founding*, a loose piece of the mold: called by iron-founders a *drawback*.—**Loam-and-sand core**, in *metal-casting*, a core made of sharp dry sand, loam, and horse-manure, the loam being used to render the compound strong and adhesive.—**Resin core**, in *founding*, a dry-sand core containing resin, which is occasionally added to give increased tenacity.

**core**[1] (kōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cored*, ppr. *coring*. [< *core*[1], *n.*] 1. To make, mold, or cast on a core.

> This iron [hard iron] cannot be drilled, or chipped, or filed, and the bolt-holes must be *cored*.
> *Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 1884.

2. To remove the core of, as of an apple or other fruit.—3. To roll in salt and prepare for drying: applied to herrings.

**core**[2] (kōr), *n.* [A dial. (unassibilated) form of *chore*[1] = *char*[1], a job: see *char*[1], *chore*[1].] In *mining*, the number of hours, generally from six to eight, during which each party of miners works before being relieved. The miner's day is thus usually divided into three or four *cores* or shifts.

**core**[3]† (kōr), *n.* [Also *cor;* a more phonetic spelling of *corps*[2], < F. *corps*, a body: see *corps*.] 1. A body.—2. A body of persons; a party; a crew; a corps. *Bacon.*

> He left the *cor*,
> And never fac'd the field.
> *Battle of Trenent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).
>
> There was ae winsome wench and walie,
> That night enlisted in the *core*.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**core**[4]†, **coren**[1]†, *pp.* [ME.: see *chosen*.] Chosen; directed.

> In a blessed tym then was I bore,
> When al my love to the is *core*.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

**Corean** (kō-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corea* or *Korea*, Latinized from *Kao-li* (pron. kou'lē'), the Chinese name of the country.] I. *a.* Pertaining or relating to Corea or its inhabitants.—**Corean pottery**, a name given by collectors to a pottery of medium hardness, having a cloudy white surface, coarsely painted with geometrical and conventional patterns in black, dark red, etc. The products of Corea not being perfectly known, many varieties of ceramic ware have been improperly called by this name. The art has greatly deteriorated, the earlier examples showing very characteristic and attractive qualities, especially in the treatment of color, and affording models much esteemed by the potters of Japan and China.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Corea, a peninsular kingdom situated northeast of China, to which it is tributary.—2. The language of Corea.

Also *Korean*.

**core-barrel** (kōr′bar′el), *n.* In *gun-construction*, a long cylindrical tube of cast- or wrought-iron closed at the lower end, used in cooling cast guns from the interior. The exterior is fluted longitudinally for the escape of gas, steam, etc. When prepared for use the exterior is covered with a closely coiled layer of small rope, over which is placed an adherent layer of bedding-composition, thoroughly dried. A gas-pipe, inserted through the cap at the top and extending nearly to the bottom, allows the inflow of the water for cooling, and a short pipe extending a little distance through the cap furnishes an exit for the heated water. In casting, the axis of the core-barrel is coincident with that of the gun.

**core-box** (kōr′boks), *n.* The box in which the core, or mass of sand producing any hollow part in a casting, is made; specifically, a hollow metallic model cut symmetrically in halves, employed to give the proper form to the exterior surface of the cores used in the fabrication of hollow projectiles.

**corecipročal** (kō-rē-sip′rō-kal), *a.* Reciprocal one to another.—**Corecipročal screw**, one of a set of six screws such that a wrench about any one tends to produce no twist round any of the others.

**coreclisis** (kor-ē-klī′sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *coreocleisis*, < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *κλεῖσις*, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] In *surg.*, the obliteration of the pupil of the eye. Also *coreoclisis*.

**corectasis** (ko-rek′tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *ἔκτασις*, extension: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the pupil of the eye. *Dunglison.*

**corectome** (ko-rek′tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἐκτομος*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, of, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument used in cutting through the iris to make an artificial pupil; an iridectome.

**corectomia** (kor-ek-tō′mi-ą), *n.* [NL., as *corectome*, q. v. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, iridectomy.

**corectomy** (ko-rek′tō-mi), *n.* Same as *corectomia*.

**corectopia** (kor-ek-tō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἐκτοπος*, out of place, < *ἐξ*, out, + *τόπος*, place: see *topic*.] An eccentric position of the pupil in the iris.

**coredialysis** (kor′ē-dī-al′i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *διάλυσις*, separation: see *dialysis*.] Separation of the iris from the ciliary body of the eye.

**co-regent** (kō-rē′jent), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *regent*.] A joint regent or ruler.

> The *co-regents* ventured to rebuke their haughty partner, and assert their own dignity.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 25.
>
> Ptolemy IX. . . . was *co-regent* with his father B.C. 121–117. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 717.

**Coregonidæ** (kor-e-gon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-idæ*.] The whitefishes, *Coregoninæ*, classed as a family of malacopterygian or isospondylous fishes.

**Coregoninæ** (kor′e-gō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidæ*, with the mouth small, jaws toothless or with only small teeth, the scales of the body rather large, and the color plain: commonly called in the United States *whitefish*. In Great Britain species of *Coregoninæ* are called *vendace*, *gwyniad*, *pollan*, and *fresh-water herring*. Nearly all are generally referred to one genus, *Coregonus*. See cut under *whitefish*.

**coregonine** (ko-reg′ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coregoninæ* or whitefish.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coregoninæ*; a whitefish.

**Coregonus** (ko-reg′ō-nus), *n.* [NL., of uncertain formation.] The typical and leading genus of the subfamily *Coregoninæ*, characterized by a small mouth, large scales, and very weak dentition, the teeth being reduced to a mere roughness or wanting entirely. The species reach a length of one or two feet or more. They inhabit clear lakes, rarely entering streams except to spawn, and hence are locally restricted to the lake-systems of the various countries they inhabit. Of American species *C. clupeiformis*, the common whitefish, is the largest, and the finest as a food-fish. *C. williamsoni* is the Rocky Mountain whitefish. *C. quadrilateralis*, the Menomonee whitefish, is also called *pilot-fish*, *round-fish*, and *shad-whitefish*. *C. labradoricus* is the Musquaw river whitefish or lake-whiting. *C. artedi*[2] and *C. hoyi* are known as ciscoes or lake-herring. (See *cisco*.) *C. nigripinnis* is the *bluefin* of Lake Michigan. *C. tullibee* is the mongrel whitefish. *Otsego bear* is an established misnomer of the common whitefish. See cut under *whitefish*.

**Coreidæ** (ko-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the group *Geocores* or land-bugs, remarkable for their size and grotesque shapes, and abounding chiefly in tropical regions. Their technical characters are 4-jointed antennæ, a small triangular scutellum, and numerous hemelytral nervures. *Diactor* (*Antiocnidæ*) *bilineatus* of Brazil has singular foliaceous appendages of the posterior tibial joints. The species of temperate regions are comparatively small and inconspicuous. The *Coreidæ* are divided into 6 subfamilies, *Aniocostinæ*, *Coreinæ*, *Discogastrorinæ*, *Alydinæ*, *Leptocoristinæ*, and *Pseudophloeinæ*. Also *Coreadæ*, *Coreodæ*.

**Coreinæ** (kor-ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Coreidæ*, containing such forms as the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

**co-relation** (kō-rē-lā′shon), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *relation*. Cf. *correlation*.] Corresponding relation. See *correlation*. [Rare.]

**co-relative** (kō-rel′ą-tiv), *a.* [< *co*-[1] + *relative*. Cf. *correlative*.] Having a corresponding relation. See *correlative*. [Rare.]

**co-relatively** (kō-rel′ą-tiv-li), *adv.* In connection; in simultaneous relation. [Rare.]

> What ought to take place *co-relatively* with their [the students'] executive practice, the formation of their taste by the accurate study of the models from which they draw. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 166.

**coreless** (kōr′les), *a.* [< *core*[1] + *-less*.] Wanting a core; without pith; hence, poetically, weak; without vigor.

> I am gone in years, my liege, am very old,
> *Coreless* and sapless.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, II. 1.

**core-lifter** (kōr′lif″tėr), *n.* A device for raising the core left by a diamond drill in a boring.

**coreligionist** (kō-rē-lij′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *co*-[1] + *religion* + *-ist*.] One of the same religion as another; one belonging to the same church or the same branch of the church. Also *corre-ligionist*.

> In that event the various religious persuasions would strain every effort to secure an election to the council of their *co-religionists*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*
>
> His [Samuel Morley's] *co-religionists* . . . form an important element of the Liberal party.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 128.

**corella** (ko-rel′ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of *cora*, < Gr. *κόρη*, girl, pupil, doll.] A parrot of the genus *Nymphicus*. The Australian corella, *N. novæ-hollandiæ*, is about 12 inches long, with a pointed crest somewhat like a cockatoo's, long-exserted middle tail-feathers, and dark plumage with white wing-coverts, yellow crest, and orange auriculars.

Australian Corella (*Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ*).

**corelysis** (ko-rel′i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *λύσις*, separation, < *λύειν*, loosen, separate.] In *surg.*, the operation of breaking up adhesions between the edge of the pupil and the capsule of the lens of the eye.

**coremorphosis** (kor-ē-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, pupil, + *μόρφωσις*, formation, < *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, a form.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil; iridectomy.

**coren**[1]†, *pp.* See *core*[4].

**coren**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*[2].

**corenclisis** (kor-en-klī′sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *corenocleisis*, < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἐν*, in, + *κλεῖσις*, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

**Coreoda, Coreodes** (ko-rē′ō-dą, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coreidæ*.

**coreoid** (kor′ē-oid), *a.* Resembling or related to the *Coreidæ;* of or pertaining to the *Coreoidea*.

**Coreoidea** (kor-ē-oi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily or series of heteropterous insects, corresponding to the family *Coreidæ* in the widest sense. As used by Stål, Uhler, and other systematists, the term covers the families *Coreidæ*, *Berytidæ*, *Lygæidæ*, *Pyrrhocoridæ*, *Capsidæ*, *Acanthiidæ*, *Tingitidæ*, *Aradidæ*, and *Phymatidæ*, each of which is itself subdivided into several subfamilies.

**Coreopsis** (kō-rē-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις* (*κορι-*, *κορε-*), a bedbug, + *ὄψις*, resemblance: in allusion to the form of the seed, which has two little horns at the end, giving it the appearance of an insect.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*. Most of the species are herbaceous perennials, with opposite leaves and yellow or party-colored rays. The fruit is an achene, flat on one side and convex on the other, slightly winged, and usually has two or three awns, but often none. The genus is closely related to *Bidens*, which differs from it in having the achene always awned and the awns barbed. There are over 50 species, mostly of the United States and Mexico, with some in the Andes, South Africa, and the Sandwich islands. Several of the American species are in common cultivation for their showy, handsome flowers.

**core-piece** (kōr′pēs), *n.* In *rope-making*, a yarn run through the center of a rope to render it solid; a core; a heart.

**coreplastic** (kor-ē-plas'tik), *a.* [< *coreplasty* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of coreplasty: as, a *coreplastic* operation.

**coreplasty** (kor'ē-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, pupil, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, any operation for forming an artificial pupil.

**core-print** (kōr'print), *n.* In *molding*, a piece which projects from a pattern to support the extremity of a core.

**corer** (kōr'ėr), *n.* An instrument for cutting the core out of fruit: as, an apple-*corer*.

**coreses** (kor'e-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. an incorrect pl. of Gr. *κόρις* (pl. *κόρεις*), a bedbug: from the resemblance in shape and color.] In *bot.*, dark-red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of grapes.

**co-residual** (kō-rē-zid'ū-al), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *residual.*] In *math.*, a point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points on the cubic (of which system it is said to be the co-residual) that, if any conic be described through those fixed points, the co-residual lies on a common chord of the cubic and conic.

**co-respondent** (kō-re-spon'dent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *respondent.*] In *law*, a joint respondent, or one proceeded against along with another or others in an action; specifically, in *Eng. law*, a man charged with adultery, and made a party together with the wife to the husband's suit for divorce.

**coret** (kō'ret), *n.* [< NL. *Coretus* (Adanson, 1757).] A kind of pond-snail of the family *Lymnæidæ* and genus *Planorbis* (which see).

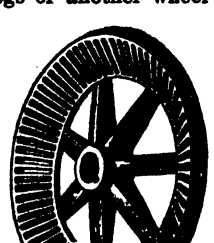
**coretomia** (kor-e-tō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. See *anatomy.*] Same as *coretomy*.

**coretomy** (ko-ret'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *coretomia*, q. v.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil, in which the iris is simply cut through without the removal of any part of it.

**Coreus** (kō'rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug: see *Coris* and *Corisa.*] A genus of bugs, typical of the family *Coreidæ*. *C. marginatus* is an example.

**core-valve** (kōr'valv), *n.* A valve formed by a plug of circular section occupying the same relation to its seat or surrounding casing as the core of a faucet does to the casting itself. The plug has a rotary motion in its seat.

**core-wheel** (kōr'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having recesses into which the cogs of another wheel may be inserted, or into which cogs may be driven. It is made by placing cores in the mold in which it is cast, which form the openings or recesses.



Core-wheel.

**corf** (kôrf), *n.* [A var. of *corb*[1], a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. In *coal-mining*, a box in which coals are conveyed from the working-place to the shaft. This was formerly done in wicker baskets, whence the name. Also *cauf*. [Eng.] —2. A local English measure of coal. In Durham it is 4 bushels, or 3¼ hundredweight; in Derbyshire, 2½ level bushels, or 2 hundredweight.

Also *corve*.

**corf-house** (kôrf'hous), *n.* In Scotland, a temporary shed where the nets and other material used in salmon-fishing are stored, and where the fish are cured and packed.

**Corfiote, Corfute** (kôr'fi-ōt, kôr'fūt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Corfu, the most northerly of the Ionian islands in Greece.

**coria,** *n.* Plural of *corium*.

**Coriacea** (kō-ri-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *coriaceus*, of leather: see *coriaceous.*] A division of pupiparous *Diptera*, corresponding to the family *Hippoboscidæ* with the addition of the *Braulidæ*. Also *Coriaceæ*.

**coriaceous** (kō-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [= F. *coriace*, < LL. *coriaceus* (> also ult. E. *cuirass*), < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium.*] 1. Consisting of leather.—2. Resembling leather in texture, toughness, pliability, or appearance; leathery. Specifically applied—(*a*) in *bot.*, to a leaf, calyx, capsule, etc.; (*b*) in *ornith.*, to the tough-skinned bills and feet of water-birds, in distinction from the usually hard, horny parts of land-birds; (*c*) in *entom.*, to the elytra, etc., of insects; (*d*) in *conch.*, to the marginal tegument of the chitons, into which the plates are inserted.

**coriamyrtin** (kō'ri-ą-mėr'tin), *n.* [< *Coria*(*ria*) + *myrt*(*ifolia*) + *-in*[2].] A white, crystalline, odorless, very bitter, and very poisonous substance, found in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. It is a glucoside.

**coriander** (kō-ri-an'dėr), *n.* [Earlier *coliander*, < ME. *coliaundre, caliaundyre*, < AS. *collandre*, also *celendre* = OHG. *chullantar, cullentar, kullandar, collinder*, etc. (< ML. *coliandrum, coleandrum, coliandrus*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *koriander*, = F. *coriandre* = Pr. *coriandre, coliandre* = Sp. It. *coriandro* = Pg. *coentro*; < L. *coriandrum*, ML. also *coriander, coriannum* (also *coliandrum*, etc.: see above), < Gr. *κορίαννον*, also *κόριον*, coriander; said to be < *κόρις*, a bedbug, with allusion to the smell of the leaves.] 1. The popular name of the umbelliferous plant *Coriandrum sativum*. The fruit (popularly called *coriander-seeds*) is globose and nearly smooth, and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

*Coriander* last to these succeeds,
That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds.
*Cowper*, tr. of Virgil, The Salad.

2. The fruit of this plant.

To represse fumes and propulse vapours from the Brain, it shalbe excellent good after Supper to chaw . . . a few graynes of *Coriander*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

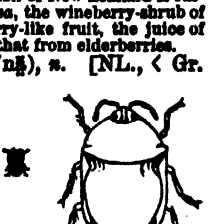
**Coriander-seed**†, money. *Nares.* [Slang.]

The spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over.
*Ozell*, tr. of Rabelais.

**Coriandrum** (kō-ri-an'drum), *n.* [NL. use of L. *coriandrum*: see *coriander.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ*, containing two species. They are slender annual herbs with white flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, the officinal coriander, is cultivated on account of its seeds, or rather fruits. The other species is *C. tordylioides*, of Syria. See *coriander.*

**Coriaria** (kō-ri-ā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of polypetalous exogens, the sole representative of the natural order *Coriariæ*, shrubby natives of the Mediterranean region, India, New Zealand, and Peru. The best-known species is *C. myrtifolia* of southern Europe, the leaves of which are strongly astringent and bitter, and are employed for dyeing black and in tanning; hence its name of *tanners'* or *curriers' sumac*. The leaves contain a poisonous principle, coriamyrtin. The toot-poison of New Zealand is furnished probably by *C. sarmentosa*, the wineberry-shrub of the settlers, which bears a berry-like fruit, the juice of which is made into a wine like that from elderberries.

**Corimelæna** (kor'i-me-lē'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug, + *μέλας*, fem. *μέλαινα*, black.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridæ*. *Adam White*, 1839.



Pine-like Negro-bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

**Corimelænidæ** (kor-i-mel-ē-nī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corimelæna* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of *Scutelleridæ*, typified by the genus *Corimelæna*, containing mostly black hemispherical bugs, species of which are common in all parts of the United States.

**corindon**†, *n.* Same as *corundum*.

**corinne** (kō-rin'), *n.* [< F. *corinne*, used in pl. as a quasi-generic name (Lesson, 1833).] One of a group of humming-birds with long lancelike bills and very brilliant coloration. *Lepidolæma smaragdinea*, of Brazil, is a beautiful species, 4½ inches long, green, with a white line along the outer vanes, white flank-tufts, a white line under the eye, and the throat crimson. The bill is straight and twice as long as the head.

**corinthi**†, *n.* A "restored" form of *currant*.

The chief riches of Ithaca consist in *corinths*.
*W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey.

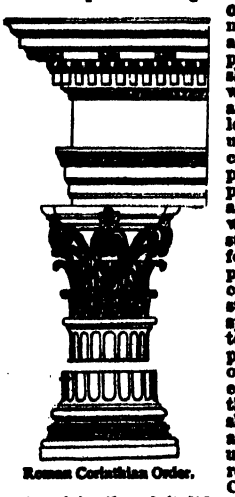
**Corinthiac** (kō-rin'thi-ak), *a.* [< L. *Corinthiacus*, < Gr. *Κορινθιακός*, < *Κόρινθος*: see *Corinthian.*] Corinthian.

**Corinthian** (kō-rin'thi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Corinthius*, < Gr. *Κορίνθιος*, pertaining to *Κόρινθος*, L. *Corinthus*, Corinth.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Corinth, a powerful city of ancient Greece, noted for the magnificence of its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness. Hence —2. Licentious; profligate.

And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old prelatess and all her young *Corinthian* laity.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Amateur: as, a *Corinthian* yacht-race (that is, a yacht-race in which only amateurs handle the boats). See II., 3, 4. —**Corinthian brass**, an erroneous expression for *Corinthian bronze:* used colloquially for excessive impudence or assurance. Compare *brass*[1], 3.—**Corinthian bronze**, an alloy produced at Corinth, famous in antiquity, especially among the Romans, for its excellent quality and the artistic character and technical perfection of the utensils and art-objects made of it.—**Corinthian helmet**, a type of Greek helmet the origin of which was attributed to Corinth, though its use was by no means peculiar to that city. It had cheek-pieces continuous with the back, extending beneath the chin, and separated in front by a narrow opening in part closed by a nasal and extending to the eye-holes. The convex upper portion projected beyond the lower portion, and commonly bore the long upright crest of the usual form. When the wearer was not in action the helmet was pushed back on the head for greater comfort, the cheek-pieces resting on the forehead.—**Corinthian order**, in *arch.*, the most ornate of the classical orders, and the most slender in its proportions. The capital is shaped like a bell, adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves, and less commonly with leaves of other plants. The usual form of abacus is concave on each of its sides, the projecting angles being supported by graceful shoots of acanthus, forming volutes which spring from *caules* or stalks originating among the foliage covering the lower part of the capital. These caules also give rise to lesser stalks or *cauliculi*, and to the spirals called *Helices*, turned toward the middle, and supporting an anthemion or other ornament in the middle of each side of the abacus. In the best Greek examples the shaft is fluted like the Ionic, and the base called Attic is usual. The entablature also resembles the Ionic. The Corinthian order is of very early origin, though it did not come into favor among the Greeks until comparatively late. The legend of the evolution of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus, in the 5th century B. C., from a calathus (woman's basket) placed on a maiden's tomb and covered with a tile, about which the leaves of a plant of acanthus had grown, is a fable. Among notable Greek examples of the order are the Tholos of Polycletus at Epidaurus (5th century B. C.), the choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens (335–4 B. C.), and the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, finished by Hadrian. The rich character of the order commended it to the Romans, who, as well as their followers of the Renaissance, used it freely, and modified it in accordance with their taste.—**Corinthian pottery**, Corinthian ware. See *Corinthian style.*—**Corinthian style**, in ancient Greek vase-painting, an early style, existing prior to the black-figured style proper, the decoration being taken directly from Oriental embroideries and similar work. It consists of bands of fantastic animals, human-headed birds, winged

Corinthian Helmet.
Bust of Pallas in Glyptothek, Munich.



Roman Corinthian Order.

Greek Vase, decorated in the Corinthian style.

human figures, tendrils, geometrical and fringe, and the like, painted in black and dull red or violet upon the clay of the vase as a ground.

**II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Corinth. Hence —**2.** A gay, licentious person; an adventurer; a ruffian; a bully. [Old slang.]

A *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Who is this gallant, honest Mike?—is he a *Corinthian*—a cutter like thyself? *Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

**3.** A member of the aristocracy; specifically, a gentleman who steers his own yacht or rides his own horses. [Eng. slang.] Hence —**4.** An amateur; specifically, an amateur sailor.

It is to canoeists . . . that the yachtsman may look for some of the most valuable additions to the ranks of *Corinthians*, as those who follow canoeing do so from pure love of sport. *Forest and Stream*, XXI.

**Epistles to the Corinthians**, the two epistles written by the apostle Paul to the church at Corinth. The first epistle to the Corinthians gives a clearer insight than any other portion of the New Testament into the institution, feelings, and opinions of the church of the earlier period of the apostolic age. The second epistle is equally important in relation to the history of the apostle himself. Often abbreviated *Cor.*

**Corinthianize** (kō-rin'thi-an-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Corinthianized*, ppr. *Corinthianizing*. [< *Corinthian* + *-ize.*] To live like the Corinthians; hence, to lead a life of licentiousness and debauchery.

The sensuality and licentiousness which had made the word *corinthianize* a synonym for self-indulgence and wantonness became roots of bitterness, strife, and immorality. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 399.

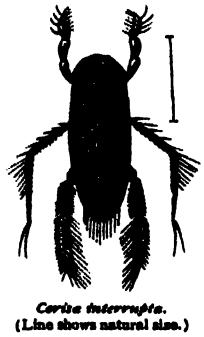
**coriourt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *currier*.

**Coriphilus** (ko-rif'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830); more correctly *Coriophilus*, Sundevall, 1873; also *Coryphilus*, Gould, and *Corythophilus*, Agassiz; < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug, + φίλος, fond.] A genus of diminutive parrots, of the subfamily *Lorinæ* or lories, of brilliant coloration. The leading species is *C. taitiensis* of Tahiti in the Society islands; *C. smaragdinis* of the Marqueses islands is another.

**Coris** (kor'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug, also a kind of St. John's-wort, and a kind of fish.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceæ*. There is only one species, the blue maritime coris, *C. Monspeliensis*, which grows in the Mediterranean region. It is a thyme-like plant with a dense terminal raceme of purplish flowers.

**2.** [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Coris*.

**Corisa** (kor'i-sä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), irreg. < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug.] The typical genus of *Corisidæ;* a large genus of aquatic bugs, including a majority of the family. *C. interrupta* is a common American species, found in pools from New York to Brazil.



*Corisa interrupta.*
(Line shows natural size.)

**Corisidæ** (ko-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corisa* + *-idæ.*] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the most aberrant group of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Corisa*. The head overlaps the front of the prothorax, the two parts being closely coaptated; the fore tarsi or palæ are blade-like, beset with bristles on the edge, and ending in a slender claw; and the short flat mouth is directed obliquely backward and downward.

**corium** (kō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *coria* (-ä). [< L. *corium*, a hide, leather. Hence ult. E. *coriaceous*, *cuirass*, *quarry*[3], q. v.] **1.** In *anat.*, the innermost layer of the skin; the cutis vera or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle or scarf-skin; the derma, as distinguished from the epidermis; the enderon, as distinguished from the ectoderon. See cut under *skin*.—**2.** In *entom.*, the basal portion of the hemielytrum of a heteropterous insect, distinguished by its horny texture from the terminal portion or membrane. See cut under *clavus*.

**corival** (kō-rī'vąl), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *rival*, *n.* Cf. *corrival.*] A rival or fellow-rival; a competitor; a corrival.

A competitor and *co-rival* with the king.
*Bacon*, Charge at Session for the Verge.

*Co-rival*, though used as synonymous with rival and corrival, is a different word. Two persons or more rivalling another are the only true *co-rivals*. *Latham.*

**corivalt**, *v. t.* See *corrival*.

**corivalry**†, **corivalship**†. See *corrivalry*, *corrivalship*.

**cork**[1] (kôrk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cork* (in comp. *cork-bark*, *cork-tre*) = D. *kork*, *kurk* = G. *korkm* Dan. Sw. *kork*, < Sp. *corcho*, cork, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, particularly the bark of the cork-tree (which was called *suber*, > *subera*, cork): see *cortex*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A species of oak, *Quercus Suber*, growing in the south of Europe (especially in Spain and Portugal) and in the north of Africa, having a thick, rough bark, for the sake of which it is often planted. It grows to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, and yields bark every 6 to 10 years for 150 years.—**2.** The outer bark of this oak, which is very light and elastic, and is used for many purposes, especially for stoppers for bottles and casks, for artificial legs, for inner soles of shoes, for floats of nets, etc. It grows to a thickness of one or two inches, and after removal is replaced by a gradual annual growth from the original cork cambium. Burnt cork or Spanish black is used as an artists' pigment, and was formerly employed in medicine. Finely powdered cork has been used as an absorbent, under the name of *suberin*.

**3.** In *bot.*, a constituent of the bark of most phænogamous plants, especially of dicotyledons. It constitutes the inner growing layer known as cork cambium, cork meristem, or phellogen, the outer dead portion constituting the bulk of the bark. (See *bark*[2].) It may also occur within the stem itself, and is often formed in the repair of wounds in plants.

**4.** Something made of cork. Specifically—(*a*) A cork heel or sole in a shoe.

When she gaed up the tolbooth stairs,
The *corks* frae her heels did flee.
*The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

(*b*) A stopper or bung for a bottle, cask, or other vessel, cut out of cork; also, by extension, a stopper made of some other substance: as, a rubber *cork*. (*c*) A small float of cork used by anglers to buoy up their fishing-lines or to indicate when a fish bites or nibbles; by extension, any such float, even when not made of cork.—**Fossil cork**. See *fossil*.—**Mountain cork**, a variety of asbestos.—**Velvet cork**, the best quality of cork-bark. It is of a pale-reddish color and not less than an inch and a half thick.

**II.** *a.* Made of or with cork; consisting wholly or chiefly of cork.—**Cork carpet**. See *kamptulicon*.—**Cork jacket**, a contrivance in the form of a jacket without sleeves, padded with pieces of cork, designed to buoy up a person in the water.—**Cork lace**. See *lace*.

**cork**[1] (kôrk), *v. t.* [< *cork*[1], *n.*] **1.** To stop or bung with a piece of cork, as a bottle or cask; confine or make fast with a cork.—**2.** To stop or check as if with a cork, as a person speaking; silence suddenly or effectually: generally with *up*: as, this poser *corked* him *up*; *cork* (yourself) *up*. [Humorous slang.]—**3.** To blacken with burnt cork, as the face, to represent a negro.

**cork**[2]†, *n.* [Sc. *corkie*; < ME. *corke.*] A bristle; in the plural, bristles; beard.

His berde was brothy and blake, that tille his brest rechede,
Grassede as a mereswyne with *corkes* fulle huge.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1091.

**cork**[3] (kôrk), *n.* A corruption of *oak*[3]. [U. S.]

**cork**[4] (kôrk), *n.* [Also written *korker*; < Norw. *korkje*; supposed to be a corruption of *orchil*: see *orchil.*] The name given in the Highlands of Scotland to the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, yielding a crimson or purple dye. See *oudbear*.

**corkage** (kôr'kāj), *n.* [< *cork*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** The corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, the serving of wine or other bottled beverages in hotels and inns. Specifically—**2.** A charge made by hotel-keepers and others (*a*) for the serving of wine and liquors not furnished by the house, or (*b*) for the corking and re-serving of partly emptied bottles.

**cork-bark** (kôrk'bärk), *n.* [ME. *corkbarke*; < *cork*[1] + *bark*[2].] Same as *cork*[1], 2.

**cork-black** (kôrk'blak), *n.* See *black*.

**cork-board** (kôrk'bōrd), *n.* A kind of strawboard or cardboard in which ground cork is mixed with the paper-pulp. It is light, elastic, and a non-conductor of heat and sound.

**corkbrain** (kôrk'brān), *n.* A light, empty-headed person. *Nares.*

We are slightly esteem'd by some giddy-headed *corkbrains*. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

**cork-brained** (kôrk'brānd), *a.* Light-headed; empty-headed; foolish. *John Taylor.*

**cork-cutter** (kôrk'kut'ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose trade is the making of corks.—**2.** A tool for cutting cork; specifically, a hard brass tube sharpened at one end for cutting corks from sheet-cork.

**corked** (kôrkt), *p. a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Stopped with a cork.—**2.** Fitted with cork; having a cork heel or sole.

A *corked* shoe or slipper. *Hulcet.*

And tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace.
*Sp. Hall*, Satires, iv. 6.

**3.** Having acquired the taste of cork; corky: as, *corked* wine.

A bottle of claret was brought. . . . Philip, tasting his glass, called out, "Faugh! It's *corked!*" "So it is, and very badly *corked*," growls my lord.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

**corker** (kôr'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which corks.—**2.** In *manuf.*, an instrument to stretch women's shoes.—**3.** [Literally, that which *corks* or stops the discussion.] An unanswerable fact or argument; that which makes further discussion or action unnecessary or impossible; a settler. [Slang.]—**4.** A successful examination; a "rush." [College slang, U. S.]

**cork-fossil** (kôrk'fos'il), *n.* A variety of amphibole or hornblende, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all minerals.

**corkiness** (kôr'ki-nes), *n.* [< *corky* + *-ness.*] The quality of being like cork; lightness with elasticity.

**corking-pin** (kôr'king-pin), *n.* A pin of a large size, said to have been formerly used for fixing a woman's head-dress to a cork mold.

She took a large *corking-pin* out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pinned the plaits all fast together a little above the hem. *Sterne.*

**cork-leather** (kôrk'leғн'ėr), *n.* A fabric formed of two sheets of leather with a thin layer of cork between them, the whole being glued and pressed together.

**cork-machine** (kôrk'mą-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making corks.

**cork-oak** (kôrk'ōk'), *n.* See *cork-tree*.

**cork-press**, **cork-presser** (kôrk'pres, -pres'ėr), *n.* A device for compressing corks, to cause them to enter the necks of bottles easily.

**cork-pull** (kôrk'pul), *n.* A device for extracting corks from bottles when they have fallen below the neck.

**corkscrew** (kôrk'skrö), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A tool consisting of a helicoidal piece or "screw" of steel, with a sharp point and a transverse handle, used to draw corks from bottles.

**II.** *a.* Having the form of a corkscrew; spiral: as, a *corkscrew* curl.

She came down the *corkscrew* stairs, and found Phœbe in the parlor arranging the tea-things.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

**corkscrew** (kôrk'skrö), *v. t.* [< *corkscrew*, *n.*] To cause to move like a corkscrew; direct or follow out in a spiral or twisting way.

Catching sight of him, Mr. Bantam *corkscrewed* his way through the crowd, and welcomed him with ecstasy.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

**cork-tree** (kôrk'trē), *n.* [< ME. *cork-tre.*] The *Quercus Suber*, the outer bark of which is the substance cork. Also called *cork-oak*.—**Brazilian cork-tree**, a bignoniaceous shrub, *Tabebuia uliginosa*, the soft wood of which is used as a substitute for cork.—**East Indian cork-tree**, *Millingtonia hortensis*, a large tree of the same order, with large white fragrant flowers, cultivated in avenues and gardens.

**corkwood** (kôrk'wůd), *n.* One of several West Indian trees with light or porous wood, as the *Anona palustris*, *Ochroma Lagopus*, *Paritium tiliaceum*, and *Pisonia obtusata*.—**Corkwood cotton**. See *cotton*[1].

**corky** (kôr'ki), *a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of cork; resembling cork; hence, shriveled; withered.

Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

The layers of the bark are rarely well marked, and they generally become soon obliterated by irregular *corky* growths in the substance of the bark itself.
*Bessey*, Botany, p. 448.

**2.** Tasting of cork; corked: usually said of wines: as, a *corky* flavor.

**corlewt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *curlew*.

**corm** (kôrm), *n.* [< NL. *cormus*, < Gr. κορμός, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, < κείρειν (√ *κερ, *κορ), cut, lop, shear: see *shear.*]

Corm of Crocus, entire and cut longitudinally.

**1.** In *bot.*, a bulb-like, solid, fleshy subterranean stem, producing leaves and buds on the up-

per surface and roots from the lower, as in the cyclamen. Some corms are coated with the sheathing bases of one or two leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus, and are then often called *solid bulbs*. There are all gradations between the true naked corm and the bulb consisting wholly of coats or scales.

2. In *zoöl.*, a cormus.

**cormo** (kôrm), *n.* [< F. *corme* (= Sp. *corma*), service-apple, sorb-apple, *cormier*, service-tree, sorb-tree; according to Littré repr. L. *cornum*, which means, however, the cornel cherry; Prior says "from an ancient Gaulish name of a cider made from its (the service-tree's) fruit, the *κοῦρμι* of Dioscorides": Gr. *κοῦρμα* (Dioscorides), also *κόρμα* (Athenæus), a kind of beer, an Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink.] The service-tree, *Pyrus domestica*.

**cormeille** (kôr-mēl'), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

**cor. mem.** An abbreviation of *corresponding member*.

**cormi**, *n.* Plural of *cormus*.

**cormogen** (kôr'mō-jen), *n.* [< *Cormogenæ*.] Same as *cormophyte*.

**Cormogenæ** (kôr-moj'e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής* (L. *-gena*), producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *Cormophyta*.

**cormogeny** (kôr-moj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής*, producing. See *Cormogenæ*.] The history of the development of races or other aggregates of individuals, as communities and families. [Rare.]

**cormophyly** (kôr-mof'i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *φύλον*, tribe.] Tribal history of races, communities, or other aggregates of individual living organisms. [Rare.]

**Cormophyta** (kôr-mof'i-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cormophytum*: see *cormophyte*.] One of two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as arranged by Endlicher, comprising all plants that have a proper axis of growth (stem and root), and including all phænogamous plants as well as the higher vascular cryptogams. The other division was named *Thallophyta*. Also *Cormogenæ*.

**cormophyte** (kôr'mō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *cormophytum*, < Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree (see *corm*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant of the division *Cormophyta*; a plant having a true axis of growth. Also *cormogen*.

**cormophytic** (kôr-mō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *cormophyte* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of a cormophyte or of the *Cormophyta*; having stem or leaves more or less distinctly differentiated.

**Cormopoda** (kôr-mop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] 1. A synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*. *Burmeister*, 1843.—2. A synonym of *Arctisca*.

**cormorant** (kôr'mō-rant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cormeraunt*, < OF. *cormoran*, *cormorande*, also *corman*, F. *cormoran* = Pr. *corpmari* = Cat. *corbmari* = Sp. *cuervo marino* = Pg. *corvomarinho* = It. *corvo marino*, < ML. *corvus marinus*, lit. sea-crow: see *Corvus* and *marine*. The F. spelling appears to have been modified by Bret. *morvran* (= W. *morfran*), cormorant, lit. sea-crow, < *mor*, sea, + *bran*, crow.] I. *n.* 1. A large totipalmate swimming and diving bird of the family *Phalacrocoracidæ* (which see for technical characters). There are about 25 species, of all parts of the world, much resembling one another, and all usually comprised in the single genus *Phalacrocorax*. They are mostly maritime, but some inhabit fresh waters; they are gregarious, and in the breeding season some species congregate by thousands to breed on rocky ledges over the sea, or in swamps, building a rude bulky nest, and laying from 1 to 3 whole-colored greenish eggs coated with a white chalky substance. Their principal food is fish, and their voracity is proverbial. The common cormorant of America, Europe, and Asia, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which may be taken as the type of the whole, is about 3 feet long and 5 in extent, with a heavy body, long sinuous neck, a stout hooked bill about as long as the head, a naked gular pouch, stout strong wings, and 14 stiff tail-feathers denuded to the bases. The color is lustrous black, bronzed on the back, where the feathers have black edges; the feet are black; in the breeding season there is a white flank-patch; and on the head are scattered white thready plumes. The same or a similar species is domesticated by the Chinese and Japanese and taught to fish. A smaller species, the crested cormorant, *P. cristatus*, is found in Europe, and is known as the *shag*, a name also used for cormorants at large. The commonest North American species is the double-crested cormorant, *P. dilophus*, having only 12 tail-feathers (the number usual in the genus), the gular sac convex behind, and a crest on each side of the head. The Florida cormorant, which breeds by thousands in the mangrove swamps, is a variety of the last. On the Pacific coast of the United States several other species occur, as the violet-green cormorant (*P. violaceus*), the red-faced (*P. bioristatus*), the tufted (*P. penicillatus*), and others. The Mexican cormorant, *P. mexicanus*, is a small species which extends into the United States. A few species are largely white, and others are spotted.

Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

Thence up he [Satan] flew; and on the Tree of Life,
The middle tree and highest there that grew,
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 196.

2†. A greedy fellow; a glutton.

Light vanity, insatiate *cormorant*,
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

Next, here's a rich devouring *cormorant*
Comes up to town, with his leathern budget stuff'd
Till it crack again, to empty it upon company
Of spruce clerks and squalling lawyers.
*Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

3†. [In this use also sometimes written *corvorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + *vorant*, devouring) and *cornmorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + **morant*, delaying: see *moration*), and associated with *cornmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v.] A very avaricious person; a miser; a curmudgeon.

When the *Cormorants*
And wealthy farmers hoord up all the graine,
He empties all his garners to the poore.
*No-body and Some-body* (1600), l. 320 (ed. Palmer).

The covetous *cormorants* or *corn-monants* of his time.
*W. Smith*, The Blacksmith (1606).

II. *a.* Having the qualities of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious; insatiable.

When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his scythe's keen edge.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

It underwent the process of "annexation" to the *cormorant* republic of ancient times. *Sumner*, White Slavery.

**Cormostomata** (kôr-mō-stō'ma-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of three suborders into which the *Entomostraca* are divided by Dana. It contains the epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, and is approximately equivalent to the *Siphonostoma*.

**cormus** (kôr'mus), *n.*; pl. *cormi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off: see *corm*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *corm*.—2. In *zoöl.*, the common stock of a compound animal, as an ascidiarium, a zoanthodeme, and the like, when divided into colonies of zoöids, as may be variously effected by gemmation or other more or less complete division.

**corn**[1] (kôrn), *n.* [< ME. *corn*, *coren*, *corne*, < AS. *corn*, a grain or seed, grain, corn, = OS. OFries. *korn* = D. *koren*, *koorn* = MLG. *koren*, LG. *koren*, *koorn* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *korn* = OHG. *chorn*, *choron*, *corn*, MHG. G. *korn* = Goth. *kaurn*, grain, a grain, = L. *granum* (> ult. E. *grain*) = OBulg. *zrŭno* = Slov. Serv. Bohem. *zrno* = Pol. *ziarno* = Sorbian *zorno*, *zerno* = Little Russ. and Russ. *zerno* = OPruss. *zyrne* = Lith. *zirnis* = Lett. *zirnis*, grain. Hence dim. *kernel*, q. v.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural, *corns*.]

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. John xii. 24.

2. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain: as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense the word comprehends all the kinds of grain used for the food of men or of horses, but in Great Britain it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and in Scotland generally restricted to oats. In the United States it is by custom appropriated to maize (specifically, *Indian corn*); hence it is usual to say the crop of wheat is good, but that of *corn* is bad; it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn*. [In this sense there is no plural.]

3. The plants which produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds after reaping and before threshing: as, a field of *corn*; a sheaf or a shock of *corn*; a load of *corn*. The plants or stalks are included in the term *corn* until the seed is separated from the ears.

They brende alle the *cornes* in that lond.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 46.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the *corn*
That ten day-labourers could not end.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 108.

Swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending *corn*, and skims along the main.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 373.

4. A small hard particle; a grain. [Now rare.]

Not a *corn* of true salt, not a grain of right mustard, amongst them all. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

**Coffee-corn** or **guinea-corn**, a variety of *Sorghum vulgare* extensively cultivated in many warm countries for its grain. The name *guinea-corn* is also applied in the West Indies to several grain-bearing species of *Panicum*.—**Indian corn.** See *maize*.—**Popped corn.** See *pop-corn*.—**Round corn**, a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels.—**Sweet corn.** See *maize*.—**To acknowledge the corn**, to admit or confess something charged or imputed; especially, to admit that one has been mistaken, beaten, etc. [Slang, U. S.]

The "Evening Mirror" very naïvely comes out and *acknowledges the corn*, admits that a demand was made.
*New York Herald*, June 27, 1846.

You are beat this time, anyhow, old feller; you just *acknowledge the corn*—hand over your hat!
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 211.

**corn**[1] (kôrn), *v.* [< *corn*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; lay down in brine, as meat: as, to *corn* beef or pork.—2. To granulate; form into small grains.

The old firework-makers were obliged to have recourse to trains of *corned* gunpowder.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 481.

3. To feed with oats, as a horse. [Scotch.]

When thou wast *corn't* an' I was mellow,
We took the road aye like a swallow.
*Burns*, The auld Farmer's Salutation to his auld Mare.

4. To plant with corn. [Rare.]

Those hundreds of thousands of acres of once valuable Southern lands, *corned* to death, and now lying to waste in worthless sage grass.
*U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lx. (1886), p. 40.

5. To render intoxicated; make drunk, as with whisky. [Colloq.]

The lads are weel *corned*. *Jamieson.*

Tobias was just clearly on the wrong side of the line which divides drunk from sober; but Hardy was "royally *corned*" (but not falling) when they met, about an hour by sun in the afternoon. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* To beg corn of farmers on St. Thomas's day, December 21st. [Eng.]

**corn**[2] (kôrn), *n.* [< F. *corne* (also *cor*), a horn, a hard or horny swelling on a horse, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a horny excrescence, a wart, etc., = E. *horn*: see *horn*.] 1. A thickening or callosity of the epidermis, usually with a central core or nucleus, caused by undue pressure or friction, as by boots, shoes, or implements of occupation. Corns are most common on the feet.—2†. Any horny excrescence.

*Cornes* that wol under growe her [their] eye,
That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

**Cornaceæ** (kôr-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, mostly of northern temperate regions, grouped in 12 genera of shrubs or trees, nearly allied to the monopetalous order *Caprifoliaceæ*. The principal genera are *Cornus* and *Nyssa*.

**cornaceous** (kôr-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *cornaceus*: see *Cornaceæ*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cornaceæ*.

**Cornacuspongiæ** (kôr-nak-ū-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, horn, + *acus*, needle, + *Spongia*, sponges.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification, the fourth order of sponges. It contains *Silicea* with soft mesoglœa, the supporting skeleton composed of bundles of monaxial, not tylostylar, spicules, and strengthened by spongin, which cements the spicules. The spicules may be entirely wanting when the skeleton consists of spongin; sometimes the skeleton also disappears. The order contains all the *Ceratospongiæ*, together with those monactinellids and *Myxospongiæ* which do not belong to the *Chondrospongiæ*.

**cornage** (kôr'nāj), *n.* [< AF. *cornage* (ML. *cornagium*), < OF. *corne*, a horn: see *corn*[2], *horn*.] 1. An ancient North English tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion of the Scots by blowing a horn. By this tenure many persons held their lands in the district adjoining the Picts' wall. This old service was afterward paid in money, and the sheriffs accounted for it under the title of *cornagium*.

2. In *feudal law*, a tax or tribute on horned cattle. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community.

**cornaline**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carnelian*.

**cornallt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*.

**cornamuse**†, *n.* Same as *cornemuse*. *Drayton.*

**corn-badger** (kôrn'baj'ėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *badger*[3].

**corn-ball** (kôrn'bâl), *n.* A ball made of popped corn, cemented with white of eggs, and sweetened with molasses or sugar. [U. S.]

**corn-beetle** (kôrn'bē'tl), *n.* The *Cucujus testaceus*, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. The larva is ocher-colored, with a forked tail; the perfect insect is of a bright tawny color.

**corn-bells** (kôrn'belz), *n.* The bell-shaped fungus *Cyathus vernicosus*, which sometimes grows in grain-fields.

**cornbind** (kôrn'bind), *n.* A local name of the bindweed (species of *Convolvulus*), and of the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*.

**cornbottle** (kôrn'bot'l), *n.* The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

**cornbrash** (kôrn'brash), *n.* In *geol.*, the local name of a subdivision of the Jurassic series, belonging in the upper portion of the so-called Great Oölite of the English geologists. The formation consists of clays and calcareous sandstones, and is very persistent, retaining its lithological and paleontological character from the southwest of England nearly as far as the Humber.

**corn-bread** (kôrn'bred'), *n.* A kind of bread made of the meal of Indian corn. See *corn-dodger*, *johnny-cake*, and *corn-pone*. [U. S.]

**corn-cadger**†, *n.* [Sc.; also *corn-cauger*.] A dealer in corn; a peddler of corn.

> Like gentlemen ye must not seem,
> But look like *corn-caugers* gawn ae road.
> *Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 83).

**corn-cake** (kôrn'kāk), *n.* A cake made of Indian-corn meal. [U. S.]

**corn-chandler** (kôrn'chand'lėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *chandler*.

**corn-cleaner** (kôrn'klē'nėr), *n.* A machine in which the cobs of maize are separated from the shelled corn, and the corn is cleaned, by means of a rolling screen and suction-fan.

**corn-cob** (kôrn'kob), *n.* The elongated, woody, chaff-covered receptacle which, with the grain embedded in it in longitudinal rows, constitutes the ear of maize. [U. S.]

**corn-cockle** (kôrn'kok'l), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

**corn-cracker** (kôrn'krak'ėr), *n.* 1. A nickname for a Kentuckian. [U. S.]—2. A name given to a low class of whites in the southern United States, especially in North Carolina and Georgia. See *cracker*, 7.—3. A name of the corncrake, *Crex pratensis*.—4. A ray of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, with transversely hexagonal pavement-like teeth and a quadrilobate snout. [Southeastern U. S.]

**corn-crake** (kôrn'krāk), *n.* A common European bird of the rail family (*Rallidæ*), the *Crex pratensis*, or land-rail: so called because it frequents corn-fields. See *crake*[2].

> A *corn-crake*, moving cautiously among the withered water-grasses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 202.

**corn-crib** (kôrn'krib), *n.* A structure the side walls of which are formed of slats, with spaces between them for the circulation of air, used to store unshelled Indian corn. The slats are commonly slanted outward from the floor to the roof as a means of preventing rain from beating in, and the structure stands free from the ground on posts, for safety from rats and mice. [U. S.]

**corn-cutter**[1] (kôrn'kut'ėr), *n.* A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

**corn-cutter**[2] (kôrn'kut'ėr), *n.* One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin; a chiropodist.

> Soldiers! *corncutters*,
> But not so valiant; they ofttimes draw blood,
> Which you durst never do. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

**corn-dodger** (kôrn'doj'ėr), *n.* A kind of cake made of the meal of Indian corn, and baked very hard. [Southern U. S.]

> He opened a pouch which he wore on his side, and took from thence one or two *corn-dodgers* and half a boiled rabbit. *H. B. Stowe*, Dred, II. 170.

> The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be *corn-dodger* and fried bacon.
> *Olmsted*, Texas.

**corn-drill** (kôrn'dril), *n.* A machine for sowing corn in drills.

**cornea** (kôr'nē-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *corneus*, horny: see *corneous*.] 1. The firm, transparent anterior portion of the eyeball. It is of circular outline, concavo-convex, with the convexity forward, bounding the anterior chamber of the eye in front, by its margin continuous with the sclerotic, and having its outer surface, as a rule, covered with a delicate layer of the conjunctiva. In the human eye it forms about one sixth of the entire eyeball. Its convexity is greater than that of the sclerotic, forming a comparatively larger portion of a smaller sphere than the sclerotic. The cornea is so called from its hardness, being likened to horn; it is also known as the *tunica cornea pellucida* or pellucid horny coat of the eye, in distinction from the sclerotic. See cut under *eye*.

2. In *entom.*, the outer surface of an insect's compound eye. It is generally smooth, but may be hairy. The word is also used to designate the outer transparent lens of each facet of a compound eye, and the surface of an ocellus or simple eye. See *cornea-lens*.—**Abscission of the cornea.** See *abscission*.

**corneal** (kôr'nē-al), *a.* [< *cornea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornea: as, *corneal* cells; *corneal* convexity; a *corneal* ulceration.

> The *corneal* surface of the eye is transversely elongated and reniform, and its pigment is black.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 227.

**Bowman's corneal tubes**, the tubular passages formed in the fibrous layers of the cornea by forcible injection.

**cornea-lens** (kôr'nē-ą-lenz), *n.* A facet of the cuticular layer of the compound eye of an arthropod; the superficies of an ocellus; a corneule.

> Faceted cuticular layer, each facet of which forms a *cornea-lens*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 266.

**corn-eater** (kôrn'ē'tėr), *n.* A name formerly given to those of the North American Indians who submitted readily to the influences of civilization.

**corned** (kôrnd), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ed*[2]; equiv. to *cornute*.] In *her.*, horned; provided with horns.

**corneitis** (kôr-nē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cornea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also called *ceratitis*.

**cornel** (kôr'nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cornell*, *cornill*; = D. *kornoelje* = OHG. *cornul* (*cornulboum*), G. *kornelle* = Dan. *kornel(-træ)* = Sw. *kornel(-bär)*, < OF. *cornille*, *cornoille*, *cornoaille*, F. *cornouille* = Sp. *cornejo* (cf. Pg. *corniso*) = It. *corniolo*, < ML. *cornolium*, cornel-tree, *corniola*, cornel-berry, with terminations of dim. form, < L. *cornus*, a cornel-tree (*cornum*, the cornel-fruit) (whence by adaptation AS. *corn-trēow*, cornel-tree), < *cornu* = E. *horn*: in reference to the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, a common European species of *Cornus*, *C. mas*, a small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves, followed by numerous red berries. The wild or male cornel is *C. sanguinea*, a shrub with red bark and black berries. The wood is free from grit, and for this reason is used by watch-makers to make instruments for cleaning fine machinery or lenses. In North America the bunchberry, *C. Canadensis*, is sometimes called the *low* or *dwarf cornel*, and *C. circinata* the *round-leaf*ed *cornel*. The name may be applied generally to species of the genus *Cornus*. Also *cornel-tree*, *cornelian tree*.

**cornelian**[1], *n.* See *carnelian*.

**cornelian**[2] (kôr-nē'liąn), *a.* [An extension (appar. based on the L. proper name *Cornelius*) of *cornel*.] Pertaining to or resembling cornel.—**Cornelian cherry.** See *cherry*[1].—**Cornelian tree.** See *cornel*.

**cornel-tree** (kôr'nel-trē), *n.* Same as *cornel*.

**cornemuse**†, *n.* [Also written, improp., *cornamute*; < ME. *cornemuse*, *cormuse*, < OF. *cornemuse*, F. *cornemuse*, dial. *cormuse*, *cormeuse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cornamusa*, > ML. *cornamusa*, *coruemusa*), < OF. *corne* (= Pr. *corna*, etc.), horn (< L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, q. v.), + *muse* (Pr. *musa*), pipe; lit. horn-pipe.] A bagpipe.

> Loude mynstralcies
> In *cornemuse* and in shalmyes.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1218.

**corneocalcareous** (kôr'nē-ō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny (see *corneous*), + *calcareous*.] 1. Formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous substances, as some shells, such as *Aplysia*.—2. Horny on one side or part and calcareous on the other, as the opercula of some shells, such as *Turbinidæ*.

**corneosilicious** (kôr'nē-ō-si-lish'us), *a.* [< *corneous* + *silicious*.] Consisting of or containing both horny fibrous and sandy or silicious substances; ceratosilicious or ceratosilicoid, as a sponge.

**corneous** (kôr'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *córneo* = Pg. It. *corneo*, < L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *cornea*.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn.—**Corneous lead.** Same as *phosgenite*.—**Corneous mercury.** Same as *calomel*.

**corner** (kôr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *corner*, *cornyer*, < OF. *cornier*, *corniere*, *cornere*, *courniere*, corner, angle, F. *cornière*, corner-gutter (> ML. *cornerium*, *corneria*, a corner, neut. and fem. forms of adj. **cornerius*, spelled *corneirus*, pertaining to an angle or corner), < *corne* (> ML. *corna*), a corner, angle, lit. a horn, a projecting point, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a projecting point, end, extremity, etc., = AS. *horn*, E. *horn*. Cf. W. *cornel* = Corn. *cornal*, a corner, < *corn* = E. *horn*; Ir. *cearn*, *cearna*, a corner; AS. *hyrne*, ME. *herne*, *hurne*, *huirne* (= OFries. *herne* = Icel. *hyrna* (cf. *hyrning*) = Dan. *hjörne* = Sw. *hörn*), a corner, < *horn*, horn: see *corn*[2] and *horn*. The L. term was *angulus*: see *angle*[3]. The noun *corner* in the commercial sense (def. 9) is from the verb.] 1. The intersection of two converging lines or surfaces; an angle, whether internal or external: as, the *corner* of a building; the four *corners* of a square; the *corner* of two streets.

> They [hypocrites] love to pray standing in the . . . *corners* of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Mat. vi. 5.

> Upon the *corner* of the moon
> There hangs a vaporous drop, profound.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5.

2. The space between two converging lines or surfaces; specifically, the space near their intersection: as, the four *corners* of a room. Hence—3. A narrow space partly inclosed; a small secret or retired place.

> This thing was not done in a *corner*. Acts xxvi. 26.

4. Indefinitely, any part, even the least and most remote or concealed: used emphatically, involving the inclusion of all parts: as, they searched every *corner* of the forest.

> Might I but through my prison once a day
> Behold this maid: all *corners* else o' the earth
> Let liberty make use of. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

> I turned and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
> To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
> *Dryden*.

5†. The end, extremity, or margin.

> Ye shall not round the *corners* of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the *corners* of thy beard. Lev. xix. 27.

> They shall not make baldness upon their head, neither shall they shave off the *corner* of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

6. In *bookbinding*: (*a*) A triangular tool used for decorating the corners of a book. Also *corner-piece*. (*b*) The leather or other material used in the corners of a half-bound book. (*c*) One of the metal guards used to protect the corners of heavily bound books.—7. A metallic cap or guard used to protect the corners of furniture, trunks, boxes, etc.—8. In *surv.*, a mark placed at a corner of a surveyed tract. [U. S.]

> We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] *corners*. Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 173.

9. A monopolizing of the marketable supply of a stock or commodity, through purchases for immediate or future delivery, generally by a secretly organized combination, for the purpose of raising the price: as, a *corner* in wheat. [U. S.]—**Four corners.** (*a*) The limits of the contents of a document. The phrases "within the *four corners* of a deed," "to take an instrument by the *four corners*," originated in the use of only one side of a single sheet of parchment for writing a deed, and refer to what may be learned from the face of the instrument itself. (*b*) A place where two main highways intersect each other at right angles: sometimes used in names of places in the United States: as, Chatham *Four Corners* in Columbia county, New York.—**The Corner**, among English sporting men, Tattersall's horse-repository and betting-rooms in London: so called from its situation, which is at Hyde Park *Corner*.

**corner** (kôr'nėr), *v.* [< *corner*, *n.* Cf. *cornered*.] I. *trans.* 1. To drive or force into a corner, or into a place whence there is no escape. Hence—2. To drive or force into a position of great difficulty; force into a position where failure, defeat, or surrender is inevitable; place in a situation from which escape is impossible: as, to *corner* a person in an argument.—**To corner the market**, to force up the price of a stock or commodity by purchases for immediate or future delivery, until the whole available supply is nearly or quite monopolized. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To meet in a corner or angle; form a corner. [Rare.]

> The spot where N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia *corner*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 653.

2. To be situated on or at a corner; impinge or be connected at an angle: as, the house *corners* on the main street, or (when standing cornerwise) to the street or road; Sweden *corners* on Russia at the north.

**corner-cap**† (kôr'nėr-kap), *n.* The academic cap: so called from its square top.

> A little old man in a gowne, a wide cassock, a night-cap, and a *corner-cap*, by his habit seeming to be a Divine.
> *Breton*, A Mad World, p. 8.

> The name of a gallant is more hateful to them than the sight of a *corner-cap*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

**corner-chisel** (kôr'nėr-chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

**corner-cutter** (kôr'nėr-kut'ėr), *n.* A cutting-press used in trimming the corners of blank books and cards and shaping the blanks of paper boxes.

**corner-drill** (kôr'nėr-dril), *n.* Same as *angle-brace* (*b*).

**cornered** (kôr'nêrd), *a.* [< ME. *cornered*; < *corner*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] Having corners or angles; specifically, having three or more angles: chiefly in composition: as, a *three-cornered* hat.

*Corsica is cornered with many forlonds [forelands] schetynge [shooting, projecting] in to the see.*
*Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 305.*

Whether this building were square like a castle, or *cornered* like a triangle, or round like a tower.
*Austin*, Hæc Homo, p. 75.

**cornerer** (kôr'nêr-êr), *n.* One who corners or buys up all the available supply of a commodity for the purpose of inflating prices. [U. S.]

**cornering-machine** (kôr'nêr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for rounding off the corners of woodwork.

**corner-piece** (kôr'nêr-pēs), *n.* 1. An L-shaped casting or forging used to strengthen a joint.—2. In *bookbinding*, same as *corner*, 6 (*a*).

**corner-plate** (kôr'nêr-plāt), *n.* An iron angle-plate or knee on the outer corner of the body of a freight-car, used to strengthen it and protect the sills and sheathing from injury in case of a collision.

**corner-stone** (kôr'nêr-stōn), *n.* 1. The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; specifically, the stone built into one corner of the foundation of an edifice as the actual or nominal starting-point in building. In the case of an important public edifice or monumental structure the laying of the corner-stone is usually accompanied by some formal ceremony, and the stone is commonly hollowed out and made the repository of historical documents, and of objects, as coins and medals, characteristic of the time. Also called *memorial-stone*.

Who laid the *corner-stone* thereof? Job xxxviii. 6.

See you yond' coign o' the Capitol; yond' *corner-stone*?
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 4.

Hence—2. That on which anything is founded; that which is of the greatest or fundamental importance; that which is indispensable.

Jesus Christ himself being the chief *corner-stone*.
Eph. ii. 20.

So it is that educated, trained, enlightened conscience is the *corner-stone* of society.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 201.

**corner-tooth** (kôr'nêr-tōth), *n.* In *vet. surg.* and *farriery*, the lateral incisor of a horse, above and below; the outermost incisor on each side of either jaw, four in all. They appear when the horse is 4½ years old.

**cornerwise** (kôr'nêr-wīz), *adv.* [< *corner* + *-wise*.] Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

**cornet**[1] (kôr'net), *n.* [Under this form are included two different Rom. forms: (1) *Cornet*, a horn, etc. (defs. 1–6), < ME. *cornet*, a horn (bugle), < OF. *cornet*, F. *cornet*, a horn, a bugle, a paper in the form of a horn, an inkhorn, etc., = Pr. *cornet* = Sp. *cornete*, m., a little horn, = It. *cornetto*, a little horn, a bugle, an inkhorn, a cupping-glass, < ML. *cornetum*, a horn (bugle), a kind of hood; mixed with a fem. form, OF. *cornette*, F. *cornette*, a kind of hood, = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta*, a horn (bugle), < ML. *corneta*, a kind of hood, lit. little horn, dim. of L. *cornu* (> OF. *corne*, etc.), a horn: see *corn*², *corner*, etc., and cf. *horn*. (2) *Cornet*, a standard or ensign, a troop of horse, an officer (def. 7) (not in ME.), < F. *cornette* = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta*, a standard or ensign (orig. having two points or horns), hence a troop of horse bearing such a standard, and the officer commanding the troop; orig. same as OF. *cornette*, etc., dim. of *corne*, etc., < L. *cornu*, horn: see above.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) Originally, a musical instrument of the oboe class, of crude construction and harsh tone.

David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . . on *cornets*. 2 Sam. vi. 5.

(*b*) Same as *cornet-à-pistons*. (*c*) An organ-stop having from 3 to 5 pipes to each key, and giving loud and somewhat coarse tones: now rarely made. A *mounted cornet* is such a stop with its pipes raised upon a separate sound-board, so as to make its tone more prominent; an *echo cornet* is a similar stop, but of much more delicate quality, usually placed in the swell-organ. Also *cornet-stop*. (*d*†) A pedal reed-stop of 2- or 4-feet tone.—2. A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.—3. The square-topped academic cap.—4. (*a*) A woman's head-dress or a part of it, probably named from its angular or pointed shape, as the end or corner of the tippet of the chaperon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *J. R. Planché.*

I never sawe my lady laye apart
Her *cornet* blacke, in cold nor yet in heate,
Sith fyrst she knew my grief was growen so greate.
*Surrey*, Complaint.

(*b*) That part of the head-dress worn in the seventeenth century that hung down beside the cheek; a flap, a pendent strip of lace, or the like. See *pinner*. Also called *bugle-cap*.—5. In *dressmaking*, the shaping of a sleeve near the wrist: so called from its resemblance to what is known as *trumpet-shape*.—6. Same as *cornette*.—7. *Milit.*: (*a*) A flag or standard. Especially—(1) A flag borne before the king of France, or displayed when he was present with the army. It was either plain white or white embroidered with golden fleurs-de-lis. (2) A flag of a company of cavalry.

The *cornet* white with crosses black. *Macaulay*, Ivry.

(*b*) The officer of lowest commissioned grade in the cavalry, to whose charge this flag was confided: a term equivalent to *ensign* in the infantry. The office of cornet is now abolished in England, and is nearly represented by that of second lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. (*c*) A company of cavalry, named in like manner from the standard carried at its head.

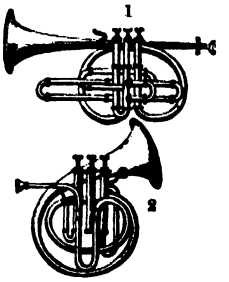
A body of five *cornets* of horse.
*Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

**Bass cornet**, an obsolete large, deep-pitched brass instrument.

**cornet**[2] (kôr'net), *n.* Same as *coronet*[1], 6.

**cornet**[2]†, *v. t.* [< *cornet*[2], *n.*, = *coronet*[1], 6.] To let the blood of (a horse).

**cornet-à-pistons** (kôr'net-a-pis'tonz), *n.*; pl. *cornets-à-pistons*. [F., a cornet with pistons: see *cornet*[1] and *piston*.] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, having a cupped mouthpiece and a conical brass tube, the length of which may be increased and the tone chromatically lowered by opening valves into little crooks or bends of tubing (whence the name). The compass is about two octaves, including all the semitones. The fundamental tone or key is usually $B\flat_3$ or $E\flat_3$, but other tones are used. The quality of the tone is penetrating and unsympathetic, by no means equal to that of the true trumpet, for which it is commonly substituted. Also *cornet*, and rarely *cornopean*.



Cornets-à-Pistons.
1. Ordinary shape. 2. Circular shape.

**cornetcy**[1] (kôr'net-si), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 7 (*b*), + *-cy*.] The commission or rank of a cornet. See *cornet*[1], 7 (*b*).

A *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission.
*Chesterfield.*

**corneter** (kôr'net-êr), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 1 (*b*), + *-er*[1].] One who blows a cornet.

Mr. King could see . . . the *corneters* lift up their horns and get red in the face.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 34.

**cornet-stop** (kôr'net-stop), *n.* In *music*, same as *cornet*[1], 1 (*c*).

**cornette** (kôr-net'), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*, *cornet*[1].] In *metal.*, the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. Also spelled *cornet*.

**cornettist** (kôr'net-ist), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 1 (*b*), + *-ist*.] A player upon a cornet-à-pistons.

**corneule** (kôr'nē-ūl), *n.* [= F. *cornéule*, < NL. *corneula*, dim. of *cornea*, q. v.] One of the minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes of insects; the cornea of an ocellus; a cornea-lens.

**corn-exchange** (kôrn'eks-chānj'), *n.* A place or mart where grain is sold or bartered, and samples are shown and examined. [Eng.]

**corn-factor** (kôrn'fak'tor), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. [Eng.]

**corn-field** (kôrn'fēld), *n.* In Great Britain, a field in which corn of any kind is growing; a grain-field; in the United States, a field of Indian corn or maize.

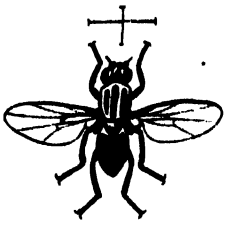
**corn-flag** (kôrn'flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus*, bearing red or white flowers, and much cultivated as ornamental plants.

**corn-floor** (kôrn'flōr), *n.* A floor for corn, or for threshing corn or grain. Isa. xxi. 10.

**corn-flower** (kôrn'flou'êr), *n.* A flower or plant growing in grain-fields, as the wild poppy, and especially the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

There be certain *corn-flowers* which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn: as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**corn-fly** (kôrn'fli), *n.* An insect of either of the genera *Chlorops* and *Oscinis*, of the family *Muscidæ*: so called from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops tæniopus*, the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about 1⅛ lines in length, and of a yellow color striped with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat- and barley-plants, and its larvæ, by extracting the juices, produce the disease called gout, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.



Corn-fly (*Chlorops tæniopus*). (Cross shows natural size.)

**corn-fritter** (kôrn'frit'êr), *n.* A fried batter-cake made of grated green Indian corn, milk, and eggs.

**corn-grater** (kôrn'grā'tèr), *n.* A roughened surface used for rasping corn (maize) from the cob.

**corn-growing** (kôrn'grō'ing), *a.* Producing corn: as, a *corn-growing* country.

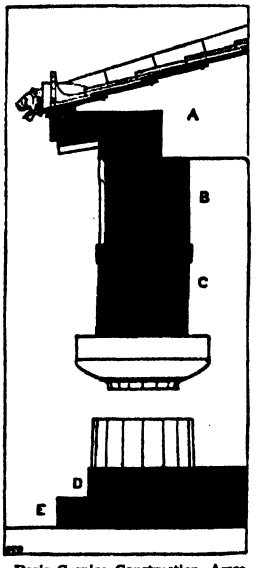
**corn-hook** (kôrn'hůk), *n.* A blade somewhat resembling a short scythe, and set in a handle at an angle a little greater than a right angle, used to cut standing corn (maize).

**corn-husker** (kôrn'hus'kêr), *n.* A machine for stripping the husks from ears of maize.

**corn-husking** (kôrn'hus'king), *n.* A social meeting of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn; a husking-bee (which see). Also *corn-shucking*. [U. S.]

**cornic** (kôr'nik), *a.* [< *Cornus* + *-ic*.] Existing in or derived from the bark of *Cornus florida*.—**Cornic acid.** Same as *cornin*.

**cornice** (kôr'nis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cornish*; = D. *kornis* = G. *carniesz* (> Dan. Sw. *karnis*, > Russ. *karnizŭ*), < OF. *cornice*, F. *corniche*, < It. *cornice* (= Sp. *cornisa*; cf. Pg. *cornija*), < ML. *cornix* (*cornic-*), a border, a contr. (appar.) of *coronix*, a square frame (the ML. *cornix*, *coronix* being simulations of L. *cornix*, a crow), < Gr. κορωνίς, a wreath, garland, a curved line or flourish at the end of a book, the end, completion, prop. adj., curved, < κορωνός, curved; akin to L. *corona*, > ult. E. *crown*: see *corona*, *crown*.] 1. In *arch.*, any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. (See *column*.)




Doric Cornice, Construction, Assos. (From Papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America, I., 1882.)

*A*, cornice; *B*, frieze; *C*, architrave; *D*, stylobate; *E*, stereobate.

When the crowning course of a wall is plain, it is usually called a *coping*.

The *cornice* is as indispensable a termination of the wall as the capital is of a pillar.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 82.

2. An ornamental molding, usually of plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling.—3. In *upholstery*, an ornamental band or molding which covers and conceals the rod or hooks from which curtains, etc., are hung.—4. A molding or strip of wood, plain or gilded, fastened to the walls of a room, at the proper height from the floor, to serve as a support for picture-hooks; a picture-cornice.—**Architrave cornice.** See *architrave*.—**Block cornices.** See *block*[1].—**Cornice-ring**, the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.—**Horizontal cornice**, in *arch.*, the level cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.

**corniced** (kôr'nist), *a.* [< *cornice* + *-ed*².] Having a cornice.

The *corniced* shade
Of some arched temple door or dusky colonnade.
*Keats*, Lamia, I.

**cornice-hook** (kôr'nis-hůk), *n.* A double hook used in hanging pictures upon a picture-cornice. One part of the hook catches the cornice, and the other forms a support for the picture-cord.

**cornice-plane** (kôr'nis-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane properly shaped for working mouldings; an ogee-plane.

**cornichon** (F. pron. kôr-nē-shôn'), *n.* [F., a little horn, a deer's horn newly grown, dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*.] In *her.*, a branch, as of the horns of a stag.

**cornicle** (kôr'ni-kl), *n.* [< L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, = E. *horn*, q. v.] 1. A little horn; a corniculum. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare or obsolete.] —2. In *entom.*, a honey-duct; one of the two horn-like tubular organs on the back of an aphid or plant-louse, from which a sweet, honey-like fluid exudes; a nectary or siphuncle.

**cornicula**[1] (kôr-nik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cornicul*æ (-lē). [NL., fem. (cf. L. *corniculum*, neut.) dim. of L. *cornu*, a horn: see *cornicle*.] In certain algæ, as *Vaucheria*, the young antheridium, which resembles in shape a small horn.

**cornicula**[2], *n.* Plural of *corniculum*.

**cornicular**† (kôr-nik'ū-lär), *n.* [ME. *corniculere*, < L. *cornicularius*, a lieutenant, adjutant, prop. one who had been presented with a *corniculum* and thereby promoted, < *corniculum*, a little horn, a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, presented as a reward of bravery: see *cornicle*.] 1. A lieutenant or assistant of a superior officer.—2. The secretary or assistant of a magistrate; a clerk; a registrar.

> Oon Maximus, that was an officere
> Of the Prefectes, and his *corniculers*.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 369.

**corniculate** (kôr-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *corniculatus*, < L. *corniculum*, a little horn: see *cornicle*.] 1. Horned; having horns. (*a*) In *bot.*, bearing a little horn-like spur or appendage; bearing pods, as the *Cruciferæ*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having cornicula; having knobs or other processes like or likened to horns. 2. Figuratively, crescent-shaped; having horns, as the moon.

> Venus moon-like grows *corniculate*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 62.

**corniculere**†, *n.* A variant form of *cornicular*.

**corniculum** (kôr-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cornicula* (-lä). [L., a little horn: see *cornicle*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a little horn; a little knob, boss, or spur resembling or likened to a small horn, as that on the upper eyelid of the horned puffin, hence called *Fratercula corniculata*; specifically, the lesser horn of the human hyoid bone, as distinguished from the cornu or greater horn. *Mivart.*—**Cornicula laryngis**, two small cartilaginous nodules articulated to the summits of the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *cartilages of Santorini* and *cornua laryngis*.

**corniferous** (kôr-nif'e-rus), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] I. *a.* Literally, producing or containing horn: applied, in *geol.*, to a group of rocks belonging to the lower portion of the Devonian series, because they contain seams of hornstone. The corniferous group extends through New York and Canada, and is also an important formation further west and southwest. It is in places very rich in coralline remains.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The group of rocks so characterized.

**cornific** (kôr-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] 1. Producing horns. —2. Producing horn or horny substance; causing to become corneous or cornified: as, *cornific* tissue; a *cornific* process.

**cornification** (kôr'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *cornify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Production of horn; conversion into horn; the process or result of becoming horny or corneous.

> An insufficient *cornification* of the nail-cells.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 103.

**corniform** (kôr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *corniforme*, < NL. *corniformis*, < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the horn of an ox; long, tapering, and somewhat curved: in *entom.*, applied especially to large processes on the head and thorax, which by their position as well as form resemble horns; in *bot.*, applied to the nectary of plants.

**cornify** (kôr'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cornified*, ppr. *cornifying*. [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make or convert into horn; cause to resemble horn.

> When the *cornified* layers [in *Reptilia*] increase in thickness, various kinds of plates, knobs, and scale-like structures are developed.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 418.

> The whalebone . . . consists of nothing more than modified papillæ of the buccal mucous membrane, with an excessive and *cornified* epithelial development.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 394.

**cornigerous** (kôr-nij'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *cornigère* = Sp. *cornígero* = Pg. It. *cornigero*, < L. *cornifer*, < *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *gerere*, bear.] Horned; bearing horns; corniferous.

> Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

**cornimuset**, *n.* See *cornemuse*.

**cornin** (kôr'nin), *n.* [< *Cornus* + *-in*[2].] A bitter crystalline principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*. Also called *cornic acid*.

**corning** (kôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corn*[1], *v. t.*] 1. The process of salting and seasoning beef and pork for preservation.—2. The process of granulating gunpowder. *E. H. Knight.*

**corning-house** (kôr'ning-hous), *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

**corniplume** (kôr'ni-plōm), *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *pluma*, feather.] In *ornith.*, a plumicorn; a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, erectile or erected like a horn, as those upon the head of "horned" or "eared" owls. [Rare.]

**Cornish**[1] (kôr'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corn-*, in *Cornwall*, + *-ish*[1]. *Cornwall* is a modification of AS. *Corn-wealas*, Cornwall, prop. the inhabitants of Cornwall, lit. '*Corn-Wales*,' *wealas* (repr. by mod. *Wales*) being prop. pl. of *wealh*, a foreigner, esp. a Celt: see *Welsh* and *walnut*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, a county of England, forming its southwestern extremity, celebrated for its mines, especially of tin and copper.—**Cornish bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Cornish chough.** (*a*) See *chough*. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *aylet*.—**Cornish clay.** Same as *china-stone*, 2.—**Cornish crow, diamonds, hug, moneywort, salmon, steam-boiler, steam-engine,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Cymric or British branch of the Celtic languages. It became extinct as a spoken language about the end of the eighteenth century.

**cornish**[2] (kôr'nish), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *cornice*.

> Ten small pillars adjoyning to the wall, and sustaining the *cornish*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 166.

**cornished** (kôr'nisht), *a.* [< *cornish*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, adorned with a cornice: said of any bearing that is capable of receiving one, as a cross.

**Cornishman** (kôr'nish-man), *n.*; pl. *Cornishmen* (-men). [< *Cornish*[1] + *man*.] A native or an inhabitant of Cornwall, England; specifically, a man belonging to the original stock of Cornish people.

> I have told you that the *Cornishmen* kept their own Welsh language for many hundred years after this time.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 96.

**cornist** (kôr'nist), *n.* [< F. *corniste*, < *corne*, a horn, + *-iste*: see *horn* and *-ist*.] A performer on the cornet or horn.

**corn-juice** (kôrn'jös), *n.* Whisky made from Indian corn; hence, whisky in general. [Slang, U. S.]

**corn-knife** (kôrn'nīf), *n.* 1. A long-bladed knife, slightly curved and widening to the point, used for cutting standing Indian corn. —2. A small sharp knife with a blunt point, for paring and removing corns.

**corn-land** (kôrn'land), *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

**corn-law** (kôrn'lâ), *n.* A legislative enactment relating to the exportation or importation of grain; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a series of laws extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the home and foreign grain-trade of England. Until the repeal of the corn-laws, the grain-trade, both export and import, was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation, which consisted in levying protective or prohibitory duties, or in imposing restrictive conditions, or in granting government bounties for the encouragement of exportation. After a prolonged agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws by the Anti-corn-law League (organized in 1839), Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, passed an act for a large immediate reduction of the duty on imported grain, and providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849, which was subsequently entirely removed.

**cornless** (kôrn'les), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of corn: as, *cornless* dwelling-places. [Rare.]

**corn-lift** (kôrn'lift), *n.* A contrivance for raising sacks of grain to the upper floors of a mill or granary.

**corn-loft** (kôrn'lôft), *n.* A loft for storing corn; a granary.

**corn-marigold** (kôrn'mar"i-gōld), *n.* See *marigold*.

**corn-master**† (kôrn'mäs'tėr), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

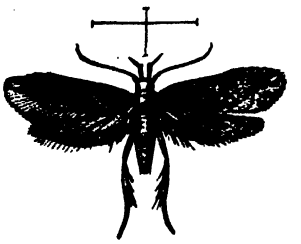
> I knew a nobleman, . . . a great grazier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great leadman. *Bacon*, Riches.

**corn-meter** (kôrn'mē'tėr), *n.* One who measures corn; an official grain-measurer.

**corn-mill** (kôrn'mil), *n.* 1. A mill for grinding corn. More generally called a *grist-mill*.—2. A small mill with a runner and concave of iron, used for grinding Indian corn on the cob for feeding stock.

**corn-mint** (kôrn'mint), *n.* See *mint*[2].

**corn-moth** (kôrn'môth), *n.* A small moth, the *Tinea granella*, exceedingly destructive to grain-sheaves in the field, and to stored grain, among which it lays its eggs. The larva, which from its voracity is called the *wolf*, eats into the grains, and joins them together by a web. Salt, frequent turning, and many other expedients are employed to destroy the eggs.



Corn-moth (*Tinea granella*). (Cross shows natural size.)

**cornmudgin**† (kôrn'muj'in), *n.* [Also written *corne-mudgin*, appar. for **corn-mudging* (prob. orig. as an adj., sc. *man* or *fellow*, the proper noun form being **corn-mudger* or **corn-mucher*, *-micher*), < *corn*[1] + **mudging*, ppr. of **mudge*, a var. of **much*, *mouch*, *mooch*, also *mich*, *meach*, chiefly a dialectal word, orig. hide, conceal, hoard: see *corn*[1] and *mich*, *mouch*. Hence, by corruption, *curmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v. Cf. *cormorant*, 3.] A corn-merchant who hoards corn to raise its price.

> Being but a riche *corne-mudgin* [Latin *frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedome of his fellow-citizens.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 150.

**corn-muller** (kôrn'mul'ėr), *n.* [< *corn*[1] + *muller*.] A pestle for grinding corn.

> The stone with a hole in the center, which is called a *corn-muller*, I found about 80 yards from the grand mound.
> *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 612.

**cornmuset**, *n.* A variant of *cornemuse*.

**corno di bassetto** (kôr'nō dē bäs-set'tō). [It.: *corno*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *bassetto*, counter-tenor, dim. of *basso*, bass: see *horn*, *base*[3].] Same as *basset-horn*.

**cornon** (kôr'non), *n.* [< *corn*(*et*) + aug. *-on*, It. *-one*.] 1. A cornet.—2. A brass wind-instrument invented in 1844.

**cornopean** (kôr-nō'pē-an), *n.* The cornet-à-pistons. [Rare.]

> You might just as well have stopped in the cabin, and played that *cornopean*, and made yourself warm and comfortable. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 249.

**corn-oyster** (kôrn'ois'tėr), *n.* A fritter of Indian corn, which has a flavor somewhat like that of an oyster. [U. S.]

> In this secret direction about the mace lay the whole mystery of *corn-oysters*. *H. B. Stowe*, in the Independent.

**corn-paraley** (kôrn'pärs'li), *n.* See *parsley*.

**corn-pipe** (kôrn'pīp), *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

> The shrill *corn-pipes*. *Tickell.*

**corn-planter** (kôrn'plan'tėr), *n.* A machine for planting Indian corn. It opens the ground to receive the seed, drops it in hills, and then throws back the soil and rolls it smooth.

**corn-plaster** (kôrn'plas'tėr), *n.* A small plaster, having a hole in the center, made of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, turpentine, and sometimes with the addition of verdigris, applied to a corn on the foot, to promote its softening and removal.

**corn-pone** (kôrn'pōn), *n.* Indian-corn bread, made with milk and eggs, and baked in a pan. See *pone*. [Southern U. S.]

> He has helped himself to butter and hot *corn-pone*.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 191.

**corn-popper** (kôrn'pop'ėr), *n.* A covered pan of woven wire, with a long handle, in which a particular kind of Indian corn is popped over a fire. See *pop-corn*. [U. S.]

**corn-poppy** (kôrn'pop'i), *n.* See *poppy*.

**corn-rent** (kôrn'rent), *n.* In Great Britain, a rent paid in corn instead of money, varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn.

**corn-rig** (kôrn'rig), *n.* [< *corn* + *rig*[1], ridge.] A ridge or strip of growing barley or other grain. [Scotch.]

> It was upon a Lammas night,
> When *corn-rigs* are bonnie.
> *Burns*, Rigs o' Barley.

**corn-rose** (kôrn-rōz), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

**corn-salad** (kôrn'sal'ad), *n.* The common name of *Fedia* or *Valerianella olitoria*, a plant eaten as a salad, found in grain-fields in Europe and rarely in America.

**corn-sawfly** (kôrn'sâ'fli), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, *Cephus pygmæus*, which injures corn in Europe. The larva bores into the stalk of the cereal, weakens it, and prevents the filling of the ears. The genus *Cephus* is represented in the United States, but none of its species there have precisely the same habit.

**corn-sheller** (kôrn'shel'ėr), *n.* A machine for shelling Indian corn—that is, removing the grain from the ear.

**corn-shucking** (kôrn'shuk'ing), *n.* Same as *corn-husking*. [Southern U. S.]

**corn-snake** (kôrn'snāk), *n.* A popular name in the United States of the *Scotophis guttatus*, a large harmless serpent. *Baird and Girard.*

**corn-starch** (kôrn'stärch'), *n.* 1. Starch made from Indian corn.—2. A flour made from the starchy part of Indian corn, used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]

**cornstone** (kôrn'stōn), *n.* [< *corn*[1] + *stone*.] In *geol.*, a name given in England to a sandstone containing calcareous concretions, very characteristic of some of the older Red Sandstone formations.

**corn-thrips** (kôrn'thrips), *n.* The popular name in England of *Phlæothrips cerealium*. Its eggs are laid on wheat, oats, and grasses, and the insects are found in the ears as soon as these begin to form. It is undoubtedly injurious, although asserted by some observers to feed on aphides. An insect indistinguishable from this species is found in the United States, but seems there to be confined to oats and wild grasses.

**cornu** (kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *cornua* (-ą). [L., = E. *horn*: see *corn*[2], *cornel*, *corner*, *cornet*[1], etc., and *horn*.] 1. Horn; a horn.—2. Something resembling or likened to a horn. (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a horn-like part, as the incisor tooth of the narwhal, the process on the head of the horned screamer, etc. (*b*) In *Diatomaceæ*, a horn-like projection upon a valve. Cornua are also called *tubuli*. (*c*) A horn of an altar. See phrases below. (*d*) A decorative vessel in the shape of a horn; specifically, a chrismatory or cruet in that shape.—**Cornua laryngis.** Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).—**Cornu Ammonis.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the hippocampus major (so called from its resemblance to a ram's horn), a curved elongated elevation on the floor of the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. (*b*) Same as *ammonite*.—**Cornua of the coccyx**, two small processes projecting upward (forward) from the posterior surface of the coccyx to articulate with the sacral cornua.—**Cornua of the hyoid bone**, the horns of the hyoid bone, in man known as the *greater cornu* and *lesser cornu*, the former being the thyrohyal, the latter the ceratohyal. (See cut under *skull*.) A similar relation of the parts is found in other mammals; in birds, however, the parts of the hyoid commonly called *cornua* are the thyrohyals, consisting of at least two bones on each side, the apohyals and ceratohyals of Macgillivray, the hypobranchials and ceratobranchials of Owen, or the ceratobranchials and epibranchials of Parker and Coues.—**Cornua of the sacrum**, or **sacral cornua**, the stunted pair of postzygapophyses of the last sacral vertebra, articulating with the cornua of the coccyx.—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage**, superior and inferior, processes above and below at the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage on each side.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain**, three prolongations, anterior, middle, and posterior, of the general lateral ventricular cavity, observed in well-formed brains, as that of man.—**Cornua uteri**, the horns of the womb. In the human species they are observable chiefly on section, as processes of the cavity leading into each Fallopian tube; but in sundry mammals they are very conspicuous from the outside, as a partial division of the uterus into two, such a uterus being called two-horned or bicornute.—**Cornu epistoli**, the epistle-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu evangelii**, the gospel-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu of the fascia lata**, a reflection of the iliac portion of the fascia lata from the spine of the pubes downward and outward, forming the outer boundary of the saphenous opening.

**cornual** (kôr'nū-al), *a.* [< *cornu* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior cornual myelitis**, in *pathol.*, inflammation of the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Also called *anterior poliomyelitis*.

**cornubianite** (kôr-nū'bi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Cornubia*, Latinized name of Cornwall (see *Cornish*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Boase to a hard dark-bluish and purple rock, sometimes of a uniform color, but occasionally with dark stripes, spots, or patches, on a light-blue base, and composed of the same ingredients as granite. It is a form of contact-metamorphism of gneiss or granite, developed at the junction of those rocks with the slates, and resembling to a certain extent, both in nature and origin, the "capel" of the Cornish miner. See *capel*.

**cornucopia** (kôr-nū-kō'pi-ą), *n.* [A LL. accom., as a single word, of L. *cornu copiæ*, lit. horn of plenty; *cornu* = E. *horn*; *copiæ*, gen. of *copia*, plenty: see *horn* and *copy*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, the horn of plenty (which see, under *horn*).

> Achelous in great pain and fright, to redeem his horn, presents Hercules with the *cornu-copia*.
> *Bacon*, Political Fables, ix.

Hence—2. A horn-shaped or conical vessel or receptacle; especially, such a vessel of paper or other material, filled or to be filled with nuts or sweetmeats.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia in form.

**Cornularia** (kôr-nū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < LL. *cornulum*, dim. of L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Cornulariidæ*. *C. crassa* is an example.

**cornularian** (kôr-nū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cornularia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cornulariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cornulariidæ*.

**Cornulariidæ** (kôr'nū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyonitaceæ*, having the ectoderm coriaceous and contractile, without sclerobase, and the individual animals connected by basal buds and root-like processes, instead of forming digitate or lobate masses as in the *Alcyoniidæ*.

**cornulite** (kôr'nū-līt), *n.* [< *Cornulites*.] A petrifaction of the genus *Cornulites*.

**Cornulites** (kôr-nū-lī'tēz), *n.* [< NL. (Schlotheim, 1820), < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, highly characteristic of the Silurian formation. *C. serpularius* is a wide-ranging species.

**cornupete** (kôr'nū-pēt), *a.* [< LL. *cornupeta*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In *archæol.*, goring or pushing with the horns: said of a horned animal, as a bull, represented with its head lowered as if about to attack with the horns.

**Cornus** (kôr'nus), *n.* [L., the dogwood-tree, < *cornu* = E. *horn*; in reference to the hardness of the wood: see *cornel*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cornaceæ*, consisting of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, with usually small white or yellowish flowers and ovoid drupes. There are about 25 species, mostly of the northern hemisphere, 15 belonging to the United States. The bark, especially of the root, has tonic and slightly stimulant properties, and is used as a remedy in intermittent

Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

fevers, etc. The flowering dogwoods, *C. florida* of the Atlantic States and *C. Nuttallii* on the Pacific coast, are small trees and very ornamental, having the small cyme surrounded by a large and conspicuous involucre of four white bracts. The wood is very hard, close-grained, and tough, and is used as a substitute for boxwood for making bobbins and shuttles for weaving, and also in cabinet-work. Some of the species, as *C. Canadensis* (the bunchberry) and *C. Suecica*, are dwarfed and herbaceous, with similar showy flowers followed by clusters of red berries. See *cornel*.

**Cornuspira** (kôr-nū-spī'rą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *spira*, spire.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, of the family *Miliolidæ*. *C. planorbis* is an example.

> If the tendency of growth is to produce a spiral, it results in the beautiful *Cornuspira*, which greatly resembles the mollusc planorbis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 15.

**cornute** (kôr-nūt'), *a.* [= Sp. *cornudo* = Pg. *cornudo*, *cornuto* = It. *cornuto*, < L. *cornutus*, < *cornu* = E. *horn*.] 1. Furnished with horns; horned.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a horn-like process or spur.—3. Taking the shape of a horn: as, *cornute* locks (thick locks of hair tapering to a point).

Also *cornuted*.

**Cornute larva**, a larva having a horn-like appendage over the anal extremity.—**Cornute thorax** or **head**, in *entom.*, a thorax or head bearing horn-like processes.

**cornute**† (kôr-nūt'), *v. t.* [< *cornute*, *a.*] To put horns upon—that is, to make a cuckold.

> But why does he not name others? . . . As if the horn grew on nobody's head but mine. . . . I hope he cannot say . . . that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of post-horns. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo's Visions.

**cornuted** (kôr-nū'ted), *a.* Same as *cornute*.

**cornuto**† (kôr-nū'tō), *n.* [It., < L. *cornutus*: see *cornute*.] A cuckold.

> The peaking *cornuto*, her husband.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

**cornutor**† (kôr-nū'tọr), *n.* [< *cornute*, *v.*, + *-or*.] A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

**cornutus** (kôr-nū'tus), *n.* [L., having horns: see *cornute*.] An ancient sophism, like the following: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns. See etymology of *ceratine*[2], *a.*

**corn-van** (kôrn'van), *n.* A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

**corn-violet** (kôrn'vī'ọ-let), *n.* See *violet*.

**cornwallite** (kôrn'wal-īt), *n.* [< *Cornwall* (see *Cornish*[1]) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of copper resembling malachite in appearance, found in Cornwall, England.

**corn-weevil** (kôrn'wē'vil), *n.* The *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. See *Calandra*, 2.

**corn-worm** (kôrn'wėrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*.

**corny**[1] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of corn; furnished with grains of corn.

> By constant Journies careful to prepare
> Her [the ant's] Stores; and bringing home the *Corny* Ear.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

2. Producing corn; abounding with corn.

> Tares in the mantle of a *corny* ground.
> *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, iv.

3. Containing corn.

> They lodge in habitations not their own,
> By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known.
> *Dryden.*

4. Produced from corn; tasting strongly of corn or malt.

> Now have I dronke a draughte of *corny* ale.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 170.

5. Intoxicated; tipsy; corned. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

[Rare in all uses.]

**corny**[2] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *corneous*.] Horny; corneous; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn.

> Upstood the *corny* reed
> Embattl'd in her field. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 321.

**coro** (kō'rō), *n.* [Brazilian.] A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, *Conodon nobilis*, marked by 8 cross bands, inhabiting the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast.

**coroclisis** (kō-rọ-klī'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *coreclisis*.

**corocore** (kor'ọ-kōr), *n.* [Native name.] A boat of varying form used in the Malay archipelago. That used in Celebes is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale, and also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed. It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, from 50 to 65 feet long, and covered throughout about four fifths of their length with a sort of roof or shed of matting.

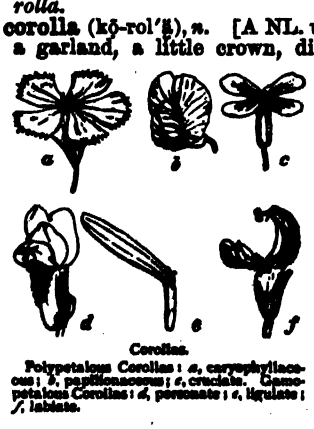
**corody** (kor'ọ-di), *n.*; pl. *corodies* (-diz). [Also written *corrody*; < ML. *corrodium*, *corredium*, *corredum*, *conredium*, *conredum*, corody, provision, furniture, equipment; OF. *conroi*, > ult. E. *curry*[1], q. v.] 1. Formerly, in England, a right of sustenance, or of receiving certain allotments of victual and provision for one's maintenance, in virtue of the ownership of some corporeal hereditament; specifically, such a right due from an abbey or a monastery to the king or his grantee.

> Most of the houses [religious] had been founded by their forefathers; in most of them they had *corrodies* and other vested interests. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

2. The sustenance or allotment so received.

**corol** (kor'ọl), *n.* The Anglicized form of *corolla*.

**corolla** (kọ-rol'ą), *n.* [A NL. use of L. *corolla*, a garland, a little crown, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *bot.*, the envelop of a flower, within the calyx and immediately surrounding the stamens and pistil, usually of delicate texture and of some other color than green, and forming the most conspicuous part of the



Corollas.

Polypetalous Corollas: *a*, caryophyllaceous; *b*, papilionaceous; *c*, cruciate. Gamopetalous Corollas: *d*, personate; *e*, ligulate; *f*, labiate.

flower. It shows an extreme diversity of forms, which are distinguished as either *polypetalous* or *gamopetalous*. A polypetalous corolla (also called *choripetalous*, *dialypetalous*, or *eleutheropetalous*) has its several parts or petals distinct. A gamopetalous (or *monopetalous* or *sympetalous*) corolla has its parts more or less coalescent into a cup or tube. The corolla is often wanting, and when present is not rarely inconspicuous.—**Fugacious corolla**, a corolla that is soon shed.—**Spurred corolla**, a corolla which has at its base a hollow prolongation like a horn, as in the genus *Antirrhinum*.

**corollaceous** (kor-ǫ-lā′shius), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

A *corollaceous* covering. *Lee.*

**corollary** (kor′ǫ-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *corollaries* (-riz). [< ME. *corolarie* = F. *corollaire* = Sp. *corolario* = Pg. It. *corollario*, < LL. *corollarium*, a corollary, additional inference, L. a gift, gratuity, money paid for a garland of flowers, prop. neut. of **corollarius*, pertaining to a garland, < *corolla*: see *corolla*.] 1. In *math.*, a proposition incidentally proved in proving another; an immediate or easily drawn consequence; hence, any inference similarly drawn.

All the *corollaries* in our editions of Euclid have been inserted by editors; they constitute, in fact, so many new propositions differing from the original ones merely in the fact that the demonstrations have been omitted.
*Hirst*, in Brande and Cox's Dict.

An archangel could infer the entire inorganic universe as the simplest of *corollaries*. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2†. A surplus; something in excess.

Now come, my Ariel: bring a *corollary*
Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

[As used in this sense, some etymologists derive the word immediately from Latin *corollarium*, a garland of flowers, a present, and explain it as meaning something given beyond what is due, and hence something added, or superfluous.]=**Syn. 1.** *Conclusion*, etc. See *inference*.

**corollate, corollated** (kor′ǫ-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ate*[1] (+ *-ed*[2]).] In *bot.*, like a corolla; having corollas.

**corollet** (kor′ǫ-let), *n.* [< *corolla* (> F. *corollo*) + dim. *-et*.] In *bot.*, one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

**corolliferous** (kor-ǫ-lif′ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing a corolla; having a corolla.

The most specialized, complex, and therefore highest in rank, are complete, *corolliferous*, irregular flowers, with a definite number of members.
*A. Gray*, Struct. Botany, ¶ 330, foot-note.

**Corollifloræ** (kǫ-rol-i-flō′rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *corolla*, q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants in the system of De Candolle, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, inserted below the ovary, and free from the calyx, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla. The aster, heath, primrose, gentian, verbena, etc., are included in this division. Also known as *Gamopetalæ*.

**corolliflorous, corollifloral** (kor-ǫ-lif′lǫ-rus, kǫ-rol-i-flō′ral), *a.* [As *Corollifloræ* + *-ous*, *-al*.] Including or belonging to the *Corollifloræ*.

**corolliform** (kǫ-rol′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of a corolla.

**corolline** (kǫ-rol′in), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a corolla.

**corollist** (kǫ-rol′ist), *n.* [< *corolla* + *-ist*.] One who classifies plants by their corollas. *Rees's Cyc.*

**Coromandel wood.** See *wood*.

**corona** (kǫ-rō′nȧ), *n.*; pl. *coronas*, *coronæ* (-nȧs, -nē). [< L. *corona*, a crown, a garland: see *crown*.] 1. A crown. Specifically—2. Among the Romans, a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. The *coronæ* were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, of oak-leaves, bestowed on one who had saved the life of a citizen; the *corona vallaris* or *castrensis*, of gold, bestowed on him who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy; the *corona muralis*, given to one who first scaled the walls of a city; the *corona navalis*, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy; and the *corona obsidionalis*, given to one who freed an army from a blockade, and made of grass growing on the spot.

3. In *arch.*, a member of a cornice situated between the bed-molding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upward to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen it is called the *drip*; the French call it *larmier*, and this term is often used by English writers. See *cut under column*.

4. [LL.] *Eccles.*, the horizontal stripe running around a miter at the lower edge, surrounding the head of the wearer. See *miter*.—5. [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The crown of the head. (*b*) The crown of a tooth; the body of a tooth beyond the cingulum. (*c*) Some part or organ likened to a crown. (*d*) In echinoderms, the body-wall of an echinus, exclusive of the peristome and of the periproct.

The rest of the body is supported by a continuous wall, made up of distinct more or less pentagonal plates, usually firmly united by their edges, which is called the *corona*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 485.

(*e*) In *ornith.*, the top of the head; the cap or pileum. *Coues.* (*f*) The trochal disk of a rotifer. (*g*) In sponges, specifically, an irregular spicule, in the form of a ring, bearing rays or spines.—6. [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A crown-like appendage on the inner side of a corolla, as in plants of the genus *Silene*, and in the passion-flower, comfrey, and daffodil. (*b*) A crown-like appendage at the summit of an organ, as the pappus on the seed of a dandelion. (*c*) The ray or circle of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower.—7. A halo; specifically, in *astron.*, a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; especially, the portion of the aureola observed during total eclipses of the sun which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of colored prominences.

In every illuminated manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon period, each figure of a saint we behold with a circle of glory round the head. For such a disk of golden brightness, "nimbus" is the modern, *corona* the olden name.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 147, note.

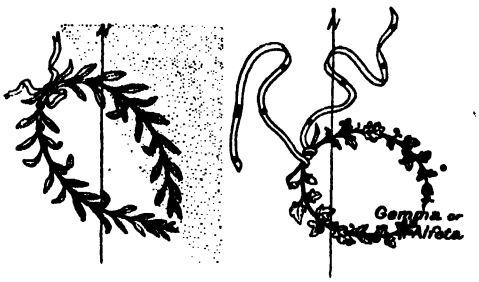
During a total solar eclipse, when the sun is obscured by the moon's shadow, the dark disc is seen to be surrounded by a "glory," or fringe of radiant light, which is called the *corona*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 367.

The *corona* as yet has received no explanation which commands universal assent. It is certainly truly solar to some extent, and very possibly may be also to some extent meteoric. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 19.

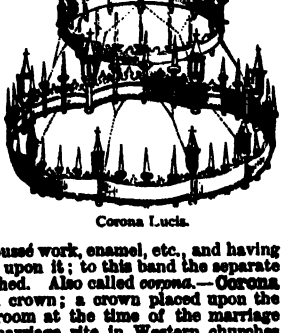
8. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle.—9. Same as *corona lucis* (which see, below).

A dazzling ornament of an Anglo-Saxon minster was the *corona*. Often was to be seen suspended, high above this ciborium, a wide-spreading crown of light.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 205.

10. In *music*, an old name for *fermata*.—**Corona Australis**, the Southern Crown, an ancient southern constellation about the knee of Sagittarius, represented by a garland.—**Corona Borealis**, an ancient northern constellation between Hercules and Boötes, represented by a garland with two streamers.—**Corona ciliaris**, the ciliary ligament. See *ciliary*.—**Corona clericalis**, the clerical crown: same as *tonsure*.—**Corona glandis**, the raised rim of the glans penis.—**Corona lucis** (literally, a crown of light), a chandelier or luster having the lights arranged in a circle, or in several circles whose centers come upon the same vertical axis, suspended from the roof or vaulting of a church and lighted on ceremonial occasions. In the larger and richer examples, however, the general disposition only is circular, this form being broken by lobes, cusps, and the like, along which the lights are arranged. The bounding line is usually marked by a broad band of metal, ornamented with repoussé work, enamel, etc., and having sacred texts inscribed upon it; to this band the separate candlesticks are attached. Also called *corona*.—**Corona nuptialis**, a nuptial crown; a crown placed upon the head of a bride or groom at the time of the marriage ceremony. In the marriage rite in Western churches this usage is to be traced only in the wreath worn by the bride; but in the Greek, the Coptic, and other Oriental churches, both bride and groom wear crowns of metal, and among the Armenians each wears a wreath of flowers.



Constellation of Corona Australis. (From Ptolemy's description.) Constellation of Corona Borealis. (From Ptolemy's description.)


Corona Lucis.

—**Corona radiata**, in *anat.*, the radiating mass of white fiber passing upward from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex. Also called *fibrous cone*.—**Corona veneris**, a scar or mark sometimes left on the forehead after syphilitic necrosis of the bone.

**coronach, coranach** (kor′ǫ-, kor′ȧ-nak), *n.* [Also written *corrinach*, *coranich*; < Gael. *coranach*, *corranach* (= Ir. *coranach*), a crying, a lamentation for the dead, < Gael. Ir. *comh* (= L. *cum*, *com-*), with, + Gael. *ranaich* (= Ir. *ranach*), a crying, roaring, < *ran*, roar, cry out, = Ir. *ran*, a roaring.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was formerly prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, especially in the Highlands of Scotland.

He [Pennant] tells us in the same Place "that the *Coranich*, or singing at Funerals, is still in Use in some Places. The Songs are generally in Praise of the Deceased; or a Recital of the valiant Deeds of him or Ancestors."
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 27, note.

The village maids and matrons round
The dismal *coronach* resound.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 15.

**coronæ**, *n.* Plural of *corona*.

**coronal** (kor′ǫ-nal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale*, < LL. *coronalis*, pertaining to a crown (NL. and Rom. chiefly in mod. technical senses), < L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona* and *crown*. II. *n.* < ME. *coronal*, *coronall*, *corounal*, *curonall*, *cornall*, later *coronel*, *cronel* (sometimes also *coronet*, *cronet*: see *coronet*, *cronet*, *cornet*[2]), a crown, wreath, point of a lance, etc.; = F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale* (NL. *coronalis*, n.), chiefly in mod. technical senses; from the adj.: see above.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a crown; relating to the crown or to coronation. [Rare or obsolete.]

The Law and his *Coronal* Oath require his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parliament agree upon.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to a corona, in any sense of the word; coronary. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the corona or top of the head: as, the *coronal* suture (that is, the frontoparietal suture); *coronal* feathers of a bird. (*b*) Corresponding to the coronal suture (that is, transverse and longitudinal) in direction: said of any plane or section of the body extending from one side to the other through or parallel with the long axis: distinguished from *sagittal*: as, a *coronal* section of the foot.

3. Of or pertaining to a corona, or halo around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, pertaining to the corona of the sun.

Looking through the sun's *coronal* atmosphere in an eclipse, we pierce seven or eight hundred thousand miles of hydrogen gas. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 130.

**Coronal suture.** See *coronary suture*, under *coronary*.

II. *n.* 1. A crown, wreath, or garland.

In that Contree, Wommen that ben unmaryed, thei han Tokenes on hire Hedes, lyche *Coronales*, to ben knowen for unmaryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt
With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

And let the north-wind strong,
And golden leaves of autumn, be
Thy *coronal* of Victory
And thy triumphal song.
*Whittier*, To Pennsylvania.

2. (*a*) The head of a tilting-lance of iron, furnished with two, three, or four blunt points, which give a good hold on shield or helmet when striking, but do not penetrate. (*b*) The tilting-lance itself. [In these uses also formerly *coronel*.]—3. In *anat.*, the coronal or frontoparietal suture. See cut under *skull*.—4. In *biol.*, a coronal or crowning cell; one of the ectoblasts of a segmented ovum in certain stages of its development.

Four *coronals* were present in some specimens, making with the axygos five cells, and in others five and six *coronals* were observed.
*A. Hyatt*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 72.

**coronally** (kor′ǫ-nal-i), *adv.* In the shape or outline of a crown; circularly. [Rare.]

As the oil was poured *coronally* or circularly upon the head of kings, so the high-priest was anointed decussatively, or in the form of a ×.
*Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

**coronamen** (kor-ǫ-nā′men), *n.* [NL., < LL. *coronamen*, a wreathing, crowning, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, the superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *coronet*.

**coronard** (kor′ǫ-nārd), *n.* [F., < L. *corona*, crown, + F. *-ard*: see *crown* and *-ard*.] A name given by Cuvier to the great short-winged crested eagle or harpy of South America, *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*.

**coronary** (kor′ǫ-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coronaire* = Pr. *coronari* = Sp. Pg. It. *coronario*, < L. *coronarius*, < *corona*, a crown: see *corona*,

crown.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a crown or to some part likened to a crown; resembling a crown; encircling; wreathing about.

The *coronary* thorns . . . did pierce his tender and sacred temples. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

**Coronary arteries**, the two arteries which supply the muscular substance of the heart. They arise behind two of the semilunar valves of the aorta.—**Coronary bone**, in *vet. surg.*, the small pastern or median phalanx of a horse's foot: so called from its relation to the coronet. See *hoof*.—**Coronary circulation**, the circulation in the substance of the heart.—**Coronary ligament.** (*a*) Of the liver, a reflection of the peritoneum around a somewhat triangular area on the posterior surface of the liver, which is immediately adherent to the diaphragm. It is continuous with the lateral ligaments. (*b*) Of the knee-joint, one of the fibrous bands connecting the semilunar cartilages with the general capsular investment of the joint. (*c*) Of the elbow, the orbicular ligament which encircles the head of the radius.—**Coronary odontomes.** See *odontomes*.—**Coronary sinus**, the venous trunk receiving the veins of the substance of the heart and emptying into the right auricle.—**Coronary** or **coronal suture**, the frontoparietal suture, connecting the frontal bone with both the parietals. See cut under *skull*.—**Coronary valve**, a semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus.—**Coronary veins**, the veins of the substance of the heart, especially the great coronary vein, the largest of these vessels, lying in the auriculoventricular groove.—**Coronary vessels**, the coronary arteries and veins.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *coronaries* (-riz). 1. The small pastern of a horse's foot.—2†. A plant bearing coronate flowers.

Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare *coronaries*. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

**coronate, coronated** (kor'ō-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *coronatus*, pp. of *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, *corona*.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, provided with a corona. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, cones, miters, etc. (*c*) In *ornith.*, having the coronal feathers lengthened or otherwise distinguished; crested. (*d*) In *entom.*, having a circle of spines, bristles, or filaments around the apex.—**Coronate eggs**, in *entom.*, eggs having apical rings of filaments whereby they clasp one another in such a manner as to form strings, as those of the water-scorpion (*Nepa*).—**Coronate nervure** or **nervulet**, in *entom.*, a short nervure of the wing ending abruptly in a puncture somewhat broader than the nervure itself, as in many *Chalcididæ*.—**Coronate prolegs**, in *entom.*, prolegs having a complete ring of little hooks or claws around the apex or sole.

**coronation** (kor-ō-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *coronacion* = Pr. *coronatio* = Sp. *coronacion* = Pg. *coronação* = It. *coronazione*, < L. as if **coronatio(n-)*, a crowning, < *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, and cf. *crownation*.] 1. The act or ceremony of investing with a crown, as a sovereign or the consort of a sovereign. The ceremony is generally religious as well as political, and includes the anointing of the sovereign, originally in several parts of the body, and still in a solemn and ceremonious way; the investing with certain garments forming a consecrated dress; the bestowal or assumption of the scepter, sword, and orb; and the placing of the crown upon the head. At different periods in the history of Europe coronation has been essential to entrance upon kingly dignity and power; but where the order of succession is perfectly established, the authority of the new sovereign is considered as beginning with the death of his predecessor, and the coronation is only a ceremonial consecration.

It will be two of the clock ere they come from the *coronation*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

2. The scene or spectacle of a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,
See *coronations* rise on every green.
*Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount (after the Coronation), l. 34.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the sacrament of matrimony; especially, that part of the marriage service which constitutes the nuptials, as distinguished from the preliminary office of betrothal. It is so called because the principal ceremony consists in the priest's placing garlands or crowns on the heads of the bridegroom and bride. In Greece garlands of olive-branches, twined with white and purple ribbon, are used for this purpose; in Russia, metal crowns belonging to the church, and preferably of gold or silver. This ceremony is mentioned by St. Chrysostom and other early Christian writers.

4†. [An accommodated form, explained as having reference to the use of carnations in making garlands. Cf. the ML. name *Vettonica coronaria*.] The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. See *carnation*[1], 3.

**coronation-oath** (kor-ō-nā'shon-ōth), *n.* The oath taken by a sovereign at his or her coronation.

**coronation-roll** (kor-ō-nā'shon-rōl), *n.* In England, a roll of vellum upon which are engrossed the particulars of the ceremony of a royal coronation, with the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to regulate the expenses, etc., and the names of those who did homage, together with the oath taken and subscribed by the king or queen when crowned.

**corone**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crown*.

**corone**[2] (ko-rō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορώνη*, the chough or sea-crow (L. *cornix*), also (prob.) the carrion-crow, also anything hooked or curved, as the handle on a door, a kind of crown, etc.] 1. In *sōol.*, a crow; specifically, the common carrion-crow of Europe, *Corvus corone*: made a generic name by Kaup, 1829. See cut under *crow*.—2. In *anat.*, the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone, into which the temporal muscle is inserted: so named from its remote resemblance in shape to a crow's beak.

**coronel**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*, 2.

**coronel**[2]†, *n.* The earlier form of *colonel*.

**Coronella** (kor-ō-nel'ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] A genus of snakes, of the family *Colubridæ*, or giving name to a family *Coronellidæ*. *C. austriaca* is a common European species, and there are many others.

**Coronellidæ** (kor-ō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coronella* + *-idæ*.] A cosmopolitan family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Coronella*, closely related to *Colubridæ* proper and often merged in that family. They have a body tapering at both ends, a head separated from the body by a constricted neck, and scales generally smooth and in from 13 to 23 rows. The family includes many and various harmless terrestrial snakes of such genera as *Ophibolus*, *Diadophis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

**coronelline** (kor-ō-nel'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Coronellidæ*.

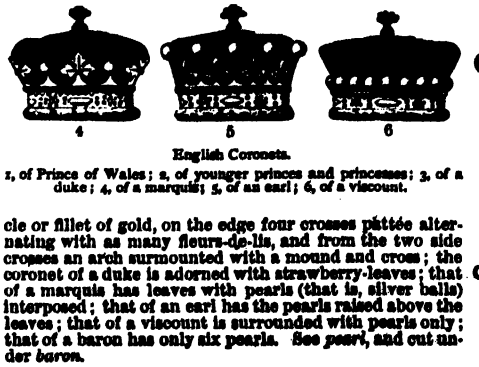
**coroner** (kor'ō-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *coroner*, < AF. *coroneor* (mod. F. *coroner*, from E.), < ML. (AL.) *coronator*, a coroner, lit. a crowner, one who crowns (< L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*; in later E. also called *crowner*: see *crowner*), but used as equiv. to ML. *coronarius*, prop. adj., a crown officer, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*] A county or municipal officer formerly charged with the interests of the private property of the crown, but whose main function in modern times is to hold inquest on the bodies of those who may be supposed to have died violent deaths. His functions are now generally regulated by statute. He is often the substitute of the sheriff in cases where the latter is disqualified to act. See *inquest*, *inquisition*.—**Coroner of the royal household**, in England, an officer having jurisdiction, exclusive of the county coroner, to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be.—**Coroner's court**, a tribunal of record, where the coroner holds his inquiries.—**Coroner's inquest**, the inquisition or investigation held by a coroner, usually with the aid of a coroner's jury called and presided over by him. The verdict of the jury as to the cause of death is not conclusive, but may be the foundation of a criminal prosecution against the person charged.

**coronet**[1] (kor'ō-net), *n.* [Also in some senses contracted *cornet*, *cronet*; < OF. *coronette*, *coronete*, *coronnete*, *couronnete* (= It. *coronetta*), a little crown, dim. of *corone*, a crown: see *crown*, and cf. *corona*, *coronal*, etc.] 1. A coronal, circlet, or wreath for the head.

She his hairy temples then had rounded
With *coronet* of fresh and fragrant flowers.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair
In curls on either cheek play'd; wings he wore.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 640.

2. A crown representing a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign. The distinction between the coronets of different ranks of nobility as it now exists throughout Europe is of very modern origin. In England, the coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a circle or fillet of gold, on the edge four crosses pattée alternating with as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two side crosses an arch surmounted with a mound and cross; the coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry-leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls (that is, silver balls) interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls. See *pearl*, and cut under *baron*.



English Coronets.

1, of Prince of Wales; 2, of younger princes and princesses; 3, of a duke; 4, of a marquis; 5, of an earl; 6, of a viscount.

3. In *modern costume*, a decorative piece forming a part of a woman's head-dress, especially a plate or band, as of metal, broad in the middle and half encircling the head in front.—4†. Same as *coronal*, 2.—5. In *entom.*, a circle of spines, hairs, etc., around the apex of a part, as around the end of the abdomen.—6. The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, running about the coffin and distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. Also *cornet*. See cut under *hoof*.

**coronet**[1] (kor'ō-net), *v. t.* [< *coronet*[1], *n.*] To adorn as with a coronet. *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 5.

**coronet**[2] (kor'ō-net), *n.* An erroneous form of *cornet*[1], 7.

Taking two *coronets* and killing forty or fifty men.
*Battalle near Newbury in Berkshire*, Sept. 20, 1643, p. 2.

**coroneted** (kor'ō-net-ed), *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

**coronicle**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cornice*.

**coroniform** (kō-rō'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *coroniforme*, < L. *corona*, a crown, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crown.

**coronilla**[1] (kō-rō-nel'yạ), *n.* [Sp., the crown of the head, a crown (coin), dim. of *corona*, crown: see *crown*.] A Spanish gold dollar.

**Coronilla**[2] (kor-ō-nil'ạ), *n.* [NL. (appar. with allusion to the umbels), dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] A genus of annual or perennial plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, with stalked umbels of yellow flowers and jointed pods, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. *C. Emerus* (scorpion-senna) is a common plant all over the south of Europe. It has bright-yellow flowers, and its leaves act as a cathartic, like those of senna. The leaves of *C. varia* have a diuretic action on the system, and also purge. The species of this genus are numerous, and all adapted for ornamental cultivation.

**coronis** (ko-rō'nis), *n.* [< Gr. *κορωνίς*, a curved line or stroke, a final flourish, end, etc., prop. adj., curved: see *cornice* and *crown*.] 1. In *paleography*, a curve, double curve, or flourish, used to mark the end of a paragraph, a section, or a whole book. Hence—2†. The end generally; the conclusion; the summing up.

The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 38.

3. In *Gr. gram.*, a sign of crasis or contraction (᾽) placed over the contracted vowel or diphthong, as *κἄν* for *καὶ ἄν*.

**coronium** (ko-rō'ni-um), *n.* [< L. *corona*: see *corona*.] See the extract.

Prof. Nasini tells us he has discovered, in some volcanic gases at Pozzuoli, that hypothetical element *coronium*, supposed to cause the bright line 5,316.9 in the spectrum of the sun's corona. Analogy points to its being lighter and more diffusible than hydrogen, and a study of its properties can not fail to yield striking results.
*Sir W. Crookes*, Address to the British Assoc., 1898.

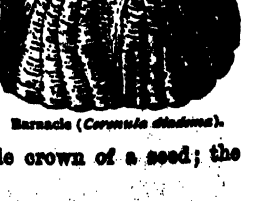
**coronize** (kor'ō-niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coronized*, ppr. *coronizing*. [< L. *corona*, a crown (see *crown*), + *-ize*.] To crown; invest with a coronal. Also spelled *coronise*. [Rare.]

To *coronize* high-soar'd gentility.
*Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

**coronofacial** (ko-rō-nō-fā'shạl), *a.* [< NL. *corona* + L. *facies*, face: see *corona*, 3 (*a*), and *face*, *n.*] Relating to the crown or top of the head and to the face.—**Coronofacial angle**, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane passing through the coronal suture. See *facial* and *craniometry*.

**coronoid** (kor'ō-noid), *a.* [= F. *coronoïde*, < Gr. *κορώνη*, a crow (see *corone*[2]), + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain parts of bones.—**Coronoid fossa** of the humerus, the fossa which receives the coronoid process of the ulna in strong flexion of the forearm. See cut under *humerus*.—**Coronoid process.** (*a*) Of the lower jaw, that process which gives insertion to the temporal muscle. See cut under *skull*. (*b*) Of the ulna, that process which gives insertion to the brachialis anticus muscle, and takes part in forming the articular head of the bone. See cut under *forearm*.

**Coronula** (kō-rō'nū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815), < L. *coronula*, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *sōöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Coronulidæ*, containing such species as *C. diadema* of the Arctic ocean.



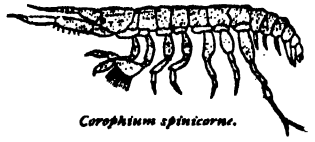
Barnacle (*Coronula diadema*).

**coronule** (kor'ō-nūl), *n.* [< L. *coronula*: see *Coronula*.] In *bot.*, a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

**Coronulidæ** (kor-ō-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coronula* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate non-pedunculate thoracic cirripeds, having the scuta and terga freely movable but not articulated with one another, and the two gills each of two folds. *Coronula*, *Tubicinella*, and *Xenobalanus* are genera of this family.

**Corophiidæ** (kor-ō-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corophium* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans. Their technical characters are: a body not laterally compressed; the posterior antennæ more or less pediform; and the coxal joints of the legs normally very small. The species move rather by walking than leaping, and often burrow in the ground or live in tubes. Representative genera are *Corophium*, *Cerapus*, and *Podocerus*.

**Corophium** (ko-rō'fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of the family *Corophiidæ*, having the posterior antennæ long and pediform. *Corophium longicorne* is a burrowing species which digs passages in the mud.



*Corophium spinicorne.*

**coroplast** (kor'ō-plast), *n.* [< Gr. κοροπλάστης, in classical Gr. κοροπλάθος, a modeler of small figures, < κόρη, a maiden (hence, the figure of a maiden: a usual subject for these figurines), + πλάσσειν, verbal adj. πλαστός, model, form.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a maker of terra-cotta figurines and the like.

The Myrinæan *coroplasts* or manufacturers of terra-cottas were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. *The Nation*, Oct. 1, 1885, p. 286.

**corounet, corownet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crown*.

**coroya** (ko-rō'yä), *n.* [S. Amer.?] The name of *Crotophaga major*, one of the anis or tick-eaters.

**corozo** (ko-rō'zō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A palm which bears oil-producing nuts, as the *Attalea Cohune*, etc.—2. Same as *ivory-nut*.

**corphun** (kôr'fun), *n.* [E. dial. (Halliwell); origin unknown.] A local English name of the young herring, *Clupea harengus*.

**corpora**, *n.* Plural of *corpus*.

**corporace**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

**corporal**[1] (kôr'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corporel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, < L. *corporalis*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corps*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the body; bodily; physical: as, *corporal* pain; *corporal* punishment.

I would I had that *corporal* soundness now.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

2. Material; not spiritual; corporeal. [Rare or obsolete.]

A *corporal* heaven where the stars are. *Latimer.*

Virtue . . . cannot be shewed to the sense by *corporal* shape. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 250.

3. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the thorax and abdomen, as distinguished from the head, wings, feet, and other appendages: as, *corporal* colors or marks.—**Corporal oath**†, an oath ratified by touching a sacred object, as an altar or corporal-cloth (see II., below), and especially the New Testament, as distinguished from a merely spoken or written oath: thus, an old English coronation-oath, "so helpe me God, and these holy euangelists by me bodily touched vppon this booly awter."

We firmely command, and streightly charge you, that you doe receiue of euery particular marchant . . . a *corporal oath* vpon Gods holy Euangelists.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 144.

Sir William Fitz-Williams and Doctor Taylor were sent to the Lady Regent, to take her *corporal oath*.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 274.

**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy*.—**Syn.** *Physical*, *Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.

II. *n.* [In early mod. E. *corporas*, *corporace*, *corporax*, < ME. *corporas*, *corporasse*, earlier *corporaus*, *corporeaus*, *corporeale*, pl. (sing. **corporeal*, not in ME.), < OF. *corporal*, pl. *corporaux*, F. *corporal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, < ML. *corporale* (> mod. E. *corporal*, also written, as ML., *corporale*), prop. neut. (sc. L. *pallium*, pall, cover) of L. *corporalis*, adj., < *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body: from its being regarded as covering the body of Christ.] *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist. Upon it are placed the chalice and (in front of this) the paten. The right-hand end of the corporal is turned back to cover the paten when on the altar (except during oblation and consecration), the chalice being covered with the pall, or, after communion, with the post-communion veil, sometimes also called a corporal. Also *corporal-cloth*, *corporale*.

Over the purple pall were spread out three or more linen cloths, of which the uppermost was especially called the *corporal*, not small like ours, but as long and twice as wide as the altar itself, so that it could easily be drawn over the chalice and host, and entirely veil them.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 266.

**corporal**[2] (kôr'pō-ral), *n.* [A corruption by confusion with *corporal*[1] or (as in D. *korporaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *korporal*) with *corps*[2]; cf. F. *caporal* = Rouchi *coporal*, *corporal* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *caporal*, < It. *caporale*, a corporal (cf. ML. *caporalis*, a chief, a commander), < *capo*, the head (cf. *captain* and *chief*, of the same ult. origin), < L. *caput*, the head: see *cape*[2], *caput*, and *head*.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, next below a sergeant. He has charge of a squad, places and relieves sentinels, and has a certain disciplinary control in camp and barracks.

Now my whole charge consists of ancients, *corporals*, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

**Corporal's guard** (*milit.*), a small detachment under arms, such as that usually placed, for various purposes, under the command of a corporal: sometimes used derisively; hence, any very small following, attendance, or party; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the small number of senators and congressmen who supported the administration of President John Tyler, 1841–5.—**Ship's corporal**, on board United States men-of-war, a petty officer under the master-at-arms.

**corporal-case** (kôr'pō-ral-kās), *n.* [Formerly also *corporas-*, *corporace-*, *corporax-case*; < *corporal*[1], *n.*, + *case*[2].] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A bag or case in which to lay the folded corporal. (*b*) A bag or case put over the corporal-cup for its protection.

**corporal-cloth** (kôr'pō-ral-klôth), *n.* Same as *corporal*[1].

**corporal-cup** (kôr'pō-ral-kup), *n.* [Formerly *corporas-*, *corporax-cup*; < *corporal*[1], *n.*, + *cup*.] A vessel used to contain a portion of the consecrated elements reserved for the communion of the sick. It was sometimes suspended by chains near the altar.

**corporale** (kôr-pō-rā'lē), *n.*; pl. *corporalia* (-li-ä). [ML.] Same as *corporal*[1].

**corporality**† (kôr-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporalité* = Sp. *corporalidad* = Pg. *corporalidade* = It. *corporalità*, < LL. *corporalita(t-)s*, < L. *corporalis*: see *corporal*[1].] 1. The state of being a body or embodied; the character of being corporal: opposed to *spirituality*.

If this light hath any *corporality*, . . . [it is] most subtile and pure. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2†. Corporation; confraternity.

A *corporality* of griffon-like promoters and apparators.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

**corporally** (kôr'pō-ral-i), *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body: as, to be *corporally* present.

Altho' Christ be not *corporally* in the outward and visible signs, yet he is *corporally* in the persons that duly receive them. *Sharp*, Sermons, VII. xv.

**corporalty**† (kôr'pō-ral-ti), *n.* [See *corporality*.] A body; a band of persons.

**corporas**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

**corporate**† (kôr'pō-rāt), *v.* [< L. *corporatus*, pp. of *corporare*, make into a body, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*.] I. *trans.* To incorporate; embody.

To be *corporated* in my person.
*Stow*, Hen. VIII., an. 1545.

II. *intrans.* To become united or be incorporated.

Though she [the soul] *corporate*
With no world yet, by a just Nemesis
Kept off from all.
*Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 19.

**corporate** (kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *corporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. United in a body in the legal sense, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; legally incorporated; constituting a corporation: as, a *corporate* assembly or society; a *corporate* town.—2. Of or pertaining to a corporation; belonging to an organized community: as, *corporate* rights or possessions.

The grants of land to the burghers and their successors were sufficiently early to prove that there was no recognized bar to the possession of *corporate* property even in the fourteenth century. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 310.

3. In general, of or relating to any body of persons or individuals united in a company or community; common; collective.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice.
*Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

Our national welfare and ever-increasing empire can only be maintained by an adherence to those principles of *corporate* discipline and individual sacrifice which are the pride of our sons and brothers when they go to fight our battles abroad. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 151.

4. Forming or being a body of any kind; embodied; combined as a whole.

Such an organism as a crayfish is only a *corporate* unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.
*Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 128.

**Body corporate.** See *body politic*, under *body*.—**Corporate franchise.** See *franchise*.—**County corporate.** See *county*[1].

**corporately** (kôr'pō-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a corporate capacity.

The tribe, as a whole, is held to be responsible *corporately* for the acts of each of its members, and hence it is necessary that the acts and beliefs of every one of the members should be subject to the approval of the tribe.
*J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 239.

2. As regards the body; in the body; bodily.

He [King Stephen] founded the Abbey of Feuersham, . . . where he now *corporately* resteth.
*Fabyan*, Chron., I. cxxxiii.

**corporateness** (kôr'pō-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being a body corporate.

**corporation** (kôr-pō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *corporation* = Sp. *corporacion* = Pg. *corporação* = It. *corporazione* = D. *korporatie* = G. *corporation* = Dan. Sw. *korporation*, < LL. *corporatio(n-)*, assumption of a body (used of the incarnation of Christ), < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*, *v.*] 1. An artificial person, created by law, or under authority of law, from a group or succession of natural persons, and having a continuous existence irrespective of that of its members, and powers and liabilities different from those of its members. Corporations have sometimes been treated by the law as fictions, intangible and invisible, existing only in contemplation of law; and sometimes rather as associations of individuals who may act together in the use of powers conferred by law, under responsibilities more limited than if acting as individuals. A *corporation aggregate* is a corporation consisting of several members at the same time, as a railroad company or the governing body of a college or a hospital. Corporations aggregate are formed, in England and her colonies and in the United States, only by express permission of law, either by special charter or upon complying with the forms and regulations prescribed by some general statute; and their rights, duties, and manner of organization and dissolution are generally minutely regulated by statute. A *corporation sole* is a corporation which consists of but one person at a time, as a king, or a bishop and his successors, regarded for some purposes as a single individual.

There was no principle in the [Roman] Imperial policy more stubbornly upheld than the suppression of all *corporations* that might be made the nuclei of revolt.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 423.

The marks of a legal *corporation* . . . are . . . the right of perpetual succession, to sue and be sued by name, to purchase lands, to have a common seal, and to make by-laws.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 310.

2. The body, generally large, of a man or an animal. [Colloq. and vulgar.]—**Civil corporation**, a term sometimes used in English law to designate a corporation which is neither ecclesiastical nor eleemosynary.—**Close corporation.** See *close*[2].—**Corporation Act**, an English statute of 1661 (13 Car. II., St. 2, c. 1), which required all officers of municipal corporations to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a special oath against resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the "Solemn League and Covenant," under penalty of removal; it also made ineligible to such offices all persons who had not partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, as administered by the Church of England, within one year.—**Corporation counsel.** See *counsel*.—**Corporation court**, in several of the United States, a local municipal court having sometimes both civil and criminal jurisdiction.—**Domestic corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the law of the state in which its operations are carried on, or legal cognizance is taken of it.—**Ecclesiastical corporation**, a corporation of which the members are spiritual persons, and the object of the institution is also spiritual. *Kent.* In the United States corporations with this object are called *religious corporations*. See below.—**Eleemosynary corporation**, a private charity constituted for the perpetual distribution of the alms and bounty of the founder. *Kent.*—**Foreign corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the laws of a state other than that in which it is under consideration.—**Joint-stock corporation**, a corporation the ownership of which is divided into shares, the object usually, if not always, being the division of profits among the members in proportion to the number of shares held by each.—**Lay corporation**, a non-ecclesiastical corporation: it may be either civil or eleemosynary.—**Moneyed corporation**, a corporation having banking powers, or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurances.—**Municipal corporation**, a corporation formed from the members of a town or other community for purposes of local government; an incorporated city or other similar division of the state; a public corporation.—**Municipal Corporations Act**, an English statute of 1835 (5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 76) dissolving many of the ancient municipalities, and prescribing a system of organization and government of municipal corporations under the title of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.—**Private corporation**, any corporation not public.—**Public corporation**, a corporation created for political purposes, as counties, cities, towns, and villages. *Kent.*—**Quasi corporation**, an organization established by law without the franchises of a corporation generally, but having capacity to sue and be sued as an artificial person. In some of the United States towns and counties are only *quasi corporations*.—**Religious corporation**, in *American law*, a private corporation formed by or pursuant to law, to hold and administer the temporalities of a church.

**corporation-stop** (kôr-pō-rā'shon-stop), *n.* A stop in a gas- or water-main for the use of the gas- or water-company only. [U. S.]

**corporative** (kôr'pō-rā-tiv), *a.* [As *corporate* + *-ive*; = F. *corporatif.*] Corporate; having the character of a corporation.

*No citizen can be taxed except as allowed by this law, by the law regulating the provincial diets, and by the corporative guilds.* *The Nation*, Dec. 1, 1870, p. 364.

**corporator** (kôr'pō-rā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *corporator*, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, corporate: see *corporate*, *v.*] A member of a corporation; specifically, one of the original members named in the act or articles of incorporation.

*It [the camp-meeting] is the fruit of a chartered association, with corporate rights and franchises. . . . Of course, the corporators are religious men.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 623.

**corporature**†, *n.* [= Pg. *corporatura*, volume of a body, = It. *corporatura*, corpulence, figure, form, < ML. *corporatura*, bodily exercise, lit. bodily form, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*.] 1. The fashion or constitution of the body. *Minsheu*, 1617.

*For whose corporature, leneaments of body, behaviour of manners, and conditions of mind, she must trust to others.* *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, App., lv.

2. In *astrol.*, the physical traits, temperament, etc., of a person, as determined by the planet in the ascendant at his nativity.

*Corporature.*—*He [Jupiter] signifies an upright, straight, and tall stature; . . . in his speech he is sober and of grave discourse.* *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, p. 39.

3. The state of being embodied. *Dr. H. More.*

**corporax**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*[1].

**corporeal** (kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* [< L. *corporeus*, bodily (< *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*), + *-al*. Cf. *corporeous*, *corporal*[1].] 1. Of a material or physical nature; having the characteristics of a material body; not mental or spiritual in constitution.

*His omnipotence,*
*That to corporeal substances could add*
*Speed almost spiritual.* *Milton*, P. L., viii. 109.

*Though the corporeal hand was gone, a spiritual member remained.* *Hawthorne*, Ethan Brand.

2. Relating to a material body or material things; relating to that which is physical: as, *corporeal* rights.

*Temperance is corporeal piety.*
*Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons.

**Corporeal form.** See *form*.—**Corporeal hereditaments** or **property**, in *law*, such as may be perceived by the senses, in contradistinction to *incorporeal rights*, which are not so perceivable, as obligations of all kinds.—**Corporeal rights**, rights to corporeal property.—**Syn.** *Physical*, *Corporal*, etc. See *bodily*.

**corporealism** (kôr-pō'rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ism*.] The principles of a corporealist; materialism. [Rare.]

*The Atheists pretend, . . . from the principles of corporealism itself, to evince that there can be no corporeal deity, after this manner.* *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

**corporealist** (kôr-pō'rē-al-ist), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ist*.] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. [Rare.]

*Some corporealists and mechanics vainly pretended to make a world without a God.* *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 259.

**corporeality** (kôr-pō-rē-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ity*.] The state of being corporeal.

**corporealization** (kôr-pō'rē-al-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *corporealize* + *-ation*.] Embodiment; incorporation.

**corporealize** (kôr-pō'rē-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corporealized*, ppr. *corporealizing*. [< *corporeal* + *-ize*.] To form into a body; incorporate.

**corporeally** (kôr-pō'rē-al-i), *adv.* 1. In the body; in a bodily or material form or manner. —2. With respect to the body.

*It should be remembered that men are mentally no less than corporeally gregarious.* *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

**corporealst**, *n. pl.* See *corporal*[1].

**corporeity** (kôr-pō-rē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporéité* = Sp. *corporeidad* = Pg. *corporeidade* = It. *corporeità*, < ML. *corporeita(t-)s*, < L. *corporeus*, corporeal: see *corporeal*.] The character or state of having a body or of being embodied; corporeality; materiality.

*The one attributed corporeity to God.* *Stillingfleet.*

*The corporeity of angels and devils is distinguished [by Fludd] on the principle of rarum et densum, thin or thick.* *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 315.

*Angels dining with Abraham, or pulling Lot into the house, are described as having complete corporeity.* *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 93.

**Form of corporeity.** See *form*.

**corporeous**†, (kôr-pō'rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *corpóreo* = Pg. It. *corporeo*, < L. *corporeus*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corpus*, and cf. *corporeal*.] Corporeal.

*So many corporeous shapes.* *Hammond*, Conscience.

**corporification**†, (kôr-por'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *corporify* (see *-ation*), after F. *corporification*.] The act of corporifying, or giving body to; specifically, the process by which a soul is supposed to create for itself a body.

**corporify**†, (kôr-por'i-fī), *v. t.* [= F. *corporifier* = Pg. *corporificar*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To embody; form into a body; materialise.

*The spirit of the world corporified.* *Boyle*, Works, I. 495.

**corporispiritual** (kôr'pō-ri-spir'i-tụ-al), *a.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *spiritus*, spirit: see *corporal*, *spiritual*.] Of a nature intermediate between matter and spirit. [Rare.]

*It has been stated that there is, somewhere or another, a world of souls which communicate with their bodies by wondrous filaments of a nature neither mental nor material, but of a tertium quid fit to be a go-between; as it were a corporispiritual copper enclosed in a spiritucorporeal gutta-percha.*
*De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 377.

**corporosity** (kôr-pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), a body, + *-osity*.] A living body considered as a mass of matter; bodily bulk, especially of a person: as, his huge *corporosity*. [Colloq. and humorous.]

**corposant** (kôr'pō-zant), *n.* [Also written, corruptly, *corpusance*, *composant*, *compasant*; < Pg. *corpo santo* = OSp. *corpo santo*, Sp. *cuerpo santo* = It. *corpo santo*, holy body (cf. ME. *corsaint*, *-seint*, *-sant*, *-saunt*, a saint, his body, esp. as a holy relic, < OF. *cors saint*), < L. *corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corpse* and *saint*, and cf. *corsaint*, a doublet of *corposant*.] A ball of light, supposed to be of an electrical nature, sometimes observed in dark tempestuous nights about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mastheads and yard-arms; St. Elmo's light or fire. Also called *corpse-light*.

*Upon the main top-gallant mast-head was a ball of light, which the sailors call a corposant (corpus sancti). . . . Sailors have a notion that if the corposant rises in the rigging it is a sign of fair weather, but if it comes lower down there will be a storm.* *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 405.

*Aft there are the helmsman and the officer of the watch to keep you company, with a composant burning at the fore-yardarm.* *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

**corps**[1]† (kôrs), *n.* The older spelling of *corpse*.

*Forthwith her ghost out of her corps did flit.*
*Spenser* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 258).

*What trial can be made to try a prince?*
*I will oppose this noble corps of mine*
*To any danger that may end the doubt.*
*Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

**corps**[2] (kōr), *n.* [When first introduced (late in 17th century), sometimes spelled, after E. analogies, *cor*, *core* (see *core*[3]); < F. *corps* (pron. kōr), < OF. *corps*, the body, > ME. *corps*, mod. *corpse*: see *corps*[1], *corpse*.] 1. A body; a visible object: only in the legal phrase *corps certain* (which see, below).—2. A body or number of persons conventionally or formally associated or acting together: as, the diplomatic *corps*. See *Corps Législatif*, below, and *esprit de corps*, under *esprit*.—3. *Milit.*: (*a*) A part of the army expressly organized according to the Articles of War, and having a head and members, as a regiment or an independent company, or any other military body having such organization: as, the Marine *Corps*; the *Corps* of Topographical Engineers; hospital *corps*, etc. (*b*) More specifically, the tactical unit of a large army next above a division. It is usually composed of several divisions of infantry and cavalry, contingents of artillery and other branches of the service, and is to a large degree complete in itself. France has 20 corps d'armée, 18 in the country, and 2 in Algeria and Tunis, and Germany has an even larger number. The number of men varies from about 18,000 to about 40,000. See *army-corps*.

4. In the German universities, a students' society.

*A corps has no existence outside of its own university; it has no affiliations, no "chapters."*
*J. M. Hart*, German Universities, iv.

**Corps badges.** See *badge*[1].—**Corps certain** [F.], in *French law*, a specific object, in contradistinction to one which is not identified and distinguishable from others of the same nature, and which cannot be replaced, as the subject of an agreement, by any other object: thus, a specified horse or ship, etc., is a *corps certain*, but so many tons of hay or grain are not.—**Corps de ballet** [F.], the corps of dancers who perform ballets.—**Corps de bataille** [F.], the main body of an army drawn up between the wings for battle.—**Corps de garde** [F.], a post occupied by a body of men on guard; also, the body which occupies it.—**Corps de reserve** [F.], a body of troops kept out of action, and held in readiness to be brought forward if their aid should be required.—**Corps diplomatique** [F.], the diplomatic corps (which see, under *diplomatic*).—**Corps Législatif** [F.], in *French hist.*, the representative assembly during the first empire and the years immediately preceding. The term was again used during the second empire, replacing the Chamber of Deputies.—**Corps of cadets**, in the United States Military Academy at West Point, a corps made up of cadets, one being appointed from each congressional district, one from each territory, and one from the District of Columbia, in addition to ten appointments at large made by the President from the District of Columbia, from among the sons of officers of the army and navy, or such others as he may select.—**Corps of engineers**, a part of the United States army forming a separate bureau of the War Department, whose officers and subordinates are controlled by a chief of engineers with the rank of brigadier-general. It has charge of all fortifications, military reconnoissances and surveys, the construction of lighthouses, and the improvement of rivers and harbors, and in time of war supplies miners, sappers, and pontoniers.—**Corps volant** [F.], a flying corps; a body of troops intended for rapid movements.—**Diplomatic corps.** See *diplomatic*.—**Esprit de corps** [F.]. See *esprit*.—**Marine corps**, a body of troops enlisted for service at naval stations and on board men-of-war. The men are drilled as infantry, and when ashore perform the duties of land troops; when on board ship they perform guard duty, and in action serve as sharp-shooters.—**Ordnance Corps**, the Ordnance Department. See *department*.—**Signal Corps**, a corps charged with the general signal service of the United States army, and with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field; with constructing and operating lines of military telegraph; and with establishing and maintaining signal stations at lighthouses and at life-saving stations. Under the law which went into effect July 1, 1891, the commissioned force of the signal corps consists of a chief signal-officer, with the rank of brigadier-general, one major, four captains, and four first lieutenants. The enlisted force consists of fifty sergeants. There is a school for instruction in military signaling at Fort Riley, Kansas. Formerly the signal corps had charge of the taking of meteorological observations and the predicting of the weather, but this work was transferred to the Department of Agriculture in 1891. See *weather*.

**corpse** (kôrps), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corps*; < ME. *corps*, also *cors* (> *corse*, q. v.), a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *corps*, also *cors*, F. *corps* (see *corps*[2]) = OSp. *corpo*, Sp. *cuerpo* = Pg. It. *corpo*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body (see *corpus*, *corporal*[1], *corporeal*, etc.), = AS. *hrif*, the bowels, the womb: see *midriff*.] 1†. A living body; the physical frame of an animal, especially of a human being.

*Therefore where-ever that thou doest behold*
*A comely corpse, with beautie faire endewed,*
*Know this for certaine, that the same doth hold*
*A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.*
*Spenser*, In Honour of Beautie.

*To stuff this maw, this vast un-hidebound corpse.*
*Milton*, P. L., x. 601.

*Look, how many plumes are placed*
*On her huge corpse, so many waking eyes*
*Stick underneath.* *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

*Women and maids shall particularly examine themselves about the variety of their apparell, their too much care of their corpse.* *Richcome.*

2. A dead body, especially, and usually, of a human being: originally with the epithet *dead* expressed or implied in the context. [*Dead corpse* is now regarded as tautological.]

*Alle the bretherin and sistrin shullen ben at then enteryng of the dede corpe, and offerin at his messe.*
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

*His [the Duke of Gloucester's] Corpe the same Day was conveyed to St. Albans, and there buried.*
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 188.

*The dead corpse of poor calves and sheep.*
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

3†. *Eccles.*, the land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office in England is endowed.

*The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a corpse.* *Bacon*, Liber Regis, p. 133.

—**Syn.** 2. Remains, corse (poetic).

**corpse-candle** (kôrps'kan'dl), *n.* 1. A candle used at ceremonious watchings of a corpse before its interment, as at lich-wakes. Candles are set at the head and feet, and often one is set upon the corpse itself.—2. The will-o'-the-wisp, or ignis fatuus, a luminous exhalation which, when seen in a churchyard, is supposed to portend death, and to indicate by its course the direction the corpse-bearers will take. [Local, Eng.]

**corpse-gate** (kôrps'gāt), *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to churchyards, erected to afford shelter for the coffin and mourners while they wait for the coming of the officiating clergyman. Also called *lich-gate*.

**corpse-light** (kôrps'lit), *n.* [< *corpse* + *light*. Cf. *corpse-candle* and *corposant*.] 1. Same as *corposant*.—2. The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp; a corpse-candle.

*The corpse-lights dance—they're gone, and now—!*
*No more is giv'n to gifted eye!* *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

**corpse-plant** (kôrps'plant), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*: so called from its pale waxy appearance.

**corpse-sheet** (kôrps'shēt), *n.* A shroud or winding-sheet.

She wears her *corpse-shest* drawn west up.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian.

**corpulence, corpulency** (kôr'pū-lens, -len-si), *n.* [= D. *korpulentie* = G. *korpulenz* = Dan. *korpulents*, < F. *corpulence* = Sp. Pg. *corpulencia* = It. *corpolenza, corpulenza*, < L. *corpulentia*, < *corpulentus*, corpulent: see *corpulent*.] 1. Bulkiness or largeness of body; fullness of form, usually due to great fatness; fleshiness; portliness.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and *corpulence*, involved
Their snaky folds, and added wings.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 483.

2†. Density or solidity of matter; body.

The heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

**corpulent** (kôr'pū-lent), *a.* [= D. *korpulent* = G. *corpulent* = Dan. *korpulent*, < F. *corpulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *corpulento*, < L. *corpulentus*, fleshy, fat, large, in LL. also equiv. to *corporeus*, physical, corporeal, < *corpus*, the body: see *corpus, corpse*.] 1. Fleshy; portly; stout; fat; having a large, fleshy body.

They provided me always of a strong horse, because I was very *corpulent* and heavy. *Habluyt's Voyages*, I. 112.

"So much motion," continues he (for he was very *corpulent*), "is so much unquietness."
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 13.

2†. Solid; dense; opaque.

The overmuch perspicuity of the stone may seem more *corpulent*. *Holland.*

3†. Relating to the body or to material things; corporeal; of the flesh; material.

How can the minister of the Gospel manage the *corpulent* and secular trial of bill and process in things merely spiritual? *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

To think anything pleasure which is not *corpulent* and carnal. *Hammond*, Works, IV. vii.

**corpulently** (kôr'pū-lent-li), *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

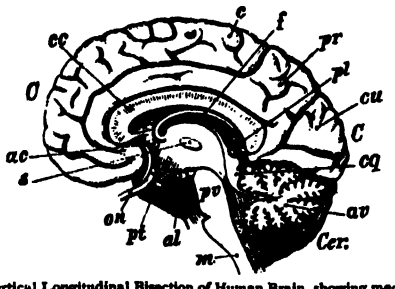
**corpus** (kôr'pus), *n.*; pl. *corpora* (-pō-rā). [L., the body: see *corpse, corps*[1], *corps*[2], *corse, corporal*[1], *corporate, corposant, corsaint*, etc.] Literally, a body; matter of any kind. (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The entire physical body of an animal. See *soma*. (2) Some part of the body specified by a qualifying term. See phrases below. (*b*) A collection, especially a complete one, or an account of such a collection.

The best scholars were ready voluntarily to give their labors towards the completion of . . . a *corpus* of Oriental numismatics. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 211.

(*c*) The whole content; the material substance.

The grant by the Legislature of an exclusive right to the water power of a navigable stream does not give title to the *corpus* of the water.
Opinion quoted by *Justice Hoar* (Sanitary Engineer, [Sept., 1887).

**Corpora albicantia** (whitish bodies), the bulbs of the fornix; two small rounded eminences, white without, gray within, situated at the base of the brain, behind the tuber cinereum, and formed by a folding of the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also *corpora mammillaria*. See cut below, and cut under *brain*.—**Corpora amylacea** (amylaceous bodies), small round bodies, homogeneous or lamellated in structure, sometimes found in the prostate gland, cerebrospinal axis, and elsewhere. They strike a blue color with iodine, or with iodine and sulphuric acid. Though abnormal, they do not necessarily indicate any grave departure from health in the tissues. Also called *corpuscula amylacea* and *amyloid corpuscles*.—**Corpora Arantii** (Aranzi's bodies), fibrocartilaginous nodules situated one in the center of the free edge of each of the segments of the aortic and pulmonary valves. Also called *noduli Arantii* and *corpora sesamoidea*. Named from Aranzi, an Italian anatomist, 1530–89.—**Corpora cavernosa** (cavernous bodies), two cylindroidal bodies of erectile tissue, forming the larger part of the penis. In the body of the penis they lie side by side, but diverge behind to become attached to the rami of the pubes. The clitoris contains similar bodies of smaller size.—**Corpora geniculata** (kneed or knotted bodies), a pair of small flattened oblong protuberances on the outer side of the corpora quadrigemina, in relation with the optic thalami; they are *external* and *internal*.—**Corpora mammillaria** (mammillary bodies). Same as *corpora albicantia*.—**Corpora olivaria** (olive-shaped bodies), a pair of prominent oval ganglia of the medulla oblongata, situated behind the anterior pyramids.—**Corpora pyramidalia** (pyramidal bodies), the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata, consisting of the upward prolongation of the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord.—**Corpora quadrigemina** (fourfold bodies), the optic lobes of the higher vertebrates, when, as in man, they present two pairs of eminences, the *nates* and *testes*. They are primitively bigeminous (right and left), and when not become quadrigeminous by additional development; or not presenting four eminences separated by a cruciform depression, they are the corpora bigemina. See cut below.—**Corpora restiformia** (cord-like bodies), the large pair of bundles of white fibers which pass upward on the dorsal side of the medulla oblongata to form the posterior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Corpora sesamoidea**. Same as *corpora Arantii*.—**Corpora striata** (striped bodies), large ganglia of the brain, of mixed white and gray substance, situated beneath the anterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the cerebrum.—**Corpus adiposum** (fatty body), in *entom.*, a tissue, composed of adipose cells, which is intimately connected with the functions of digestion and assimilation. It is especially developed toward the end of the larval state, and it disappears, for the most part, during the pupa period, so that only a few traces of it are found in *Insecta* in their perfect state. It is usually of a white or a dirty-yellow color, but is also observed of a green, red, or orange hue.—**Corpus bigeminum** (twofold body), one of the twin bodies of the brain; one of the corpora quadrigemina; one of the pair of optic or postoptic lobes.—**Corpus callosum** (callous body), the great white commissure of the hemispheres of the brain; the commissura magna, or trabs cerebri. This structure is peculiar to the *Mammalia*; it is first found in a rudimentary state in the implacentals,




Vertical Longitudinal Bisection of Human Brain, showing median aspect of right half.

*av*, arbor vitæ of cut cerebellum, *Cer.*; *C, C*, cerebrum, convoluted, uncut, being that surface of the right hemisphere which is applied against its fellow; *cc*, corpus callosum, its cut surface; *cq*, corpora quadrigemina, cut; *f*, fornix: between the corpus callosum and the fornix is the septum lucidum; *m*, medulla oblongata, cut; *al*, a corpus albicans; *on*, optic nerve; *pl*, pineal body, or conarium; *pt*, pituitary body; *pv*, pons Varolii, cut; *s*, soft or middle commissure connecting the optic thalami; *c*, paracentral lobule; *cu*, cuneus; *pr*, præcuneus; *ac*, anterior commissure.

and increases in size and complexity to the highest mammals, coincidently with a decrease of other special cerebral commissures. Also called *callosum*.—**Corpus candicans** (whitish body). See *corpora albicantia*.—**Corpus Christi** (body of Christ), a festival of the Church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the eucharist.

In deep contrition scourged himself in Lent,
Walked in processions with his head down bent,
At plays of *Corpus Christi* oft was seen,
And on Palm Sunday bore his bough of green.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

**Corpus Christi cloth.** Same as *pyx-cloth*.—**Corpus ciliare.** (*a*) The ciliary body of the eye. (*b*) Same as *corpus dentatum* (*b*).—**Corpus delicti** (body of the transgression), in *law*, the substance or essential actual fact of the crime or offense charged. Thus, a man who is proved to have clandestinely buried a dead body, no matter how suspicious the circumstances, cannot thereby be convicted of murder, without proof of the *corpus delicti*—that is, the fact that death was feloniously produced by him.—**Corpus dentatum** (dentate body). (*a*) A plicated capsule of gray matter, open anteriorly, situated within the white substance of each cerebellar hemisphere. Also called *ganglion of the cerebellum* and *nucleus dentatus*. (*b*) A somewhat similar mass of gray matter in each olivary body. Also called *corpus ciliare*.—**Corpus epitheliale**, the epithelial body of the eye of a cephalopod; the ciliary body.—**Corpus fimbriatum** (fringed body), the tænia hippocampi, a narrow band, the lateral edge of the posterior pillars of the fornix, continuous with the inner border of the hippocampus major as this descends into the middle horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Corpus Highmorianum** (body of Highmore, after Nathaniel Highmore of Oxford, England, 1613–84), the mediastinum testis, an incomplete fibrous septum reflected into the interior of the gland from the tunica albuginea.—**Corpus juris**, a body, or the body, of law. See the following phrases.—**Corpus Juris Canonici**, a collection of canon laws.—**Corpus Juris Civilis**, or **Corpus Juris**, the collective title of the whole body of Roman law embraced in the Digest (or Pandects), the Institutes, the Code, and the Novellæ of Justinian.—**Corpus luteum** (yellow body), a firm yellow substance formed in a Graafian vesicle after the discharge of an ovum. Two kinds are distinguished: the *corpus luteum* of pregnancy, or *true corpus luteum*, and the *false corpus luteum*.—**Corpus pineale**, the pineal body, or conarium. See *conarium*.—**Corpus pituitarium**, the pituitary body, or hypophysis cerebri. See *hypophysis*.—**Corpus spongiosum** (spongy body), the erectile tissue surrounding the urethra in both sexes, constituting in the male the glans penis and the fibrous trabecular structure in which this tissue is contained.—**Corpus trapezoides**, the trapezoid body. See *trapezium*.

The ventral face of the metencephalon [of the rabbit] presents on each side, behind the posterior margin of the pons Varolii, flattened rectangular areæ, the so-called *corpora trapezoidea*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 64.

**Corpus uteri**, the body of the uterus; that portion of the uterus which is between the cervix uteri and the oviducts or Fallopian tubes.—**Corpus vitreum** (glassy body), the vitreous humor of the eye.

**corpusancet**, *n.* Same as *corposant*.

**corpuscle** (kôr'pus-l), *n.* [= F. *corpuscule* = Sp. *corpúsculo* = Pg. It. *corpusculo*, < L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body: see *corpus*.] 1. A minute particle, molecule, or atom of matter.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if these *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some small body regarded by itself and characterized by a qualifying term: usually a body of microscopic size; a cell. See phrases below.—3. In *bot.*, specifically, one of several large cells within the endosperm and near the summit of the embryo sac in gymnosperms, from which after fertilization an embryo is developed: so named by R. Brown. They are styled by Sachs *archegonia*, and are considered by him to be of the same nature as the archegonia of the higher cryptogams. They have also been called *secondary embryo-sacs*.

4†. Same as *corposant*.—**Amyloid corpuscles.** See *corpora amylacea*, under *corpus*.—**Blood corpuscle.** See *blood-corpuscle*.—**Corpuscle of Purkinje**, a bone-cell.—**Corpuscles of Vater.** See *Pacinian corpuscles*, below.—**Corpuscles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate*.—**Grandry corpuscle**, a kind of taste-bud or nerve-ending in the tongue of a duck. See extract.

The *Grandry corpuscles*, being a description of that special form of corpuscle by which the nerve is terminated in the tongue of the duck, which M. Grandry distinguished in 1869 from the corpuscles of Herbst (or Pacini's with other animals). *Nature*, XXX. 327.

**Gustatory corpuscles, corpuscles of taste, taste-buds**, or **taste-corpuscles**, little bodies buried in the substance of the circumvallate papillæ and of some of the fungiform papillæ of the tongue, of flask-like shape, with the broad base resting on the corium, and the neck opening by an orifice between the epithelial cells. They are believed to be special organs of taste.—**Lymph corpuscle.** See *lymph-corpuscle*.—**Malpighian corpuscles.** (*a*) Of the spleen, the splenic corpuscles, minute bodies in the substance of the spleen, of somewhat opaque appearance and gelatinous consistency. They are outgrowths of the lymphoid tissue forming the outer coat of the small arteries of the spleen. (*b*) Of the kidney, small globular masses of dark-red color, found in the cortical substance of the organ, consisting of a central glomerulus of blood-vessels (the Malpighian tuft), and of a membranous capsule which is the beginning of a uriniferous tubule.—**Meissner's corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Pacinian corpuscles, corpuscles of Vater**, little bodies attached to and inclosing nerve-endings in various parts of the body, in the human subject chiefly in the subcutaneous tissue of the fingers and toes, and forming little bulbs with the axis-cylinder of the nerve running into them. Between their concentric layers capillary vessels may be traced.—**Palpation-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Tactile corpuscles**, small oval bodies $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch long and $\frac{1}{200}$ of an inch thick, composed of connective tissue, and supplied with one or more nerve-fibers which are branched and convoluted within the corpuscle. They are found in certain papillæ of the skin of the hand and foot, and elsewhere. Also called *corpuscula tactus, touch-corpuscles, touch-bodies, palpation-corpuscles, Meissner's corpuscles*, and *Wagner's corpuscles*.—**Taste-corpuscles.** Same as *gustatory corpuscles*.—**Touch-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Wagner's corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*.—**Syn.** *Molecule*, etc. See *particle*.

**corpuscula**, *n.* Plural of *corpusculum*.

**corpuscular** (kôr-pus'kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *corpusculaire* = Sp. Pg. *corpuscular* = It. *corpusculare*, < NL. **corpuscularis*, < *corpusculum*, a corpuscle: see *corpuscle*.] Pertaining or relating to corpuscles; consisting of or separable into corpuscles, or minute ultimate particles. Also *corpusculous*.—**Corpuscular force.** See *force*.—**Corpuscular philosophy.** See *philosophy*.—**Corpuscular theory.** See *light*.

**corpuscularian** (kôr-pus-kū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *corpuscular* + *-i-an*.] I. *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or to the corpuscular philosophy; corpuscular.

I do not expect to see any principles proposed more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

II. *n.* One who favors or believes in the corpuscular philosophy.

He [Newton] seems to have made a greater progress than all the sects of *corpuscularians* together had done before him. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 245.

**corpuscularity** (kôr-pus-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *corpuscular* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being corpuscular. [Rare.]

**corpusculated** (kôr-pus'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *corpuscule* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with corpuscles; containing corpuscles: as, a *corpusculated* fluid.

The fluid [found in the hard shell of *Echinus*] closely resembles sea-water, but is, nevertheless, richly *corpusculated*. *Romanes*, Jelly Fish, etc., p. 266.

**corpuscule** (kôr-pus'kūl), *n.* [< F. *corpuscule*, < L. *corpusculum*: see *corpuscle*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

**corpusculous** (kôr-pus'kū-lus), *a.* [< *corpuscule* + *-ous*.] Same as *corpuscular*.

He [M. Pasteur] then varied the mode of infection. He inoculated healthy [silk]worms with the *corpusculous* matter, and watched the consequent growth of the disease. *Tyndall*, Fragments of Science, p. 294.

**corpusculum** (kôr-pus'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corpuscula* (-lä). [L., a little body, usually in ref. to atoms, dim. of *corpus*, body: see *corpuscle, corpuscule*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

**corr** (kôr), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

**corracle**, *n.* See *coracle*.

**corradet** (ko-rād'), *v. t.* [< L. *corradere, conradere*, scrape or rake together, < *com-*, together, + *radere*, scrape, scratch, rub, graze: see *rase*.] To scrape or rake together; accumulate laboriously.

Wealth *corraded* by corruption.
*Dr. R. Clarke*, Sermons, p. 480.

**corradial** (ko-rā'di-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *radius*, a ray: see *ray, radius*.] Radiating

from or to the same center or point. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

**corradiate** (ko-rā′di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corradiated*, ppr. *corradiating*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] To converge to one point, as rays of light.

**corradiation** (ko-rā-di-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *corradiate*, after *radiation*.] A conjunction or convergence of rays in one point. *Bacon; Holland.*

**corral** (ko-ral′), *n.* [< Sp. *corral* = Pg. *curral*, a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold (whence also perhaps S. African D. *kraal*: see *kraal*), < Sp. Pg. *corro*, a circle or ring, a place to bait bulls, < *correr*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*.] 1. A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.]

On the hillsides a round *corral* for herds would occasionally be seen. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 73.

About a hundred horses were driven into a large *corral*, and several gauchos and peons, some on horseback and some on foot, exhibited their skill with the lasso.
*Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

2. An inclosure, usually a wide circle, formed of the wagons of an ox- or mule-train by emigrants crossing the plains, for encampment at night, or in case of attack by Indians, the horses and cattle grazing within the circle. See *corral*, *v. t.* [Western U. S.]—3. A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.

**corral** (ko-ral′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corralled*, ppr. *corralling*. [< *corral*, *n.*] 1. To drive into a corral; inclose and secure in a corral, as live stock.

Their cultivated farms and *corralled* cattle were appropriated as though the Indian owners had been so many wild beasts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 223.

2. To capture; make prisoner of; take possession of; appropriate; scoop: as, they *corralled* the whole outfit—that is, captured them all. [Colloq., western U. S.]

The disposition to *corral* everything, from quicksilver to wheat, from the Comstock lode to the agricultural lands, . . . is a great obstacle to California's healthy development. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 387.

3. Figuratively, to corner; leave no escape to in discussion; corner in argument. [Colloq., western U. S.]—4. To form into a corral; form a corral or inclosure by means of. See extract.

They *corral* the waggons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety; each waggon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attack which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to the old Mexican traders in these regions to be the most effective shield. When the waggons are *corralled* the oxen are turned loose to graze.
*W. Hepworth Dixon*, New America, xiii.

**corrasive**†, *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *corasive*; appar. orig. an error for *corrosive*, but in form < L. *corrasus*, pp. of *corradere*, scrape or rake together (see *corrade*), + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Corrosive.

II. *n.* A corrosive.

*1st M.* Come on, Sir, I will lay the law to you.
*2d M.* O, rather lay a *corrasive*; the law will eat to the bone. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

**corrasive**†, *v. t.* [< *corrasive*, *n.*] To eat into; corrode; wear away.

Till irksome noise have cloy'd your ears,
And *corrasiv'd* your hearts.
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

**correal** (kor′ē-al), *a.* [< ML. **correalis*, < LL. *correus*, *conreus*, a partaker in guilt, an accomplice, < L. *com-*, together, + *reus*, one accused, < *res*, a thing, case, cause: see *real*, *res*.] Having joint obligation or guilt.—**Correal obligations**, in *Rom. law*, obligations where, notwithstanding a plurality of creditors or debtors, there exists but one debt, so that, while each creditor has the right to ask payment of the whole debt and each debtor is bound to pay it, payment to only one discharges the others. They were generally founded by express stipulation, as, in the absence of such stipulation, the general rule was that each party had only to pay or could only ask his proportionate share of the whole debt.

**correct** (kọ-rekt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *correcten*, *corecten*, *corretien*, < L. *correctus*, *conrectus*, pp. of *corrigere*, *conrigere* (> It. *correggere* = Sp. *corregir* = Pg. *correger* = F. *corriger*), make straight, make right, make better, improve, correct, < *com-*, together, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regular*, *rector*, *right*.] I. To make straight or right; remove error from; bring into accordance with a standard or original; point out errors in.

Retracts his Sentence, and *corrects* his count,
Makes Death go back for fifteen yeers.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards.
*T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, Pref.

The sense of reality gives new force when it comes in to *correct* the vagueness of our ideals.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 147.

If you would *correct* my false view of facts—hold up to me the same facts in the true order of thought, and I cannot go back from the new conviction.
*Emerson*, Eloquence.

2. Specifically—(*a*) To note or mark errors or defects in, as a printer's proof, a book, a manuscript, etc., by marginal or interlinear writing. (*b*) To make alterations in, as type set for printing, according to the marking on a proof taken from it; make the changes required by: as, to *correct* a page or a form; to *correct* a proof. [The latter phrase is used both of the marking of the errors in a proof and of making the changes in the type indicated by the marks; but in the first sense printers usually speak of *reading* or *marking* proofs.]

3. To point out and remove, or endeavor to remove, an error or fault in: as, to *correct* an astronomical observation.—4. To destroy or frustrate; remove or counteract the operation or effects of, especially of something that is undesirable or injurious; rectify: as, to *correct* abuses; to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Heaven has *corrected* the boundlessness of his voluptuous desires by stinting his strength. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

There was a time when it was the fashion for public men to say, "Show me a proved abuse, and I will do my best to *correct* it." *Lord Palmerston.*

5. Specifically, in *optics*, to eliminate from (an eyepiece or object-glass) the spherical or chromatic aberration which tends to make the image respectively indistinct or discolored. See *aberration*, 4. With respect to chromatic aberration, the glass is said to be *over-corrected* or *under-corrected*, according as the red rays are brought to a focus beyond or within that of the violet rays.

If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an *over-corrected* object-glass would be perfect. *Science*, III. 487.

6. To endeavor to cause moral amendment in; especially, punish for wrong-doing; discipline.

*Correct* thy son, and he shall give thee rest.
Prov. xxix. 17.

"Speak cleanly, good fellow," said jolly Robin,
"And give better terms to me;
Else I'le thee *correct* for thy neglect,
And make thee more mannerly."
*Robin Hood and the Tanner* (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

=**Syn.** *Improve*, *Better*. See *amend*.

**correct** (kọ-rekt′), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrekt* = G. *correct* = F. *correct* = Sp. Pg. *correcto* = It. *corretto* (obs.), < L. *correctus*, *conrectus*, improved, amended, correct, pp. of *corrigere*, *conrigere*: see *correct*, *v.*] In accordance or agreement with a certain standard, model, or original; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error or misapprehension; accurate: as, the *correct* time.

Always use the most *correct* editions.
*Felton*, On Reading the Classics.

Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite *correct* in saying that Lord Byron could see little or no merit in Spenser.
*Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

If the code were a little altered, Colley Cibber might be a more *correct* poet than Pope. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

**Correct inference.** See *inference*.=**Syn.** *Exact*, *Precise*, etc. (see *accurate*), right, faultless, perfect, proper.

**correct**† (kọ-rekt′), *n.* [< *correct*, *v.*] Correction.

Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe,
Or school's *correct* with deeper grave impression.
*Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

**correctable, correctible** (kọ-rek′tạ-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *correct*, *v.*, + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected or counteracted.

The coldnesse and windinesse, easily *correctable* with spice. *Fuller*, Worthies, Gloucestershire.

**correctant** (kọ-rek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *correct* + *-ant*[1].] I. *a.* Corrective. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A correcting agent.

It [creasote] is not only a *correctant* of the salicylic acid, but also the best adjuvant we can find.
*Med. News*, XLIX. 487.

**correctible**, *a.* See *correctable*.

**correctify**† (kọ-rek′ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *correct*, *a.*, + *-fy*. Cf. *rectify*.] To make correct; set right.

It is not to be a justice of peace,
To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,
When your worship's pleas'd to *correctify* a lady.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

**correctingly** (kọ-rek′ting-li), *adv.* In a correcting manner; by way of correction.

"Matthew Moon, mem," said Henry Fray, *correctingly*.
*T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, x.

**correcting-plate** (kọ-rek′ting-plāt), *n.* Same as *compensator* (*a*).

**correction** (kọ-rek′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *correccion*, *-ioun*, < OF. *correction*, F. *correction* = Sp. *correccion* = Pg. *correcção* = It. *correzione*, < L. *correctio*(*n-*), *conrectio*(*n-*), amendment, improvement, correction, < *corrigere*, *conrigere*, pp. *correctus*, *conrectus*, amend, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. The act of correcting, or of bringing into conformity to a standard, model, or original: as, the *correction* of an arithmetical computation; the *correction* of a proof-sheet.

Nowe Marché is doon, and to *correctioun*
His book is goon, as other did afore.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

2. The act of noting and pointing out for removal or amendment, as errors, defects, mistakes, or faults of any kind.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

3. The change or amendment indicated or effected; that which is proposed or substituted for what is wrong; an emendation: as, the *corrections* on a proof.

*Corrections* or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note and commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4†. Correctness. [Rare.]

So certain is it that *correction* is the touchstone of writing. *Johnson*, Greek Comedy.

5. In *math.* and *physics*, a subordinate quantity which has to be taken into account and applied in order to insure accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem.—6. The act of counteracting or removing whatever is undesirable, inconvenient, or injurious: as, the *correction* of abuses in connection with the public service; the *correction* of acidity of the stomach.—7. In *optics*, the elimination of spherical or chromatic aberration from an eyepiece or object-glass; also, loosely, the error produced by aberration of the two kinds.

The *correction* of an object-glass may be lessened by separating the lenses. *Science*, III. 487.

8. The rectification of faults, or the attempt to rectify them, as in character or conduct, by the use of restraint or punishment; that which corrects; chastisement; discipline; reproof.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his *correction*. Prov. iii. 11.

Wilt thou, pupil-like,
Take thy *correction* mildly? kiss the rod?
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

Their ordinary *correction* is to beat them with cudgels.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 144.

**Commissioners of charities and correction.** See *commissioner*.—**Correction of a fluent**, in *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to the determination of the constant of integration.—**Correction of the press**, the marking of errors or defects in proof-sheets to be corrected by the printers in the type from which they were taken.—**House of correction**, a place of confinement intended to be reformatory in character, to which persons convicted of minor offenses, and not considered as belonging to the class of professional criminals, are sentenced for short terms.—**Under correction**, as subject to correction; as liable to error.

*Biron.* Three times thrice is nine.
*Cost.* Not so, sir; *under correction*, sir; I hope it is not so. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

I speak *under correction*; for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology, but simply for the moment as one of education.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

**correctional** (kọ-rek′shọn-al), *a.* [= F. *correctionnel* = Sp. Pg. *correccional*, < ML. *correctionalis*, < L. *correctio*(*n-*), improvement: see *correction*.] Tending to or intended for correction or reformation.

When a state has a number of *correctional* institutions.
*The Century*, XXXII. 167.

**correctioner**† (kọ-rek′shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *correction* + *-er*[1].] One who is or has been in a house of correction.

You filthy, famished *correctioner!*
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

**corrective** (kọ-rek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *correctif* = Sp. Pg. *correctivo* = It. *correttivo*, < L. as if **correctivus*, < *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] I. *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or counteracting what is wrong, erroneous, or injurious; tending to rectify: as, *corrective* penalties.

This *corrective* spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali.
*Arbuthnot.*

Patiently waiting, with a quiet *corrective* word and gesture here and there. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 404.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the power of correcting or amending; that which has the qual-

ity of removing or counteracting what is wrong or injurious: as, alkalis are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

He hopes to find no spirit so much diseased,
But will with such fair *correctives* be pleased.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, Prol.

Some *correctives* to its evil . . . the French monarchy must have received. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Limitation; restriction.

With certain *correctives* and exceptions.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**correctively** (kọ-rek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a corrective manner; as a corrective; correctingly.

**correctly** (kọ-rekt'li), *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard, or in conformity with an original or a model; exactly; accurately; without fault or error: as, to behave *correctly;* to write, speak, or think *correctly;* to weigh or measure *correctly;* to judge *correctly.*

Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
*Correctly* cold, and regularly low.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 240.

**correctness** (kọ-rekt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being correct, or in conformity with truth, morality, propriety, or custom; conformity to any set of rules or with a model; accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *correctness* of life or of conduct; *correctness* in speech or in writing; *correctness* of taste or of design; the *correctness* of a copy.

If by *correctness* be meant the conforming to rules purely arbitrary, *correctness* may be another name for dulness and absurdity. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

**Formal correctness**, in *logic*, the character of an inference which conforms to logical rules, whether the premises are true or not.—**Syn.** Accuracy, exactness, regularity, precision, propriety, truth.

**corrector** (kọ-rek'tọr), *n.* [= F. *correcteur* = Sp. Pg. *corrector* = It. *correttore*, < L. *corrector*, < *corrigere*, pp. *correctus*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which sets right, or renders conformable to a certain standard, usage, or rule, or to an original or a model; one who corrects errors.

He cries up the goodness of the paper, extols the diligence of the *corrector*, and is transported with the beauty of the letter. *Addison*, Tom Folio.

2. One who or that which counteracts or removes whatever is injurious, obnoxious, or defective: as, a *corrector* of abuses; a *corrector* of acidity, etc.—3. One who amends or corrects, or seeks to amend or correct, the character or conduct of another, by criticism, reproof, or chastisement.

O great *corrector* of enormous times!
Shaker of o'er-rank states, that healest with blood
The earth when it is sick, and curest the world
O' the plurisy of people.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

**Corrector of the press**, one whose occupation is to find and mark errors in proof-sheets; a proof-reader. [Now only in literary use.]—**Corrector of the staple**†, an officer or a clerk belonging to the staple, who recorded the bargains of merchants there made. *Minsheu*, 1617.

**correctory**† (kọ-rek'tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *correct* + *-ory.*] I. *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective.

Things odious and *correctory* are called strictæ in the law, and that which is favourable is called res ampla.
*Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 406.

II. *n.* A corrective.

To resist all lustful desires, and extinguish them by their proper *correctories* and remedies.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

**corregidor** (ko-rej'i-dôr; Sp. pron. kor-rā-hē-dôr'), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *corregedor*), a corrector, < *corregir* = Pg. *correger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town.

They shall both trot like thieves to the *corregidor*.
*Shirley*, The Brothers, v. 3.

Since that time the king has had no officer of any kind in the lordship, except his *corregidor*.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 312.

2. In parts of America settled by Spaniards: (*a*) A magistrate having jurisdiction of certain special cases prescribed by law. *H. W. Halleck.* (*b*) The chief officer of a corregimiento. *F. C. Brightly.*

**corregimiento** (ko-rej'i-mi-en'tō; Sp. pron. kor-rā-hē-mē-ān'tō), *n.* [Sp., < *corregir*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a geographical division of a province; the district of a corregidor. *F. C. Brightly.*

**correi** (kor'i), *n.* See *corrie.*

**correlatable** (kor-ē-lā'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *correlate* + *-able.*] Capable of being correlated.

**correlate** (kor-ē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *correlated*, ppr. *correlating.* [= Pg. *correlatar*, < ML. **correlatus*, pp. adj., < L. *com-*, together, + *relatus*, related, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate.*] I. *trans.* To place in reciprocal relation; establish a relation of interdependence or interconnection between, as between the parts of a mechanism; bring into intimate or orderly connection.

That singular Materialism of high authority and recent date which makes Consciousness a physical agent, *correlates* it with Light and Nerve force, and so reduces it to an objective phenomenon.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 162.

Another important principle is the law of *correlated* variation. . . . A change in any one letter constantly produces related changes in other letters.
*Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, ii. 364.

**Correlated bodies**, in *analytical mech.*, bodies whose kinematical exponents are confocal ellipsoids.

II. *intrans.* To be reciprocally related; have a reciprocal relation with regard to structure or use, as the parts of a body.

**correlate** (kor'ē-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *correlato*, < ML. **correlatus*, pp. adj.: see *correlate*, *v.*] I. *a.* Reciprocally related in any way; having interdependence, interconnection, or parallelism in use, form, etc.; correlated: as, the *correlate* motions of two bodies.

II. *n.* The second term of a relation; that to which something, termed the *relate*, is related in any given way. Thus, *child* is the correlate, in the relation of *paternity*, to *father* as relate.

Whatever amount of power an organism expends in any shape is the *correlate* and equivalent of a power that was taken into it from without. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 23.

Freedom is consequently the necessary *correlate* of the consciousness of moral law.
*Adamson*, Philos. of Kant, p. 116.

**correlation** (kor-ē-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *corrélation* = Sp. *correlacion* = Pg. *correlação* = It. *correlazione*, < ML. *correlatio(n-)*, < **correlatus*, reciprocally related: see *correlate*, *v.*, and *relation.*] 1. Reciprocal relation; interdependence or interconnection.

The term *correlation*, which I selected as the title of my Lectures in 1843, strictly interpreted, means a necessary mutual or reciprocal dependence of two ideas, inseparable even in mental conception; thus, the idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its correlate, depth; the idea of parent cannot exist without involving the idea of offspring. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 183.

There is a *correlation* between the creeds of a society and its political and social organization.
*Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 13.

2. The act of bringing into orderly connection or reciprocal relation.

If there exists any chief engineer of the universe, who knows all its powers and properties, such a person could work miracles without end, by new *correlations* of forces and matter. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

3. In *physiol.*, specifically, the interdependence of organs or functions; the reciprocal relations of organs.

Every movement in a muscle presupposes the existence of a nerve; and both of these organs presuppose the existence of a nutrient system. In this way one function has an intimate connection with other apparently dissimilar functions. This relation . . . is known as *correlation.* *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 57.

Some instances of *correlation* are quite whimsical: thus, cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are generally deaf. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 26.

It is an ascertained fact, that when one part of an animal is modified, some other parts almost always change, as it were in sympathy with it. Mr. Darwin calls this "*correlation* of growth."
*A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 310.

4. In *geom.*, such a relation between two planes that to each intersection of lines in either there corresponds in the other a line of junction between points corresponding to the intersecting lines in the first plane; also, a relation between two spaces such that to every point in either there corresponds a plane in the other, three planes in either intersecting in a point corresponding to the plane of the three points in the other space to which the three intersecting planes correspond; more generally, a relation between figures, propositions, etc., derivable from one another in an *n*-dimensional space by interchanging points with (*n*—1)-dimensional flats.—**Correlation of energies or forces.** See *energy.*

**correlative** (kọ-rel'ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corrélatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *correlativo;* as *correlate* + *-ive;* or < L. *cor-* + *relativus:* see *correlate* and *relative.*] I. *a.* 1. Being in correlation; reciprocally related or connected; interdependent; mutually implied.

Man and woman, master and servant, father and son, prince and subject, are *correlative* terms.
*Hume*, Essays, xi., note 10.

Under any of its forms, this carrying higher of each individuality implies a *correlative* retardation in the establishment of new individualities.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 326.

2. In *gram.*, having a mutual relation; answering to or complementing one another. Thus, *either* and *or*, *where* and *there*, are correlative conjunctions; *the one* and *who* are correlative pronouns; Latin *quantus* and *tantus* are correlative adjectives.—**Correlative figures**, figures derivable from one another by substituting for every point connected with either a plane similarly connected with the other.—**Correlative method**, in *geom.*, the method of deriving projective theorems by substituting in known propositions "plane" for "point," and conversely.—**Correlative propositions**, in *projective geom.*, propositions either of which is converted into the other by substituting throughout "point" for "plane," and "lying in" for "intersecting in," and conversely. Thus, the following propositions are correlative: any two lines which intersect in a point lie in one plane; any two lines which lie in one plane intersect in a point.—**Correlative terms**, a pair of terms implying a relation between the objects they denote, as *parent* and *child.*

II. *n.* Either of two terms or things which are reciprocally related; a correlate. Careful writers distinguish the terms as *correlatives*, the things as *correlates.* In the medieval Latin, which has greatly influenced English terminology, this distinction is constantly maintained.

Difference has its *correlative* in resemblance: neither is possible without reflecting the other.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 14.

The common use of the term influence would seem to imply the existence of its *correlative* effluence.
*O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, xx.

**correlatively** (kọ-rel'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a correlative relation.

**correlativeness** (kọ-rel'ạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being correlative.

**correlativity** (kọ-rel-ạ-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *correlative* + *-ity.*] The character or state of being correlative; correlativeness.

In like manner, the thinker who has fully seen into the *correlativity* of given opposites has reached a new attitude of thought in regard to them. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 163.

**correligionist** (kor-ē-lij'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *cor-* + *religion* + *-ist.*] Same as *coreligionist.*

**corrept**† (ko-rept'), *a.* [< L. *correptus*, reproached, blamed, pp. of *corripere*, reproach, blame, seize upon, snatch, < *com-*, together, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapine.*] Blameworthy; reprehensible.

If these *corrept* and corrupt extasies or extravagancies be not permitted to such fanatick triflers.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 212.

**correption** (ko-rep'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *correpcioun* = F. *correption* (in sense 2), < L. *correptio(n-)*, < *corripere*, pp. *correptus*, seize upon, reproach: see *corrept.*] 1†. Chiding; reproof; reprimand.

If it [reproof] comes afterwards, in case of contumacy, to be declared in public, it passes from fraternal *correption* to ecclesiastical discipline.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

Angry, passionate *correption* being rather apt to provoke than to amend. *Hammond*, Fraternal Admonition, § 15.

2. In *anc. pros.*, the treatment as metrically short of a syllable usually measured as a long: opposed to *protraction.*

**correspond** (kor-e-spond'), *v. i.* [= D. *korresponderen* = G. *correspondiren* = Dan. *korrespondere* = Sw. *korrespondera*, < F. *correspondre* = Sp. Pg. *corresponder* = It. *corrispondere*, < ML. as if **correspondere*, < L. *com-*, together, mutually, + *respondere*, answer: see *respond.*] 1. To be in the same or an analogous relation to one set of objects that something else is to another set of objects; to be, as an individual of a collection, related to an individual of another collection by some mode of relation in which the members of the first collection generally are related to those of the second: followed by *to.* Thus, the United States House of Representatives corresponds to the New York Assembly—that is, it has an analogous function in government.

More generally—2. In *math.*, to be, as an individual of a set, related to an individual of another (or the same) set in a way in which every individual of the first set is related to a definite number of individuals of the second set, and in which a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set.—3. To be in conformity or agreement; have an answering form or nature; be reciprocally adapted or complementary; agree; match; fit: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*: as, his words and actions do not *correspond;* the promise and the performance do not *correspond with* each other; his expenditures do not *correspond to* his income.

Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them as they *correspond to* those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

**4.** To communicate by means of letters sent and received; hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters: absolutely or followed by *with*.

> An officer
> Rose up and read the statutes, such as these:
> Not for three years to *correspond with* home, . . .
> Not for three years to speak with any men.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

**5†.** To hold communion: followed by *with*.

> Self-knowing; and from thence
> Magnanimous to *correspond with* Heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 511.

**=Syn.** (Of *correspond to.*) To suit, answer to, accord with, harmonize with, tally with, comport with.

**correspondence** (kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* [= D. *korrespondentie* = G. *correspondenz* = Dan. *korrespondents*, < F. *correspondance* = Sp. Pg. *correspondencia* = It. *corrispondenza*, < ML. **correspondentia*, < **correspondent(i-)s*, ppr.: see *correspondent*.] **1.** A relation of parallelism, or similarity in position and relation. See *correspondent, a.*, 1, and *correspond*, 1.

> A *correspondence* between simultaneous and successive changes in the organism. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

**2.** A relation of conformableness or congruity; the state of being adapted or reciprocally related in form or character; a condition of agreement or relative fitness.

> The very essence of truth or falsehood is the *correspondence* or non-correspondence of thought with objective reality. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 171.

**3.** In *math.*, a mode of relation by which each individual of one set is related to a definite number of individuals of another (or the same) set, and a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. If M is the first number and N the second, the relation is said to be an *N to M correspondence*.—**4.** That which corresponds to something else; one of a pair or series that is complementary to another or others. [Chiefly used in the plural by Swedenborgians. See *doctrine of correspondences*, below.]—**5.** Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received.

> To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another was not originally one of the objects of the post-office. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Hence—**6.** The letters which pass between correspondents: as, the *correspondence* of Goethe and Schiller is published.

> The inside of the letter is always the cream of the *correspondence*. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv. 1.

**7.** Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; social relation.

> Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.
>
> To towne to visit y^e^ Holland Ambass^r^, with whom I had now contracted much friendly *correspondence*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 22, 1657.
>
> To show the mutual friendship and good *correspondence* that reigns between them. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 39.

**Committees of correspondence**, in *U. S. hist.*, committees appointed during the revolutionary period, first by the towns of New England, then by the legislatures of the colonies, to prepare and circulate statements of American grievances, and to discuss and concert with one another measures of redress.—**Conormal correspondence.** See *conormal*.—**Cremonian correspondence.** See *Cremonian*.—**Doctrine of correspondences**, in the theology of Swedenborg, the doctrine that everything in nature corresponds with and symbolizes some specific spiritual principle, of which it is an embodiment, and that those books of the Bible which constitute the word of God are written according to such correspondences, or according to the invariable spiritual significance of the words used.

**correspondency** (kor-e-spon'den-si), *n.* Same as *correspondence*, 1, 2, 3.

**correspondent** (kor-e-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrespondent* = G. *correspondent*, < F. *correspondant* = Sp. *correspondiente* = Pg. *correspondente* = It. *corrispondente*, < ML. **correspondent(i-)s*, ppr. of **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the relation of correspondence. (*a*) Occupying similar positions or having similar relations. See *correspond*, 1. (*b*) Conformable; congruous; suited; similar: as, let behavior be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

> As they have base fortunes, so have they base minds *correspondent*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.
>
> Nor truly do I think the lives of these, or of any other, were ever *correspondent*, or in all points conformable unto their doctrines. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.
>
> Things . . . which excite in us the passion of love, or some *correspondent* affection. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

**2†.** Obedient; conformable in behavior.

> I will be *correspondent* to command,
> And do my spriting gently.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

**3†.** Responsible. [Rare.]

> We are not *correspondent* for any but our owne places. *Chapman*, Widow's Tears, v.

**II.** *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse, as of friendship or of business, is carried on by letters or messages; specifically, one who sends from a distance regular communications in epistolary form to a newspaper.

> A negligent *correspondent*. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xi. 26.
>
> We are not to wonder, if the prodigious hurry and flow of business, and the immensely valuable transactions they had with each other, had greatly familiarised the Tyrians and Jews with their *correspondents* the Cushites and Shepherds on the coast of Africa. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 472.
>
> I am delighted to hear of your proposed tour, but not so well pleased to be told that you expect to be bad *correspondents* during your stay at Welsh inns. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 234.

**Special correspondent**, a person employed by a newspaper to record from personal observation, and transmit for publication, items of local news from another place, at home or abroad, as the details of a battle, or circumstances of an expedition, etc.

**correspondential** (kor''e-spon-den'shal), *a.* [< *correspondence* (ML. **correspondentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to correspondence. [Rare.]

> The place being the head of a Washington editorial and *correspondential* bureau for the Tribune, and of course one of much responsibility and influence. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 173.

**correspondently** (kor-e-spon'dent-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

**corresponding** (kor-e-spon'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *correspond*, *v.*] **1.** Related by correspondence. (*a*) Similar in position or relation. See *correspond*, 1.

> The religion spoken of in art becomes the Higher Paganism. What is the *corresponding* religion which stands related to conduct or morality as this religion is related to art? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 157.
>
> All the keys in the instrument, whether one or more octaves, have *corresponding* reeds and actuating magnets. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 154.

(*b*) Conformable; agreeing; accordant.

> And they converse on divers themes, to find
> If they possess a *corresponding* mind.
> *Crabbe*, Tales of the Hall.

**2.** Carrying on intercourse by letters.—**Corresponding fluxions.** See *fluxion*.—**Corresponding hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia*.—**Corresponding member** of a society, a member residing at a distance who corresponds with the society on its special subject, but generally has no deliberative voice in its administration. Abbreviated *cor. mem.*—**Corresponding points**, in *math.*, points of the Hessian of a cubic curve whose tangents meet on the cubic. *Cayley*, 1857.—**Corresponding secretary.** See *secretary*.

**correspondingly** (kor-e-spon'ding-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner or degree.

> Reflecting that if the tradesmen were knaves, the gentlemen were *correspondingly* fools. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 248.

**corresponsion** (kor-e-spon'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *corresponsion* (obs.), < ML. as if **corresponsio(n-)*, < **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] The character of being correspondent, or the state of corresponding; correspondence: as, the *corresponsion* of two correlative particles in a Greek sentence. [Rare.]

> The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal *corresponsion*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 503.

**corresponsive** (kor-e-spon'siv), *a.* [< *correspond*, after *responsive*.] Responsive to effort or impulse; answering; corresponding. [Rare.]

> Massy staples,
> And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.
>
> A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the *corresponsive* progress within. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 25.

**corresponsively** (kor-ē-spon'siv-li), *adv.* In a corresponsive or corresponding manner. [Rare.]

**corri**, *n.* See *corrie*.

**corridor** (kor'i-dôr or -dor), *n.* [= D. *corridor* = Dan. Sw. *korridor*, < F. *corridor*, < It. *corridore*, a corridor, gallery, a runner, a race-horse (= Sp. Pg. *corredor*, a runner, race-horse, corridor), < *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *currour*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a gallery or passage in a building.

> Full of long-sounding *corridors* it was,
> That over-vaulted grateful gloom.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**2.** In *fort.*, a covered way carried round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**3.** See the extract.

> A high covered carriage-way with a tessellated pavement and green plastered walls . . . (*corridor*, the Creoles always called it) opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow parterres. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 376.

**corrie, corri** (kor'i), *n.* [Also written *correi*; < Gael. *corrach*, steep, precipitous, abrupt.] A hollow space or excavation in the side of a hill. See *comb*[3]. [Scotch.]

> The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn. *Scott*, Waverley, xvi.
>
> *Corries* are scooped out on the one hand, and naked precipices are left on the other. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 374.
>
> A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the *corries*. . . . They generally present the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared. *A. C. Ramsay*, Geology of Arran, v.

**Corrigan's button, disease, pulse.** See the nouns.

**corriget**, *v. t.* [ME. *corigen*, < OF. *corriger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*.] To correct. *Chaucer*.

**corrigendum** (kor-i-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *corrigenda* (-dȧ). [L., ger. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] Something, especially a word or phrase in print, that is to be corrected or altered.

**corrigent** (kor'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corrigen(i-)s*, ppr. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, corrective.

**II.** *n.* In *med.*, a corrective: specifically applied to an ingredient of a prescription designed to correct some undesirable effect of another ingredient.

**corrigibility** (kor'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrigibilité* = Sp. *corregibilidad*; as *corrigible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being corrigible.

**corrigible** (kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *corrigible* = Sp. *corregible* = Pg. *corrigivel* = It. *corrigibile*, < ML. *corrigibilis*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *corrigent*.] **1.** Capable of being corrected or amended: as, a *corrigible* defect.

> Provided allway, that yf ony of the said articlis be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be reformabyll and *corrigabill* by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.
>
> A Turn of Stile, or Expression more Correct, or at least more *Corrigible*, than in those which I have formerly written. *Congreve*, Way of the World, Ded.

**2.** Capable of being reformed in character or conduct: as, a *corrigible* sinner.—**3†.** Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

> He was . . . adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

**4†.** Having power to correct; corrective.

> The power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our wills. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.
>
> Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

**corrigibleness** (kor'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being corrigible.

**corrival** (ko-ri'val), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *corrival*, < L. *corrivalis*, a joint rival, < *com-*, together, + *rivalis*, rival. Cf. *corival*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A rival; a competitor.

> The Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaryes and *corryvalls* one agaynst the other. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> While they [persecutors] practise violence to the souls of men and make their swords of steel *corrivals* with the two-edged spiritual sword of the Son of God, the basis of their highest pillars, the foundation of their glorious palaces are but dross and rottenness. *Roger Williams*, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 255.

**2†.** A companion. [Rare.]

> The Prince of Wales, Lord John of Lancaster,
> The noble Westmoreland, and warlike Blunt;
> And many more *corrivals*, and dear men
> Of estimation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

**II.** *a.* Having contending claims; emulous.

> A power equal and *corrival* with that of God. *Bp. Fleetwood*, Miracles.

**corrival** (ko-ri'val), *v.* [< *corrival*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To rival; pretend to equal.

**II.** *intrans.* To pretend to be equal; compete.

> But with the sunne *corrivalling* in light,
> Shines more by day than other stars by night.
> *Fitz-Geoffrey*, Blessed Birthday.

**corrivality**† (kor-i-val'i-ti), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ity*.] Rivalry; corrivalry. [Rare.]

> *Corrivality* and opposition to Christ. *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. xxi.

**corrivalry** (ko-ri'val-ri), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ry*.] Competition; joint rivalry. *Bp. Hall.*

**corrivalship**† (ko-ri'val-ship), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ship*.] Rivalry; corrivalry.

> Men in kindness are mutually lambs, but in *corrivalship* of love lions. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

**corrivate**† (kor'i-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *corrivatus*, pp. of *corrivare*, draw (water) into one stream, < *com-*, together, + *rivare*, draw off (water), <

*rious*, a tendency to rival. Cf. *durious*, *derivate*.] To form a channel or course (water) by drawing from several sources.

Rare devices to *corrivate* waters.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

**corrivation**† (kor-i-vā'shon), *n.* [< *corrivate* + *-ion*.] The running of different streams into one.

*Corrivations* of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 60.

**corroborant** (kǫ-rob'ǫ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corroboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*.] I. *a.* Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength: as, a *corroborant* medicine.

Refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

II. *n.* A medicine that produces strength and vigor; a tonic.

A dislocated wrist, unsuccessfully set, occasioned advice from my surgeon, to try the mineral waters of Aix in Provence as a *corroborant*. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 58.

**corroborate** (kǫ-rob'ǫ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corroborated*, ppr. *corroborating*. [< L. *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, *conroborare* (> It. *corroborare* = Sp. Pg. *corroborar* = F. *corroborer*), strengthen, < *com-*, together, + *roborare*, strengthen, < *robur* (*robor-*), strength: see *robust*.] 1. To strengthen; make strong, or impart additional strength to: as, to *corroborate* the judgment, will, or habits. [Obsolescent.]

The nerves are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts*.

2. To confirm; make more certain; give additional assurance of: as, the news is *corroborated* by recent advices.

From these observations, *corroborated* by taste and judgment, he formed an ideal pattern.
*Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

He does not see fit to *corroborate* any fact by the testimony of any witness.
*D. Webster*, Goodridge Case, April, 1817.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him . . . if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony.
*Crabb*, English Synonymes (ed. 1826).

**corroborate**† (kǫ-rob'ǫ-rāt), *a.* [< L. *corroboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroborated; strengthened; confirmed.

Except it be *corroborate* by custom.
*Bacon*, Custom and Education.

**corroborater** (kǫ-rob'ǫ-rā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which corroborates, strengthens, or confirms.

**corroboratic**† (kǫ-rob-ǫ-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [As *corroborate* + *-ic*.] I. *a.* Strengthening; corroborant.

II. *n.* That which strengthens.

Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you; 'tis an excellent *corroboratick* to strengthen the loins.
*Tom Brown*, Works, II. 186.

**corroboration** (kǫ-rob-ǫ-rā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *corroboration* = Sp. *corroboracion* = Pg. *corroboração* = It. *corroborazione*, < L. as if **corroboratio(n-)*, < *corroborare*, pp. *corroboratus*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*] 1. The act of strengthening; addition of strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For *corroboration* and comfortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 961.

2. The act of confirming; verification; confirmation: as, the *corroboration* of the testimony of a witness by other evidence.

Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves, . . . let us now enquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony.
*Johnson*, Shakespeare's Plays.

3. That which corroborates.—**Bond of corroboration.** See *bond*1.

**corroborative** (kǫ-rob'ǫ-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corroboratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *corroborativo*, < L. as if **corroborativus*, < *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the power of giving strength or additional strength.—2. Tending to confirm or establish the truth of something; verifying.

If you think there is anything explanatory or *corroborative* of what I say, . . . be so good as to transcribe those passages for me. *Bp. Warburton*, Letter to Bp. Hurd.

II. *n.* That which corroborates. (*a*) A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

An apothecaries shop . . . wherein are all remedies, . . . alteratives, *corroboratives*, lenitives, etc.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 280.

(*b*) Corroborative testimony.

He that says the words of the fathers are not sufficient to determine a nice question, stands not against him who says they are excellent *corroboratives* in a question already determined. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 145.

**corroboratory** (kǫ-rob'ǫ-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *corroborate* + *-ory*.] Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

**corroboree, corrobory** (ko-rob-ǫ-rē', ko-rob'ǫ-ri), *n.* [Also *corrobery*; native name.] A war-dance or dancing-party of the aborigines of Australia and New Zealand.

These men [natives of Tasmania], as well as those of the tribe belonging to King George's Sound, being tempted by the offer of some tubs of rice and sugar, were persuaded to hold a *corrobery*, or great dancing party.
*Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 240.

**corroboree, corrobory** (ko-rob-ǫ-rē', ko-rob'ǫ-ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *corroboreed*, *corroboried*, ppr. *corroboreeing*, *corroborying*. [< *corroboree*, *corrobory*, *n.*] To hold a corroboree; be used for that purpose.

The Menura Alberti scratches for itself shallow holes, or, as they are called by the natives, *corroborying* places, where it is believed both sexes assemble.
*Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 102.

**corrode** (kǫ-rōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *corroded*, ppr. *corroding*. [= F. *corroder* = Pr. *corroder* = Sp. Pg. *corroer* = It. *corrodere*, < L. *corrodere*, gnaw, gnaw to pieces, < *com-*, together, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*. Cf. *erode*.] I. *trans.* Literally, to eat or gnaw away gradually; hence, to wear away, diminish, or disintegrate (a body) by gradually separating small particles from (it), especially by the action of a chemical agent: as, nitric acid *corrodes* copper: often used figuratively.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper . . . is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. *Boyle*, Colours.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
*Corroding* every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1079.

That melancholy which is excited by objects of pleasure . . . soothes the heart instead of *corroding* it.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxiv.

In all Catholic countries where ecclesiastical influences have been permitted to develop unmolested, the monastic organizations have proved a deadly canker, *corroding* the prosperity of the nation.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 100.

=Syn. To canker, gnaw, waste.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gnaw; eat or wear away gradually.

Thou shew'st thyself a true *corroding* vermin.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

There have been long intervening periods of comparative rest, during which the sea *corroded* deeply, as it is still *corroding* into the land.
*Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 218.

2. Figuratively, to become gradually impaired or deteriorated; waste away.

The fiery and impatient spirit of the future illustrious commander was doomed for a time to fret under restraint, and to *corrode* in distasteful repose.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 369.

3. To act by or as if by corrosion or canker, or a process of eating or wearing away.

By incautiously suffering this jealousy to *corrode* in her breast, she began to give a loose to passion.
*Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

**corrodent** (kǫ-rō'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*.] I. *a.* Having the power of corroding; acting by corrosion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Any substance that corrodes.

The physick of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina, p. 17.

**Corrodentia** (kor-ǫ-den'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, gnaw: see *corrodent*, *corrode*.] A group of neuropterous (pseudo-neuropterous) insects. They have the following technical characteristics: the antennæ many-jointed; the wings with few nervures, sometimes quite without transverse venation; the head strongly mandibulate; and the tarsi two- or three-jointed. The limits of the group vary; it contains the *Psocidæ* or book-lice, and the *Embiidæ*, to which some authors add the *Termitidæ* or white ants, by others made type of a group *Isoptera*. (See these words.) The best-known representative of the group is the death-watch, *Atropos* (or *Troctes*) *pulsatorius*, a pest of insect-collections. By some the *Corrodentia* are regarded as an order composed of the *Termitidæ*, *Psocidæ*, and *Mallophaga*.

**corrodiate**† (ko-rō'di-āt), *v.* An improper and obsolete form of *corrode*.

**corrodibility** (kǫ-rō-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *corrodible*: see *-bility*.] The character or property of being corrodible. Also *corrosibility*.

**corrodible** (kǫ-rō'di-bl), *a.* [< *corrode* + *-ible*. Cf. *corrosible*.] Capable of being corroded. Also *corrosible*.

Metals . . . *corrodible* by waters.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**corrody**, *n.* See *corody*.

**corrol** (kor'ǫl), *n.* [< F. *corroi*, a puddle, cement, also currying, OF. *conroi*, *corroi*, apparatus, gear, preparation, etc.: see *curry*1.] A kind of cement applied to the outside of vessels to make them water-tight, or laid at the bottom of reservoirs, etc., to keep the water from percolating downward.

**corrosibility** (kǫ-rō-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *corrosible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *corrodibility*.

**corrosible** (kǫ-rō'si-bl), *a.* [< L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode (see *corrode*), + *-ible*.] Same as *corrodible*.

**corrosibleness** (kǫ-rō'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being corrodible.

**corrosion** (kǫ-rō'zhǫn), *n.* [= F. *corrosion* = Pr. *corrosio*, *corrossio* = Sp. *corrosion* = Pg. *corrosão* = It. *corrosione*, < ML. *corrosio(n-)*, < L. *corrodere*, pp. *corrosus*, gnaw, corrode: see *corrode*.] Literally, the act or process of eating or gnawing away; hence, the process of wearing away, disintegrating, or destroying by the gradual separation of small parts or particles, especially by the action of chemical agents, as acids: often used figuratively of the destructive influence of care, grief, time, etc.

*Corrosion* is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. *Quincy*.

Though it [peevishness] breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, . . . it wears out happiness by slow *corrosion*.
*Johnson*, Rambler, No. 74.

They [Grecian art and literature] have carried their own serene and celestial atmosphere into all lands, to protect them against the *corrosion* of time.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 112.

**corrosive** (kǫ-rō'siv, formerly kor'ǫ-siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corrosif* = Pr. *corrosiu*, *corrossiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *corrosivo*, < ML. as if **corrosivus*, < L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*. Cf. *corsive*.] I. *a.* Literally, eating or gnawing; hence, destroying as if by gnawing away; wearing away or disintegrating by separating small parts or particles, especially under chemical action, as of acids: often used figuratively of immaterial agents, as care, time, etc., absolutely or with *of*.

The soft delicious air,
To heal the scar of these *corrosive* fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 461.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
*Corrosive* famine waits. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 126.

I should like, if I could, to give a specimen of their assumptions and the reasonings founded on them, which in my "Apologia" I considered to be *corrosive of* all religion.
*J. H. Newman*, Contemporary Rev., XLVIII. 461.

**Corrosive sublimate**, the bichlorid of mercury ($HgCl_2$), prepared by subliming an intimate mixture of equal parts of common salt and mercuric sulphate. It is a white crystalline solid, and is an acrid poison of great virulence. The stomach-pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 20 parts of cold water, but only 2 of boiling water, for its solution. It is used in surgery as an antiseptic, and in medicine internally in minute doses. It is also used to preserve anatomical preparations. Wood, cordage, canvas, etc., when soaked in a solution of it, are found to be less destructible on exposure.

II. *n.* Anything that corrodes, especially a chemical agent, as an acid; anything that wears away or disintegrates; figuratively, anything that has an analogous influence upon the mind or feelings.

The violence of his disease, Francisco,
Must not be jested with; 'tis grown infectious,
And now strong *corrosives* must cure him.
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iv. 1.

Poverty and want are generally *corrosives* to all kinds of men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

*Corrosives* are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them.
*Dunglison*, Dict. of Med. Science.

**corrosive**† (kǫ-rō'siv, kor'ǫ-siv), *v.* [< *corrosive*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To corrode.

Thy conscience *corrosiv'd* with grief.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars.

II. *intrans.* To act by corrosion.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fixedness of it, when, like a *corrosiving* plaister, it eats into the sore. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

**corrosively** (kǫ-rō'siv-li), *adv.* 1. In a corrosive manner; by corrosion.—2. Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

**corrosiveness** (kǫ-rō'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The property of corroding, eating away, or disintegrating; figuratively, an analogous property in some immaterial agent.—2. Some property characteristic of a corrosive substance, as its taste. [Rare.]

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

**corrosivity** (kor-ǫ-siv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrosivité*; as *corrosive* + *-ity*.] Corrosiveness. [Rare.]

**corroval** (kor'ō-val), *n.* An arrow-poison of the United States of Colombia, which produces general muscular and cardiac paralysis.

**corrovaline** (kor'ō-val-in), *n.* [< *corroval* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid derived from corroval, probably identical with curarine.

**corrugant** (kor'ō-gant), *a.* [< L. *corrugan(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] Having the power of corrugating, or contracting into wrinkles or folds. *Johnson.*

**corrugate** (kor'ō-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corrugated*, ppr. *corrugating*. [< L. *corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, *conrugare* (> It. *corrugare* = Sp. *corrugar*), wrinkle, < *com-*, together, + *rugare*, wrinkle, < *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold.] To wrinkle; draw or contract into folds; pucker: as, to *corrugate* the skin; to *corrugate* iron plates for use in building.

> Cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**corrugate** (kor'ō-gāt), *a.* [< L. *corrugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Wrinkled; contracted; puckered.

> Extended views a narrow mind extend;
> Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix. 1384.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a wrinkled appearance: applied to a surface closely covered with parallel and generally curved or wavy sharp ridges which are separated by deep and often depressed lines.

**corrugated** (kor'ō-gā-ted), *p. a.* [< *corrugate* + *-ed*².] Wrinkled; bent or drawn into parallel furrows or ridges: as, *corrugated* iron.

> Not level and smooth, but *corrugated;* tossed into mountains and reefs of sand, seamed with shallow ravines, and enclosing in the sweep of the sand-hills immense plains.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 34.

**Corrugated iron.** See *iron*.

**corrugation** (kor-ō-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *corrugation*, < L. as if **corrugatio(n-)*, < *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*.] A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles; a wrinkled, furrowed, or puckered state or condition.

**corrugator** (kor'ō-gā-tor), *n.*; pl. *corrugatores* (kor'ō-gā-tō'rēz). [= F. *corrugateur* = Sp. *corrugador* = It. *corrugatore*, < NL. *corrugator*, < L. *corrugare*, pp. *corrugatus*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, *v.*] In *anat.*, a muscle the action of which contracts into wrinkles the part it acts upon: as, the *corrugator* supercilii, one of a pair of small muscles situated on each side of the forehead, which contract or knit the brows. — **Corrugator cutis ani**, the wrinkler of the skin of the anus, a thin layer of involuntary muscular fibers radiating from the anus, which by their contraction cause folds of skin radiating from the orifice.

**corrugent** (kor'ō-jent), *a.* [Improp. for *corrugant*.] In *anat.*, drawing together; contracting. — **Corrugent muscle.** Same as *corrugator*. *Imp. Dict.*

**corrumpt** (ko-rump'), *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *corrumpen*, *corumpen*, *corompen*, < OF. *corrumpre*, *corrompre*, F. *corrompre* = Sp. Pg. *corromper* = It. *corrompere*, < L. *corrumpere*, *conrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, *conruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*.] To corrupt.

> The clothred blood, for eny leche-craft,
> *Corrumpeth*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1888.
>
> It is nat hoot and moist as eir; for eir *corrumpith* a thing a-noon, as it schewith weel by generacioun of flies, and areins [spiders], and siche othere.
> *Book of Quintes Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

**corrumpable**† (ko-rum'pa-bl), *a.* [ME. (Halliwell), < OF. *corrumpable*, *corrompable*, F. *corrompable* (= Sp. *corrompible* = It. *corrompevole*), < *corrumpre*, *corrompre*, corrupt: see *corrump*.] Corruptible. *Lydgate.*

**corrumption**†, *n.* [ME. *corrumpcioun*, an erroneous form of *corruption*, after *corrump*.] Corruption.

> The elementes alle sal be clene
> Of alle *corrumpciouns* that we here se.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 6852.

**corrupt** (ko-rupt'), *v.* [< ME. *corrupten*, *corupten*, < L. *corruptus*, *conruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, *conrumpere*, destroy, ruin, injure, spoil, corrupt, bribe, < *com-*, together, + *rumpere*, break in pieces: see *rupture*. Cf. *corrump*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To injure; mar; spoil; destroy.

> Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. Mat. vi. 19.

2. To vitiate physically; render unsound; taint or contaminate as with disease; decompose: as, to *corrupt* the blood.

> Some there were that died presently after they got ashore, it being certainly the quality of the place either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or lesse *corrupted*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 156.

3. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; cause the decomposition of (an organic body), as by a natural process, accompanied by a fetid smell; change from a good to a bad physical condition, in any way. — 4. To vitiate or deprave, in a moral sense; change from good to bad; infect with evil; pervert; debase.

> What force ill companie hath, to *corrupt* good wittes, the wisest men know best. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 52.
>
> Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.
> 1 Cor. xv. 33.
>
> Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
> And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
> Whose conscience with injustice is *corrupted*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.
>
> Conversation will not *corrupt* us, if we come to the assembly in our own garb and speech, and with the energy of health to select what is ours and reject what is not.
> *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.
>
> Plenty *corrupts* the melody
> That made thee famous once, when young.
> *Tennyson*, The Blackbird.

5. To pervert or vitiate the integrity of; entice from allegiance, or from a good to an evil course of conduct; influence by a bribe or other wrong motive.

> Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge
> That no king can *corrupt*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.
>
> The guards, *corrupted*, arm themselves against
> Their late protected master.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.
>
> The money which the King received from France had been largely employed to *corrupt* members of Parliament.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; infect with imperfections or errors; falsify; pervert: as, to *corrupt* language; to *corrupt* a text.

> In like manner have they *corrupt* the scripture.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 44.

=**Syn.** 2. Spoil, taint. — 4. Contaminate, deprave, demoralize. See *taint*, *v. t.*

**II.** *intrans.* To become putrid; putrefy; rot.

> The aptness of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., Int. to ix.

=**Syn.** *Decay*, *Putrefy*, etc. See *rot*.

**corrupt** (ko-rupt'), *a.* [< ME. *corrupt*, *corupt* = Sp. Pg. *corrupto* = It. *corrotto*, < L. *corruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Decomposing, or showing signs of decomposition; putrid; spoiled; tainted; vitiated.

> My wounds stink and are *corrupt* because of my foolishness. Ps. xxxviii. 5.
>
> *Corrupt* and pestilent bread. *Knolles.*

2. Debased in character; depraved; perverted; infected with evil.

> They are *corrupt;* they have done abominable works.
> Ps. xiv. 1.
>
> At what ease
> Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as *corrupt*
> To swear against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.
>
> The word *corrupt* means broken together, dissolved into mixture and confusion — which is the opposite of purity.
> *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 265.

3. Dishonest; without integrity; guilty of dishonesty involving bribery, or a disposition to bribe or be bribed: as, *corrupt* practices; a *corrupt* judge.

> If political power must be denied to working men because they are *corrupt*, it must be denied to all classes whatever for the same reason.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 248.

4. Changed for the worse; debased or falsified by admixture, addition, or alteration; erroneous or full of errors: as, a *corrupt* text.

> Of the Massacre of Paris (of which only a single early edition exists, in a *corrupt* condition and without date) it is unnecessary to say much.
> *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 192.

**Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act**, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 51) intended to secure the purity of elections to Parliament.

**corrupter** (ko-rup'tėr), *n.* One who or that which corrupts. Also written *corruptor*.

> They knew them to be the main *corruptors* at the king's elbow. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

**corruptful** (ko-rupt'ful), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to a verb.] Tending to corrupt; corrupt; corrupting; vitiating. [Rare.]

> Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all *corruptful* encroachments. *J. Baillie.*

**corruptibility** (ko-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *corruptibilita(t-)s*, < L. *corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible*.] The capability of being corrupted, in any sense of the word; corruptibleness.

> Frequency of elections . . . has a tendency . . . not to lessen *corruptibility*. *Burke*, Independence of Parliament.

**corruptible** (ko-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *corruptible* = Pr. Sp. *corruptible* = Pg. *corruptivel* = It. *corruttevole*, *corruttibile*, < LL. *corruptibilis*, *conruptibilis*, < L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. That may be corrupted; subject to decay, putrefaction, or destruction: as, this *corruptible* body.

> This *corruptible* must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. 1 Cor. xv. 53.

2. That may be contaminated or vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of being depraved, tainted, or changed for the worse: as, manners are *corruptible* by evil example. — 3. Open to bribing; susceptible of being bribed: as, *corruptible* voters.

**corruptibleness** (ko-rup'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

**corruptibly** (ko-rup'ti-bli), *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

> It is too late: the life of all his blood
> Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

**Corrupticolæ** (kor-up-tik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [LL., < L. *corruptus*, corrupt (in reference to the alleged corruptible nature of Christ's body), + *colere*, worship.] The name given by Western writers to the Phthartolatræ, a Christian sect of the sixth century, which held that the body of Christ was necessarily and naturally corruptible, in opposition to another Monophysite sect, the Aphthartodocetæ.

**corruption** (ko-rup'shon), *n.* [< ME. *corrupcion*, *corrupcioun*, *corupcion* = D. *corruptie* = Dan. *korruption*, < OF. *corruption*, *corrupcion*, F. *corruption* = Pr. *corrupcio* = Sp. *corrupcion* = Pg. *corrupção* = It. *corruzione*, < L. *corruptio(n-)*, *conruptio(n-)*, < *corrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of an organic body by decomposition accompanied by putrefaction; physical dissolution.

> Lyve thou soleyn, wermis *corupciouns!*
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 614.
>
> *Corruption* is a proceeding from a being to a not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. *Blundeville.*
>
> Neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see *corruption*. Ps. xvi. 10.

2. Putrid matter; pus.

> For swellings also they vse small peeces of touchwood, in the forme of cloues, which pricking on the griefe they burne close to the flesh, and from thence draw the *corruption* with their mouth.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 137.

3. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or extinction of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

> Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. 2 Pet. i. 4.

4. Debasement or deterioration.

> After my death I wish no other herald, . . .
> To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
> But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

5. Perversion; vitiation: as, a *corruption* of language.

> At this day, by *corruption* of the name, it is called Lombardy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 109.
>
> The general *corruption* of manners in servants is owing to the conduct of masters. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 107.
>
> His [Shakspere's] works have come down to us in a condition of manifest and admitted *corruption* in some portions, while in others there is an obscurity.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

6. A corrupt or debased form of a word: as, "sparrow-grass" is a *corruption* of "asparagus." — 7. A perverting, vitiating, or depraving influence; more specifically, bribery.

> *Corruption* wins not more than honesty.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.
>
> Blest paper credit! last and best supply!
> That lends *corruption* lighter wings to fly.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iii. 40.
>
> *Corruption* in elections is the great enemy of freedom.
> *J. Adams.*
>
> *Corruption* essentially consists . . . in distributing the appointments and favours of the State otherwise than with a sole regard to merit and capacity.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 41.

8. In *law*, taint; impurity or defect (of hereditable blood) in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, and can neither retain those in his possession nor transmit them by descent to his heirs. This penalty, along with attainder itself, has been abolished in Great Britain, and never existed in the United States.

> It is to be hoped that this *corruption* of blood . . . may, in process of time, be abolished by act of Parliament.
> *Blackstone*, Com., IV. § 380 (Harper, 1852).
>
> No attainder of treason shall work *corruption* of blood.
> *Const. U. S.*, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. Putrefaction, putrescence. — 4. Pollution, defilement, contamination, vitiation, demoralization, foulness, baseness.

**corruptionist** (kọ-rup'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *corruption* + *-ist.*] 1. A defender of corruption or wickedness. *Sydney Smith.*—2. One who engages in bribery and other corrupt practices.

The invention and rapid diffusion of the word *corruptionists* as a designation for men who take bribes, or support those who take them, is a sign of the times worth noting. *The Nation*, IX. 241 (1869).

These silent men [who submit to party influence] are today the worst enemies of the Republic. They make it safe to defraud. They render it practically impossible to overthrow *corruptionists*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 327.

**corruptive** (kọ-rup'tiv), *a.* [= F. *corruptif* = Pr. *corruptiu* = Sp. Pg. *corruptivo* = It. *corrottivo, corruttivo,* < LL. *corruptivus,* < L. *corruptus,* pp. of *corrumpere,* corrupt: see *corrupt, v.*] Having the power of corrupting, tainting, depraving, or vitiating.

It should be endued with . . . some *corruptive* quality. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

**corruptless**† (kọ-rupt'les), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-less.*] Not susceptible of corruption or decay.

All around
The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crowned.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

**corruptly** (kọ-rupt'li), *adv.* 1. In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; dishonorably.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. Neh. i. 7.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly!*
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 9.

2. In *law*, with the intent of gaining some advantage inconsistent with official or sworn duty, or the legal rights of others, by bribery or other corrupt means.

**corruptness** (kọ-rupt'nes), *n.* 1. The state of being corrupt; putrid state; corruption.—2. A state of moral impurity: as, the *corruptness* of a judge.—3. A vitiated state; debasement; impurity: as, the *corruptness* of language.

**corruptress** (kọ-rupt'res), *n.* [< *corruptor* + *-ess.*] A female who corrupts. [Rare.]

Peace, rude bawd!
Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up.
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

**cors**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *curse*[1].

**cors**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *corse*[1].

**cors**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*[1].

**corsac**, *n.* See *corsak.*

**corsage** (kôr-säzh'), *n.* [< F. *corsage,* bust, trunk, body, < OF. *cors,* body: see *corse*[1], *corset, corpse.*] 1† (kôr'säj). The body.—2. The body or waist of a woman's dress; a bodice: as, a *corsage* of velvet.

A drawing of a *corsage* or bodice in pale green silk.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 285.

**corsaint**†, *n.* [ME., also *corseint, -sant, -saunt,* < OF. *cors saint,* < L. (ML.) *corpus sanctum,* holy body, or *corpus sancti,* body of a saint: see *corposant.*] A holy body or person; a saint. *Chaucer.*

In especiall of the blessed *corseynt* and holy Virgyne and Martir Seynt Kateryn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

**corsair** (kôr'sâr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corsarie,* after Sp. Pg.; < F. *corsaire,* < Pr. *corsari* = Sp. Pg. *corsario* = It. *corsaro* (> Turk. *qursân*), a corsair, < Pr. *corsa* = Sp. Pg. *corso* = It. *corsa,* a course, cruise, = F. *course,* > E. *course,* q. v. Cf. *courser*[1].] 1. One who cruises or scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission from any sovereign or state, seizing and plundering merchant vessels, or making booty on land; a pirate; a freebooter.

He left a *corsair's* name to other times,
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.
*Byron*, The Corsair, iii. 24.

2. A piratical vessel; sometimes, a privateer.

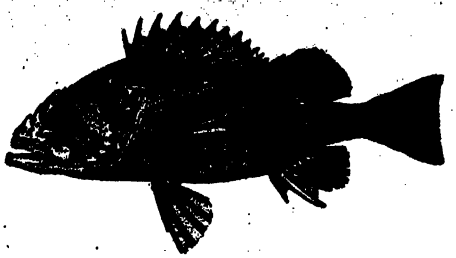
There are many *Corsaries* or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 217.

Barbary *corsairs* infested the coast of the Mediterranean.
*Prescott.*

Joining a *corsair's* crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew
With the marauders.
*Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

Nearly 800 *corsairs* had sailed, during the war, from Dunkirk to prey upon English and Dutch commerce.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. A scorpaenoid fish, *Sebastichthys rosaceus,* with smooth cranial ridges, moderate-sized scales, and pale blotches surrounded by purplish shades on the sides. It is about 12 inches long, and one of the most abundant species of the genus, inhabiting rather deep water along the Californian coast. See cut in next column.



Corsair (*Sebastichthys rosaceus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

**corsak, corsac** (kôr'sak), *n.* [Native name.] A species of fox of a yellowish color, *Vulpes corsac,* found in Tatary and India. It is gregarious, prowls by day, burrows, and lives on birds and eggs. It

Corsak (*Vulpes corsac*).

resembles and is a near relative of the little kit or swift fox of North America, *Vulpes velox.* Also called *adive.*

**corse**[1] (kôrs), *n.* [< ME. *cors,* a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *cors* = Pr. *cors;* parallel to the full form, *corpse,* < ME. *corps,* < OF. *corps:* see *corpse.*] 1†. The living body or bodily frame of an animal, especially and usually of a human being; the person.

Be-war, as dere as ye haue youre owne *corse* and youre honoure and also the honour of two kynges, that ye go not oute to bataile agein hem, ffor ye sholde haue to grete losse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 306.

For he was strong, and of so mightie *corse,*
As ever wielded speare in warlike hand.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 42.

2. A dead body, especially and usually of a human being; a corpse. [Now archaic or poetical.]

The Dene . . . warnyn the brethren and sistren to come to the derige and gon with the *Cors* to the kirke.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

And as the soldiers bore dead bodies by
He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome *corse*
Betwixt the wind and his nobility.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

'Twas not those souls that fled in pain
Which to their *corses* came again.
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, v.

A melancholy group collected about his *corse*, on the bloody height of Albohacen. *Irving*, Granada, p. 70.

3†. The body or main part, as the hull of a ship or the trunk or stem of a tree or vine.

Ffor, as he saithe, the *cors* [of a vine] I delve in grounde, The rootes wol abounde and all confounde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

And all they thought none other but that the *cors* of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge of the see, and so haue ben loste.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

4†. Same as *corset*, 1.—5. A plaited or woven silk ribbon used for vestments. *M. E. C. Walcott.*

**corse**[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *curse*[1].

**corse**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*[1].

**corse**[4]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E., also *corce, coce, coase,* < *corser, courser,* a horse-dealer, a trader: see *courser*[2].] To trade; traffic. *Hutchinson.*

**cor. sec.** An abbreviation of *corresponding secretary.*

**corseint**†, *n.* See *corsaint.*

**corselet, coralet** (kôrs'let), *n.* [= It. *corsaletto* = Sp. *corselete* = Pg. *corsolete,* < F. *corselet,* a corselet, dim. of OF. *cors,* body: see *corse*[1], *corpse,* and cf. *corset.*] 1. Armor for the body, in use after the perfecting of plate-armor; specifically, in the sixteenth century, the breast- and back-pieces taken together.

God guide thy hand, and speed thy weapon so
That thou return triumphant of thy Foe.
Hold, take my *Corslet*, and my Helm, and Launce,
And to the Heav'ns thy happy Prowes aduance.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

The Strings of which [Hearts], in Battles Heat,
Against their very *Corslets* beat. *Prior*, Alma, i.

2. The breastplate taken by itself.

The *corslet* plate that guarded his breast
Was once the wild bee's golden vest.
*J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, st. 25.

3. The complete armor of a pikeman, musketeer, etc., consisting of breast and back, gauntlets and tassets, with a morion or open headpiece. —4. In *soöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*, the thorax of an insect; that part to which the wings and legs are attached. In *Coleoptera* the part usually so called is the prothorax, bearing only the first pair of feet, and greatly surpassing the other two segments of the thorax in extent. (*b*) In *ichth.*, a zone or area of scales, larger than the rest, developed behind the head and about the pectoral fins of certain scombroid fishes, as in the tunnies, albicores, bonitos, and frigate-mackerels. (*c*) In *conch.*, a ridge in the hinge of bivalves with an external ligament, with which the ligament is connected. [Rare.]

Corselet (def. 3), consisting of back and breast, two rows of tassets, *t*, and morion, *m*. The gauntlets are of leather.—Dress of German or Flemish pikeman about 1600, from contemporary engraving.

**corselet, coralet** (kôrs'let), *v. t.* [< *corselet, corslet, n.*] To encircle with or as with a corselet. [Rare.]

Her arms,
Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall,
By warranting moonlight, *corslet* thee.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

**corsement**†, *n.* See *cursement.*

**corse-present**† (kôrs'prez'ent), *n.* A mortuary or recompense formerly paid at the interment of a dead body. It usually consisted of the best beast belonging to the deceased, and was conducted along with the corpse and presented to the priest.

The Payment of Mortuaries is of great Antiquity: It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c. before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a *Corse-present.*
*Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 25.

**corseriet**, *n.* [ME., < *corser, courser,* a trader: see *corse*[4], *courser*[2].] Trading; traffic.

It semeth, that alle doyng in this mater is cursed *corserie* of symonie, sevynge the sygne of holy ordris for temperal drit. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 283.

**corsesque** (kôr-sesk'), *n.* [= F. *corsesque,* < It. *corsesca,* < *Corsica* (L. *Corsica,* also *Corsis,* F. *Corse*), because the weapon was used in that island. See *Corsican.*] An old weapon like a spear, having on each side of the central blade another curved one, the two curved blades forming together a crescent with the sharp edge on the concave side. Sometimes, however, these blades had a secondary or outward curve sharpened on both sides.

**corset** (kôr'set), *n.* [< ME. *corsete, corsette* (def. 1), < OF. *corset* (> It. *corsetto,* ML. *corsetus*), a close-fitting garment (def. 1), F. *corset* (def. 3), dim. of *cors,* body: see *corse*[1], *corpse,* and cf. *corselet.* Cf. *bodice,* of similar origin.] 1†. In the middle ages, a close-fitting body-garment. The term seems to have been always applied to a garment having skirts and sleeves, but may have been used for the upper part, or what might be called the bodice of such garments. In this sense also *corse.*

2†. A similar garment stuffed and quilted to form a garment of fence; a piece of armor, similar to the gambeson, worn by crossbowmen and foot-soldiers about 1475.—3. A shaped, close-fitting body or waist, usually made of quilted satin jean, stiffened by strips of steel or whalebone, and so designed as to admit of tightening by lacing, worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays. Often in plural, *corsets.*

**corset** (kôr'set), *v. t.* [< *corset, n.*] To inclose in a corset.

**corsey**† (kôr'si), *n.* An obsolete form of *corsive.*

**Corsican** (kôr'si-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corsica* (L. *Corsica,* also *Corsis,* > It. *Corsica,* F. *Corse*) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Belonging or relating to Corsica, an island of the Mediterranean, north of Sardinia (formerly dependent on different states of Italy, but belonging to France since 1769, and now one of its departments), or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Corsica; specifically, a member of the indigenous race of Corsica, of Italian affinity.—2. The dialect of the Italian language spoken by Corsicans.

**corsite** (kôr'sit), *n.* [< F. *Corse,* Corsica, + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Zirkel to rocks composed essentially of anorthite and hornblende. The name was taken from a typical occurrence of rocks of this class on the island of Corsica. It has never come into general use.

**corsive**† (kôr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [A contraction of *corrosive.*] I. *a.* Corrosive.

But now their Madness challengeth a stout
And *corsive* cure; Thy Hand must do the Deed.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 221.

**II.** *n.* A corrosive.

That same bitter *corsive*, which did eat
Her tender heart. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 14.

From commonwealths and cities I will descend to families, which have as many *corsives* and molestations, as frequent discontents, as the rest.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 69.

**corslet**, *n.* and *v.* See *corselet*.

**corsned**† (kôrs'ned), *n.* [Also *corsnæd*; repr. AS. *corsnēd*, a term used in the laws (see def.); < *cor-*, base of *coren*, pp. of *ceósan*, choose (see *choose*), + *snēd*, a bit, a piece cut off, < *snīdan* (= G. *schneiden*), cut. Equiv. to OFries. *korbita*, < *kor-* (= *cor-*, above) + *bita* = E. *bit*[1].] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the morsel of choosing or selection, being a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and caused to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence. If the accused was guilty, it was supposed that the bread would, in accordance with the prayer of the exorcism, produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage; if he was innocent, it would cause no harm.

**corsy** (kôr'si), *a.* Corrupt. *Dunglison*.

**cortand**†, *n.* See *courtant*.

**cortège** (kôr-tāzh'), *n.* [F., < It. *corteggio*, a train, retinue, < *corte*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] A train of attendants; a company of followers; a procession.

Henry and Isabella, each attended by a brilliant *cortége* of cavaliers and nobles. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

**Cortes** (kôr'tes), *n. pl.* [Sp. and Pg., pl. of *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*] 1. The national assembly or legislature of Spain, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The senate is composed of not over 360 members, one half princes of the blood, grandees, and certain ex-officio and nominated members, and one half elected. The chamber of deputies is composed of members in the proportion of one for every 50,000 inhabitants, elected for 5 years.

2. The parliament or legislature of Portugal, consisting of an upper house of hereditary, life, and elective peers, and a lower house of 146 deputies elected by the people for 4 years.

**cortex** (kôr'teks), *n.*; pl. *cortices* (-ti-sēz). [L.: see *cork*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Bark, as of a tree. See *bark*[2]. (*b*) In *Chara* and some algæ, a covering of tubular or other cells inclosing the axis; in lichens, the cortical layer (which see, under *cortical*).—2. Specifically, in *med.*, Peruvian bark.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some part or structure likened to bark or rind; cortical substance: as, the *cortex* of the brain. Specifically—(*a*) A thin, fleshy expansion of cœnosarc upon the sclerobase of a polyp. (*b*) The exterior investment of a sponge. See the extract.

In the higher forms of Sycons the radial tubes no longer arise as simple outgrowths of the whole sponge-wall, but rather as outgrowths of the endoderm into the mesoderm, which, together with the ectoderm, exhibits an independent growth of its own; and this results in the formation of a thick investment, known as the *cortex*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 414.

**Cortex of the brain**, the layer of gray matter investing most of the surface of the brain and dipping down into the sulci between the gyri. See *brain*.—**Cortex of the kidney**, the outer, investing, or cortical, as distinguished from the medullary substance of the kidney. See cut under *kidney*.

**corthal**† (kôr'thal), *n.* Same as *courtant*.

**Cortian** (kôr'ti-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Buonaventura Corti, an Italian scientist (1729–1813).—**Cortian fibers.** See *fibers of Corti*, under *fiber*.—**Cortian organ.** See *organ*.—**Cortian rods.** See *rods of Corti*, under *rod*.—**Cortian tunnel.** See *tunnel of Corti*, under *tunnel*.

**cortical** (kôr'ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *cortical* = Sp. Pg. *cortical* = It. *corticale*, < NL. *corticalis*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, rind: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-al*.] Belonging to or consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; hence, external; belonging to the external covering: in *anat.*, specifically applied to several envelopping or investing parts, in distinction from *medullary*: as, the *cortical* substance of the brain or kidney. See *cortex*.—**Cortical epilepsy.** See *epilepsy*.—**Cortical layer**, in lichens, a multiple layer of cells forming a false parenchyma at the surface of the thallus, inclosing and protecting the less dense structure within. In horizontal frondose lichens there is an upper and a lower cortical layer. In some fungi a denser and firmer tissue at the surface is so called. The latter is also called the *pellicle* or *cutis*.—**Cortical paralysis**, paralysis due to a lesion of the cortex of the brain.—**Cortical sheath**, in *bot.*, a phrase applied by Nägeli to the whole of the primary bast-bundles. See *bast*[1].—**Cortical substance** of cells and unicellular animals, ectoplasm; outer cell-substance; the thicker, tougher, and less granular protoplasm upon the exterior of a cell, as distinguished from the *medullary substance*. The formation of cortical substance is an advance in the organization of protozoans, giving them more consistency and a more definite or more persistent shape.

**Corticata** (kôr-ti-kā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corticatus*, covered with bark: see *corticate*.] 1†. A family of corals inhabiting a fixed, branching polypary, whose fleshy substance is spread like the branch of a tree over a central solid, calcareous, or corneous axis; the barked corals. It includes the polyps forming the red coral of commerce, much used for necklaces, etc. The species propagate by buds and eggs. Otherwise called *Alcyonaria* or *sclerobasic Zoantharia*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

2. A higher grade of *Protozoa* in Lankester's classification, as the *Gregarinæ* and *Infusoria*. It is divided into five classes: (1) *Lipostoma* (*Gregarinæ*), (2) *Suctoria* (*Acinetæ*), (3) *Ciliata* (ciliate *Infusoria*), (4) *Flagellata* (flagellate *Infusoria*), and (5) *Proboscidea* (*Noctiluceæ*). The term is little used, and the arrangement implied is seldom followed.

3. A division of the *Porifera* or sponges, represented by the genus *Thetya*.

**corticate, corticated** (kôr'ti-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *corticatus*, pp. adj., covered with bark, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-ate*[1].] 1. Having a cortex; coated with bark or a bark-like covering; having a rind, as an orange.—2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corticata*.

By far the most common sponge in the chalk-mud is the pretty little hemispherical *corticate* form, Tisiphonia agariciformis. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 167.

Filaments . . . occasionally *corticated*.
*Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 70.

**corticating** (kôr'ti-kā-ting), *a.* [As *corticate* + *-ing*[2].] Constituting or serving as a cortex, bark, rind, or outer covering.

**cortication** (kôr-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [As *corticate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a cortex.

**cortices**, *n.* Plural of *cortex*.

**corticic** (kôr-tis'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-ic*.] Derived from or relating to cork.

**corticifer** (kôr-tis'i-fėr), *n.* [= F. *corticifère*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] One of the *Corticata*; a barked coral.

**corticiferous** (kôr-ti-sif'e-rus), *a.* [As *corticifer* + *-ous*.] Producing bark or something analogous to bark.

**corticiform** (kôr-tis'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *corticiforme*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling bark.

**corticiid** (kôr-tis'i-id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Corticiidæ*.

**Corticiidæ** (kôr-ti-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corticium*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, typified by the genus *Corticium*.

**corticine** (kôr'ti-sin), *n.* [< F. *corticine* = Sp. It. *corticina*, < NL. *corticina*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Populus tremula*.

**corticinic** (kôr-ti-sin'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, cork, + *-in*[2] + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from bark. Also *corticic*.—**Corticinic acid**, an acid ($C_{18}H_{10}O_6$) existing in cork and extracted from it by alcohol.

**Corticium** (kôr-tish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. A large genus of hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Auricularini*, having an even, fleshy hymenium, which collapses when dry. The species grow on dead wood.—2. The typical genus of the family *Corticiidæ*, having candelabra, and having the spicules simply scattered through the mesoderm, not forming a continuous skeleton. *C. candelabrum* is an example. *Oscar Schmidt*, 1862.

**corticole** (kôr'ti-kōl), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on bark; corticolous.

With respect to *corticole* lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees (e. g., Ramalina, Parmelia, Stictei) and others the smooth bark of young trees and shrubs (e. g., Graphidei and some Lecideæ). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

**corticoline** (kôr-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *corticolous*.

**corticolous** (kôr-tik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ous*.] Growing on bark: applied to lichens, fungi, etc.

**corticose, corticous** (kôr'ti-kōs, -kus), *a.* [< L. *corticosus*, barky, < *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. Barky; resembling bark in structure, as the hard pod of *Cassia Fistula*.—2. Having a cortex; corticate or corticiferous.

**cortile** (kôr-tē'le), *n.* [It., < *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*, and *curtilage*.] 1. In *arch.*, a small court inclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of a building. The cortile was an important adjunct to early churches or basilicas, and was usually of a square form; in Italy at the present day it is often embellished with columns and statues.

The *cortile*, or hall, is Morisco-Italian.
*Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xiii.

The *cortile* in front of the church . . . serves several purposes. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 12.

2. Any area, court, or courtyard.

**cortina** (kôr-tī'nä), *n.*; pl. *cortinæ* (-nē). [NL. use of L. *cortina*, a curtain: see *curtain*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a marginal veil ruptured at its connection with the stipe, and hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. Also called *curtain*.

**cortinarious** (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *cortinarius*, < *cortina*, q. v.] Same as *cortinate*.

**Cortinarius** (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < *cortina*: see *cortinarious*.] A large genus of terrestrial hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Agaricini*, characterized by rusty-ocher spores and a universal veil consisting of cobweb-like threads. In general appearance the species resemble those of *Agaricus*, to which they are closely allied.

**cortinate** (kôr'ti-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *cortinatus*, < *cortina*, q. v.] In *bot.*, provided with or pertaining to a cortina. Also *cortinarious*.

**cortinet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *curtain*.

**cortinic** (kôr-tin'ik), *a.* [Contr. of *corticinic*, q. v.] Same as *corticinic*.

**Corton** (F. pron. kôr-tôn'), *n.* A red wine of Burgundy, grown in the immediate neighborhood of Beaune, department of Côte-d'Or.

**Cortusa** (kôr-tū'sä), *n.* [NL., after *Cortusi*, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceæ*, containing a single species, *C. Mathioli* (bear's-ear sanicle), found in the alpine districts of the old world. It is a low, flowering, herbaceous perennial, with monopetalous campanulate flowers of a fine red color, resembling the primrose.

**cortusal** (kôr-tū'sal), *a.* [< *Cortusa* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, relating or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the genus *Cortusa*.

**corum**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *quorum*.

**corundophilite** (kō-run-dof'i-līt), *n.* [< NL. *corundum*, q. v., + Gr. *φίλος*, loving, + *-ite*[2].] A species of chlorite occurring with corundum at Chester in Massachusetts.

**corundum** (kō-run'dum), *n.* [NL.; formerly also *corindon*; < Hind. *kurand*, corundum.] Alumina, or the oxid of the metal aluminium, as found native in a crystalline state. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, often appearing in tapering hexagonal pyramids, and also occurs massive and granular. In hardness it is next to the diamond. Its specific gravity is about 4. In color it is blue, red, yellow, brown-gray, and white. The transparent varieties are prized as gems, the blue being the sapphire, the violet the Oriental amethyst, the red the ruby, and the yellow the Oriental topaz. Common corundum includes the opaque varieties and those of a dull, dark color. When pulverized it is used for grinding and polishing other gems, steel, etc. Emery is granular corundum, more or less impure, generally containing magnetic iron. The best sapphires, rubies, etc., come from Burma, India, China, and Ceylon; common corundum from China, the Urals, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and North and South Carolina; emery, from Asia Minor, the islands of Naxos and Samos near Ephesus in Asia Minor, and also from Chester in Massachusetts. Also called *adamantine spar*, *diamond-spar*.

**corundum-point** (kō-run'dum-point), *n.* A dentists' tool, used on the end of a drill-spindle for grinding and abrading with emery.

**corundum-tool** (kō-run'dum-tōl), *n.* A grinding-tool made of a block composed of emery, or faced with such a block. It is used largely for dressing the surface of millstones.

**coruscant** (kō-rus'kant), *a.* [< L. *coruscan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coruscare*, flash: see *coruscate*.] Flashing; coruscating; lighting by flashes. [Rare.]

His Praises are like those *coruscant* Beams
Which Phœbus on high Rocks of Crystal streams.
*Howell*, Letters, iv. 49.

**coruscate** (kō-rus'kāt or kor'us-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coruscated*, ppr. *coruscating*. [< L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*, move quickly, vibrate, flash, glitter.] To emit vivid flashes of light; flash; lighten; gleam.

Flaming fire more . . . *coruscating* . . . than any other matter. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 381.

=Syn. *Sparkle*, *Scintillate*, etc. See *glare*.

**coruscation** (kor-us-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *coruscation* = Pr. *coruscacio* = Pg. *coruscação* = It. *coruscazione*, < LL. *coruscatio(n-)*, < L. *coruscare*, pp. *coruscatus*, flash: see *coruscate*, *v.*] 1. A flash or gleam of light; a burst or play of light, as the reflection of lightning by clouds or of moonlight on the sea.

Lightnings and *coruscations*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.

Watching the gentle *coruscations* of declining day.
*Johnson*, Rambler, No. 185.

The smoke, tarnish, and demoniac glare of Vesuvius easily eclipse the pallid *coruscations* of the Aurora Borealis.
*De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

2. Figuratively, a flash or gleam of intellectual brilliancy.

"Love's Labour Lost" is generally placed at the bottom of the list. There is, indeed, little interest in the fable, but there are beautiful *convocations* of fancy.
*Hallam*, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, II. vi. § 88.

=Syn. 1. See *piers*, *v.*

**corve** (kôrv), *n.* Same as *corf*.

**corvée** (kôr-vā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *corvee*, *courvee*, *crowee*, *croee*, *croële*, etc., < ML. *corvata*, *corvada*, *corada* (also *corveia*, etc., after OF.), corvée, orig. *corrogata* (sc. *opera*, work), forced or commanded labor, a field cultivated by such labor, cultivated land, *fem. of L. corrogatus*, *pp. of corrogare*, bring together by entreaty, collect (ML. command?), < *com-*, together, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] In *feudal law*, an obligation imposed upon the inhabitants of a district to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, etc., for the sovereign or the feudal lord.

One-fourth of the working-days in the year went as *corvees*, due to the king, and in part to the feudal lord.
*H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 15.

**corvent**†. The Middle English preterit plural and past participle of *carve*[1].

**corvesert**†, **corvesor**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corvisor*, *corvisor*, < ME. *corvesor*, *corviser*, < OF. *corveser*, *corvisier*, *corviser*, *corveisier*, *corveisier*, etc. (ML. *corvesarius*), also *corvesour*, a shoemaker.] A shoemaker.

And that the *corvesers* bye ther lether in the zeld yeld halle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

**corvet**†, *n.* See *curvet*.

**corvette** (kôr-vet'), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korvet* = G. *corvette*, < F. *corvette*, < Sp. *corveta*, *corbeta* = Pg. *corveta* = It. *corvetta* (> Turk. *qurvet*), a corvette, < L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship of burden, < *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] A wooden ship of war, flush-decked, frigate-rigged, and having only one tier of guns. The term was originally applied to vessels of burden, with reference to the *corbita*, or basket, carried at the mastheads of Egyptian grain-ships.

A *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English. *Sidney*, State Papers, II. 486.

**corvetto** (kôr-vet'ō), *n.* [It. *corvetta*, *fem.*: see *curvet*.] Same as *curvet*.

**Corvidæ** (kôr'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corvus* + *-idæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, including the common crow, presenting a structure which has been regarded as specially typical of *Passeres*, and indeed as representative of all the higher birds; the crow family. The technical characters are: a stout, moderately long, conical, cultrate beak; the nasal fossæ attypically filled with dense antrorse plumules hiding the nostrils; wings with 10 primaries; tail with 12 feathers; and the tarsus scutellate and laminiplantar, but normally filled in with small plates along the sides. The limits of the family have fluctuated widely, but it is now usually restricted to the corvine birds proper, such as the crows, ravens, rooks, jackdaws, choughs, nutcrackers, magpies, and jays. About 50 genera, with 300 species, have been admitted; they are found in all parts of the world. The leading divisions of the family are the *Corvinæ* and *Garrulinæ*. The relationships of the family are nearest with the old-world sturnoid *Passeres*.

**corviform** (kôr'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *corviformis*, < L. *corvus*, a raven (a crow), + *forma*, shape.] 1. In form like a crow; having the corvine or crow-like structure.—2. In a wider sense, related to or resembling a crow; of corvine affinities.

**Corviformes** (kôr-vi-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *corviformis*: see *corviform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a superfamily of corvine birds, equivalent to *Coliomorphæ* and *Ambulatores*.

**corvina** (kôr-vī'nä), *n.* [< L. *corvinus*: see *corvine*.] A southern Californian scisenoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinne*, related to the weakfish of the eastern coast of the United States. It has two anal spines, and the color of the body is mostly of a clear steel-blue, but silvery below; the upper fins are dark, the lower yellowish or dusky. It is about 2½ feet in length, and is an excellent food-fish. Also called *bluefish*.

**Corvinæ** (kôr-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corvus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *corvine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Corvidæ*, containing the crows, ravens, rooks, etc., as distinguished from the jays and pies, or *Garrulinæ*. They normally have the wings long and pointed, much exceeding the tail in length; the feet stout, fitted for walking as well as for perching; the gait ambulatory, not saltatorial; and the plumage as a rule sombre or unvariegated. But there is no distinct dividing line between this and other divisions of the family. See cut under *crow*[2].

**corvine** (kôr'vīn), *a.* [< L. *corvinus*, of or pertaining to the raven, < *corvus*, a raven: see *Corvus*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corvinæ* or the *Corvidæ*; related to or resembling a crow; corviform.

Perhaps a blue jay shrills cah-cah in his *corvine* trebles.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 81.

**corvisert**†, **corvisert**†, *n.* Same as *corvesser*.

**corvorant**†, *n.* An obsolete and erroneous form of *cormorant*, 3.

**Corvultur** (kôr-vul'tėr), *n.* [NL. (E. P. Lesson, 1831), < L. *cor(vus)*, a raven, + *vultur*, vulture.] A genus of African ravens of somewhat vulture-like character, with an extremely stout bill. *C. albicollis*, the corbivau, is the type. Also *Corvicultur*.

**Corvus** (kôr'vus), *n.* [L., a raven, akin to *corax*, < Gr. κόραξ, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] 1. In *astron.*, an ancient southern constellation, the Raven. It presents a characteristic configuration of four stars of the second or third magnitude.

The Constellation Corvus. (From Ptolemy's description.)

2. [*l. c.*] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of grapnel used in marine warfare. It consisted of a piece of iron with a spike at the end, which by means of hoisting apparatus was raised to a certain height, projected out from the vessel's side, and then allowed to fall upon the first hostile galley that came within its range, and which was thus either disabled or grappled with. (*b*) A ram, used for demolishing walls, consisting of a beam bearing a pointed iron head with a heavy hook: distinctively called the *corvus demolitor*.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the central and typical genus of the *Corvinæ* and of the *Corvidæ*. It was formerly of indefinite limits, but is now restricted to such forms as the raven (*C. corax*), the carrion-crow (*C. corone*), the common crow of America (*C. americanus*), the fish-crow of the same locality (*C. ossifragus*), the European rook (*C. frugilegus*), and the daw (*C. monedula*). The species are numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. They much resemble one another, except in size, being as a rule glossy-black, with black bill and feet. See cut under *crow*[2].

**corybant** (kor'i-bant), *n.*; pl. *corybants*, *corybantes* (-bants, kor-i-ban'tēz). [< L. *Corybantes*, pl. (sing. *Corybas*), < Gr. Κορύβαντες, sing. Κορύβας.] [*cap.* in the first use.] One of the mysterious spirits or secondary Asian divinities, akin to the Dactyli and the Telchines; or, without clear distinction from the former, a priest of the goddess Cybele, who conducted her mysteries with wild music and dancing; hence, a frantic devotee; a wild, reckless reveler. See *Cybele*. Sometimes written *korybant*.

Ther is a manere of poeple that hihte *coribandes*, that weenen that when the moone is in the eclypse, that it be enchaunted, and therfore for to rescowe the moone they betyn hyr basyns with strokes.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

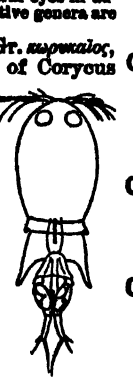
**corybantiasm** (kor-i-ban'ti-asm), *n.* [< Gr. κορυβαντιασμός, corybantic frenzy, < κορυβαντιᾶν, celebrate the rites of the Corybants, < Κορύβας, a Corybant: see *corybant*.] Same as *corybantism*.

**corybantic** (kor-i-ban'tik), *a.* [< *corybant* + *-ic*.] 1. Madly agitated; inflamed like the corybants.—2. Affected with or exhibiting corybantism.

**corybantism** (kor'i-ban-tizm), *n.* [< *corybant* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a sort of frenzy in which the patient has fantastic visions. Also *corybantiasm*.

**Corycæidæ** (kor-i-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corycæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic siphonostomous copepod crustaceans. The technical characters are: anterior antennæ short, few-jointed, and alike in both sexes; the posterior ones unbranched, hooked, and usually differentiated according to sex; mouth-parts often arranged for piercing; and sometimes lateral eyes in addition to the median one. The representative genera are *Corycæus* and *Sapphirina*.

**Corycæus** (kor-i-sē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κωρυκαῖος, a spy, lit. one of the inhabitants of Corycus in Lydia, Asia Minor (L. *Corycus*, < Gr. Κώρυκος), who had the reputation of spying out the destination and value of ships' cargoes, and then piratically seizing them.] A genus of *Copepoda* having two large lateral eyes in addition to the median one, somewhat chelate antennæ, and a rudimentary abdomen. It is the typical genus of the family *Corycæidæ*; *C. elongatus* is an example.


*Corycæus elongatus*. (About fifteen times natural size.)

**Corycia** (ko-rish'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώρυκος, a leathern sack, wallet, or quiver.] A wide-spread genus of geometrid moths, species of which occur in Asia, Europe, and North America, in temperate or mountainous regions. They have the body robust, sericeous, and whole-colored; the proboscis and palpi slender; the legs smooth and slender; and the abdomen ending in a conical point. The wings are entire, rounded, smooth and satiny, and white, with few markings, if any. The hind tibiæ have 4 long spurs. The antennæ of the female are setaceous, and those of the male slightly increased.

**Corydalidæ** (kor-i-dal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corydalis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Neuroptera*, named from the genus *Corydalus*. *Burmeister*, 1839. Also *Corydalida* (Leach, 1817) and *Corydalides*.

**corydalina** (kor'i-dą-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., also called *corydalia*, < *corydalis*: see *Corydalis* and *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] 1. A vegetable base which is found in the root of the plants *Corydalis bulbosa* and *C. fabacea*. Also called *corydaline*.—2†. [*cap.*] A genus of fringilline birds: a synonym of *Calamospiza*. *J. J. Audubon*, 1839.

**corydaline**[1] (ko-rid'ą-lin), *a.* [< *Corydalis* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling the flower of *Corydalis*.

**corydaline**[2] (ko-rid'ą-lin), *n.* [< *Corydalis* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *corydalina*, 1.

**Corydalis** (ko-rid'ą-lis), *n.* [NL. (so called from the resemblance of the spur of the flower to that of a lark), < Gr. κορυδαλλίς, one of several extended forms of κορυδός, the crested lark (cf. *Corydalus*, *Corydon*), < κόρυς, (κορυθ-, κορυδ-), helmet, crest.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants, natural order *Fumariaceæ*. The species are mostly small, glaucous herbs, with divided leaves and tuberous or fibrous roots. It closely resembles *Dicentra*, except that the smaller flowers have but one spur. About 70 species are known, especially numerous in the Mediterranean region. There are several species in the United States, the golden corydalis, *C. aurea*, being the most common. The tuberous roots of various foreign species contain a peculiar principle (corydaline), and are considered anthelmintic and emmenagogic.

Corydalis.—Inflorescence.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—3. In *entom.*, same as *Corydalus*, 1.—4†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of African larks: same as *Corthilauda*. (*b*) A genus of warblers: same as *Locustella*.

**Corydalus** (ko-rid'ą-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < L. *corydalus*, < Gr. κορυδαλός, κορυδαλλός, the crested lark: see *Corydalis*.] 1. A genus of planipennine neuropterous insects, of the family *Sialidæ*. Its technical characters are: 3 ocelli, placed in the front, above the antennæ; mandibles very large, protruding far beyond the head in the male; antennæ moniliform; and the fourth tarsal joint small and entire. *C. cornutus* is the common North American species, whose larva is popularly known as the *hellgrammite*. The larvæ are aquatic, and ordinarily live under stones in swift-running streams. It possesses both branchiæ and spiracles, and is much used for bait by anglers, who call it *dobson* and *crawler*. Also *Corydalis*.

2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus: as, the horned *corydalus*.

**Corydomorphæ** (kor'i-dō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κορυδός, the crested lark, + μορφή, form.] A superfamily of normal oscine passerine birds, represented by the lark family *Alaudidæ*, having the feet scutelliplantar. *Coues*, 1888.

**Corydon** (kor'i-don), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Corydon*, Gr. Κορυδών, a proper name), < Gr. κορυδών, another form of κορυδός, the crested lark, < κόρυς (κορυθ-, κορυδ-), helmet, crest.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of broadbills or *Eurylæmidæ*, containing one species, *C. sumatranus*. *Lesson*, 1828. (*b*) A genus of larks: a synonym of *Melanocorypha*. *Gloger*, 1842. (*c*) A genus of cockatoos: a synonym of *Calyptorhynchus*. *Wagler*, 1830.—2†. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of buprestid beetles. (*b*) A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ*. *Hewitson*, 1869.

**Corydonyx** (ko-rid'ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. κορυδός, the crested lark (cf. *Corydon*), + ὄνυξ, nail.] A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos peculiar to Madagascar, as *C. toulou*: in some uses synonymous with *Coua* (which see). Also, incorrectly, *Corydonix*.

**Corylaceæ** (kor-i-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corylus* + *-aceæ*.] A former occasional name of an order of plants including *Corylus*, *Ostrya*, and one or two other genera, now considered as forming a tribe of the order *Cupuliferæ*.

**Corylophidæ** (kor-i-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corylophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments free; the tarsi 4-jointed; the wings fringed with hairs; and the posterior coxæ separate and not laminate.

**Corylophus** (ko-ril'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1829), < Gr. κόρυς, a helmet, + λόφος, a crest.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Corylophidæ*.

**Corylus** (kor'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *corylus*, also *corulus*, usually referred to an unauthorized

Gr. *κόρυλος*, the hazel, and this to *κόρυς*, a helmet (in reference to the shape of the involucre); but the proper L. form is *corulus*, for orig. **cosulus* = AS. *hæsel*, E. *hazel*: see *hazel*.] A genus of shrubs or small trees, natural order *Corylaceæ*, including the common hazel. There are seven species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, one of which is found in the Atlantic States and a second on the Pacific coast of North America. The common hazel of Europe, *C. Avellana*, yields the varieties of hazelnut, filbert cobnut, etc. Some ornamental forms of this species are frequently cultivated. Turkey filberts, or Constantinople nuts, from Smyrna, etc., are the fruit of *C. Colurna*

Corymb of *Prunus Mahaleb*.

**corymb** (kor'imb), *n.* [= F. *corymbe*, < L. *corymbus*, < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, the uppermost point, head, cluster of fruit or flowers, < *κόρυς*, a helmet.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any flat-topped or convex open flower-cluster. (*b*) In a stricter and now the usual sense, a form of indeterminate inflorescence differing from the raceme only in the relatively shorter rachis and longer lower pedicels.

**corymbed** (kor'imbd), *a.* Same as *corymbose*.

**corymbi**, *n.* Plural of *corymbus*.

**corymbiate, corymbiated** (ko-rim'bi-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< LL. *corymbiatus*, < *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*.] In *bot.*, producing clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs; branched like a corymb; corymbose.

**corymbiferous** (kor-im-bif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *corymbifer* (> F. *corymbifère*), bearing clusters (an epithet of Bacchus) (< *corymbus*, a cluster (see *corymb*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, producing corymbs; bearing fruit or producing flowers in corymbose clusters.

**Corymbites** (kor-im-bī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, top, head, cluster (see *corymb*), + *-ιτης*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. The species are numerous, those of the United States being more than 70 in number; *C. resplendens* and *C. cylindriformis* are examples

**corymbose** (ko-rim'bōs), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to, having the characters of, or like a corymb. Also *corymbed*.

**corymbosely** (ko-rim'bōs-li), *adv.* In a corymbose manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymbs.

**corymbous** (ko-rim'bus), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ous*.] Consisting of corymbs.

**corymbulose, corymbulous** (ko-rim'bū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. **corymbulus* (dim. of L. *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*) + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having or consisting of little corymbs.

**corymbus** (ko-rim'bus), *n.*; pl. *corymbi* (-bī). [L., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*: see *corymb*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a roll, knot, or tuft of hair on the top of the head, a mode practised especially by girls and young women.

**Corymorpha** (kor-i-*môr*'fą), *n.* [NL., short for *Corynomorpha*, < Gr. *κορύνη*, a club, a club-like bud, + *μορφή*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corymorphidæ*. It is sometimes placed with others in the family *Tubulariidæ*.

The dredge frequently brings up delicate pink or flesh-colored hydroids consisting of single stems, each supporting a single hydranth. This hydranth bears two sets of arms, those around the free end of the proboscis being much shorter than those nearer the base. This form was called by Agassiz *Corymorpha pendula*.

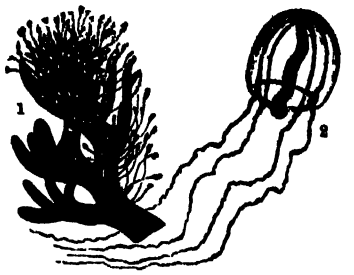
*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 81.

**Corymorphidæ** (kor-i-môr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corymorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic tubularian hydroids, typified by the genus *Corymorpha*, in which the stalk of the solitary polyp is clothed with a gelatinous periderm, attaches itself by root-like processes, and contains radial canals which lead into the wide digestive cavity of the polyp-head. The freed medusa is bell-shaped, with one marginal tentacle, and bulbous swellings at the end of the other radial canals.

**Coryne** (kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορίνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typical of the family *Corynidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

**corynid** (kor'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Corynidæ* or *Corynida*; a coryniform hydroid.

**Corynida** (ko-rin'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-ida*.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, the corynids or coryniform hydroids, otherwise known as the gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, or pipe corallines. See *Gymnoblastea*.



*Coryne mirabilis*

1. A colony of the polyps on a bit of seaweed, natural size. 2. Free stage (formerly called *Sarsia*), somewhat reduced.

**Corynidæ** (ko-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, represented by the genus *Coryne*. Also *Corymaidæ*, *Corynoidæ*.

**corynidan** (ko-rin'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corynida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Tubularian, as a hydroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Corynida*; coryniform, in a broad sense.

**II.** *n.* A tubularian hydroid, as a member of the *Corynida*.

**coryniform** (ko-rin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Coryne*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the *Corynidæ*.

Some medusoids, such as Sarsia prolifera and Willsia, . . . which are probably *coryniform*, produce medusoids similar to themselves by budding.

*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

**Corynodes** (kor-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1840), < Gr. *κορυνώδης*, club-like, < *κορίνη*, a club, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, characterized among related forms by the subconvex front with a strong groove at the internal superior border of the eyes, dilated toward the top of the head. It is a large and important group, found in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The most typical species are confined to China and the islands of the Malay archipelago.

**corynoid** (kor'i-noid), *a.* [< *Coryne* + *-oid*.] Resembling a corynid; coryniform.

**Corypha** (kor'i-fą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point: see *colophon*.] 1. A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves,

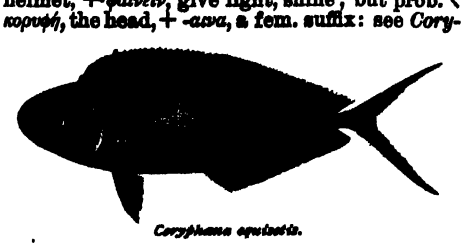
*Corypha*.

natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Taliera* of Bengal, and *C. umbraculifera*, the talipot-palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See *fan-palm*, *talipot-palm*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of African larks: a synonym of *Megalophonus*. *C. apiatus* is an example. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

**coryphæi**, *n.* Plural of *coryphæus*.

**Coryphæna** (kor-i-fē'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυφαῖνα*, a certain fish, assumed to be < *κόρυς*, a helmet, + *φαίνειν*, give light, shine; but prob. < *κορυφή*, the head, + *-αινα*, a fem. suffix: see *Coryphæna*.] 1. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, including the dolphins, and representing the family *Coryphænidæ*. — 2. A genus of cetaceans.



*Coryphæna equalatis*.

**coryphænid** (kor-i-fē'nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*.

**Coryphænidæ** (kor-i-fē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Coryphæna*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) It was originally detached from the *Scombroidei* of Cuvier to receive the species with a very long entire dorsal fin. (*b*) In Günther's final system it embraced *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, dorsal fin without a distinct spinous portion, head and body compressed, vertebræ in increased number, and no esophageal teeth. It thus included the typical *Coryphænidæ* as well as the *Bramidæ*, *Lampridiidæ*, *Luvaridæ*, and *Menidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In the latest systems it is restricted to the genus *Coryphæna*. The species are large fishes inhabiting the high seas of the warmer regions, swift and active in their movements, and celebrated for their varying hues when taken out of water and dying.

**Coryphænina** (kor'i-fē-ni'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's early system, the fifth group of *Scombridæ*, having one long dorsal fin without distinct spinous division and no teeth in the esophagus. Subsequently it was raised by him to the rank of a family.

**Coryphænina** (kor'i-fē-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-inæ*.] The coryphænids as a subfamily of *Scombridæ*. See *Coryphænidæ*.

**coryphænine** (kor-i-fē'nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphæninæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coryphæninæ*.

**coryphænoid** (kor-i-fē'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphænidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A coryphænid.

**coryphæus, corypheus** (kor-i-fē'us), *n.*; pl. *coryphæi*, *coryphei* (-i). [< L. *coryphæus*, < Gr. *κορυφαῖος*, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, < *κορυφή*, the head, top.] 1. The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern use, the leader of an operatic chorus, or of any band of singers. — 2. An officer in the University of Oxford, originally intended to assist the choragus. The office is now merely nominal. — 3. A leader, in general.

That noted *coryphæus* [Dr. John Owen] of the Independent faction. *South*, Sermons, v. 49.

**coryphée** (ko-rē-fā'), *n.* [F., < L. *coryphæus*: see *coryphæus*.] 1. A ballet-dancer who takes a leading part.

Six tall candles in silver candlesticks, each ornamented by a little petticoat of scarlet silk, which gave them the appearance of diminutive *coryphées* pirouetting on one slender wax leg. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 198.

2. In *ornith.*, an African bush-creeper, a species of *Thamnobia*, *T. coryphæa*.

**coryphene** (kor'i-fēn), *n.* A book-name of the fish of the genus *Coryphæna*.

**corypheus**, *n.* See *coryphæus*.

**Coryphodon** (ko-rif'ǫ-don), *n.* [< Gr. *κορυφή*, top, point, summit, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil Eocene quadrupeds, of the subungulate series, by some referred to the *Amblypoda* (which see). It was originally based by Owen in 1846 upon a jaw found in the London clay, but subsequently represented by many specimens from the Eocene of Europe and the United States, indicating quadrupeds ranging in size from that of the tapir to that of the rhinoceros. The feet were all 5-toed, the teeth 44 in number, the canines large and sharp in both jaws, and the molars obliquely ridged. The genus is typical of a family *Coryphodontidæ*.

**coryphodont** (ko-rif'ǫ-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Coryphodon*(*t*-).] **I.** *a.* Having the cusps of the teeth developed into points, as in the genus *Coryphodon*.

**II.** *n.* A species or an individual of the genus *Coryphodon*.

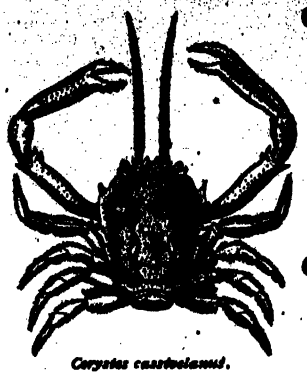
**Coryphodontidæ** (kor'i-fǫ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphodon*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Coryphodon*: synonymous with *Lophiodontidæ*.

**corysteria**, *n.* Plural of *corysterium*.

**corysterial** (kor-is-tē'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *corysterium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the corysterium: as, a *corysterial* secretion.

**corysterium** (kor-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *corysteria* (-ą). [NL., appar. < Gr. *κορυστής*, one having a helmet: see *Corystes*.] In *entom.*, an organ analogous to the colleterium, found in the abdomens of certain female insects. It secretes a kind of jelly which serves as a covering and protection for the eggs.

**Corystes** (ko-ris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυστής*, a helmed man, warrior, < *κόρυς*, helm, helmet.] 1. A genus of crabs, giving name to the family *Corystidæ*. In the male the chelæ are about twice as long as the body. *Latreille*, 1802. See cut under *Corystidæ*. — 2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, containing one species, from Cayenne in French Guiana. *Mulsant*, 1851. (*b*) A genus of the hymenopterous family *Braconidæ*. *Reinhard*, 1865.



*Corystes cassivelaunus.*

**Corystidæ** (kō-ris'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corystes* + *-idæ.*] A family of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Corystes*, containing the long-armed crabs.

**Corystoidea** (kor-is-toi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corystes* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily group or series of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, resembling the *Maioidea*, but having longer antennæ and a very short epistome.

**Corythaix** (ko-rith'ạ-iks), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κορυθάϊξ*, helmet-shaking, i. e., with waving plumes, < *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*), helmet, + *ἀίσσειν*, shake.] A generic name of the touracous, picarian birds of the family *Musophagidæ:* a synonym of *Turacus*, which antedates it in use.

**Corythuca** (kor-i-thū'kạ), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1873), also *Corythuca;* < Gr. *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*), helmet, + *ἔχειν*, have.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Tingitidæ*, containing small weak bugs which gather in great numbers upon the leaves of plants, as *C. arcuata* on the oak, the white *C. ciliata* on the sycamore, *C. juglandis* on the butternut, and *C. gossypii* on the cotton-plant.

**coryza** (kō-rī'zạ), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *κόρῡζα*, a catarrh, perhaps < *κόρυς*, the head.] In *pathol.*, an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, etc.; a cold in the head. See *oxæna.*

**cost**†, *n.* See *coss*[2].

**cos.** An abbreviation of *cosine.*

**cosa**†, *n.* [It.: see *coss*[2].] Same as *coss*[2].

**cosalite** (kō'sạ-līt), *n.* [< *Cosala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring massive, of a metallic luster and lead-gray color, first found in a silver-mine at Cosala in Mexico. Bjelkite is a variety from Sweden.

**Coscinodiscus** (kos'i-nō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *δίσκος*, a round plate, a disk: see *disk.*] A genus of minute diatomaceous algæ, with simple disk-shaped frustules, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the markings on their surface. About 50 species have been described, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, but some are found in the fossil deposits in Virginia, the Bermudas, and other localities.

**coscinomancy** (kos'i-nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κοσκινόμαντις*, a diviner by a sieve.] An old mode of divination, consisting in suspending a sieve, or fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words and the names of persons suspected of some crime or other act. If the sieve moved when a name was repeated, the person named was deemed guilty.

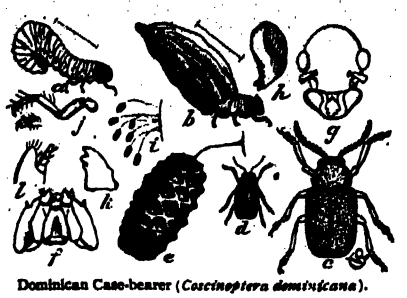
The so-called *coscinomancy*, or, as it is described in Hudibras, "th' oracle of sieve and shears, that turns as certain as the spheres." *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 116.

**Coscinopora** (kos-i-nop'ō-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *πόρος*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Coscinoporidæ. Goldfuss.*

**coscinoporid** (kos-i-nop'ō-rid), *n.* A sponge of the family *Coscinoporidæ.*

**Coscinoporidæ** (kos'i-nō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coscinopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges, of calyculate or expansive form, whose walls are traversed by straight infundibuliform canals opening alternately on either surface, and covered only by the perforated limiting membrane. It includes the genera *Coscinopora, Guettardia, Leptophragma,* and *Chonelasma.* The last is a recent form; the others are fossil.

**Coscinoptera** (kos-i-nop'tẹ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles, of the group *Clythrini*, characterized by separate front coxæ, oval and not emarginate eyes, and elytra with punctures not arranged in rows. The species are not numerous, and inhabit the new world. The egg is enveloped in an excrementitious covering, and is fastened to leaves of various plants by means of a short silken thread. The larva is always found in ants' nests, where it feeds upon vegetable débris. The commonest species in the United States, *C. dominicana*, the Dominican case-bearer, is about 5 millimeters long, oblong, black without metallic luster, and sparsely clothed above with whitish hair, the pubescence on the under side being much denser and very conspicuous.



Dominican Case-bearer (*Coscinoptera dominicana*).

*a*, larva, extracted from case; *b*, larva, with case; *c*, beetle, enlarged, showing punctures; *d*, same, natural size; *e*, egg, enlarged; *f*, head of larva, enlarged, seen from beneath; *g*, head of male beetle, enlarged; *h*, mandible of same, on still larger scale; *i*, eggs, natural size; *j*, leg of larva with the claw-joint, on larger scale; *k*, mandible of larva, enlarged; *l*, maxilla of larva, enlarged. (Lines show natural sizes.)

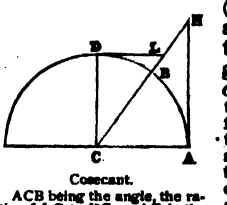
**coscoroba** (kos'kō-rob), *n.* [Trinidad.] A fish of the genus *Cichlasoma* (family *Cichlidæ*): so called in the island of Trinidad. Two species are there known, *C. tænia* and *C. pulchra.* They somewhat resemble the sunfishes of the United States, and have similar habits.

**cose**[1], *n.* and *v.* See *coze.*

**cose**[2] (kōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cosed*, ppr. *cosing.* [Var. of *corse*[4], q. v.] To exchange or barter. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**cosec.** An abbreviation of *cosecant.*

**cosecant** (kō-sē'kant), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *secant.*] In *trigonom.*, the secant of an angle or arc equal to the difference between a given angle or arc (whose cosecant it is) and 90°; the secant of the complement of the given angle or arc. See *complement.* It is the ratio to the radius of the distance from the center to the intersection of one side of the angle with the tangent to the circle parallel with the other side; or, if the radius of the circle be taken as unity, it is this distance itself. Like all other trigonometrical functions, the cosecant is generally expressed numerically, in terms of the radius as unity. See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical.* Abbreviated *cosec.*




Cosecant.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of LC to DC or AC is the cosecant; or, DC being equal to unity, it is the line LC.

**cosectional** (kō-sek'shon-ạl), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *sectional.*] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural section or group.

**coseismal** (kō-sīs'mal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-al:* see *seismic.*] The term used by Mallet to designate the curve or line along which a wave of earthquake-shock "simultaneously [synchronously] reaches the earth's surface"; the crest of a wave of shock. See *homoseismal, isochrone, isoseismal.*

The *coseismal* zone of maximum disturbance. *R. Mallet.*

**coseismic** (kō-sīs'mik), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *seismic.*] Same as *coseismal.*

Circles called "isoseismic" or "*coseismic*" circles. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 10.

**cosen**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

**cosen**[2], *v.* See *cozen*[2].

**cosenage**, *n.* See *cosinage.*

**cosentient** (kō-sen'shient), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *sentient.*] Perceiving together.

**cosey**, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy.*

**cosh**[1] (kosh), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *cosh, cosche, coushe;* origin obscure. Hardly related to *cosh*[2].] A cottage; a hovel. [Prov. Eng.]

*Coote*, lytylle howse [var. *cosh, coosche, coosshe*]. *Prompt. Parv.*

*Coosshe*, a sorie house, [F.] cauerne. *Palsgrave.*

**cosh**[2] (kosh), *a.* [See *cosy.*] Neat; snug; quiet; comfortable. [Scotch.]

**cosh**[3] (kosh), *n.* The husk of corn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**co-sheath** (kō-shēᵺ'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *sheath.*] To sheath two or more things together. [Rare.]

**cosher**[1] (kosh'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. a freq. form, < *cosh*, comfortable: see *cosh*[2] and *cosy.*] To feed with dainties or delicacies; coddle; hence, to treat kindly and fondly; fondle; pet. [Colloq.]

Thus she *coshered* up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

**cosher**[2] (kosh'ėr), *v. t.* [< Ir. *cosair*, a feast, a banquet.] To levy exactions upon; extort entertainment from. See *coshering.*

A very fit and proper house, Sir,
For such an idle guest to *cosher.*
*The Irish Hudibras* (1689).

**cosher**[3], *a.* See *kosher.*

**cosherer** (kosh'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who practised coshering. [Irish.]

Commissioners were scattered profusely among idle *coshcrers*, who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. *Macaulay.*

**coshering** (kosh'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cosher*[2], *v.*] In Ireland, an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to lodge and feast himself and his followers at a tenant's house. It was the petty abuse of a right of all feudal lords everywhere to be entertained by their vassals when traveling near the vassals' territories. This tribute or exaction was afterward commuted for *quit-rent.*

*Cosherings* were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home.
*Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by *coshering*, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**coshery** (kosh'ėr-i), *n.* [< *cosher*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *coshering.*

**cosiet**, *a.* See *cozy.*

**cosier**† (kō'zhėr), *n.* [Also written *cozier;* prob. ult. < ML. *cusire, cosere* (> OF. *cousdre*, F. *coudre* = Pr. *coser, cusir* = Sp. *coser, cusir* = Pg. *coser* = It. *cucire*), contr. of L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute.*] A cobbler.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

**cosignatary** (kō-sig'nạ-tạ-ri), *n.* Same as *consignatary.*

**cosignatory** (kō-sig'nạ-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *signatory.*] I. *a.* Uniting with another or others in signing, as a treaty or agreement: as, *cosignatory* powers.

II. *n.*; pl. *cosignatories* (-riz). One who unites with another or others in signing a treaty or agreement.

It was clear to the *cosignatories* of the treaty of 1856 that the only hope of tranquillity for Turkey was non-interference in its internal affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 394.

**cosignificative** (kō-sig-nif'i-kạ-tiv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *significative.*] Having the same signification.

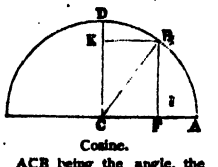
**cosily**, *adv.* See *cozily.*

**cosint**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

**cosinage, cosenage** (kuz'n-ạj), *n.* [< ME. *cosinage, cousinage,* < OF. *cosinage, cousinage,* < *cosin, cousin,* cousin, kinsman: see *cousin*[1].] In *law:* (*a*) Collateral relationship or kinship by blood; consanguinity. (*b*†) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger had entered and abated, after the death of the tresail (the grandfather's grandfather) or other collateral relation.

**cosine** (kō'sīn), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *sine*[2]. A word invented by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose cosine it is). If from the vertex of the angle as a center a circle is described with any radius, the cosine is the ratio of the distance from the center to the foot of a perpendicular let fall from the point of intersection of one side with the circle upon the other to the radius; or, if the radius is taken as unity, the cosine is that distance itself. The cosine of the arc or angle is the sine of its complement, and vice versa. See *complement.* Abbreviated *cos.*—**Cosine integral**, the integral

$$\int_{\infty}^{x} \frac{\cos u}{u}\, du.$$




Cosine.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of FC to BC, or that of BK to CD, is the cosine; or, CD being equal to unity, it is the line BK.

**Hyperbolic cosine.** See *hyperbolic.*

**cosmete** (kos'mēt), *n.* [< Gr. *κοσμήτης*, an arranger, an adorner, < *κοσμεῖν*, order, adorn: see *cosmetic.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a high officer of state who had supreme direction of the college of ephebes.

**cosmetic** (koz-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cosmétique* = Sp. *cosmético* = Pg. It. *cosmetico*, < Gr. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in decorating, < *κοσμητός*, verbal adj. of *κοσμεῖν*, adorn, decorate, < *κόσμος*, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to beauty; beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion. Also *cosmetical.*

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.
First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetic* powers.
*Pope*, R. of the L., i. 124.

**II.** *n.* 1. Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps or professes to be able to help to beautify or improve the complexion.

Barber no more—a gay perfumer comes,
On whose soft cheek his own *cosmetic* blooms.
*Crabbe.*

2†. The art of anointing or decorating the human body, as with toilet preparations, etc.

For *Cosmetic*, it hath parts civil, and parts effeminate; for cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves.
*Bacon*, Works (London, 1857), III. 377.

**cosmetical** (koz-met'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cosmetic*.

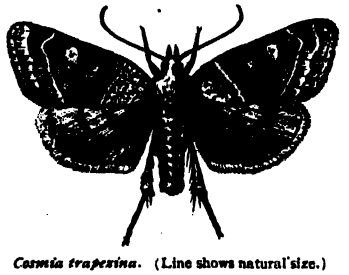
**Cosmetidæ** (kos-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cosmetus* + *-idæ*.] A family of opilionine arachnidans, of the order *Phalangidea*, represented by the genus *Cosmetus*.

**cosmetology** (koz-mē-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered (see *cosmetic*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the dress and cleanliness of the body. *Dunglison.*

**Cosmetornis** (kos-mē-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim, adorned (see *cosmetic*), + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of beautiful caprimulgine birds, the African standard-bearers, having a pair of the inner flight-feathers enormously extended and expanded, as in *C. vexillarius* and *C. burtoni*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840. *Semiophorus* is a synonym.

**Cosmetus** (kos-mē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1830), < Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim: see *cosmetic*.] The typical genus of the family *Cosmetidæ*. *C. ornatus* is an example.

**Cosmia** (kos'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), < Gr. κόσμιος, well-ordered, regular, < κόσμος, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] A genus



*Cosmia trapezina*. (Line shows natural size.)

of noctuid moths, sometimes made the type of a family *Cosmiidæ*. *C. trapezina* is an example. Species are found in all quarters of the globe. The larvæ are naked, with small raised warts, and feed on the leaves of trees.

**cosmic, cosmical** (koz'mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmique* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmico*, < L. **cosmicus*, *cosmicos*, < Gr. κοσμικός, < κόσμος, the universe, order, as of the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to the universe, especially to the universe regarded as subject to a harmonious system of laws. But in the older writers it marks rather an opposite conception of the universe, as governed wholly by mechanics, and not by teleological principles.

I can also understand that (as in Leibnitz's caricature of Newton's views) the Creator might have made the *cosmical* machine, and, after setting it going, have left it to itself till it needed repair.
*Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 490.

By a *cosmic* emotion—the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's—I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 253.

Hence—2. Pertaining to universal order; harmonious, as the universe; orderly: the opposite of *chaotic*.

How can Dryasdust interpret such things, the dark, chaotic dullard, who knows the meaning of nothing *cosmic* or noble, nor ever will know? *Carlyle.*

3. Forming a part of the material universe, especially of what lies outside of the solar system.

And if we ask whence came this rapid evolution of heat, we may now fairly surmise that it was due to some previous collision of *cosmical* bodies.
*J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 396.

4. In *astron.*, visible for the first time before sunrise: only in the phrase *the cosmical setting of a star*.—5. Inconceivably prolonged or protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great astronomical changes; immeasurably extended in space; universal in extent.

The human understanding, for example—that faculty which Mr. Spencer has turned so skilfully round upon its own antecedents—is itself a result of the play between organism and environment through *cosmic* ranges of time.
*Tyndall.*

6. Of or pertaining to cosmism: as, the *cosmic* philosophy.—**Cosmical bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*.—**Cosmic dust**, matter in fine particles falling upon the earth from an extra-terrestrial source, like meteorites. The existence of such dust, in any sensible amount, is in great doubt; but particles of iron, etc., called by this name have been collected at various times, particularly from the snow in high latitudes. Much so-called cosmic dust is only volcanic dust, which has been ejected from a volcano during its eruption; such particles may remain suspended in the upper atmosphere for a long period of time. See *cryoconite*.

The microscopic examination of these Oceanic sediments reveals the presence of extremely minute particles, . . . which there is strong reason for regarding as *cosmic dust*.
*W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 706.

**cosmically** (koz'mi-kal-i), *adv.* 1. With reference to or throughout the cosmos or universe; universally.

The theory of Swedenborg, so *cosmically* applied by him, that the man makes his heaven and hell.
*Emerson*, Literature.

2. With the sun at rising or setting: as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun

**cosmics** (koz'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *cosmic*: see *-ics*.] Cosmology. [Rare.]

**Cosmiidæ** (kos-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cosmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Cosmia*. They have the body moderately stout or rather slender; the proboscis elongate, rarely short; antennæ simple or nearly so; palpi ascending; hind tibiæ with long spurs; fore wings moderately broad, various in color, often acute at the tips, and with the exterior border slightly oblique or undulating. The larvæ have 16 legs; they are elongate, bright-colored, and live wrapped in leaves like tortricids. The pupæ are short, pyriform, acute at the anus, often covered with a bluish efflorescence, and are wrapped in leaves or moss on the ground. Usually written *Cosmidæ*. *Guenée*, 1852. See cut under *Cosmia*.

**cosmism** (koz'mizm), *n.* [< *cosmos*[1] + *-ism*.] A name applied to the system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution as enunciated by Herbert Spencer. See *philosophy of evolution*, under *evolution*.

**cosmo-.** [NL., etc., *cosmo-*, < Gr. κόσμο-ς, order, good order, ornament, hence (from the notion of order, arrangement) the world, the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'the world' or 'the universe.'

**Cosmocoma** (kos-mok'ō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), < Gr. κόσμος, order, ornament, + κόμη, hair.] A genus of spiculiferous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*. They have the tarsi 4-jointed; the antennal club not jointed; the abdomen petiolate; and the fore wings widening generally, with the marginal vein in the form of a dot. The species are very minute, and all are parasitic. Several are European, and one is North American.

**cosmocrat** (koz'mō-krat), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + *.κρατεῖν*, govern; with term. as in *aristocrat*, *autocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] Ruler of the world: in the extract applied to the devil. [Rare.]

You will not think, great *Cosmocrat!*
That I spend my time in fooling;
Many irons, my Sire, have we in the fire,
And I must leave none of them cooling.
*Southey*, The Devil's Walk.

**cosmocratic** (koz-mō-krat'ik), *a.* [As *cosmocrat* + *-ic*; with term. as in *aristocratic*, *democratic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a universal monarch or monarchy: as, *cosmocratic* aspirations or aims.

**cosmogonal** (koz-mog'ō-nal), *a.* [As *cosmogony* + *-al*.] Cosmogonic.

The stupendous and *cosmogonal* philosophy of the Bhagvat Geeta.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 318.

**cosmogoner** (koz-mog'ō-nėr), *n.* [As *cosmogony* + *-er*[1].] Same as *cosmogonist*.

**cosmogonic, cosmogonical** (koz-mō-gon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmogonique* = Sp. *cosmogónico* = Pg. It. *cosmogonico*; as *cosmogony* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

The remarkable *cosmogonical* speculation originally promulgated by Immanuel Kant.
*Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 201.

**cosmogonist** (koz-mog'ō-nist), *n.* [< *cosmogony* + *-ist*.] One who originates or expounds a cosmogony; one versed in cosmogony; specifically, one who holds that the universe had a beginning in time. Also *cosmogoner*.

Wherefore those Pagan *Cosmogonists* who were theists, being Polytheists and Theogonists also, and asserting, beside the one supreme unmade Deity, other inferior mundane gods, generated together with the world.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System (ed. 1837), I. 344.

**cosmogony** (koz-mog'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *cosmogonie* = Sp. *cosmogonía* = Pg. It. *cosmogonia*, < Gr. κοσμογονία, the creation or origin of the world, < κοσμογόνος, creating the world, < κόσμος, the world, + *-γονος*, < √ **γεν*, produce.] 1. The theory or science of the origin of the universe, or of its present constitution and order; a doctrine or account of the creation; specifically, the doctrine that the universe had a beginning in time.

If we consider the Greek *cosmogony* in its entirety, as conceived and expounded by Hesiod, we shall see that it is diametrically opposed to the astronomy of the Babylonians.
*Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 281.

2. The origination of the universe; creation. [Rare.]

The *cosmogony*, or creation of the world, has puzzled the philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

Every theory of *cosmogony* whatever is at bottom an outcome of nature expressing itself through human nature.
*Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 281.

=Syn. See *cosmology*.

**cosmographer** (koz-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* [As F. *cosmographe* = Sp. *cosmógrafo* = Pg. *cosmographo* = It. *cosmografo*, < LL. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer, < Gr. κοσμογράφος, describing the world: see *cosmography* and *-er*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmography; one versed in cosmography.

The *cosmographers*, which first discovered and described the roundness of the earth. *Bacon*, Filum Labyr., § 7.

**cosmographic, cosmographical** (koz-mō-graf'-ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmographique* = Sp. *cosmográfico* = Pg. *cosmographico* = It. *cosmografico*; as *cosmography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or dealing with cosmography; descriptive of or concerned with the world or the universe.

An old *cosmographical* poet.
*Selden*, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

**cosmographically** (koz-mō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmographic manner; with regard to or in accordance with cosmography.

The terella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

**cosmographist** (koz-mog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *cosmography* + *-ist*.] Same as *cosmographer*.

**cosmography** (koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cosmographie* = Sp. *cosmografía* = Pg. *cosmographia* = It. *cosmografia*, < LL. *cosmographia*, < Gr. κοσμογραφία, description of the world, < κοσμογράφος, describing the world (> LL. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer), < κόσμος, the world, + γράφειν, write, describe.] 1. The science which describes and maps the main features of the heavens and the earth, embracing astronomy, geography, and sometimes geology.

He now is gone to prove *Cosmography*,
That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth.
*Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, iii. 1.

*Cosmography*
Thou art deeply read in; draw me a map from the Mermaid. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

Nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South.*

2. The science of the general structure and relations of the universe.=Syn. See *cosmology*.

**cosmolabe** (koz'mō-lāb), *n.* [= F. *cosmolabe* = Pg. *cosmolabio*, < Gr. κόσμος, the world, + *-λαβον*, < λαμβάνειν, λαβεῖν, take: see *astrolabe*.] An early instrument, essentially the same as the astrolabe, used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Also called *pantacosm*.

**cosmolatry** (koz-mol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + λατρεία, divine worship.] Worship paid to the world or its parts.

**cosmoline** (koz'mō-lin), *n.* [< *cosm(etic)* + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] The trade-name of a residuum obtained after distilling off the lighter portions of petroleum. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons, melts at from 104° to 125° F., and is a smooth unctuous substance, used in ointments, etc.

**cosmological** (koz-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [As F. *cosmologique* = Sp. *cosmológico* = Pg. It. *cosmologico*, < Gr. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy, < **κοσμολογία*: see *cosmology* and *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to cosmology.

A comparison between the probable meaning of the Proem to Genesis and the results of *cosmological* and geological science. *Gladstone*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 618.

**cosmologically** (koz-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmological manner; from a cosmological point of view.

Not long since, *cosmologically* speaking, Jupiter was shining with cloudless self-luminosity.
*Winchell*, World-Life, p. 434.

**cosmologist** (koz-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *cosmology* + *-ist*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmology; one versed in cosmology.

*Cosmologists* have built up their several theories, aqueous or igneous, of the early state of the earth.
*Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 110.

**cosmology** (koz-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cosmologie* = Sp. *cosmología* = Pg. It. *cosmologia*, < Gr. as

if *κοσμολογία (cf. adj. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy: see *cosmological*), < κόσμος, the world, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The general science or theory of the cosmos or material universe, of its parts, elements, and laws; the general discussion and coördination of the results of the special sciences.

The facts of the External Order, which yield a *cosmology*, are supplemented by the facts of the Internal Order, which yield a psychology, and the facts of the Social Order, which yield a sociology. *G. H. Lewes*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 414.

2. That branch of metaphysics which is concerned with the a priori discussion of the ultimate philosophical problems relating to the world as it exists in time and space, and to the order of nature.—**Rational cosmology**, a philosophy of the material universe founded largely or wholly on a priori or metaphysical principles, and not mainly on observation. = **Syn.** *Cosmogony*, *Cosmology*, *Cosmography*. *Cosmogony* treats of the way in which the world or the universe came to be; *cosmology*, of its general theory, or of its structure and parts, as it is found existing; *cosmography*, of its appearance, or the structure, figure, relations, etc., of its parts. Each of these words may stand for a treatise upon the corresponding subject. *Cosmology* and *cosmography* are not altogether distinct.

**cosmometry** (koz-mom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cosmométrie*, < Gr. κόσμος, the world, + -μετρία, < μέτρον, a measure.] The art of measuring the world, as by degrees and minutes of latitude or longitude.

**cosmoplastic** (koz-mō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. κοσμοπλάστης, the framer of the world, < κοσμοπλαστεῖν, frame the world, < κόσμος, the world, + πλάσσειν, form, frame: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or concerned with the formation of the universe or world; cosmogonic.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a *cosmoplastick* atheist; i. e., he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe.
*Hallywell*, Melampronœa (1681), p. 84.

**cosmopolicy** (koz-mō-pol'i-si), *n.* [< *cosmopolite*, after *policy*[1].] Cosmopolitan or universal character; universal polity; freedom from prejudice. [Rare.]

I have finished the rough sketch of my poem. As I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or *cosmopolicy* of it, sufficient will remain, exclusively of innumerable faults, invisible to partial eyes, to make it very unpopular.
*Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 341.

**cosmopolitan** (koz-mō-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [As *cosmopolite* + *-an*, after *metropolitan*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to all parts of the world; limited or restricted to no one part of the social, political, commercial, or intellectual world; limited to no place, country, or group of individuals, but common to all.

Capital is becoming more and more *cosmopolitan*.
*J. S. Mill.*

We revere in Dante that compressed force of life-long passion which could make a private experience *cosmopolitan* in its reach and everlasting in its significance.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 171.

Hence—2. Free from local, provincial, or national ideas, prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world.—3. Characteristic of a cosmopolite: as, *cosmopolitan* manners.—4. Widely distributed over the globe: said of plants and animals.

**II.** *n.* One who has no fixed residence; one who is free from provincial or national prejudices; one who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.

**cosmopolitanism** (koz-mō-pol'i-tan-izm), *n.* [< *cosmopolitan* + *-ism*.] The state of being cosmopolitan; universality of extent, distribution, feeling, etc.; especially, the character of a cosmopolite, or citizen of the world. Also called *cosmopolitism*.

He [Comte] preached *cosmopolitanism*, but remained the quintessence of a Frenchman. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 246.

After the overthrow of the great Napoleonic Empire, a reaction against *cosmopolitanism* and a romantic enthusiasm for nationality spread over Europe like an epidemic.
*D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 413.

**cosmopolite** (koz-mop'ō-līt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cosmopolite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmopolita*, < Gr. κοσμοπολίτης, a citizen of the world, < κόσμος, the world, + πολίτης, citizen: see *politic*, *polity*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in his ideas or life.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*; not born to land, lease, house, or office.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

His air was that of a *cosmopolite*
In the wide universe from sphere to sphere.
*Lowell*, Oriental Apologue.

2. An animal or a plant existing in many or most parts of the world, or having a wide range of existence or migration.

The wild-goose is more of a *cosmopolite* than we; he breaks his fast in Canada, takes a luncheon in the Ohio, and plumes himself for the night in a southern bayou.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 342.

**II.** *a.* Universal; world-wide; cosmopolitan.

English is emphatically the language of commerce, of civilization, of social and religious freedom, of progressive intelligence, . . . and, therefore, beyond any tongue ever used by man, it is of right the *cosmopolite* speech.
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.

**cosmopolitical** (koz'mō-pō-lit'i-kal), *a.* [< *cosmopolite*, after *political*.] Universal; cosmopolitan.

To finde himselfe Cosmopolites, a citizen and member of the whole and onely one mysticall citie vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the *Cosmopoliticall* gouernment thereof. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 6.

Kant says somewhere that, as the records of human transactions accumulate, the memory of man will have room only for those of supreme *cosmopolitical* importance.
*Lowell*, Harvard Oration, Nov. 8, 1886.

**cosmopolitism** (koz-mop'ō-li-tizm), *n.* [< *cosmopolite* + *-ism*.] Same as *cosmopolitanism*.

The *cosmopolitism* of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman. *Coleridge.*

**cosmorama** (koz-mō-rä'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόσμος, the world, + ὅραμα, a view, < ὁρᾶν, see.] A view or series of views of the world; specifically, an exhibition of a number of drawings, paintings, or photographs of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, so arranged that they are reflected from mirrors, the reflections being seen through a lens.

The temples, and saloons, and *cosmoramas*, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes.
*Dickens*, Sketches by Boz, xiv.

**cosmoramic** (koz-mō-ram'ik), *a.* [< *cosmorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like a cosmorama.

**cosmos**[1] (koz'mos), *n.* [Also *kosmos*; < NL. *cosmos*, *cosmus*, ML. *cosmus*, < Gr. κόσμος, order, good order, form, ornament, and esp. the world or the universe as an orderly system.] 1. Order; harmony.

Hail, brave Henry: across the Nine dim Centuries, we salute thee, still visible as a valiant Son of *Cosmos* and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent us!
*Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, ii. 1.

Hence—2. The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

If we take the highest product of evolution, civilized human society, and ask to what agency all its marvels must be credited, the inevitable answer is—To that Unknown Cause of which the entire *Cosmos* is a manifestation.
*H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 471.

3. Any system or circle of facts or things considered as complete in itself.

Each of us is constantly having sensations which do not amount to perceptions [and] make no lodgment in the *cosmos* of our experience.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 145.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of *Compositæ*, related to the dahlia, ranging from Bolivia to Arizona. *C. caudatus* is widely naturalized through the tropics. *C. bipinnatus* and *C. diversifolius* are frequently cultivated.

**cosmos**[2]†, *n.* [A corrupted form (appar. for **comos*) of Tatar *kumiz*: see *kumiss*.] Fermented mare's milk: same as *kumiss*.

Their drinke called *Cosmos*, which is mares milke, is prepared after this maner. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

They [the Tatars] then cast on the ground new *Cosmos*, and make a great feast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 414.

**cosmoscope** (koz'mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the universe, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument designed to show the positions, relations, and movements of the sun, earth, and moon; an orrery.

**cosmosphere** (koz'mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + σφαῖρα, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

**cosmotheism** (koz'mō-thē-izm), *n.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + θεός, God, + *-ism*: see *theism*.] Deification of the cosmos; the system which identifies God with the cosmos; pantheism.

**cosmothetic** (koz-mō-thet'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κόσμος, the world, + θετικός, < θετός, verbal adj. of τιθέναι, put, assume, = E. *do*: see *thesis*.] Supposing the existence of an external world; affirming the real existence of the external world.

To the class of *cosmothetic* idealists the great majority of modern philosophers are to be referred.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

**Cosmothetic idealism, idealist.** See the nouns.

**Cosme** (kōn), *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Nièvre in France, similar in flavor to Bordeaux, and improving with age.

**cosovereign** (kō-suv'e-rān), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *sovereign*.] A joint sovereign.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with them as regent, under the title of *co-sovereign*. *Brougham.*

**cospecific** (kō-spē-sif'ik), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *specific*.] Of the same species; conspecific.

**coss**[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *coss*, a kiss: see *kiss*, *n.* and *v.*] A kiss.

The queen thus acorded with the Cros,
Ażens hym spak nomore speche;
The lady ȝaf the cros a *coue*,
The lady of love longe loue gan seche.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

**coss**[2]† (kos), *n.* [In phrase *rule of coss*, an early name for algebra, a half-translation of It. *regola di cosa*, lit. the rule of the thing: *regola*, < L. *regula*, rule; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *cosa*, a thing (< L. *causa*, a cause, LL. a thing), being the unknown quantity, *x*: see *rule*, *chose*[2], and *x* as an algebraic symbol.] The unknown quantity in an algebraic problem. Also *cos*, *cosa*.—**Rule of coss**, an elementary algebraic method of solving problems; algebra.

**coss**[3] (kos), *n.* [Also written *kos*, repr. Hind. *kos* = Beng. *kros*, a coss, < Skt. *kroça*, a call, calling-distance (e. g., Hind. *gau-kos*, the distance at which one can hear the lowing of a cow), < √ *kruç*, call, cry out.] In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging from 1 to 2 miles (rarely more), being usually about 1¼ miles, especially in Bengal.

I determined to keep to the road and ride round to the next bungalow at Narkunda, . . . which is ten *coss*, or about fifteen miles away.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 164.

**Cossack** (kos'ak), *n.* [Russ. *Kozakŭ*, *Kazakŭ*, a Cossack; cf. Turk. *kazāk*, a robber; said to be of Tatar origin.] One of a military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia along the lower Don and about the Dnieper, and in lesser numbers in eastern Russia, Caucasia, Siberia, and elsewhere. Their origin is uncertain, but their nucleus is supposed to have consisted of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization or order, which grew into a more or less free tribal existence. Their independent spirit has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their subjection, although they retain various privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army very valuable in skirmishing operations and in the protection of the frontiers of the empire.

**cossas** (kos'az), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] Plain East Indian muslins, of various qualities and widths.

**cossee** (kos'ē), *n.* [Of E. Ind..origin.] A bracelet.

**cosset** (kos'et), *n.* [Cf. Walloon *cosset*, a sucking pig.] 1. A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam; a pet lamb.

Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne
Then Kidde or *Cosset*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

2. A pet of any kind.

*Quar.* Well, this dry nurse, I say still, is a delicate man.
*Mrs. Lit.* And I am for the *cosset* his charge: did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

**cosset** (kos'et), *v. t.* [< *cosset*, *n.*] To fondle; make a pet of; nurse fondly.

I have been *cosseting* this little beast up, in the hopes you'd accept it as a present.
*H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvi.

Every section of political importance, every interest in the electorate, has to be *cosseted* and propitiated by the humouring of whims, fads, and even more substantial demands. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 145.

**cossic, cossical**† (kos'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= It. *cossico*; as *coss*[2] + *-ic*, *-ical*.] The true derivation having been forgotten, it was, later, ignorantly connected with L. *cos*, a whetstone.] Relating to algebra; algebraic.

There were sometimes added to these numbers certain signs or algebraic figures, called *cossical* signings.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

**Cossic algorism**, an algebraical process of determining the value of an unknown quantity.—**Cossic numbers**, powers and roots.

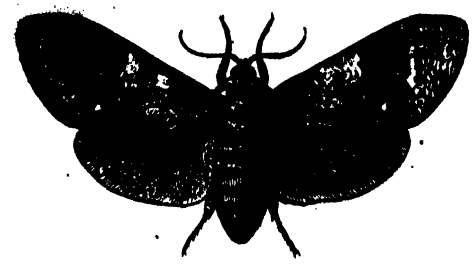
**Cossidæ** (kos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cossus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* or moths, taking name from the genus *Cossus*: synonymous with *Epialidæ* (which see).

**cossist**† (kos'ist), *n.* [< *coss*[2] + *-ist*.] An algebraist.

**cossoletist**, *n.* Same as *cassolette*.

**cossum** (kos'um), *n.* A malignant ulcer of the nose, often syphilitic. *Dunglison.*

**Cossus** (kos'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cossus*, a kind of larva found under the bark of trees.] 1. A genus of moths, of the family *Epialidæ* (or *Cossidæ*); the ghost-moths. *Cossus ligniperda*, one



Goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*), reduced about one third.

of the largest of the British moths, is called the *goat-moth*, from the disagreeable hircine odor of the larvæ; it expands 3 to 3½ inches, and is of variegated coloration.

**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *acne*.

**cossyphene** (kos'i-fēn), *n.* [< F. *cossyphène* (Latreille).] A beetle of the genus *Cossyphus*, or of some allied genus.

**cossyphore** (kos'i-fōr), *n.* Same as *cossyphene*.

**Cossyphus** (kos'i-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόσσυφος*, a singing bird, perhaps the black ouzel; also a sea-fish.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of atracheliate heteromerous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1792.—2†. In *ornith.*, a genus of sturnoid passerine birds: same as *Acridotheres*. *Duméril*.—3. In *ichth.*, a genus of percoid fishes. *Valenciennes*.

**cossyrite** (kos'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. Κόσσυρος, also Κόσσουρα, an island between Sicily and Africa, now called Pantellaria, + *-ite*2.] A mineral related to amphibole in form and composition, occurring in triclinic crystals in the liparite of the island of Pantellaria.

**cost**1 (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost*, < ONorth. *cost*, < Icel. *kostr*, m., choice, chance, opportunity, condition, state, quality, = AS. *cyst*, f., choice, election, a thing chosen, excellence, virtue, = OS. *kust* = OFries. *kest*, choice, estimation, virtue, = MD. D. *kust* = OHG. *chust, cust*, MHG. *kust*, G. *kunst*, f., choice, = Goth. *kustus*, m., *gakusts*, f., test, proof; with formative *-t*, < Goth. *kiusan* = AS. *ceósan* (pp. *coren*), etc., choose: see *choose*.] 1†. Manner; way and means.

Bi-knowe alle the *costes* of care that he hade.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

2†. Quality; condition; property; value; worth.

Who-so knew the *costes* that knit ar therinne [in the girdle]
He wolde hit prayse at more prys, parauenture.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1849.

Chief men of worth, of mekle *cost*,
To be lamentit sair for ay.
*Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

**At all costs**, by all means; at all events. [This phrase was formerly in dative singular, without the preposition:

We ne magen *alre coste* halden Crist bibode.
*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 21.

It is now usually associated with *cost*2.]—**Needes cost**†, by all means; necessarily.

The night was schort, and faste by the daye
That *needes cost* he moste himselven hyde.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 619.

**cost**2 (kôst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cost*, ppr. *costing*. [< ME. *costen*, < OF. *coster, couster*, F. *coûter*, cost, = Pr. Sp. *costar* = Pg. *custar* = It. *costare* (= D. *kosten* = OHG. **chostōn*, MHG. *kosten*, G. *kosten* = Dan. *koste* = Sw. Icel. *kosta*, after Rom.), < ML. *costare*, contr. of L. *constare*, stand together, stand at, cost, < *com-*, together, + *stare*, stand: see *constant*.] 1. To require the expenditure of (something valuable) in exchange, purchase, or payment; be of the price of; be acquired in return for: as, it *cost* five dollars.

Though it had *coste* me catel [wealth].
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 204.

There, there! a diamond gone, *cost* me two thousand ducats in Frankfort! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

To have made a league of road among such rocks and precipices would have *cost* the state a year's revenue.
*Froude*, Sketches, p. 78.

2. In general, to require (as a thing or result to be desired) an expenditure of any specified thing, as time or labor; be done or acquired at the expense of, as of pain or loss; occasion or bring on (especially something evil) as a result.

If it should *cost* my life this very night,
I'll gae to the Tolbooth door wi' thee.
*Archie of Ca'field* (Child's Ballads, VI. 91).

He enticed
Israel in Sittim, on their march from Nile,
To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 414.

Difference in opinions has *cost* many millions of lives.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 5.

The President has paid dear for his White House. It has commonly *cost* him all his peace, and the best of his manly attributes. *Emerson*, Compensation.

**To cost dear**, to require a great outlay, or involve or entail much trouble, suffering, loss, etc.

Were it known that you mean as you say, surely those wordes might *cost* you *dear*.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref. to ii., note.

'T has often *cost* the boldest Cedar *dear*
To grapple with a storm.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 89.

**cost**2 (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost, coust*, F. *coût*, cost, = Pr. *cost, costa* = Sp. *costo, costa* = Pg. *custa* = It. *costo* = D. *kost* = OHG. *chosta*, MHG. *koste*, G. *kost* = Dan. Sw. *kost* (ML. *costa*), cost, expense; from the verb.] 1. The equivalent or price given for a thing or service exchanged, purchased, or paid for; the amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for some thing or some service: as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of building a house. Nothing has any *cost* until it is actually attained or obtained; while *price* is the amount which is asked for a service or thing.

By Flames a House I hir'd was lost
Last Year: and I must pay the *Cost*.
*Prior*, A Dutch Proverb.

Value is the life-giving power of anything; *cost*, the quantity of labour required to produce it; price, the quantity of labour which its possessor will take in exchange for it. *Ruskin*, Munera Pulveris, § 12.

2. That which is expended; outlay of any kind, as of money, labor, time, or trouble; expense or expenditure in general; specifically, great expense: as, the work was done at public *cost*.

Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? 2 Sam. xix. 42.

Let foreign princes vainly boast
The rude effects of pride and *cost*.
*Waller*, Her Majesty's New Building.

Passing to birds, we find preservation of the race secured at a greatly diminished *cost* to both parents and offspring. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 275.

3. *pl.* In *law*: (*a*) The sums fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges in a suit, awarded usually against the party losing, and in favor of the party prevailing or his attorney.

Nobody but you can rescue her, . . . and you can only do that by paying the *costs* of the suit—both of plaintiff and defendant. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvii.

(*b*) The sum which the law allows to the attorney, to be paid by his client.—**At all costs**. See *cost*1.—**Costs of the cause** or **of the action**, in *law*, the aggregate of costs to which the prevailing party is entitled against his adversary on reaching final judgment in the cause.—**Costs of the day**, in *Eng. law*, interlocutory costs imposed on a party in respect to an incidental proceeding at the time it is taken or determined, as, for instance, an adjournment, in contradistinction to *general costs of the cause*.—**Dives costs**, in *Eng. legal parlance*, costs which one allowed to sue without liability to costs voluntarily pays to his attorney, and is therefore, if successful, allowed to tax against his adversary.—**To count the cost**. See *count*1.—**To one's cost**, with inconvenience, suffering, or loss; to one's detriment or sorrow: as, that some one had blundered, he found *to his cost*.

What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards, *to their costs*, over true. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Oh frail estate of human beings,
And slippery hopes below!
Now *to our cost* your emptiness we know.
*Dryden*, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 401.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Expense, Worth*, etc. See *price*.

**cost**3 (kost), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, side: see *coast*.] 1†. A rib or side.

Made like an auger, with which tall she wriggles
Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 1.

2. In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

**cost**4† (kost), *n.* [ME. *cooste, costmary*; = Pr. *cost* = Sp. Pg. It. *costo*, < L. *costos, costum*, < Gr. *κόστος*, an aromatic plant, < Ar. *kost, kust*, Hind. *kushth*: see *costmary*.] Costmary.

**costa** (kos'tä), *n.*; pl. *costæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, a side: see *cost*3 and *coast*, *n.*] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) [L.] A rib. (*b*) A border or side of something: specifically applied to the three borders or costæ of the human scapula or shoulder-blade—the superior or coracoid, the posterior or vertebral, and the anterior or axillary. (*c*) A ridge on something, giving it a ribbed appearance.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*: (1) A broad, elevated longitudinal line or ridge on a surface. (2) The anterior border of an insect's wing, extending from the base to the apex or outer angle. Hence—(3) The space on the wing bordering the anterior margin. (4) The costal or anterior vein. (*b*) In *conch.*, the ridge or one of the ridges of a shell. (*c*) In *Actinozoa*, an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. (*d*) In *Crinoidea*, a row of plates succeeding the inferior or basal portion of the cup.—3. In *bot.*, a rib or primary vein; a midrib or midnerve of a leaf or frond.

**costage**†, *n.* [ME., also *coustage*; < OF. *costage, coustage* (= Pr. *costatge*; ML. *costagium*), < *coster*, cost: see *cost*2 + *-age*.] Cost; expense.

There fore I telle yow schortely, how a man may goon with lytel *costage* and schorte tyme.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 125.

For more solempne in euery manines ayght
This feste was, and gretter of *costage*,
Than was the reuel of hir mariage.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 1126.

**costal** (kos'tal), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *costal* = It. *costale*, < NL. *costalis* (ML. **costalis*, in neut. *costale*, the side of a hill), < *costa*, a rib, the side, etc.: see *costa, coast, n.*] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the ribs or the side of the body: as, *costal* nerves. (*b*) Bearing ribs; costiferous: applied to those vertebræ which bear ribs, and to that part of the sternum to which ribs are attached.—2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the costa or anterior edge of an insect's wing; situated on or near the costa.—3. In *bot.*, pertaining to the costa or midrib of a leaf or frond.

Veins . . . forming a single *costal* row of long areolæ.
*Syn. Fil.*, p. 523.

**Costal angle**, in *entom.*, the tip of the wing.—**Costal area**, in *entom.*, a part of the wing or tegminum bordering the anterior margin, and extending to the subcostal vein. In many of the *Orthoptera* it has a different texture and appearance from the rest of the wing.—**Costal cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Costal cells**, in *entom.*, the cells nearest the costa, generally numbered from the base of the wing outward. One of them is frequently opaque, and is then called the *pterostigma*. But many authors include in the term *costal* only one or more cells between the pterostigma and the base of the wing.—**Costal margin**, in *entom.*, the costa or anterior margin of the wing.—**Costal plate**, in *Chelonia*, one of a series of expanded dermal plates of bone, ankylosed with a rib, forming a part of the carapace. See cut under *Chelonia*.—**Costal processes**, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The uniform processes given off by many ribs, overlapping succeeding ribs. (*b*) Certain parts of the sternum with which the ribs articulate. They are very prominent in passerine birds. See cut under *carinate*.—**Costal vein**, in *entom.*, a large longitudinal vein or rib nearly parallel to, and frequently touching, the anterior margin, but in the *Odonata* separated from it by the marginal vein.

Wing of Bee, showing costa, or costal vein, *a*, and subcostal vein, *b*. The space inclosed by *a* and *b* is the costal cell.

**costally** (kos'tal-i), *adv.* In *entom.*: (*a*) Toward the costa or front margin of the wing: as, a band produced *costally*. (*b*) Over the costal vein: as, a line *costally* angulated.

**costal-nerved** (kos'tal-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the secondary nerves of the leaf springing from the costa or midrib. Also *costatovenose*.

**costard**† (kos'tärd), *n.* [< ME. *costard*, an apple, orig. a 'ribbed' apple, a var. (accom. to *-ard*) of **costate* (first found in later use); < ML. *costatus*, ribbed, < L. *costa*, a rib: see *cost*3, and cf. *costate*. Cf. also *custard*, ult. a var. of *crustate*. See *-ard*. Hence *costard-* or *costermonger* and *coster*.] 1. An apple.

The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pom-water.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii.

2. The head. [Humorous.]

Take him on the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword, and then throw him into the malmsey-butt, in the next room.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

Also *costerd*.

**costardmonger**† (kos'tärd-mung'gėr), *n.* Same as *costermonger*.

*Edg.* Have you prepared the *costardmonger*?
*Night.* Yes, and agreed for his basket of pears.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

**costate, costated** (kos'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed, < *costa*, rib: see *costa, cost*3. Cf. *costard*.] 1. Having a rib or ribs; ribbed.—2. Having a ridge or ridges; ridged, as if ribbed. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having several broad elevated lines or ridges extending in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *bot.*, having one or more primary longitudinal veins or ribs, as a leaf. (*c*) In *conch.*, having ridges crossing the whorls and parallel with the mouth of the shell, as in univalves, for example *Harpidæ*, or radiating, as in bivalves, for example most *Cardiidæ*.—**Costate eggs**, in *entom.*, those eggs which have raised ribs running from end to end.

**costatovenose** (kos-tā-tō-vē'nōs), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed (see *costate*), + *venosus*, having veins: see *venous*.] Same as *costal-nerved*.

**costay**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *coast*.

Dounward ay in my pleiyng,
The ryver ayde *costeiyng*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 134.

**cost-book** (kôst'bůk), *n.* [< *cost* for *costean* + *book*.] In *Cornish mining*, a book containing the names of all the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of shares each holds. A shareholder who wishes to leave the company can do so by getting his name removed from the cost-book.—**Cost-book system**, in *Cornish mining*, a method of keeping mining accounts and managing a joint-stock company, by which any one of the adventurers can withdraw on due notice, the accounts being kept in such a man-

ner that the exact financial condition of the mine may be at any time easily made out.

**costean** (kos-tēn′), *v. i.* [< Corn. *cothas*, dropped, + *stean* (LL. *stannum*), tin.] In *mining*, to endeavor to ascertain the position of a lode by sinking pits through the soil to the bed-rock. The general direction of the lode having been, as supposed, approximately ascertained by means of work already done, the object of costeaning is to trace the lode still further through ground where its outcrop is not visible on the surface.

**costeaning** (kos-tē′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *costean*, *v.*] In *mining*, the process of sinking pits to discover a lode. [Cornwall.]

**costean-pit** (kos-tēn′pit), *n.* In *Cornish mining*, a pit sunk to the bed-rock in costeaning. [Cornwall.]

**costeiet**, *v.* See *costay*, *coast*.

**costella**, *n.* Plural of *costellum*.

**costellate** (kos-tel′āt), *a.* [< NL. *costellatus*, < *costellum*, a little rib: see *costellum*.] 1. In *bot.*, finely ribbed or costate.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, finely ridged, as if ribbed with costella.

**costellum** (kos-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *costella* (-ä). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *costa*, a rib: see *costa*, *coast*.] In *anat.*, a small or rudimentary rib.

**coster**[1] (kos′tėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *costermonger*.] Same as *costermonger*:

"Feyther" had been "a *coster*," and, in Lizbeth's phrase, had "got a breast trouble," which, with other troubles, had sent the poor soul to the church-yard.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 140.

**coster**[2] (kos′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *coster*, also (with excrescent *-d*) *costerd*, < OF. *costiere* (> ML. *costerium*), a side hanging, prop. adj., < ML. **costarius*, of or at the side, < L. *costa*, side: see *costa*, *coast*.] 1. *Eccles.*, the side hangings of an altar. (*a*) That part of the altar-cloth which hangs down at either end. (*b*) One of the side curtains which serve to inclose the altar and to protect it from drafts.

2†. A piece of tapestry or carpeting used as a small hanging, as the valance of a bed, the hanging border of a tablecloth, and the like.

Also called *costering*.

**coster-boy** (kos′tėr-boi), *n.* A boy who sells costards, fruit, vegetables, etc., in the streets. *Davies.* [Eng.]

Laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys*, for want of better audience. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiv.

**costerd**[1]†, *n.* Same as *costard*.

**costerd**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coster*[2].

**costeril**†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

**costering** (kos′tėr-ing), *n.* [< *coster*[2] + *-ing*.] Same as *coster*[2].

**costermonger** (kos′tėr-mung″gėr), *n.* and *a.* [For *costerdmonger*, for *costardmonger*, < *costard* + *monger*. Sometimes shortened to *coster*.] I. *n.* A hawker of fruits and vegetables. Also *coster*, and formerly *costardmonger*.

Virtue is of so little regard in these *costermonger's* times, that true valour is turned bearherd.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And then he'll rail, like a rude *costermonger*,
That school-boys had couzened of his apples.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

II. *a.* Mercenary; sordid. *Nares.*

**costevoust**, *a.* Same as *costious*.

**cost-free** (kôst′frē), *adv.* Free of charge; without expense.

Her duties being to talk French, . . . and her privileges to live *cost-free* and . . . to gather scraps of knowledge.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ii.

**costful**†, *a.* [ME. *costeful*; < *cost*[2] + *-ful*.] Costly.

A *costefulle* clothe is tokyn of poverte.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

**costicartilage** (kos-ti-kär′ti-läj), *n.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cartilage*.] A costal cartilage; a sternal rib, when not ossified. *B. G. Wilder.*

**costicartilaginous** (kos-ti-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* [< *costicartilage* (*-gin-*) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a costicartilage.

**costicervical** (kos-ti-sėr′vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and neck: as, a *costicervical* muscle: specifically said of the costicervicalis.

**costiferous** (kos-tif′ė-rus), *a.* [= F. *costifère*; < L. *costa*, rib, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *anat.*, rib-bearing: applied to those vertebræ, as the dorsal vertebræ of man, which bear free articulated ribs, and to those parts or processes of the sternum of some animals, as birds, to which ribs are jointed.

The sternum has no *costiferous* median backward prolongation, all the ribs being attached to its sides.
*Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 168.

**costiform** (kos′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In *anat.*, formed or shaped like a rib.—2. In *entom.*, having the form of a costa or ridge: as, a *costiform* interspace between striæ.

**costifoust**, *a.* Same as *costious*.

**costilet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *cousille*, a short sword, a sort of dagger or poniard: see *coistril*.] A dagger; a poniard.

Gaffray hym smote vppon the hanche so
Wyth a *costile* which in hys sleffe gan hold that his Iesseron failed and broke to.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4334.

**costile-iront**, *n.* [ME. *costile-yre*: see *costile*.] Same as *costile*.

Thorewly passyng the *costile-yre* cold;
Hastily the blode lepte out and ran tho.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4336.

**costioust**, *a.* [ME. *costifous*, *costevous*, *costious*, *costyous*, *costuous*, *coustous*, < OF. *costeous*, *cousteus*, F. *coûteux*, costly, < *coste*, cost: see *cost*[2], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Costly.

He that makethe there a Feste, be it nevere so *costifous*, and he have no Neddres, he hathe no thanke for his travylle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 208.

**costispinal** (kos-ti-spī′nal), *a.* [< NL. *costispinalis*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the ribs and spinal column; costovertebral. *Coues.*

**costive** (kos′tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. *costyfe*; < OF. *costeve*, i. e., *costevé* (mod. F. restored *constipé*), < L. *constipatus*, crammed, stuffed, pp. of *constipare*, press together, > *costever*, *costiver*, *costuver*, cram, constipate: see *constipate*.] 1. Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements retained, or the motion of the bowels sluggish or suppressed; constipated.—2. Figuratively, slow in action; especially, slow in giving forth ideas or opinions, etc.; uncommunicative; close; unproductive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is,
Indeed, sir, somewhat *costive* of belief
Toward your stone; would not be gulled.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

While faster than his *costive* Brain indites,
Philo's quick Hand in flowing Letters writes.
*Prior*, On a Person who wrote Ill against Me.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, without being *costive*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

3†. Hard and dry; caked.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. Producing costiveness. [Rare.]

Blood-boyling Yew, and *costiue* Misseltoe:
With yce-cold Mandrake, and a many mo
Such fatall plants.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

**costively** (kos′tiv-li), *adv.* With costiveness.

**costiveness** (kos′tiv-nes), *n.* 1. A morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels. See *constipation*.

*Costiveness* has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick. *Locke*, Education.

2. Figuratively, slowness in action; especially, slowness or difficulty in giving forth or uttering, in a general sense; closeness; reticence. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in publick elocution with myself. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 216.

**costless** (kôst′les), *a.* [= D. *kosteloos*; < *cost*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Costing nothing; not involving expense.

**costlew**†, *a.* [ME., < *cost*[2] + *-lew*, an adj. term., also in *drunkelew*, q. v.] Costly; sumptuous. *Chaucer.*

And at the west dore of Powles was made a *costlew* pagent, renning wyn, red claret and whit, all the day of the marriage. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. xli.

**costliness** (kôst′li-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being costly; expensiveness; richness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness.

Alas, alas that great city, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her *costliness*!
Rev. xviii. 19.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

**costly** (kôst′li), *a.* [< ME. *costily*, for *costely* (= D. *kostelijk* = MHG. *kostelich*, G. *köstlich* = Dan. *kostelig* = Sw. *kostlig* = Norw. *kosteleg* = Icel. *kostligr*, *kostuligr*); < *cost*[2] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Of great price; acquired, done, or practised at much cost, as of money, time, trouble, etc.; expensive; rich; occasioning great expense or expenditure: as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture; *costly* vices.

Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very *costly*. John xii. 3.

In itself the distinction between the affirmative and the negative is a step perhaps the most *costly* in effort of any that the human mind is summoned to take.
*De Quincey*, Herodotus.

It is only by the rich that the *costly* plainness which at once satisfies the taste and the imagination is attainable.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

2. Lavish; extravagant. [Rare.]

A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it, . . .
At once the *costly* Sahib yielded to her.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. 1. *Precious*, etc. See *valuable*.

**costly** (kôst′li), *adv.* In a costly manner; expensively; richly; gorgeously.

Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,
Painting thy outward walls so *costly* gay?
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxlvi.

**costmary** (kost′mā-ri), *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *cost mary*, translated by F. *coste marine*. Cf. *rosemary*, where *-mary* = *marine*. The second element, however, is usually understood as referring to the Virgin Mary (as if ML. **costus Mariæ*); the orig. form said to be ML. **costus amarus*: L. *costus*, a plant (see *cost*[4]); *amarus*, bitter.] A perennial plant, *Tanacetum Balsamita*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, a native of the south of Europe, long cultivated in gardens for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves.

The purple Hyacinthe, and fresh *Costmarie*.
*Spenser*, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

*Costmarie* is put into ale to steep. *Gerarde.*

**costo-**. Combining form, in some recent scientific compounds, of Latin (New Latin) *costa*, a rib.

**costo-apical** (kos-tō-ap′i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *costa*, a rib, + L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, near the outer or apical end of the costal margin of the wing: as, a *costo-apical* spot.

**costocentral** (kos-tō-sen′tral), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] Same as *costovertebral*.

**costoclavicular** (kos′tō-kla-vik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the first rib and to the clavicle: applied to the rhomboid (costoclavicular) ligament which connects these parts.

**costocolic** (kos-tō-kol′ik), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *colon*, colon: see *colon*[2], *colic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the colon.—**Costocolic ligament**, a fold of peritoneum forming a kind of mesentery for the spleen, and passing from the left colic flexure to the under surface of the diaphragm, opposite the tenth and eleventh ribs.

**costocoracoid** (kos-tō-kor′a-koid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *coracoides*, coracoid.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula: applied to a dense membrane or thick sheet of deep fascia, continuous with that of the arm and breast, attached to the clavicle and coracoid process of the scapula, inclosing the pectoralis minor and subclavius muscle, protecting the axillary vessels and nerves, and pierced by the cephalic vein and other vessels. Also *coracocostal*.

**costom**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

**costomary**†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *customary*.

**costoret**†, *n.* Same as *costrel*. *Solon*, Old Eng. Potter, p. 16.

**costoscapular** (kos-tō-skap′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula, + *-ar*[2].] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the scapula; connecting these parts, as a muscle: specifically said of the costoscapularis.

**costoscapularis** (kos-tō-skap-ū-lā′ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *costoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula.] A muscle of the thorax arising from many ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *serratus magnus*. See *serratus*.

**costosternal** (kos-tō-stėr′nal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *sternum*, breast-bone, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib or costal cartilage and to the sternum: applied to ligaments connecting these parts, or to articulations between them.

**costotome** (kos′tō-tōm), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. τομός, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A knife, chisel, or shears used in dissection for cutting through the costal cartilages and opening the thoracic cavity; a cartilage-knife.

**costotransverse** (kos′tō-trans-vers′), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *transversus*, transverse.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the transverse process of a vertebra: applied to the interosseous ligaments connecting these parts.

**costovertebral** (kos-tō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the body of a vertebra: applied to the stellate ligaments connecting these parts. Also *costocentral*.

**costoxiphoid** (kos-tō-zif'oid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. ξιφοειδής, ensiform: see *xiphoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to costal cartilage and to the xiphoid process of the sternum: as, a *costoxiphoid* articulation.

**costrel**†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

**costrel** (kos'trel), *n.* [Also *costril*, < ME. *costrel, costrelle, costril*, also *costret, costred*, a drinking-cup or flask (ML. *costrellus, costerellum*), < W. *costrel*, a cup, flagon.] A flask, flagon, or bottle; specifically, such a vessel of

Costrels.
1, old form, of leather; 2, old form, of earthenware; 3, modern form (West of England), of earthenware.

leather, wood, or earthenware, often of a flattened form, and generally with ears by which it may be suspended, used by British laborers in harvest-time. Sometimes called *pilgrim's bottle*.

Therwithal a *costrel* taketh he tho,
And seyde, "Hereof a draught or two
Gif hym to drynke."
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2666.

A youth, that, following with a *costrel*, bore
The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**costrell**†, **costrelle**†, **costril**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *costrel*.

**cost-sheet** (kôst'shēt), *n.* A statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

**costume**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

**costume**[2] (kos-tūm' or kos'tūm), *n.* [= D. *kostuum* = G. *costüm* = Dan. *kostume*, < F. *costume* (the orig. F. word being *coutume*) = Pr. *costum, costuma*, < It. *costuma* = OSp. *costume* = Cat. *costum* = Pg. *costume* (cf. Sp. *costumbre*), < ML. *costuma*, ult. < L. *consuetudo* (*-din-*), custom: see *custom*, which is a doublet of *costume*.] 1. Custom or usage with respect to place and time, as represented in art or literature; distinctive character or habit in action, appearance, dress, etc.; hence, keeping or congruity in representation. [This is the sense in which the word was first used in English, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.]

Sergius Paulus wears a crown of laurel: this is hardly reconcileable to strict propriety, and to the *costume*, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer.
*Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourse 12.

The cruzado was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England at the time of Shakespeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national *costume*.
*Dyce*, Ill. of Shakespeare, II. 270.

2. Mode of dressing; external dress. Specifically —(*a*) An established mode or custom in dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people, tribe, or nation, to a particular period, or to a particular character, profession, or class of people. (*b*) A complete dress assumed for a special occasion, and differing from the dress of every-day life: as, a court *costume* (the dress required to be worn by a person who is presented at court). (*c*) A complete outer dress for a woman, especially one made of the same material throughout: as, a walking-*costume*.

All *costume* off a man is pitiful or grotesque. It is only the serious eye peering from and the sincere life passed within it, which restrain laughter and consecrate the *costume* of any people.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 29.

**costume**[2] (kos-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *costumed*, ppr. *costuming*. [< *costume*[2], *n.*; = F. *costumer*, etc.] 1. To dress; furnish with a costume; provide appropriate dress for: as, to *costume* a play; "*costumed* in black," *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.—2. Reflexively, to put an unusual dress on; dress for a special occasion.

Attic maidens in procession, or *costuming themselves* therefor.
*C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 96.

**costumer** (kos-tū'mėr), *n.* One who prepares or arranges costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.; one who deals in costumes.

**costumic** (kos-tū'mik), *a.* [< *costume*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to costume or dress; in accordance with the prevailing mode of dress. [Rare.]

A noble painting of Charles II. on horseback, in *costumic* armour.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 457.

**costus-root** (kos'tus-rōt), *n.* [< *Costus*, NL. specific name from native name, + *root*.] The root of *Saussurea Lappa* (*Aucklandia Costus*), a composite plant of Cashmere. It is collected in enormous quantities for the Chinese market, and is used largely as a medicine in India. It has a pungent aromatic taste, and an odor like that of orris-root.

**cosubordinate** (kō-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *subordinate*.] Equally subordinate; equivalent as suborders: as, *cosubordinate* groups in zoölogy. *Mivart*.

**cosupreme** (kō-sū-prēm'), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *supreme*.] I. *a.* Equally supreme.

II. *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

The phœnix and the dove,
*Co-supremes* and stars of love.
*Shak.*, The Phœnix and Turtle, l. 51.

**cosurety** (kō-shör'ti), *n.*; pl. *cosureties* (-tiz). [< *co-*[1] + *surety*.] One who is surety with another or others.

**cosy**, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

**cosyn**†, *n.* and *a.* Middle English for *cosin*, now *cousin*[1].

**cot**[1] (kot), *n.* [Intimately connected with *cote*[1], a different form, differently used, but closely related: (1) *Cot*[1], < ME. *cot, kot*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell (*cott* for *cote* once in comp. *schepcott*, a sheep-cote), < AS. *cot*, neut., pl. *cotu*, a cot, cottage, a chamber (used in Mat. xxi. 13 to translate L. *spelunca*, a den, sc. of thieves), = ONorth. *cot, cott*, neut., a cot, a chamber, = MD. D. *kot* = MLG. LG. *kot* = MG. *kot* (> G. *kot, koth*) = Icel. OSw. ODan. *kot*, a cot, hut. (2) *Cote*[1], formerly sometimes also *coat*, < ME. *cote*, a cot, cottage, a chamber, often in comp., fold, coop, pen, sty (see *dove-cote, hen-cote, sheep-cote, swine-cote*), < AS. *cote*, fem., pl. *cotan*, a cot, cottage, more frequently with umlaut (*o* > *y*), *cyte*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell, = MD. *kote* = MLG. *kote, kotte, kate*, LG. *kote, kate* = MG. *kote* (> G. *kote*) = Icel. *kyta, kytra*, a cot, hut. *Cot*[1] and *cote*[1] are thus respectively neut. and fem. forms of the same word. Hence (from E.) Gael. *cot* = W. *cwt*, a cot; and (from Teut.) ML. *cota*, a cot, *cotagium*, E. *cottage*; OBulg. *kotici*, a cell; also (with change of meaning like that in *cassock* and *chasuble*, both ult. < L. *casa*, a cottage), OF. *cote*, etc., a coat, > ME. *cote*, E. *coat*: see *cote*[2] and *coat*[2]. The sense of 'a small bed' is modern. Hence ult. *cottage, cotter*[1], etc.] 1. A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

No trust in brass, no trust in marble walls;
Poor *cots* are e'en as safe as princes' halls.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 12.

Behold the *cot* where thrives the industrious swain,
Source of his pride, his pleasure, and his gain.
*Crabbe*.

2. A small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; also, a portable bed formed of canvas, webbing, or other material fastened to a light frame, often made cross-legged to permit folding up. Also called *cot-bed*.

In the pleasant little trim new nursery . . . is the mother, glaring over the *cot* where the little, soft, round cheeks are pillowed.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxxvi.

3. *Naut.*, a swinging bed or hammock of canvas, stiffened by a wooden frame, and having upright sides of canvas to protect the sleeper. It is slung on lanyards called "clues," and secured to hooks in the carlines or deck-beams. It differs from the hammock in the frame and upright sides, and in not being capable of being rolled up and stowed in the nettings. It is now rarely used except in the sick-bay aboard a man-of-war, but was very common in crowded quarters for officers in the American navy up to 1865.

4. A leather cover for a finger, used to protect the finger when it is injured or sore, or to shield it from injury, as in dissecting; a finger-stall. —5. A sheath or sleeve, as the clothing for a drawing-roller in a spinning-frame.

**cot**[2] (kot), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *cote*; cf. *cotton*[2]. Hence *cotgare*.] 1. Refuse wool. *Knight; Halliwell*.—2. A fleece of wool matted together; a lock of wool or hair clung together. *Wedgwood*.

**cot**[3] (kot), *n.* [< Ir. *cot*, a small boat.] A little boat. [Irish.]

Cymochles of her questioned
Both what she was, and what that usage ment,
Which in her *cott* she daily practized?
"Vaine man" (saide she), . . .
My little boat can safely passe this perilous bourne.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 9.

**cot**[4]† (kot), *n.* [Abbr. from *cotquean*.] An effeminate person.

Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a *cot*, as the women call it.
*Hist. Tom Thumb*.

**cot.** An abbreviation of *cotangent*.

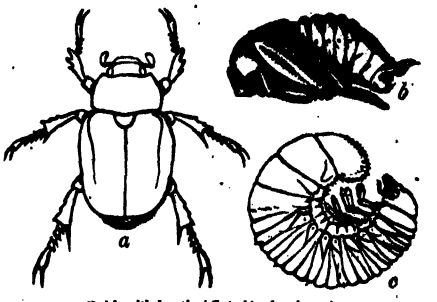
**cota** (kō'tạ), *n.*; pl. *cotæ* (-tē). [ML.: see *cote*[2], *coat*[2].] 1. A coat.—2†. The filibeg.

**cotabulate**† (kō-tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *tabulate*.] Same as *contabulate*.

**cotæ**, *n.* Plural of *cota*.

**cotaget**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cottage*.

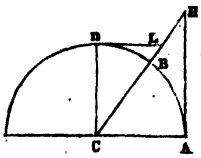
**Cotalpa** (kō-tal'pạ), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.



Goldsmith-beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*).
*a*, imago; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

Their technical characters are: 10-jointed antennæ; the clypeus sutured from the front; the thorax margined at the base; the elytra not margined; and the tarsal claws unequal. *C. lanigera*, the goldsmith-beetle of the eastern United States, is a light-yellow species nearly an inch long.

**cotangent** (kō-tan'jent), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *tangent*. A word coined by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the tangent of the complement of a given arc or angle. Abbreviated *cot*. See the figure.—**Cotangent at a close-point** of an algebraical surface, the tangent of the simple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface with its tangent plane at the close-point.



Cotangent.
ACB being the angle, the ratio of DL to DC, or that of AC to AH, is the cotangent; or, DC being taken as unity, it is the line DL.

**cotarnine** (kō-tär'nin), *n.* [Transposed from *narcotine*.] An organic base ($C_{12}H_{13}NO_3 + H_2O$) formed from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents, as manganese dioxid. It is nonvolatile, and has a bitter taste and faintly alkaline reaction.

**cot-bed** (kot'bed), *n.* Same as *cot*[1], 2.

**cotbetty** (kot'bet'i), *n.*; pl. *cotbetties* (-iz). [< *cot* (as in *cotquean*) + *betty*.] A man who meddles with the domestic affairs of women; a betty. [U. S.]

**cote**[1] (kōt), *n.* [< ME. *cote*, < AS. *cote*: see further under *cot*[1].] 1†. A hut; a little house; a cottage: same as *cot*[1], 1.

Albeit a *cote* in our language is a little slight-built country habitation.
*Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, viii.

2. A sheepfold.

Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honour: and he made himself . . . stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cotes* for flocks.
2 Chron. xxxii. 28.

The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled *cotes*.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 344.

[In this sense now used chiefly in composition, as *dove-cote, hen-cote, sheep-cote, swine-cote*, etc.]

**cote**[2]†, *n.* A former spelling of *coat*[2].

**cote**[3]† (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *côtoyer*, go by the side of, < OF. *costoier*, > also E. *coast*: see *coast*, *v.*] To pass on one side of; pass by; pass.

We *coted* them on the way; and hither are they coming.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

**cote**[3]†, *n.* [< *cote*[3], *v.*] The act of passing by; a going by. *Drayton*.

**cote**[4]† (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *coter*, < OF. *quoter*, > E. *quote*, q. v.] To quote.

The text is throughout *coted* in the margin. *Udall*, Pref.

Thou art come . . . from *coting* of ye scriptures, to courting with Ladies.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 320.

**cote**[5]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cot*[2].

**cote-a-pyet**†, *n.* See *courtepy*.

**cote-armour**†, **cote-armure**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *coat-armor*.

**cote-hardie**†, *n.* [OF.] A garment worn by both sexes throughout the fourteenth century. That of the men corresponded nearly to the cassock; that of the women was generally cut somewhat low in the neck, fitting the body closely above the waist, but very full and long in the skirt. The sleeves varied greatly in fashion; those worn by the women were at first close-fitting and buttoned; but toward 1380 the sleeves of the cote-hardie for either sex were loose and long.

They [streamers from the elbow] first appear as narrow elongations from the sleeve of the upper-tunic or *cote-hardie*.
*Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 108, note.

**cŏtelaine** (kō′tę-lān), *n.* Same as *côteline*.

**côtelé** (kō′tę-lā), *a.* [F., ribbed, ult. < L. **costellatus*: see *costellate*.] In *decorative art*, bounded by many sides, straight or curved, instead of a continuous curved outline: said of a dish, plaque, or the like.

**côtelette** (kō-tę-let′), *n.* [F.] See *cutlet*.

**côteline** (kō′tę-lēn′), *n.* A kind of white muslin, usually a corded muslin. Also written *côtelaine*.

**cotemporan**† (kō-tem′pō-ran), *n.* [Cf. *cotemporaneous*.] A contemporary. *North.* [Rare.]

**cotemporaneous, cotemporary.** Less usual forms of *contemporaneous, contemporary*.

**cotenancy** (kō-ten′an-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenancy*.] The state of being a cotenant or cotenants; joint tenancy.

The "Judgments of *Co-Tenancy*" is a Brehon law-tract, still unpublished at the time at which I write, and presenting, in its present state, considerable difficulties of interpretation. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 112.

**cotenant** (kō-ten′ant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenant*.] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.

**coterie** (kō′tę-rē), *n.* [F., a set, circle, coterie, < OF. *coterie, cotterie*, company, society, association of people, cotter tenure, < ML. *coteria*, an association of cotters to hold any tenure, < *cota*, a cottage: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], *cotter*[1].] A set or circle of persons who are in the habit of meeting for social, scientific, or literary intercourse, or other purposes; especially, a clique.

In the scientific *coteries* of Paris there is just now an American name well known — that of Benjamin Franklin. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iv.

The danger, the bloodshed, the patriotism, had been blending *coteries* into communities. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 145.

The House developed a marked tendency to split up into a number of cliques and *coteries*, banded together for the propagation of some crotchet. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 133.

**coterminous** (kō-tėr′mi-nus), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *terminous*, after *conterminous*.] Same as *conterminous*.

With the fall of these [Greek] communities, there came in the Stoic conception of the universal city, *coterminous* with mankind. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 173.

**Côte-rôtie** (kōt′rō-tē′), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine produced in the vineyards of the same name on the Rhône near Lyons, France.

**Cotesian** (kō-tē′zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by the English mathematician Roger Cotes (1682–1716).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).

**cotgare** (kot′gār), *n.* [< *cot*[2] + **gare*, perhaps for *gear*.] Refuse wool, flax, etc.

**coth**† (kōth), *n.* [< ME. *cath, cothe*, < AS. *cothu* (pl. *cotha*), *cothe* (pl. *cothan*), disease.] 1. A disease.

Thise ar so hidus with many a cold *coth*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 31.

2. A fainting.

*Cothe* or swownynge, sincopa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 96.

**coth**[2]†. An obsolete form of *quoth*.

**cothe** (kōᵀᴴᴱ), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cothed*, ppr. *cothing*. [E. dial.; also written *coathe*; < *coth*[1], *n.*] To faint. [Prov. Eng.]

**cothish**† (kō′thish), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Sickly; faint. *Sir T. Browne.*

**cothon** (kō′thon), *n.* [Gr. κώθων, applied to the inner harbor at Carthage, otherwise to a drinking-vessel.] A quay or dock; a wharf. *Worcester.*

**cothurn** (kō-thėrn′), *n.* [= F. *cothurne* = Sp. It. *coturno* = Pg. *cothurno* = G. *cothurn* = Dan. *kothurne*, < L. *cothurnus*, < Gr. κόθορνος, a buskin.] Same as *cothurnus*, which is more commonly used.

The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cothurn* might be assumed with effect. *Motley.*

**cothurnal** (kō-thėr′nal), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the cothurnus or buskin; hence, relating to the drama; tragic; cothurnate.

The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe it
In rich *cothurnal* pomp. *Lust's Dominion*, v. 2.

**cothurnate, cothurnated** (kō-thėr′nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cothurnatus*, < *cothurnus*: see *cothurn* and *-ate*[1].] 1. Buskined.—2. Tragical; solemn or stilted: applied to style.

Desist, O blest man, thy *cothurnate* style,
And from these forced iambics fall awhile.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 348.

**cothurned** (kō-thėrnd′), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-ed*[2].] Buskined. [Rare.]

Peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and *cothurned*.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 563.

**cothurni**, *n.* Plural of *cothurnus*.

**Cothurnia** (kō-thėr′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cothurnus*, a buskin: see *cothurn*.] An extensive genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ* and subfamily *Vaginicolinæ*, founded by Ehrenberg. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, as *C. imberbis* and *C. maritima*.

**cothurnus** (kō-thėr′nus), *n.*; pl. *cothurni* (-nī). [L., < Gr. κόθορνος, a buskin: see *cothurn*.] The buskin of the Greeks and Romans. It was held by the Romans to be a characteristic part of the costume of tragic actors, whence *cothurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for *tragedy*. The Greeks, however, called the shoe of tragic actors ἐμβάς or ἐμβατή. It is shown by monuments to have been a closed shoe, like a usual form of the hunting-buskin, but differing from this in having a very thick sole; and, like the hunting-buskin, it was probably laced high on the leg, though this is not certain. Also *cothurn*.

Cothurnus.—Figure of Artemis, from Purification of Orestes on a Greek red-figured vase.

In their tragedies they [Shakspere's contemporaries] become heavy without grandeur, like Jonson, or mistake the stilts for the *cothurnus*, as Chapman and Webster too often do. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 317.

**cothy** (kō′thi), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sickly; faint. [Prov. Eng.]

**cotice**† (kot′is), *n.* In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

**coticé** (kot-i-sā′), *a.* In *her.*, bendwise: said especially of small parts.

**coticular** (kō-tik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *coticula*, dim. of *cos* (*cot-*), a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

**cotidal** (kō-tī′dal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *tidal*.] Marking an equality of tides.—**Cotidal lines**, imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at or about the same time.

**cotidian**†, **cotidient**†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *quotidian*.

**cotignac** (ko-tē-nyak′), *n.* [See *codiniac*.] A conserve prepared from quinces not entirely ripe. It is stomachic and astringent. *Dunglison.*

**Cotile** (kō′ti-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822); often erroneously *Cotyle*; < Gr. κωτίλη, fem. of κωτίλος, chattering, prattling, babbling; of a swallow, twittering; cf. κωτίλλειν, chatter, prattle.] A genus of swallows, of the family *Hirundinidæ*, having a small tuft of feathers isolated at the bottom of the tarsus, a slightly forked tail, the edge of the outer primary not serrate, and plain mouse-gray and white plumage. The type is the well-known bank-swallow, *C. riparia*, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. See cut under *bank-swallow*. The proper name of the genus is *Clivicola* (which see).

**cotillion** (kō-til′yon), *n.* [Also, as F., *cotillon* (E. *-ll-* repr. the (former) sound of F. *-ll-*), a sort of dance, lit. a petticoat, dim. of OF. *cote*, F. *cotte*, a coat: see *coat*[2].] 1. A lively French dance, originated in the eighteenth century, for two, eight, or even more performers, and consisting of a variety of steps and figures; specifically, an elaborate series of figures, often known in the United States as the *german*. The term is now often used as a generic name for several different kinds of quadrille.—2. Music arranged or played for a dance.—3. A black-and-white woolen fabric used for women's skirts.

**cotinga** (kō-ting′gą), *n.* [NL., from S. Amer. native name.] 1. The native name of several South American manakins: applied to sundry cotingine birds. (*a*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1760 by Brisson to the blue purple-breasted manakin of Edwards, thus becoming in ornithology a genus having this species, *Ampelis cotinga* (Linnæus), or *Cotinga cærulea*, as its *type*; since made the typical genus of the family *Cotingidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1786 by Merrem to a genus of related birds, the cocks-of-the-rock (*Rupicolinæ*), of the genus *Phænicercus*.

Blue Cotinga (*Cotinga cærulea*).

2. Any bird of the family *Cotingidæ*.

**Cotingidæ** (kō-tin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-idæ*.] A family of South American passerine birds, proposed by Bonaparte in 1849, of uncertain definition and position, containing the cotingas, manakins, cocks-of-the-rock, bell-birds, fruit-crows, etc. The term is used in varying senses by different authors, and is inextricably confused with *Pipridæ, Ampelidæ, Bombycillidæ*, etc. By G. R. Gray (1869) it is made to cover 62 genera and 166 species, divided into 7 subfamilies: *Tityrinæ, Cotinginæ* (the cotingas proper), *Liaurinæ, Gymnoderinæ* (the fruit-crows, as the averanos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc.), *Piprinæ* (the manakins proper), *Rupicolinæ* (cocks-of-the-rock), and *Phytotominæ*. The group thus constituted is a highly diversified one, containing many beautiful and interesting forms, characteristic of the South American fauna. In a common usage, *Cotingidæ* are exclusive of the *Pipridæ* and *Phytotomidæ* as separate families.

**Cotinginæ** (kot-in-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cotingidæ*, represented by such genera as *Cotinga, Phibalura*, and *Ampelion*.

**cotingine** (kō-tin′jin), *a.* [< *cotinga* + *-ine*[1].] Like or likened to a cotinga; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotingidæ* or *Cotinginæ*; piprine; ampeline.

**cotise, cotised.** See *cottise, cottised*.

**cotland** (kot′land), *n.* [< *cot*[1] + *land*.] Land appendant to a cottage.

**cotnar** (kot′när), *n.* Same as *catnar*.

**coto** (kō′tō), *n.* [Sp., a cubit: see *cubit*.] A Spanish measure of length, the eighth part of a vara (which see).

**Coto bark** (kō′tō bärk). A bark of unknown botanical origin, obtained from Bolivia. It is used in medicine as a remedy in cases of diarrhea.

**cotoin** (kō′tō-in), *n.* [< *Coto* (*bark*) + *-in*[2].] A substance, crystallizing in yellowish-white prisms, derived from Coto bark.

**cotonea** (kō-tō′nē-ą), *n.* [NL. ML., var. of L. *cydonia*, quince-tree: see *codiniac, coin*[2], *quince*.] The quince-tree. *Bailey.*

**Cotoneaster** (kō-tō-nē-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < NL. *cotonea*, quince (see *quince*), + L. term. *-aster*.] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, natural order *Rosaceæ*, resembling the medlar. *C. vulgaris* is a common European species, having rose-colored petals and the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and the mountains of India and Mexico. They are all adapted for shrubberies.

**cotorra** (kō-tor′ą), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the agouti.

**cotoyé** (kō-tō-yā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *cottised*.

**cotqueant**† (kot′kwēn), *n.* [A word of popular origin, < **cot*, of uncertain origin (conjectured by some to stand for *cock*[1], equiv. to 'male'), + *quean*, a woman. Cf. *cothetty* and *cuckquean*.] 1. A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

*Cap.* Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica:
Spare not for cost.
*Nurse.* Go, you *cot-quean*, go,
Get you to bed. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

I cannot abide these apron husbands; such *cotqueans*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

A stateswoman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

2. A coarse, masculine woman; a bold hussy.

Scold like a *cotquean*, that's your profession.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 2.

**cotqueanity**† (kot′kwēn-i-ti), *n.* [< *cotquean* + *-ity*.] The character or conduct of a cotquean.

We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cotqueanity*.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

**cotriple** (kō-trip′l), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *triple*.] In *math.*, connected with a triple branch of a curve.—**Cotriple tangent**, the tangent, at a close-point of a surface, of the triple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface and its tangent.

**cotrustee** (kō-trus-tē′), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *trustee*.] A joint trustee.

**cotsett**, *n.* [ML. *cotsetus, cothsetus*, Latinized forms of AS. **cotsēta* (Somner—not authenticated) (= MLG. *kotsete, kotse, kostc* = G. *kothsasse, kossasse*, also *kossāte, kossat, kotse*); AS. also *cotsetla* (spelled *kotsetla, kotesetla*) (ML. *cotsetle*), with term. *-la* equiv. to *-ere*, E. *-er* (as MLG. *kotseter, kotzer, koster*), < *cot* or *cote*, a cottage, + *sēta* (= G. *sasse*), a settler, dweller

(< *sittan*, pret. pl. *sēton*, sit), or *setla*, a settler, dweller, < *setl*, a seat: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], and *seta*, *settle*, *sit*.] See the extract, and that under *cot-setler*.

That record [Domesday Survey] attests the existence of more than 25,000 servi, who must be understood to be, at the highest estimate of their condition, landless laborers; over 82,000 bordarii; nearly 7,000 cotarii and *cotseti*, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce; and nearly 110,000 villani. Above these were the liberi homines and sokemanni, who seem to represent the mediæval and modern freeholder. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 132.

**cotsetler**†, *n.* [An accom. book-form of AS. *cotsetla*: see *cotset*.] Same as *cotset*.

The Kote-Setlan or *cotsetlers* mentioned in Domesday Book are generally described as poor freemen suffered to settle on the lord's estate, but they were more probably freemen who had settled on their share of the common land, of which the lord had legally the dominion, but under the feudal system in many cases claimed to have the fee. *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clvii.

**Cotswold** (kots'wōld), *n.* [< *cot*[1], *cote*[1], pl. *cots*, *cotes*, + *wold*[1]: see *wold*[1].] Literally, a wold where there are sheep-cotes: the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England.—**Cotswold sheep**, a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, formerly peculiar to the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, in England.

**cott**†, *n.* A former spelling of *cot*[1].

**cotta** (kot'ä), *n.*; pl. *cottas*. [ML. *cotta*, *cota*, > It. *cotta* = F. *cotte*, OF. *cote*, > E. *coat*[2], q. v.] 1. A short surplice, either sleeveless or having half-sleeves.—2. A sort of blanket made of the coarsest wool. *Draper's Dict.*

**cottabus** (kot'ą-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κότταβος.] An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing portions of wine left in drinking-cups into a vessel or upon a specified object, as a plate of bronze, so as to produce a clear sound and without scattering the fluid. From the successful performance of this feat good fortune, especially in love affairs, was augured.

**cottage** (kot'āj), *n.* [< ME. *cotage* (ML. *cotagium*), < *cot* (see *cot*[1]) + *-age*. F. *cottage* is from E.] 1. A cot; a humble habitation, as of a farm-laborer or a European peasant.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*. *Hooker*.

A peasant bred up in the obscurities of a *cottage*. *South*.

The new tax, imposed upon every inhabited dwelling-house in England and Wales except *cottages*, i. e. houses not paying to church and poor-rates. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 194.

2. A small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.

He passed a *cottage* with a double coach-house,
A *cottage* of gentility,
And he owned with a grin
That his favourite sin
Is pride that apes humility.
*Southey*, The Devil's Walk.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every *cottage*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 112.

Hence—3. A temporary residence at a watering-place or a health- or pleasure-resort, often a large and costly structure. [U. S.]—4. In *old Eng. law*, the service to which a cotset or cotter was bound.

They held their land of the Knight by *Cottage*, as the Knight held his of the King by Knight service. *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 38.

**Cottage allotments**, in Great Britain, portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country laborers for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. See *allotment system*, under *allotment*.—**Cottage cheese**. See *cheese*[1].—**Cottage china**, English pottery of a cheap sort, especially that produced at Bristol. The name is generally given to table utensils decorated with small bouquets and the like. *Prime*.—**Cottage hospital**. See *hospital*.—**Cottage piano**, a small upright piano.—**Cottage right**, in the early history of Massachusetts, an inferior right of commonage granted by certain towns to inhabitants not included in the original body of proprietors.

**cottaged** (kot'ājd), *a.* [< *cottage* + *-ed*[2].] Set or covered with cottages.

Humble Harting's *cottaged* vale. *Collins*, Ode to a Lady.

**cottagely**† (kot'āj-li), *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenuity or *cottagely* obscurity. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 172.

**cottager** (kot'ā-jėr), *n.* [< *cottage* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lives in a cottage, in any sense of that word.

Resolve me why the *cottager* and king,
Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, vii.

It has ceased to be fashionable to bathe at Newport. Strangers and servants may do so, but the *cottagers* have withdrawn their support from the ocean. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 104.

2. In *Eng. law*, one who lives on the common without paying any rent or having land of his own.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen and ploughmen be but as their workfolks and labourers, or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII. (Bohn ed.), p. 360.

**cottah** (kot'ą), *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure of land in Bengal, equal to 720 English square feet.

**cottar** (kot'ąr), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *cotter*[1].

**cottar-town** (kot'ąr-toun), *n.* Same as *cottown*.

**cottell**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

**cotter**[1] (kot'ėr), *n.* [Also written *cottar* (Sc.), and in technical or historical use also *cottier*; early mod. E. *cottier*, *cottyer*, < ME. *cotyer*, < AF. **cotier*, < ML. *cotarius*, *cottarius*, *coterius* (cf. MLG. *koter*, *koterer*, MG. *koder* (= G. *köther*, *köter*), MLG. also *kotenere*, G. *köthner*, *kötner*), < *cota*, a cot: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A cottager; in Scotland, one who dwells in a cot or cottage dependent upon a farm. Sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cottage.

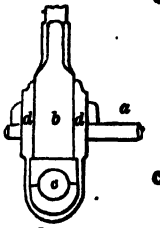
Himself goes patched, like some bare *cottyer*. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, iv. 2.

These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or *cottiers*, were distinguished from the free agricultural laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 460.

*Cottars*, who seem to have been distinguished from their fellow-villeins simply by their smaller holdings. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 319.

**Cottier tenure** or **system**, a tenure of land by which a laborer rents a portion of land directly from the owner, and the conditions of the contract, especially the amount of rent to be paid, are determined not by custom, but by competition. This system was at one time especially characteristic of Ireland, and is not yet entirely extinct there. The tenancy was annual, and the privilege of occupancy was put up at auction, the consequence being excessive competition and exorbitant rents, since the cotter was obliged to get the land at any price in order to live. In an act passed in 1860 to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, cottier tenancies are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented by the month at not more than £5 a year.

**cotter**[2] (kot'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mech.*, a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used as a wedge for fastening or tightening. In the adjoining figure, *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the pin or stud *c*, by means of a wrought-iron strap *d d*, and adjustable bushes; the tapered cotter *a*, passing through corresponding mortises both in the butt *b* and the strap *d d*, serves at once to attach them together and to adjust the bushes to the proper distance from each other. Also called *cotterel*.



Cotter.

**cotter-drill** (kot'ėr-dril), *n.* A drill used in forming slots. It first bores a hole, and then by a lateral motion works out the slot.

**cottered** (kot'ėrd), *a.* [< *cotter*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Keyed together by wedges.

**cotterel** (kot'ėr-el), *n.* [Formerly also *cotteril*: see *cotter*[2].] 1. In *mech.*, same as *cotter*[2].—2. A small iron bolt for a window. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A trammel to support a pot over a fire. *Brockett*. Also *cottrel*.—4. The horizontal bar in an old English chimney. See *back-bar*.

**cotter-file** (kot'ėr-fil), *n.* A file used in forming grooves for the keys, cotters, or wedges used in fixing wheels on their shafts. It is narrow and almost flat on the sides and edges, thus presenting nearly the same section at every part of its length.

**cotter-plate** (kot'ėr-plāt), *n.* In *founding*, a lip or flange of a mold-box. *E. H. Knight*.

**cottid** (kot'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cottidæ*.

**Cottidæ** (kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cottus*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) In early systems, a family of *Acanthopterygii*, having the head variously mailed and protected, and especially a suborbital bone more or less extended over the cheek and articulated behind with the preoperculum. Thus understood, it embraced all the mail-cheeked fishes, and answered to the "joues cuirassées" of Cuvier. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, having a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed (the bone arising from the infraorbital ring), and the body naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales. In this sense it embraces not only the true *Cottidæ*, but also the *Platycephalidæ*, *Hoplichthyidæ*, *Triglidæ*, and *Rhamphocottidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In Gill's system, a family of *Cottoidea* with a well-developed myodome, uninterrupted cranial valleys behind, and the spinous part of the dorsal shorter than the soft part. It includes numerous species of northern fishes, popularly known as sculpins, bullheads, miller's-thumbs, etc. See cut under *sculpin*.

**cottier** (kot'i-ėr), *n.* See *cotter*[1].

**cottierism** (kot'i-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *cottier* + *-ism*.] The cottier system of land tenure. See *cottier tenure*, under *cotter*[1].

**cottiform** (kot'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cottus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of fishes of the genus *Cottus*; of or pertaining to the *Cottoidea*; cottoid.

**Cottinæ** (ko-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's early system, the third group of *Trigilidæ*. The spinous part of the dorsal fin is less developed than the soft part, or than the anal; the body is naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales; and the pyloric appendages are four in number. It was later raised by Günther to the rank of a family. See *Cottidæ*.

**Cottinæ** (ko-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cottidæ*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Cottids with ventral fins and spinous dorsal well developed, thus embracing almost all the family. (*b*) Cottids having the preceding characters and further limited by the form of the spinous part of the dorsal being oblong and not concentrated and elevated. It includes the ordinary forms of the family.

**cottine** (kot'in), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Cottinæ*.

**cottist**, *n.* Same as *cottise*.

**cottise** (kot'is), *n.* [Formation obscure, but prob. connected with equiv. *cost*[3], F. *côte*, < L. *costa*, a rib.] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend, being one fourth its width, and half the width of the bendlet. A single one is often called a *cost*, but in the plural *cottises* is always used. Also spelled *cotise*, and formerly *cottes*, *cottis*.

A Bend Cottised, or a bend accompanied by two bendlets.

**cottised** (kot'ist), *a.* In *her.*, accompanied by two or more cottises, as a bend. Also *cotised*, *cotyé*.—**Cottised double**, having two cottises on each side.—**Cottised treble**, having three cottises on each side.

**cottle** (kot'l), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A part of a mold used by pewterers in the formation of their wares. *Imp. Dict.*

**cottoid** (kot'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cottus* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottoidea*; cottiform.

II. *n.* A cottid.

**Cottoidea** (ko-toi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Corresponding to the mail-cheeked fishes of the old authors. (*b*) Restricted to the mail-cheeked fishes with the post-temporals simply articulated with the cranium, one pair of dentigerous epipharyngeals, hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid separated by the intervention of actinosts, and ribs fitting into sockets of the vertebræ. It thus includes the families *Cottidæ* and *Hemitripteridæ*.

**cottoidean** (ko-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cottoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the superfamily *Cottoidea*.

**cottolene** (kot'ō-lēn), *n.* A substance made from beef suet and cotton-seed oil.

**cotton**[1] (kot'n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cotoun*, *cotune*, *cotin* = MD. *kottoen*, *kattoen*, D. *katoen* (> MHG. *kottun*, G. *kattun* = Sw. Dan. *kattun* = mod. Icel. *kotún*), < OF. *coton*, F. *coton* = Pr. *coton* = It. *cotone*, formerly *cotono*, < Sp. *coton* = Pg. *cotão*, cotton, printed cotton cloth, Sp. *algodon* = Pg. *algodão*, cotton (> ult. E. *acton*, q. v.), < Ar. *al*, the, + *qūtun*, *qūtn*, cotton. Cf. Gael. *cotan* = W. *cotwm*, cotton, from E.] I. *n.* 1. The white fibrous substance clothing the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*). See cut under *cotton-plant*. It consists of simple delicate tubular hair-like cells, flattened and somewhat twisted. Its commercial value depends upon the length and tenacity of the fiber. It is the clothing material of a large proportion of the human race, its use dating back to a very early period. In commercial importance cotton exceeds all other staples. Great Britain ranks first in the consumption of the raw material, the United States being second, and then France. Cotton consists of nearly pure cellulose, and when acted upon by nitric acid yields a nitro-compound known as guncotton, which is a powerful explosive, and when dissolved in ether and alcohol forms collodion. Cotton is very extensively used in the manufacture of thread, and for many purposes in the arts. In surgery it is employed for many purposes, and especially as a dressing for burns, scalds, etc. See *cotton-plant*, *Gossypium*.

Theise men hen the beste worcheres of Gold, Syluer, Cotoun, Syłk, and of alle suche thinges, of ony other, that be in the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 212.

2. Cloth made of cotton. It was originally obtained in Europe from India, always famous for the excellence and fineness of its cotton fabrics, as in the Dacca muslins, and has long been in use throughout the East. In 1700 the importation into England was prohibited, and in 1721 fines were imposed upon the vendors and wearers of cotton, because it was thought to interfere with the home manufacture of woolens and linens. Modern inventions facilitating its manufacture by machinery have built up an immense industry in Europe and the United States. See *cotton-gin*, *spinning-jenny*.

3. Thread made of cotton; as, a spool of *cotton* containing 200 yards.—4†. The wick of a candle.

*Lucignoll, . . . weeken or cottons of candles.* *Florio.*

5. The cotton-plant; cotton-plants collectively.—**Absorbent cotton**, cotton freed from fatty matters, for use in surgery.—**Corkwood cotton**. See *silk-cotton*, below.—**Cotton famine**, a term used to describe the disastrous depression produced in British manufactures by the American civil war, which hindered the exportation of cotton from the southern United States.—**Cotton States**, in *U. S. hist.*, those States in which cotton is mainly produced, especially South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas: to these North Carolina and Tennessee are often added.—**French cotton**, the silky *down of Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous plant of Africa and southern Asia.—**Gray cotton**, a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth. Also called *gray goods*.—**Lavender-cotton**, the popular name of *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*, a dwarf composite shrub of southern Europe, clothed with a dense hoary pubescence.—**Marine cotton**. Same as *adenos*.—**Mineral cotton**, a fine glossy fiber, commonly called *mineral wool*.—**Philosophic cotton**, flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.—**Sea-island cotton**, the cotton grown on the islands and sea-coast in the southern United States, especially between Charleston and Savannah.—**Silicate cotton**, furnace-slag changed into a fibrous mass resembling wool by a strong jet of steam turned upon it as it runs from the furnace. Also called *slag-wool*.—**Silk-cotton**, the silky covering of the seeds of *Erodendron anfractuosum*, of *Bombax Malabaricum*, of *Ochroma Lagopus* (also called *corkwood cotton*), and other bombaceous trees of the tropics. It is used for stuffing cushions and for other similar purposes, but is of no value for textile use.—**Soluble cotton**, guncotton, soluble in ether or ether and alcohol. See *collodion*.—**Upland cotton**, cotton grown on the uplands of the southern United States.

II. *a.* Made of cotton; consisting of cotton: as, *cotton* cloth.

He brought to her a *cotton* gown.
*Rob Roy* (Child's Ballads, VI. 205).

**Cotton batting**, a preparation of raw cotton for stuffing or quilting, usually in rolls.—**Cotton damask**, a material, woven in different colors, used for curtains and upholstery.—**Cotton flannel**. Same as *Canton flannel* (which see, under *flannel*).—**Cotton parchment**, a parchment-like material made from cleaned cotton fiber by digesting it in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets.—**Cotton prints**, cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns. See *calico*.—**Cotton rep**, a heavy colored cotton cloth used for the lining of curtains, etc.—**Cotton velvet**, a cotton fabric made in imitation of silk velvet, used for dresses, etc., now called *velveteen*.—**Cotton wadding**, a prepared sheet or roll of raw cotton, similar to the batting, only much thinner and inclosed between glazed surfaces, used for interlining and quilting.

**cotton**[1] (kot'n), *v.* [< *cotton*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To rise with a nap, like cotton.

It *cottons* well; it cannot choose but bear
A pretty nap. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* To envelop in cotton; hence, to coddle; make much of. [Rare.]

Already in our society, as it exists, the bourgeois is too much *cottoned* about for any zest in living.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 477.

**cotton**[2] (kot'n), *v. i.* [Common E. dial., also written *cotten*; origin uncertain. Wedgwood connects it with *cot*, a fleece of wool matted together, a lock of wool or hair clung together: see *cot*[2].] 1. To agree; suit; fit or go well together.

Ud's foot, I must take some pains, I see, or we shall never have this gear *cotten*. *J. Cook*, Green's Tu Quoque.

How now, lads? does our conceit *cotton*?
*Middleton*, Family of Love, v. 3.

2. To become closely or intimately associated (with); acquire a strong liking (for); take (to): absolutely or with *to*, formerly *with*. [Colloq.]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton* with another.
*Swift.*

For when once Madam Fortune deals out her hard raps,
It's amazing to think
How one *cottons to* Drink!
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

**cottonade** (kot-n-ād'), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ade*[1].] A name given to different varieties of cotton cloth, generally to inferior, coarser, and less durable kinds.

He was dressed in a suit of Attakapas *cottonade*.
*G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 95.

**cottonary**† (kot'n-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or made of cotton.

*Cottonary* and woolly pillows. *Sir T. Browne.*

**cotton-blue** (kot'n-blō), *n.* A coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing. See *blue*, *n.*

**cotton-broker** (kot'n-brō'kėr), *n.* A broker who deals in cotton.

**cotton-cake** (kot'n-kāk), *n.* The cake remaining after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of the cotton-plant. It is used as food for cattle.

**cotton-chopper** (kot'n-chop'ėr), *n.* An implement for cutting openings in a row of growing cotton-plants, so as to leave them in bunches or hills.

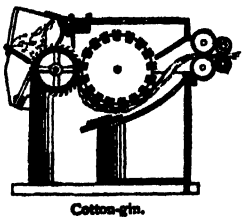
**cotton-cleaner** (kot'n-klē'nėr), *n.* Same as *cotton-picker*, 2.

**cottonee** (kot-n-ē'), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ee*.] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

**cotton-elevator** (kot'n-el'ē-vā-tọr), *n.* In a cotton-mill, a tube through which cotton is raised to the upper floors by means of an air-blast or by straps armed with spikes.

**cotton-floater** (kot'n-flō'tėr), *n.* An india-rubber cover in which bales of cotton are placed to be floated down rivers.

**cotton-gin** (kot'n-jin), *n.* A machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibers. The earliest cotton-gin was the *saw-gin*, invented by Eli Whitney (1765–1825) in 1792. In this the fiber rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a revolving mandrel. The teeth of the saws catch the fibers and draw them away from the seeds. The latter, being too large to pass through the openings, roll downward and out of the machine. The fibers, removed from the saws by a revolving brush, pass between rollers, and are delivered from the machine in the form of a lap. Other and similar machines have projecting needles, or hooked or covered wire teeth, instead of saws. In the *roller-gin* the fibers are drawn between rollers guarded by blades which prevent the passage of the seeds. Another form has an intermittent action, the fibers being held between nipping blades and the seeds pushed clear from them, fiber and seed being delivered in different directions.


Cotton-gin.

**cotton-grass** (kot'n-gras), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Eriophorum*, natural order *Cyperaceæ*. They are rush-like plants, common in swampy places, with spikes resembling tufts of cotton. The cottony substance has been used for stuffing pillows, making candle-wicks, etc. Also *cotton-rush*, *cotton-sedge*.

**Cottonian** (ko-tō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571–1631).—**Cottonian library**, a famous library in England, founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton early in the seventeenth century, increased by his son and grandson, and then handed over to trustees for the benefit of the nation. It is now in the British Museum.

**cottonize** (kot'n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cottonized*, ppr. *cottonizing*. [< *cotton*[1] + *-ize*.] To reduce to the condition of cotton, or cause to resemble cotton, as flax, hemp, etc.

**cottonizing** (kot'n-ī-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cottonize*, *v.*] A process applied to many fibers, as flax, hemp, etc., reducing them to a short staple which can be worked on cotton-machinery.

**cotton-lord** (kot'n-lôrd), *n.* A rich cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton industry.

**cotton-machine** (kot'n-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

**cotton-manufactory, cotton-mill** (kot'n-man-ụ-fak'tọ-ri, -mil), *n.* A building provided with machinery for carding, roving, spinning, and weaving cotton, by the force of water or steam.

**cottonmouth** (kot'n-mouth), *n.* A venomous serpent of the southern United States, a species of moccasin or *Trigonocephalus*: so called from a white streak along the lips.

**cottonocracy** (kot-n-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-o-cracy*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] Those planters, merchants, and manufacturers, collectively, who control the cotton trade; especially, in *U. S. hist.*, before the civil war, the cotton-planting interest in the slave States. [Cant.]

**cotton-opener** (kot'n-ō'pn-ėr), *n.* A machine for picking, shaking, and blowing baled cotton, and forming it into a fleecy lap.

**cottonous**† (kot'n-us), *a.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ous*.] Same as *cottony*.

There is a Salix near Darking in Surrey, in which the Julus bears a thick *cottonous* substance.
*Evelyn*, Sylva, xx. § 8.

**cotton-picker** (kot'n-pik'ėr), *n.* 1. A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant.—2. A machine used to open cotton further and clean it from dirt and other extraneous matter, after it comes from the cotton-opener. It effects this by subjecting the cotton to the action of rapidly revolving beaters and toothed cylinders, and to a blast. The cotton as it passes out is wound into a lap. Also *cotton-cleaner*.

**cotton-plant** (kot'n-plant), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Gossypium*, natural order *Malvaceæ*, from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both hemispheres, and the plants are now cultivated all over the world within the limits of 36° north and south of the equator. All the species are perennial and become somewhat shrubby, but in cultivation they are usually treated as annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, becoming reddish on the second day, and a three- or five-celled capsule, which bursts open when ripe through the middle of the cells, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The species yielding the

Branch of Cotton-plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*).
*a*, opened boll or capsule.

cotton of commerce are: *G. Barbadense*, known as sea-island cotton, with a fine, soft, silky staple nearly two inches long; *G. herbaceum*, yielding the upland or short-staple cotton of the United States; and *G. arboreum*. Many varieties of these species are known. The kidney, Peruvian, Brazil, and Bahia cottons of commerce are all produced by varieties of *G Barbadense*. Nankin cotton is a naturally colored variety. Cotton-seed, after the removal of the fiber, yields upon pressure a large amount of yellow oil, with a bland, nut-like taste, closely resembling olive-oil, as a substitute or adulterant for which it is largely used. The residue after the extraction of the oil, called *cotton-cake*, is valuable as food for cattle and as a manure. The bark of the root is used in medicine, acting upon the uterine system in the same manner as ergot. Also called *cotton-shrub*.

**cotton-planter** (kot'n-plan'tėr), *n.* 1. One who plants or raises cotton.—2. A machine for planting cotton.

**cotton-powder** (kot'n-pou'dėr), *n.* An explosive prepared from guncotton, of greater density than the latter, and safer for dry storage.

**cotton-press** (kot'n-pres), *n.* A press used for compressing cotton into bales. The forms are numerous, embracing nearly all the devices for obtaining great pressure.

**cotton-rat** (kot'n-rat), *n.* A common indigenous rodent quadruped, *Sigmodon hispidus*, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, found in the cotton-fields and other lowlands of the southern United States. It superficially resembles the common Norway rat, but is only about two thirds as large. See *Sigmodon*.

**cotton-rush** (kot'n-rush), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass*.

**cotton-scraper** (kot'n-skrā'pėr), *n.* A form of cultivator which scrapes the earth around cotton-plants or away from them, as may be required. It is sometimes attached to the stock of the cotton-plow.

**cotton-sedge** (kot'n-sej), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass*.

**cotton-seed** (kot'n-sēd), *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant.—**Cotton-seed cleaner**. (*a*) A machine which pulls the fiber from cotton-seed. (*b*) A machine which compresses the fiber upon the seed, so that it can be sown by an ordinary machine.—**Cotton-seed mill**, a mill for grinding cotton-seed.—**Cotton-seed oil**, oil expressed from the seed of the cotton-plant. See *cotton-plant*.

**cotton-shrub** (kot'n-shrub), *n.* Same as *cotton-plant*.

**cotton-stainer** (kot'n-stā'nėr), *n.* A familiar heteropterous insect or bug of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ*, *Dysdercus suturellus*: so called from its staining cotton an indelible reddish or yellowish color.

**cotton-sweep** (kot'n-swēp), *n.* A small plow used in cultivating cotton-plants.

**cottontail** (kot'n-tāl), *n.* The popular name, especially in the South, for the common rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*: so named from the conspicuous fluffy white fur on the under side of the tail. Also called *molly cottontail*. See cut on following page.

**cotton-thistle** (kot'n-this'l), *n.* The popular name of *Onopordon Acanthium*, a stout hoary thistle found in the south of England, and naturalized in New England: so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

**cotton-tree** (kot'n-trē), *n.* 1. The *Bombax Malabaricum*, native in India. The silky hairs surrounding the seeds are used for stuffing cushions, etc.—2. The cottonwood of America.

Cottontail, or Wood-rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*).

**cotton-waste** (kot'n-wāst), *n.* Refuse cotton yarn used to wipe oil and dust from machinery, and as packing for axle-boxes, etc.

The color in a state of fine powder is dusted on the oiled surface with fine *cotton-waste*.
*C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.

**cottonweed** (kot'n-wēd), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Gnaphalium* and *Filago*: so named from the soft white pubescence that covers it.

**cottonwood** (kot'n-wụd), *n.* The name of several species of the genus *Populus* in the United States, from the light cottony tuft at the base of the numerous small seeds. The common eastern species are *P. monilifera* and the swamp- or river-cottonwood, *P. heterophylla*. West of the Rocky Mountains the cottonwoods are *P. angustifolia*, *P. Fremontii*, and *P. trichocarpa*. The wood is very light, soft, and close-grained, liable to warp and difficult to season, but largely used in the manufacture of paper-pulp, and for barrels, packing-cases, woodenware, etc. Cross-sections of the trunk of *P. monilifera* are used as polishing-wheels in glass-grinding.

**cotton-wool** (kot'n-wụl'), *n.* Raw cotton; cotton fiber either on the boll or prepared for use.

The principall commodity of Smyrna is *Cotton-wooll*, which there groweth in great quantity.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

Among other goods, much *cotton-wool* was brought into the country from the Indies. *Everett*, Orations, II. 80.

**cotton-worm** (kot'n-wėrm), *n.* The larva of *Aletia xylina* (Say), an insect very destructive to the cotton-crop of the United States and of Central and South America. The parent moth is of a buff color, inclining to olivaceous; the eggs are flattened, and are laid on the under side of the leaves of the cotton-plant. The larva is a semi-looper, and the chrysalis is

Cotton-worm (*Aletia xylina*), natural size.
*a*, egg, enlarged; *b*, worm, one third grown; *c*, side view of full-grown worm; *d*, top view of worm; *e*, cocoon; *f*, chrysalis; *g*, moth.

formed in a loose cocoon within a folded leaf. It is confined to plants of the genus *Gossypium*, and in some years causes a loss of many millions of dollars to the cotton-growers of the United States. It has been a subject of government investigation, and exhaustive reports have been published upon it.

**cottony** (kot'n-i), *a.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like cotton; downy; nappy. Also formerly *cottonous*.

Oaks bear also a knur, full of a *cottony* matter, of which they anciently made wick for their lamps and candles.
*Evelyn*, Sylva, iii. § 17.

The *cottony* substance seems to the eye to consist of bundles of fine fibers. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 591.

**Cotto-scombriformes** (kot-ō-skom-bri-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus*, q. v., + *Scombri*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the eighth division of *Acanthopterygii*. The technical characters are: spines developed in one of the fins at least; the dorsal fins either continuous or close together; the spinous dorsal fin, if present, always short, sometimes modified into tentacles or into a suctorial disk; the soft dorsal fin always long, if the spinous is absent, both sometimes terminating in finlets; ventral thoracic or jugular fin, if present, never modified into an adhesive apparatus; and no prominent anal papilla.

**cot-town** (kot'toun), *n.* In Scotland, a small village or hamlet occupied by cotters dependent on a considerable farm. Also called *cottar-town*.

**cottrel** (kot'rel), *n.* Same as *cotterel*, 3.

**Cottus** (kot'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόττος*, a fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb.] A genus of fishes with an enlarged depressed head, typical of the family *Cottidæ*. The name has been used in different senses at different periods. Formerly it was very comprehensive, including not only all the *Cottidæ*, but various other forms; but by successive restrictions it has been limited by most authors to the sculpins and closely related marine species, and by others to the miller's-thumb, a fresh-water species. See cut under *sculpin*.

**cotula**, *n.* [< L. *cotula*, a vessel, a measure: see *cotyle*.] Same as *cotyle*, 1.

Of that thei doo
VIII *cotuls* in a steine [amphora] of wynes trie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

**Cotula** (kot'ụ-lȧ), *n.* [NL.; more prop. *Cotyla*; < Gr. *κοτύλη*, a hollow, cup, socket: see *cotyle*.] A genus of weedy composites, allied to *Anthemis*, natives of extra-tropical South America, South Africa, and Australia. The *Cotula* of pharmacy is the mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*, and is used therapeutically like camomile.

**cotunnite** (ko-tun'īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Cotugno*, an Italian physician (1736–1822).] Lead chlorid occurring in white acicular crystals, with adamantine luster, first found in the crater of Vesuvius after the eruption of 1822.

**Coturnicops** (kō-tėr'ni-kops), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < L. *coturnix* (*-nic-*), a quail, + Gr. ὄψ, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of small American crakes, of the family *Rallidæ*, containing the little yellow rail, *C. noveboracensis*.

**Coturniculus** (kot-ėr-nik'ụ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of L. *coturnix*, a quail.] A genus of small American finches, of the family *Fringillidæ*; the grasshopper-sparrows, of which there are several species, as the yellow-winged (*C. passerinus*), Henslow's (*C. henslowi*), and Le Conte's (*C. leconteii*), of diminutive size, with turgid bills, short wings, acute tail-feathers, and a general appearance suggestive of miniature quails, whence the generic name.

Yellow-winged Grasshopper-sparrow (*Coturniculus passerinus*).

**coturnix** (kō-tėr'niks), *n.* [L., a quail.] 1. An old name of the common migratory quail of Europe; specifically, the *Perdix coturnix*, generically *Coturnix communis*, *vulgaris*, or *dactylisonans*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of quails, of which *C. communis* is the type.

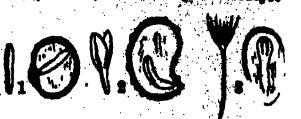
**cotutor** (kō-tū'tọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tutor*.] A joint tutor; one joined with another or others in the education or care of a child. [Rare.]

If every means be ineffectual, a special tutor or *co-tutor* is assigned to watch over the education of the children.
*Sir W. Hamilton*.

**cotyla** (kot'i-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *cotyle*, 2.

**cotyle** (kot'i-lē), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* or *cotyles* (-lē, -lēz). [Gr. *κοτύλη* (> L. *cotula*, NL. *cotyla*), a vessel, cup, socket, any hollow.] 1. Pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A small drinking- or dipping-vessel, the exact form of which is uncertain. (*b*) An ancient Greek unit of capacity, varying from less than half a pint to a quart, United States (old wine) measure. The Attic cotyle, being the 144th of a metrete, was, according to extant measuring-vessels, 0.269 liter. That of Egypt under the Ptolemies was about the same. The cotyle of Ægina was, probably 1.42 of the Attic, or 0.382 liter. The Pergamenian cotyle is said to be ½ of the Attic, or 0.428 liter. The cotyle of Laconia, according to a standard found at Gythium, was 0.954 liter. At least half a dozen different cotylæ were in use in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, and there were probably many others throughout the Greek world.
2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cup-like cavity; an acetabulum. (*a*) The socket of the femur; the acetabulum of the hannch-bone, receiving the head of the thigh-bone. (*b*) One of the sockets or cavities in which the antennæ are articulated in certain insects; a scape-fossula. (*c*) One of the cavities in the head of various worms, in which both the anterior and posterior sucking-disks are lodged, and which receive the cephalic processes of the cestoids. (*d*) The cotyloid or acetabular cavity of an insect.
3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, an erroneous form of *Cotile*.

**cotyledon** (kot-i-lē'dọn), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant, navelwort), < Gr. *κοτυλήδων*, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, a socket, a plant (prob. navelwort), < *κοτύλη*, a hollow: see *cotyle*.] 1. The seed-lobe or rudimentary leaf of the embryo in plants. There may be only one, as in all monocotyledonous or endogenous plants, or two, as in nearly all dicotyledonous or exogenous plants, or several in a whorl, as in most *Coniferæ*. In many cases the cotyledons are large as compared with the rest of the embryo, being a storehouse of nourishment for the young plant in its earliest stage of growth, or they may be small, as in most albuminous seeds, in which the albumen is a supply of food. The arrangement of the cotyledons within the seeds is very various. The more important modifications of position are those of *accumbent* cotyledons, in which the radicle is laid against the back of the cotyledons, and *incumbent*, where it is applied to the edge.



Cotyledons, separate (enlarged) and in their seeds.
1. Monocotyledon (seed of *Arum maculatum*). 2. Dicotyledon (seed of *Fagopyrum Rhasis*). 3. Polycotyledon (seed of *Pinus sylvestris*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, with very thick fleshy leaves and showy flowers. Many species are in cultivation, especially for bedding purposes, chiefly Mexican species formerly referred to *Echeveria*. The navelwort of Europe is *C. Umbilicus*.
3. In *anat.*, one of the distinct patches in which the villi of a cotyledonary placenta are gathered upon the surface of the chorion.

**cotyledonal** (kot-i-lē'dọn-ạl), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.

**cotyledonar** (kot-i-lē'dọn-ạr), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ar*[2].] Same as *cotyledonal*.

**cotyledonary** (kot-i-lē'dọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ary*[2].] Provided with, or as if with, cotyledons; specifically, in *anat.*, tufted: said of the placenta when the villi are gathered in distinct patches or cotyledons upon the surface of the chorion.

**cotyledonoid** (kot-i-lē'dọn-oid), *n.* [< *cotyledon* + *-oid*.] In *bryology*, a filament produced by the germination of a spore: so called on the supposition that it is analogous to a true cotyledon, but more properly called *protonema*.

**cotyledonous** (kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe: as, *cotyledonous* plants.

**Cotylidea** (kot-i-lid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοτύλη*, a hollow, a cup, a socket, + *-idea*.] A large group of worms, of uncertain extent: so called from the possession of suckers or cotyles. In some usages it is a synonym of the class *Platyhelmintha*; in others it unites the leeches (*Hirudinea*) with the trematoids and cestoids.

**cotyliform** (ko-til'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *forma*, form.] In *physiol.*, having the form of a cotyle; shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

**cotyliger** (kot-i-lij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *gerere*, carry.] 1. Furnished with cotyles.—2. Same as *cotylophorous*.

**cotyloid** (kot'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κοτύλη*, a socket (see *cotyle*), + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Cupped; cup-like: in *anat.*, specifically applied to the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone; acetabular: in *entom.*, applied to the cavity in which the coxa or basal joint of the leg is inserted.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a cotyle.—**Cotyloid bone**, a small bone which in some animals forms the ventral part of the floor of the cotyloid fossa: it has not been found in man.—**Cotyloid cavity** or **fossa**, the acetabulum.—**Cotyloid ligament**, a thick fibrocartilaginous ring around the margin of the acetabulum and bridging the cotyloid notch.—**Cotyloid notch**, the notch in the anterior lower part of the acetabulum, which transmits vessels and nerves.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, one of the coxal cavities or hollows in the lower surface of the thorax in which the coxæ are articulated. Also called *acetabulum*.

**cotyloidal** (kot-i-loi'dal), *a.* Same as *cotyloid*.

**Cotylophora** (kot-i-lof'ọ-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cotylophorus*: see *cotylophorous*.] In Huxley's classification, the typical ruminants. The term is coextensive with the suborder *Ruminantia* without the *Tragulidæ* and the *Cervulidæ*. It is derived from the gathering of the villi of the fetal placenta into cotyledons, which are received into persistent elevations of the uterine membrane of the uterus.

The *Cotylophora* are represented in all parts of the world excepting the Australian and New-Guinean provinces. They have not yet been traced back further than the miocene epoch. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 565.

**cotylophorous** (kot-i-lof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotylophorus*, < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, a cup, a socket (see *cotyle*), + -φορος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having a cotyledonary placenta, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotylophora*. Also *cotyligerous*.

**coua** (kō'ä), *n.* [F., from the native S. Amer. name.] 1. An American cuckoo of the genus *Coccyzus* or subfamily *Coccyzinæ*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of Madagascan cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Couinæ*.

**couardt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *coward*.

**coucal** (kö'kal), *n.* [Mentioned prob. for the first time in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique," beginning about 1796; perhaps native African.] An African or Indian spur-heeled cuckoo: a name first definitely applied by Cuvier in 1817 to the birds of the genus *Centropus* (Illiger).

**couch**[1] (kouch), *v.* [< ME. *couchen*, lay, place, set, refl. lay one's self down, intr. lie down, < OF. *coucher*, *couchier*, *colcher*, F. *coucher* = Pr. *colcar*, *colgar* = It. *colcare*, *collocare*, lay, place, < L. *collocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, a place: see *locus*, *locate*, and cf. *collocate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lay down or away; put in a resting-place or in a repository of any kind; place; deposit. [Archaic.]

> Sacrifise solemne, besoght at that tyme, . . .
> And the carcas full clanly *bowchit* on the suter.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11789.

> It is at this day in use, in Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 776.

> Can reason *couch* itself within that frame?
> *Shirley*, The Traitor, i. 2.

> The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe in a spherical convexity.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically—2. To cause to recline or lie upon a bed or other place of rest; dispose or place upon, or as upon, a couch or bed.

> Where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,
> Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

3. In *brewing*, to spread out upon a floor, as steeped barley, in order to promote germination.—4. In *paper-making*, to take (a sheet of pulp) from the mold or apron on which it has been formed, and place it upon a felt.—5†. To lay together closely.

> Worke wel knit and *couched* togither.
> *Nomenclator* (1585).

6†. To cause to hide or seek concealment; cause to lie close or crouch.

> A falcon towering in the skies
> *Coucheth* the fowl below with his wings' shade.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 507.

7. To include in the meaning of a word or statement; express; put in words; especially, to imply without distinctly stating; cover or conceal by the manner of stating: often, in the latter sense, with *under*: as, the compliment was *couched* in the most fitting terms; a threat was *couched under* his apparently friendly words.

> Speech by meeter is a kind of vtterance, more cleanly *couched* and more delicate to the eare than prose is.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

> Ignominious words, though clerkly *couch'd*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> There is scarcely a garden in China which does not contain some fine moral, *couched under* the general design.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

> To this communication Perth proposed an answer *couched* in the most servile terms. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. To lower (a spear) to a horizontal position; place (a spear) under the right armpit and grasp (it) with the right hand, thus presenting the point toward the enemy. The use of the *rest* was of late introduction, and was not essential to the couching of a spear.

> His mighty speare he *couched* warily.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 38.

> And as I placed in rest my spear
> My hand so shook for very fear,
> I scarce could *couch* it right.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 20.

> Then in the lists were *couched* the pointless spears.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

9. In *surg.*, to remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and pushing the lens downward to the bottom of the vitreous humor, so as to be out of the axis of vision; remove a cataract from in this manner. See *cataract*, 3.

> Some artist, whose nice hand
> Couches the cataracts, and clears his sight. *Donne*.

10†. To fringe; trim; adorn.

His coote-armure was of cloth of Tars,
*Couched* with perles whyte and rounde and grete.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1303.

**Couched harp**, the spinet.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie in a place of rest or deposit; rest in a natural bed or stratum. [Archaic.]

> Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the . . . dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. Deut. xxxiii. 13.

2. To lie on a couch, bed, or place of repose; lie down; take a recumbent posture.

> Madam, if he had *couched* with the lamb,
> He had no doubt been stirring with the lark.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

> When Love's fair goddess
> *Couched* with her husband in his golden bed.
> *Dryden*.

3. To lie as in ambush; be hidden or concealed; lie close; crouch.

> We'll *couch* i' the castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 2.

> I saw a bright green snake, . . .
> Green as the herbs in which it *couched*,
> Close by the dove's its head it crouched.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.

4. To lie down, crouch, or squat, as an animal.

> Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden*.

> The chase neglected, and his hound
> *Couch'd* beside him on the ground.
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.

5. To bend or stoop, as under a burden.

> An aged Squire . . .
> That seemed to *couch* under his shield three-square,
> As if that age badd him that burden spare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 4.

> Issachar is a strong ass *couching* down between two burdens. Gen. xlix. 14.

6. In *embroidery*, to lay the thread on the surface of the foundation and secure it by stitches of fine material. See *couching*[1], 5.

**couch**[1] (kouch), *n.* [< ME. *couche*, *cowche*, lair, < OF. *couche*, *colche*, F. *couche* = Pr. *colga*, a bed, couch; from the verb.] 1. A bed; a place for sleep or rest.

> O thou dull god [Sleep], why liest thou with the vile,
> In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly *couch*?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

> Approach thy grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his *couch*
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

2. A long seat, commonly upholstered, having an arm at one end, and often a back, upon which one can rest at full length; a lounge.

> There they drank in cups of emerald, there at tables of ebony lay,
> Rolling on their purple *couches* in their tender effeminacy.
> *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

3. Any place for retirement and repose, as the lair of a wild beast, etc.

> The beasts that ronne astraye, seketh their accustomed *couches*. *Bp. Bale*, Pref. to Leland's Journey, sig. D, 2.

> Beast and bird,
> They to their grassy *couch*, these to their nests,
> Were slunk. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 601.

> His [the otter's] *couch*, which is generally a hole communicating with the river. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 396.

4. The frame on which barley is spread to be malted.—5. A layer, coating, or stratum. Specifically—(*a*) In *malting*, a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt. (*b*) In *painting* and *gilding*, a ground or preliminary coat of color, varnish, or size, covering the canvas, wall, leather, wood, or other surface to be painted or gilded. (*c*) In the *industrial arts*, a bed or layer of any material, as one thickness of leather where several thicknesses are superimposed, as in bookbinding and the like.

**couch**[2] (kouch), *n.* [Short for *couch-grass*, q. v.] Couch-grass.

**couch**[3] (kouch), *v. t.* [< *couch*[2], *n.*] In *agri.*, to clear, as land, from couch-grass.

**couchancy** (kou'chan-si), *n.* [< *couchant*.] The act or state of couching or lying down. [Rare.]

**couchant** (kou'chant), *a.* [< F. *couchant*, ppr. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. Lying down; crouching; not erect.

> He that like a subtle beast
> Lay *couchant*, with his eyes upon the throne,
> Ready to spring. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

> And *couchant* under the brows of massive line,
> The eyes, like guns beneath a parapet,
> Watched, charged with lightnings.
> *Lowell*, On Board the '76.

2. Sleeping in a place; staying.

A Lion Couchant.

> The . . . farme of husbandrie where this officer is *couchant* and abiding.
> *Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 77.

3. In *her.*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping: applied to a lion or other beast. Some writers confuse *couchant* and *dormant*, and give the term *gisant* to the beast lying down with head raised; but this is rare. Also *harbored* and *lodged*.

> His crest was covered with a *couchant* Hownd.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 25.

**Levant and couchant**, in *law*, rising up and lying down: applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down and rise up to feed, or for a day and night at least.

**couché** (kö-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, partly lying down; not erect: said of a shield used as an escutcheon, as in a seal or the like, when the shield is generally represented hung up by the sinister corner.

**couched** (koucht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. In *her.*, lying on its side, as a chevron represented as issuant from either side of the escutcheon.—2. In *embroidery*. See *couching*[1], 5.

Two Chevrons Couched.

**couchee**†, **couchée**† (kö-shā'), *n.* [F. *couchée*, prop. fem. of *couché*, pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*[1], *v.*] Bedtime; hence, a reception of visitors about bedtime: opposed to *levee*.

> The duke's levées and *couchées* were so crowded that the antechambers were full.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

> None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
> Levées and *couchées* pass'd without resort.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, l. 576.

> Baby Charles and Steenie, you will remain till our *couchee*. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxiii.

**coucher**[1] (kou'chèr), *n.* [< ME. *coucheour* (def. 1), *cochoure*, appar. for **couchoure* (def. 2).] 1†. A couch-maker or -coverer.

> Carpentours, cotelers, *coucheours* fyn.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1567.

2†. An incubus. [The sense is uncertain.]

> He mayketh me to swell, both flesh and veyne,
> And kepith me low lyke a *cochoure*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

3†. A setter dog. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. In *paper-making*, one who couches the sheets of pulp, or transfers them from the apron to the felt. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.—5. One who couches cataracts.

**coucher**[2]† (kou'chèr), *n.* [Ult. < ML. *collectarius*, a factor, LL. a money-changer, banker, < *collecta*, a collection, tax, etc., < L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, collect: see *collect*, *v.* Cf. *coucher*[3].] In old English statutes, a factor; one who resides in a country for traffic.

**coucher**[3]† (kou'chèr), *n.* [Ult. < ML. *collectarium*, book of collects: see *collectarium*.] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A book of collects or short prayers.

> The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphoners, Missals, Grailes, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pies, Portuises, Primers, *Couchers*, Journals, Ordinals, and all other books whatsoever, in Latin or English, written or printed. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(*b*) A book or register in which the particular acts of a corporation or a religious house were set down.

**couch-fellow** (kouch'fel'ō), *n.* A bedfellow; a companion in lodging. [Rare.]

**couch-grass** (kouch'gras), *n.* [Also *cooch-*, *cutch-grass*; a corruption of *quitch-grass*: see *quitch*.] 1. The popular name of *Triticum repens*, a species of grass which infests arable land as a troublesome weed. It is perennial, and propagated both by seed and by its creeping rootstock, which is long and jointed. It spreads over a field with great rapidity, and, because of its tenacity of life, is eradicated with difficulty. The root contains sugar, and has been used as a diuretic.

2. The stoloniferous variety of florin, *Agrostis alba*.—**Black couch-grass**. Same as *black bent*, *Alopecurus agrestis*.

**couching**[1] (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of stooping or bowing.

> These *couchings* and these lowly courtesies.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

2. In *surg.*, an operation in cases of cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque crystalline lens out of the axis of vision by means of a needle: now rarely practised.

> Persuaded the king to submit to the then unusual operation of *couching*, and succeeded in restoring sight to one of his eyes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii.

3. In *malting*, the spreading of malt to dry after steeping. See *couch*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—4. In *paper-making*, the removal of the flake of pulp from the mold on which it is formed to a felt.—5. A kind of embroidery in which silk, gold thread, or the like is laid upon the surface of the foundation instead of being drawn through it. In *plain couching* the threads or cords are simply laid side by side, covering the whole width of the leaf, flower,

or other figure, and fastened down by stitches of finer material. *Raised couching* is made by sewing twine or similar material to the ground, and then laying the embroidery-silk upon it, producing a pattern in relief. *Basket couching* is a raised couching in which the texture of basket-work is imitated. *Diamond couching* and *diagonal couching* are made by laying threads of floss-silk or chenille side by side, and holding them down by threads of different material, in stitches which form a diamond pattern or zigzags; the angles of this pattern are sometimes marked by a spangle or other glittering object. *Shell couching* is similar, the stitches that hold it taking the lines of scallop-shells. In *spider couching* and *wheel couching* the stitches form radiating lines resembling the spokes of a wheel or the radii of a cobweb.

**couching**[2] (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*[2], *v.*] In *agri.*, the operation of clearing land from couch-grass.

**couching-needle** (kou'ching-nē″dl), *n.* A needle-like surgical instrument used in the operation of couching.

**couchless** (kouch'les), *a.* [< *couch*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no couch or bed.

**coucumbert**, *n.* See *cucumber.*

**coud**[1]†, **coude**[1]†. [Preterit of *can*[1].] Obsolete forms of *could.*

**coud**[2]†, **coude**[2]†. [Past participle of *can*[1].] Same as *couth.*

> I sey not that she ne had knowynge
> What harme was, or elles she
> Had *koud* no good, so thenketh me.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 997.

**coude**[3] (kōd), *n.* [F., elbow, = Pr. *code* = Sp. *codo*, *colo* = Pg. *cubito* = It. *cubito*, < L. *cubitum*, the elbow: see *cubit.*] Same as *coudière.*

**coudé** (kö-dā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *couder*, bend at right angles, < *coude*, elbow: see *coude*[3].] Bent at right angles: applied to astronomical instruments (usually transits or equatorials) in which the rays are bent at right angles by one or more totally reflecting prisms or mirrors, so as to bring the image to one end of the axis, where the eyepiece is placed.

**coudière** (kö-di-ār'), *n.* [F., < *coude*, elbow: see *coude*[3].] The piece of armor which protected the elbow. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of forged iron having the shape of a blunt cone with slightly rounded surface, or of beehive shape, adjusted to the elbow over the sleeve of the hauberk or gambeson, and secured by straps or the like. (*b*) When the brassart had reached tolerably complete development, that part of it which protected the elbow behind and at the sides. The shape of this varied greatly at different times. Also *coude.*

**coudou**, *n.* See *koodoo. G. Cuvier.*

**coué** (kö'ā), *n.* [F. *coué*, ult. < L. *cauda*, tail: see *cauda.*] In *her.*, same as *coward*, 2.

**cougar** (kö'gär), *n.* [Also *couguar*, *cougouar* (after F.), *cuguar* = F. *couguar* = Sp. *cuguardo* = G. Dan. *kuguar*, etc.; contr. of native South Amer. name *cuguacuara*, *cuguacuarana.*] A large concolorous feline carnivorous quadruped

Cougar (*Felis concolor*).—From a photograph by Dixon, London.

peculiar to America, *Felis concolor*, belonging to the family *Felidæ* and order *Feræ.* It is about as large as the jaguar, but is longer-limbed, and is not so heavy in body. A not unusual weight is 80 pounds; the length over all is about 80 inches, of which the head and body are 50 inches and the tail 30 inches, the standing height at the shoulders 29 inches, and the girth of the chest 27 inches; the color is uniformly tawny, whitening on the under parts, and the tip of the tail is black. This great cat bears much resemblance to an ungrown lioness. It is noted as having the most extensive latitudinal range of any of the *Felidæ*, its habitat extending from British America to Patagonia. It was formerly common in wooded and especially mountainous parts of the United States, and is still sometimes found in the east, though now most common in the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west. Also called *puma*, *panther* or "*painter*," *red tiger*, *mountain lion*, *American lion*, and *catamount.*

**cough**[1] (kôf), *v.* [< ME. *coughen*, *cowghen*, *coghen*, *couwen*, *kowhen*, etc., in AS. with added formative *colhetan*, cough (cf. *ceahhetan*, laugh), = D. *kugchen*, cough, = MHG. *küchen*, G. *keichen*, *keuchen*, gasp, pant, G. dial. *kuchen*, *kögen*, cough; prob. imitative, and related to *kink*[2] = *chink*[2], *chincough*, etc. The final guttural *gh* has produced mod. *f*; cf. *draft*, *dwarf*, *quaff.*]

**I.** *intrans.* To make a more or less violent effort, accompanied with noise, to expel the air from the respiratory organs, and force out any matter that irritates the air-passages, or renders respiration difficult.

> Smoke and smolder smyteth in his eyen,
> Til he be blero-nyed or blynde and hors in the throte,
> *Cougheth*, and curseth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 325.
>
> Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

**II.** *trans.* To expel from the air-passages by a more or less violent effort with noise and usually with expectoration: followed by *up*: as, to *cough up* phlegm.—**To cough down**, to stop, as an unpopular or tedious speaker, by simulated coughing.

**cough**[1] (kôf), *n.* [< ME. *cough*, *cowghe*, *cowe* = D. *kuch*, a cough; from the verb.] An abrupt and more or less violent and noisy expiration, excited by some irritation of the respiratory organs. It is an effort to drive out with the expelled breath secreted or foreign matters accumulated in the air-passages. The violent action of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. A cough is partly voluntary and partly involuntary, and, according to its character, is symptomatic of many bronchial, pulmonary, nervous, and other diseases, often of comparatively slight importance.

> Adepts in the speaking trade
> Keep a *cough* by them ready made. *Churchill.*

**cough**[2]†, *v. t.* [Appar. another spelling and use of *coff*, buy. By some supposed to be developed from *coffer.*] To lay up for; store as in a coffer. [Rare.]

> If every man that hath beguiled the king should make restitution after this sort, it would *cough* the king twenty thousand pounds.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

**cougher** (kô'fėr), *n.* One who coughs.

**coughing** (kô'fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cough*[1], *v.*] A violent and sonorous effort to expel the air from the lungs.

> *Coughing* drowns the parson's saw.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

Any wandering of the eyes, or of the mind, a *coughing*, or the like, answering a question, or any action not prescribed to be performed, must be strictly avoided.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

**coughwort** (kôf'wėrt), *n.* [A translation of the L. name *tussilago* (< *tussis*, cough) and the Gr. name *βήχιον* (< *βῆξ* (*βηχ-*), cough).] A name given to the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*, from its use in allaying coughs.

**cougnar** (kög'när), *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay boat, rigged with square sails. It is broad, sits low in the water, may be decked or open, sails well, and carries a large cargo.

**cougouar, couguar** (kö'gö-är), *n.* Same as *cougar.*

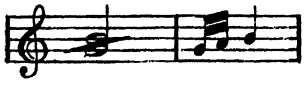
**couhage**, *n.* See *cowhage.*

**Couinæ** (kö-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coua*, 2, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of cuckoos, typified by the genus *Coua*, peculiar to Madagascar. Less correctly written *Couanæ.* *G. R. Gray*, 1870.

**coul**†, *n.* See *cowl*[1], *cowl*[2].

**could** (kůd). [The *l* has been improperly introduced into this word after the assumed analogy of *would* and *should*, where the *l*, though now silent, is historically correct. The historical orthography is *coud*, < ME. *coude*, < AS. *cūthe:* see further under *can*[1].] Preterit of *can*[1].

**coulé** (kö-lā'), *n.* [F., a slide, orig. pp. of *couler*, slide: see *colander.*] In *music:* (*a*) A slur. (*b*) An ornament in harpsichord-music; a kind of appoggiatura. Also called *dash.* (*c*) A gliding step in dancing.




**coulée** (kö-lā'), *n.* [F., orig. pp. fem. of *couler*, flow, filter: see *colander.*] 1. A dry ravine or gulch; a channel worn by running water in times of excessive rainfall or by the sudden melting of the snow. It is a word frequently heard in Montana, Dakota, and the adjacent regions, and is a relic of the former temporary occupation of that part of the country by the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. Also *coulee*, *coulie.*

> The deep *coulees* or ravines that, cutting through the rounded spurs of the hills, run down to the edge of the trail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 192.

2. A flow: used principally, by some geologists, of lava-flows.

**couleur** (kö-lėr'), *n.* [F., color: see *color*, *n.*] 1. In the game of solo, a name for any selected suit of cards, bids in which are of twice as much value as in any other suit.—2. In the game of ombre, a suit composed of spades.—**Couleur de rose** [F.: *couleur*, color; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *rose*, a rose: see *color*, *n.*, and *rose*], literally, rose-color; hence, as an adverbial phrase, in an attractive aspect; in a favorable light: as, to see everything *couleur de rose.*

> We are not disposed to draw a picture *couleur de rose* of the condition of our people, any more than we are willing to accept our author's silhouette en noir.
> *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 143.

**coulisse** (kö-lēs'), *n.* [F., a groove, slide, side scene, running-string, etc., < *couler*, glide, slide: see *cullis*[2].] 1. A piece of channeled or grooved timber, as one of the slides in which the side scenes of a theater run, the upright post of a flood-gate or sluice, etc. See *cullis*[2]. Hence —2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theater, or the space included between the side scenes.

> Capable of nothing higher than *coulisses* and cigars, private theatricals and white kid gloves. *Kingsley.*

3. A flute or groove on the blade of a sword.

**coullart**, *n.* A medieval military engine, apparently an early form of bombard.

**couloir** (kö-lwor'), *n.* [F., < *couler*, glide, slide, run: see *colander.*] A steeply ascending gorge or gully: applied especially to gorges near the Alpine summits.

> Our noble *couloir*, which led straight up into the heart of the mountain for fully one thousand feet. *E. Whymper.*

**coulomb** (kö-lom'), *n.* [From C. A. de *Coulomb*, a French physicist (1736–1806).] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity; the quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. See *ampere.*

> The name of *coulomb* is to be given to the unit of quantity, called in these lessons "one weber."
> *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 410.

**coulomb-meter** (kö-lom'mē'tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring in coulombs the quantity of electricity which passes through a conductor in a given time. One form of the instrument is based upon the amount of electrolytic action, as in depositing metallic copper from copper sulphate, performed by a branch current which is a known fraction of the main current in use.

**coulter**, *n.* See *colter.*

**coulure** (kö-lūr'), *n.* [F., a dropping, falling off, running out, < *couler*, flow, run, slide: see *colander.*] Sterility in plants, or failure to produce fruit after blossoming, owing to the washing away of the pollen by excessive rains.

**coumaric** (kö'ma-rik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to coumarin.—**Coumaric acid**, $C_9H_8O_3$, an acid derived from coumarin, and intimately related to salicylic acid, being converted into the latter by fusion with potassium hydrate.

**coumarilic** (kö-ma-ril'ik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-il* + *-ic.*] Derived from coumarin.—**Coumarilic acid**, $C_9H_6O_3$, a monobasic acid obtained from coumarin. It is moderately soluble in water and extremely soluble in alcohol.

**coumarin, coumarine** (kö'ma-rin), *n.* [< *coumarou* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegetable proximate principle ($C_9H_6O_2$) obtained from the *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) *odorata* or Tonka bean, and also occurring in melilot and some other plants, to which it gives its characteristic odor. It has been used in medicine, and it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese called *schabzieger.* Also spelled *cumarin.*

**coumarou** (kö'ma-rö), *n.* [The French representation of the native name.] The Tonka-bean tree, *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) *odorata.*

**council** (koun'sil), *n.* [Early confused in sense and spelling with the different word *counsel* (as also *councilor* with *counselor*), the separation being modern; early mod. E. also *councel*, *councell*, *counceill*, *counseill*, *counselle*, *consail*, *consayle*, *concell*, etc., an assembly for consultation, < OF. *concile*, *concire*, *cuncilie*, F. *concile* = Pr. *concili* = Sp. *concilio* = Pg. *concilio* = It. *concilio*, formerly also *conciglio*, < L. *concilium*, an assembly, esp. an assembly for consultation, a council, < *com-*, together, + (prob.) *calare*, call: see *calends.* Hence (from L. *concilium*) *conciliate*, etc. Cf. *counsel.*] 1. Any assembly of persons summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice: as, a *council* of physicians; a family *council.*

> The happiness of a Nation must needs be firmest and certainest in a full and free *Council* of thir own electing, where no single Person, but Reason only, sways.
> *Milton*, Free Commonwealth

**2.** A body of men specially designated or selected to advise a sovereign in the administration of the government; a privy council: as, the president of the *council;* in English history, an order in *council.* See *privy council,* below.

The king [Henry IV.] named six bishops, a duke, two earls, six lords, including the treasurer and privy seal, and seven commoners, to be his great and continual *council.*
*Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 367.

**3.** In many of the British colonies, a body assisting the governor in either an executive or a legislative capacity, or in both.—**4.** In the Territories of the United States, the upper branch of the legislature. The term was used to denote a kind of upper house during the colonial period, and was retained in this sense for a few years by some of the States.

**5.** A common council. See below.—**6.** In the New Testament, the Sanhedrim, a Jewish court or parliament, with functions partly judicial, partly legislative, and partly ecclesiastical. See *Sanhedrim.*

The chief priests . . . and all the *council* sought false witness. Mat. xxvi. 59.

**7.** In *eccles. hist.*: (*a*) An assembly of prelates and theologians convened for the purpose of regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. Ecclesiastical councils are *diocesan, provincial, national, general,* or *ecumenical.* A diocesan council is composed of the ecclesiastics of a particular diocese, with the bishop at their head; a provincial or metropolitan council, of the bishops of an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishops at their head; and a national or plenary council, of the bishops and archbishops of all the provinces in the nation. *General council* and *ecumenical council* are ordinarily regarded as equivalent terms, but strictly speaking a general council is one called together by an invitation addressed to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church. Such a council is ecumenical only if received by the Catholic Church in general. None of the general councils most widely accepted as ecumenical consisted of even a majority of orthodox bishops present in person or by deputy. The subsequent consent of the church at large marked them as ecumenical, especially their reception by the next general council held after the first violence of controversy had somewhat abated and opposition had become local in character. Both emperors and popes have summoned general councils. According to Roman Catholic teaching, a council to be regarded as ecumenical must have been called together by the pope, or at least with his consent, and its decrees must be confirmed by the pope. There are seven ecumenical councils recognized as such by both the Greek and Latin or Roman Catholic churches, and to some extent also by some Protestant theologians: they are the first Council of Nice, held in 325; the first Council of Constantinople, 381; the Council of Ephesus, 431; the Council of Chalcedon, 451; the second Council of Constantinople, 553; the third Council of Constantinople, 680; and the second Council of Nice, 787. Other important councils regarded by the Roman Catholic, but not by either the Greek or the Protestant communion, as ecumenical are the Council of Trent (1545–63) and the Council of the Vatican (1869–70). The Anglican Church receives the first six councils. (*b*) An advisory assembly of clerical or clerical and lay members in certain Reformed denominations.—**8.** Any body or group of persons wielding political power.

Henry's ambition, like Wolsey's, was mainly set upon an influential place in the *councils* of Europe.
*Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

**9†.** Same as *counsel.* See *counsel.*—**Academic council,** in universities, originally, a committee of the faculty or of a nation appointed to prepare and submit a project; now, in some universities, the convocation of the different faculties. See *general council of the university,* below.—**Apostolic council,** the meeting of apostles and elders in Jerusalem described in Acts xv.—**Aulic Council.** See *aulic.*—**Books of Council and Session,** in Scotland, the records belonging to the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—**Cabinet council.** See *cabinet.*—**Common council,** the local legislature of a city, corporate town, or borough, when it consists of a single body, as a board of aldermen, or sometimes one of two chambers when it is so divided, or the collective title of both chambers. In Philadelphia the Common Council is the second of two city councils, the first being the Select Council; together they are called *the Councils.*—**Congregational council,** a body called by a Congregational church to give advice respecting the settlement or dismissal of a pastor, or other matters of importance, and consisting usually of representatives of neighboring churches. It is an advisory body, without ecclesiastical authority. The Congregationalists of the United States have also in recent years organized a representative body bearing the name *National Council,* which meets every three years for consultation, but without ecclesiastical authority.—**Constantinopolitan Council.** See *Constantinopolitan.*—**Council of administration** (*milit.*), a council of officers, as at a military post, convened by the commanding officer for the transaction of business. At a military post of the United States army such a council is called at least once in two months on muster-days, and is composed of the three regimental or company officers next in rank to the commanding officer. A regimental council consists of three officers on duty at headquarters and next in rank to the commanding officer.—**Council of Ancients.** See *ancient*[1].—**Council of Appointment.** See *appointment.*—**Council of censors.** See *censor.*—**Council of defense,** in France, an advisory military council convened by the commanding officer of a besieged place, and consisting of the officer next in rank and the senior officers of engineers and of artillery.—**Council of Five Hundred,** in *French hist.,* during the government of the Directory (1795–99), an assembly of 500 members, forming the second branch of the Legislative Body, the first branch being the Council of Ancients.—**Council of Revision,** a council existing in the State of New York from 1777 to 1821, consisting of the governor, chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, and vested with a limited veto power.—**Council of safety,** in *U. S. hist.,* a council formed for the provisional government of an American State during the war of independence.—**Council of State** [*F. conseil d'état*], in France, an advisory body existing from early times, but developed especially under Philip IV. (1285–1314) and his sons. It was often modified, particularly in 1497, and in 1630 under Richelieu, and played an important part during the first empire. Under the present republican government it comprises the ministers and about ninety other members, part of whom are nominated by the president, and the remainder are elected by the legislative assembly. Its chief duties are to give advice upon various administrative matters and upon legislative measures.—**Council of Ten,** in the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310, and continuing down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of ten and later of seventeen members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, often with great rigor and oppressiveness.—**Council of war** (*milit.* and *naval*), an assembly of officers called to consult with a commanding officer about matters concerning which he desires their advice. Councils of war are ordinarily called only in serious emergencies. The power of such a council is merely advisory.—**Family council.** See *family.*—**General council of the university,** in Scotch universities, a body consisting of the chancellor, the members of the university court (that is, the rector, principal, and four assessors), the professors, masters of arts, doctors of medicine, etc. The council meets twice a year, and its duties are to deliberate upon any question affecting the university, and make representations regarding it to the university court.—**Governor's council,** in some of the United States, a body of men designated to advise the governor, as in Massachusetts and Maine.—**High Council,** in the Mormon Church, a body of twelve high priests set apart for the purpose of settling important difficulties which may arise. *Mormon Catechism,* p. 17.—**Indian Councils Act,** an English statute of 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) reorganizing the Councils of the Governor-General of India.—**Lords of Council and Session,** the name given to the judges or senators of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.—**National Council.** See *Congregational council,* above.—**Orders in council.** See *order.*—**Privy council,** a board or select body of personal councilors of a chief magistrate in the administration of his office; specifically, in England, the principal body of advisers of the sovereign; the name borne since the fifteenth century by the ordinary council, which superseded the ancient curia regis in the reign of Edward I. The privy councilors are nominated at the pleasure of the sovereign, excepting certain persons appointed ex officio, and include at present princes of the blood, principal members of existing and past governments, the archbishops, and many of the nobility—in all, over 200 members. Its administrative functions are exercised chiefly by committees, as the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, etc. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed of the lord president, the lord chancellor, and others, has high appellate jurisdiction. Politically the importance of the Privy Council has been superseded by a committee of ministers belonging to it, called *the Cabinet.* Privy councilors have the title of "right honorable," and rank immediately after knights of the Garter. Similar bodies formerly existed under this name in several of the American colonies and States.=**Syn.** Meeting, congress, convention; board.

**council-board** (koun'sil-bōrd), *n.* The board or table around which a council holds its sessions; hence, a council in session; an assembled board of councilors.

He hath commanded
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convented. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., v. 1.

When vile Corruption's brazen face
At *council-board* shall take her place.
*Chatterton,* Prophecy.

**council-book** (koun'sil-bůk), *n.* In England, the book in which the names of privy councilors are entered.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the *council-book.*
*Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., vi.

**council-chamber** (koun'sil-chām'bėr), *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to its deliberations.

The *council chamber* for debate.
*Pope,* Duke of Marlborough's House.

**council-house** (koun'sil-hous), *n.* A house in which a council or deliberative body of any kind holds its sessions.

Mine uncle Beaufort and myself,
With all the learned council of the realm,
Studied so long, sat in the *council-house*
Early and late, debating to and fro
How France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe.
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

**councilist†** (koun'sil-ist), *n.* [< *council* + *-ist.*] A member of a council; hence, one who exercises advisory functions.

I will in three months be an expert *councilist.*
*Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

**councillor,** *n.* See *councilor.*

**councilman** (koun'sil-man), *n.*; pl. *councilmen* (-men). A member of a municipal council. Also called *common-councilman* when the body is a common council.

**councilor, councillor** (koun'sil-or), *n.* [< ME. *counselour, counselour, counceller, counseller, counseilor, counseiler, counceyller, conseilere, consayler, conseiller, counsailour,* etc., earliest form *kunsilor,* being the same as *counselor,* ult. < L. *consiliarius,* a counselor, adviser: see *counselor.* The distinction of form and sense (*councilor,* one of a council, *counselor,* one who counsels) is modern; there is no OF. or L. form corresponding to *councilor* (L. as if **conciliarius*) as distinguished from *counselor* (L. *consiliarius*).] **1.** A member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the British Privy Council. See *council.*

The wages of the members should be moderate, especially those of the lords and the spiritual *councillors.*
*Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 365

**2.** One who gives counsel or advice.—**Councilor of a burgh,** in Scotland, a member of the governing body of a burgh, not a magistrate. See *town-council.*—**Privy councilor,** a member of the private or personal council of a sovereign or other person in high authority; specifically, a member of the British Privy Council.

**council-table** (koun'sil-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *council-board.*

He [Edward IV.] also daily frequented the *Council-Table,* which he furnished for the most Part with such as were gracious amongst the Citizens, whom he employs about References and Businesses of private Consequence.
*Baker,* Chronicles, p. 205.

**co-une†** (kō-ūn'), *v. t.* [< L. *co-,* together, + *unus* = E. *one.*] To combine or join into one.

Not that man hath three distinct souls: for . . . [they] are in man one and *co-uned* together.
*Feltham,* Resolves, i. 95.

**co-unite†** (kō-ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *unite.*] To unite; join together.

These three are Ahad, Æon, Vranore:
Ahad these three in one doth *co-unite.*
*Dr. H. More,* Psychozoia, i. 39.

**co-unite†** (kō-ū-nīt'), *a.* [< *co-unite, v.*] Conjoined; combined; united.

Our souls be *co-units*
With the world's spright and body.
*Dr. H. More,* Psychathanasia.

**counsel** (koun'sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counsell, counsil, council, councel,* etc., < ME. *counseil, consail, conseil, conseyl, cunsail, counceil,* etc., counsel, consultation, purpose (also in sense of *council,* from which *counsel* was not distinguished in ME.), < OF. *conseil, cunseil, consel, consoil, consal,* etc., F. *conseil* = Pr. *conselh* = Sp. *consejo* = Pg. *conselho* = It. *consiglio,* < L. *consilium,* deliberation, consultation, counsel, advice, understanding; in a concrete sense, a body of persons deliberating, a council (whence the confusion in ML., where *consilium,* in this sense, and *concilium,* a council, are often interchanged, and in Rom. and E., of the two words, E. *counsel* and *council*), < *consulere,* consult: see *consult.* Cf. *council.*] **1.** Consultation; deliberation; mutual advising or interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together. Ps. lv. 14.

**2.** Advice; opinion or instruction given, as the result of consultation or request; aid or instruction given in directing the judgment or conduct of another.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer.
*Bacon,* Friendship.

Ill *counsel* had misled the girl. *Tennyson,* Princess, vii.

**3.** Prudence; due consideration; wise and cautious exercise of judgment; examination of consequences.

They all confess that in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed.
*Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. § 2.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour! Ecclus. xxv. 5.

**4.** Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his *counsel.* Heb. vi. 17.

**5†.** A private or secret opinion or purpose; consultation in secret; concealment.

'Tis but a pastime smil'd at
Amongst yourselves in *counsel;* but beware
Of being overheard. *Ford,* Fancies, i. 3.

Who's your doctor, Phantaste?
Nay, that's *counsel,* Philautia; you shall pardon me.
*B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

**6.** One who gives counsel, especially in matters of law; a counselor or advocate, or several such, engaged in the direction or the trial

of a cause in court: as, the plaintiff's or defendant's *counsel*. [In this sense the word is either singular or plural.]

This is my plea, on this I rest my cause —
What saith my *counsel*, learned in the laws?
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 142.

The king found his *counsel* as refractory as his judges.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Same as *council*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *council*.—**Corporation counsel**, the title given in some of the United States to the legal counsel of a municipality.—**Evangelical counsels**, the three vows of a monk in the Roman Catholic Church, namely, voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience to an ecclesiastical superior.—**Queen's (or king's) counsel**, in England, Ireland, and the British colonies, barristers appointed as counsel to the crown, on the nomination of the lord chancellor, taking precedence over ordinary barristers, and distinguished by having the privilege of wearing a silk gown as their professional robe, that of other barristers being of stuff. There is no salary attached to their office, and they cannot plead against the crown without permission.—**To buy off counsel.** See *buy*.—**To keep one's own counsel**, not to disclose one's opinion; be reticent.

On the ocean so deep
She *her council did keep*.
*The Woman Warrior* (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

Clint opened his heart and confided everything to Phil, but Phil *kept his own counsel*.
*J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 215.

**To take counsel**, to consult; seek advice; deliberate: as, they *took counsel* together; he *took counsel* of his fears.
=**Syn. 2.** Suggestion, recommendation, admonition.

**counsel** (koun'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *counseled* or *counselled*, ppr. *counseling* or *counselling*. [< ME. *counsellen, counseilen, conseilen, concellen*, etc., < OF. *conseiller, conseiler, conseillier, cunseiller*, etc., F. *conseiller* = Pr. *conselhar, cosselhar* = Sp. *consejar* = Pg. *conselhar* = It. *consigliare*, < L. *consiliari*, take counsel, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give counsel or advice to; advise; admonish; instruct.

And Crist *counsaileth* thus, and comaundeth bothe
To lerede [learned] and to lewede [unlearned] for to loue oure enemys. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 113.

I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire.
Rev. iii. 18.

I may be *counselled*, and will always follow my friend's advice where I find it reasonable, but will never part with the power of the militia.
*Dryden*, Pref. to Albion and Albanius.

They that will not be *counselled* cannot be helped.
*Franklin*.

2. To advise or recommend; urge the adoption of.

Wherefore cease we then?
Say they who *counsel* war; — we are decreed,
Reserved, and destined to eternal woe.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 160.

**II.** *intrans.* To consult; take counsel; deliberate.

Be this was done, some gentillmen
Of noble kin and blood,
To *counsell* with thir lordis begane,
Of matteris to concluide.
*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

**counselable** (koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* [Also written *counsellable*; < F. *conseillable* = Sp. *consejable*: see *counsel* and *-able*.] 1. Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or be guided by the judgment of others. [Rare.]

Very few men of so great parts were . . . more *counsellable* than he [Lord Digby].
*Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 344.

2. Suitable to be counseled or advised; advisable; wise; expedient. [Rare.]

He did not believe it *counsellable*.
*Clarendon*, Life, I. 178.

**counsel-keeper** (koun'sel-kē'pėr), *n.* One who can keep a secret.

**counsel-keeping** (koun'sel-kē'ping), *a.* Keeping secrets; observing secrecy.

With a happy storm they were surpris'd,
And curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

**counselor, counsellor** (koun'sel-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *counselour, councelour, counseiler, counseller, counceller, counseilor, counsailour*, earliest form *kunsiler* (not distinguished from *councilor*), < OF. *conseillier, cunseiller*, F. *conseiller* = Sp. *consejero, consiliario* = Pg. *conselheiro, consiliario* = It. *consigliere*, < L. *consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser, prop. adj., pertaining to counsel, advising, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel, n.* Cf. *councilor*, which is now discriminated from *counselor*. The spelling *counsellor* (and so *councillor*) with two *l*'s, as in *chancellor*, is prevalent in England, but the double *l* is not original, as it is in *chancellor*. The proper historical spelling would be *counseler* (with *-er*, < L. *-arius*).] 1. Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser: as, in Great Britain the peers of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the *counsellor* most trusted in political and military affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A counseling lawyer; a barrister; specifically, in some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts: called distinctively a *counselor at law*.—3†. Same as *councilor*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *councilor*.

**counselorship, counsellorship** (koun'sel-or-ship), *n.* [< *counselor, counsellor*, + *-ship*.] The office of counselor.

**count**[1] (kount), *v.* [< ME. *counten*, < OF. *cunter, conter*, F. *conter* = Pr. *comtar, condar* = Sp. Pg. *contar* = It. *contare*, < L. *computare*, count, compute: see *compute*, which is a doublet of *count*[1]. Cf. *compt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To number; assign the numerals one, two, three, etc., successively and in order to all the individual objects of (a collection), one to each; enumerate: as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? Num. xxiii. 10.

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at their certain seasons and leaving them at others. *Locke*.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; . . .
We should *count* time by heart-throbs.
*P. J. Bailey*, Festus, A Country Town.

2. To ascertain the number of by more complex processes of computation; compute; reckon.

This boke sheweth the manner of measuring of all maner of lande . . . and *comptynge* the true nombre of acres of the same. *Sir R. Benese* (about 1530).

3. To reckon to the credit of another; place to an account; ascribe or impute; consider or esteem as belonging.

He [Abraham] believed in the Lord; and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. Gen. xv. 6.

4. To account; esteem; think, judge, deem, or consider.

Neither *count* I my life dear unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

'Tis all one
To be a witch as to be *counted* one.
*Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

I *count* the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child.
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

Henceforth let day be *counted* night,
And midnight called the morn.
*T. B. Aldrich*, Two Songs from the Persian.

5†. To recount.

Therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd *counted*, whan I was 3ong.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 183.

**To count a coup.** See *coup*[4].—**To count kin**, to reckon up or trace relationship.

No knight in Cumberland so good,
But William may *count* with him *kin* and blood.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 23.

**To count one's chickens before they are hatched.** See *chicken*[1].—**To count out**, to defeat by a fraudulent miscount of the ballots cast: as, to *count out* a candidate.—**To count out the House**, in the British House of Commons, to bring a sitting to a close by the declaration of the Speaker (after counting) that fewer than 40 members (a quorum), including the Speaker, are present: as, *the House was counted out* last night at nine o'clock.

It might perhaps be worth consideration whether divisions should be taken or *the House counted out* between seven o'clock and nine. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 293.

**To count the cost**, to consider beforehand the probable expense, trouble, or risk.—**To count the house**, to ascertain the number present, as of spectators at a performance in a theater, of members of a legislative body, etc.
=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Compute, Reckon*, etc. (see *calculate*), enumerate, tell off.—**4.** To regard, deem, hold.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To ascertain the number of objects in a collection by assigning to them in order the numerals one, two, three, etc.; determine the number of objects in a group by a process partly mechanical and partly arithmetical, or in any way whatsoever; number.—2. To be able to reckon; be expert in numbers: as, he can read, write, and *count*.—3. To take account; enter into consideration: *of* a thing (obsolete), *with* a person.

No man *counts of* her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1.

It was clear that the artist was some one who must be *counted with*; . . . but he was reproached with a desire to be singular and extraordinary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 75.

4. In *music*, to keep time, or mark the rhythm of a piece, by naming the successive pulses, accents, or beats.—5. To be of value; be worth reckoning or taking into account; swell the number: as, every vote *counts*.—6. To reckon; depend; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

My stay here will be prolonged for a week or two longer, and I *count upon* seeing you again.
*J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xxiii.

Virtue, when tried, may *count upon* help, secret refreshings that come in answer to prayer — friends providentially sent, perhaps guardian angels.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 61.

7. In *law*, to plead orally; argue a matter in court; recite the cause of action.—**To count on contract** or **in tort**, to plead a cause of action as arising on an agreement or on a wrong.

**count**[1] (kount), *n.* [< ME. *counte*, < OF. *cunte, conte*, F. *compte* = Pr. *compte, comte* = Sp. *cuento, cuenta* = Pg. *conta* = It. *conto*, < LL. *computus*, count, reckoning; from the verb.] 1. Reckoning; the act of numbering: as, this is the number according to my *count*.

By my *count*,
I was your mother much upon these years
That you are now a maid. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 3.

2. The total number; the number which represents the result of a process of counting; the number signified by the numeral assigned to the last unit of a collection in the operation of counting it; the magnitude of a collection as determined by counting.

Of blessed Saints for to increase the *count*.
*Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 423.

His *count* of years is full, his allotted task is wrought.
*Bryant*, Waiting by the Gate.

3. Account; estimation; value.

They make no *counte* of generall councels.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Some other, that in hard assaies
Were cowards knowne, and litle *count* did hold.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 18.

In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more *count* upon their periods. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

4. In *law*, an entire or integral charge in an indictment, complaint, or other pleading, setting forth a cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same pleading.

Dressing up the virtues of the past, as a *count* in the indictment against their own contemporaries.
*Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 17.

5. In *music*: (*a*) Rhythm; regularity of accent or pace. (*b*) The act of reckoning or naming the pulses of the rhythm: as, to keep strict *count*. (*c*) A particular pulse, accent, or beat: as, the first *count* of a measure.—**Count and reckoning**, the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.—**To keep count**, to assign numbers in regular order to all the individual events or objects of a series, one by one, as fast as they occur.

**count**[2] (kount), *n.* [Not in ME. except in fem. form *countess*, q. v.; < OF. *conte, comte*, F. *comte* = Pr. *coms* = Sp. Pg. *conde* = It. *conte*, < L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, later a title of office or honor (cf. *constable*), < *com-*, together, + *ire*, supine *itum*, go, = Gr. *ἰέναι*, go: see *go*.] A title of nobility in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal (corresponding to *earl* in Great Britain and *graf* in Germany), whence the name *county*, originally applied to the demain appertaining to the holder of such a title. Under the Roman republic a count was a companion or an assistant of a proconsul or propretor in his foreign government; under the empire, an officer of the imperial household, or an attendant upon the emperor in his official duties, the title being ultimately extended to officers of various grades in different parts of the empire. Among early Teutonic races the count or graf was the officer set by a sovereign over a district or gau, charged with the preservation of the king's authority. In France, under Charles the Bald, a system of government by counts as personal agents of the sovereign was developed. Later, with the growth of the feudal system, they became the feudal proprietors of lands and territories, and thus not merely royal officers, but nobles, and, as such, hereditary rulers. At the present time the title, inherited alike by all the sons of a count or conferred by the sovereign, serves merely to indicate nobility. As a title, *count* does not occur in the nomenclature of the English nobility, except as in *count palatine*; but the feminine form *countess* is the recognized feminine equivalent of *earl*.

The prince, the *count*, . . . and all the gallants of the town, are come. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

Shire is a Saxon word signifying a division; but a county, comitatus, is plainly derived from comes, the *count* of the Franks, that is, the earl or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

**Count palatine.** (*a*) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes; at a later date, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges. (*b*) Formerly, in England, the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogatives within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the counts palatine of England. The queen is now Duchess and Countess Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested

in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatinate in the time of William the Conqueror, and the dignity continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. See *palatine*, and *county palatine*, under *county*.

**countable**[1] (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [< *count*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being counted, numbered, or reckoned.

The evills which you desire to be recounted are very many, and allmost *countable* with those that were hidden in the baskett of Pandora. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

They are *countable* by the thousand and the million, who have suffered cruel wrong. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. ix. 1.

**countable**[2]† (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [By apheresis from *accountable*.] Accountable.

Such a religious judge as is he to whom I am *countable*. *Hieron*, Works, II. 187.

**countant**† (koun'tant), *a.* [< OF. *contant*, later *comptant*, ppr. of *conter*, *compter*, count. Cf. *accountant*.] Accountable.

For he usurps my state, and first deposed
My father in my swathed infancy,
For which he shall be *countant*.
*Heywood*, Works (ed. 1874), V. 167.

**count-book**† (kount'bůk), *n.* An account-book.

Get thee a cap, a *count-book*, pen and ink,
Papers afore thee. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

**countenance** (koun'te-nans), *n.* [< ME. *countenaunce*, *contenance*, *cuntenance*, *-aunce*, < OF. *cuntenance*, *contenance*, F. *contenance*, < ML. *continentia*, countenance, demeanor, gesture, L. moderation, continence: see *continence*.] **1.** The face; the whole form of the face; the features, considered as a whole; the visage.

He is my father, sir; and, sooth to say,
In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2.

Then her *countenance* all over
Pale again as death did prove.
*Tennyson*, Lord of Burleigh.

And peace, like autumn's moonlight, clothed
His tranquil *countenance*.
*Whittier*, The Exiles.

**2.** The characteristic appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; facial appearance.

For a mans *countenaunce* ofte tymes discloseth still his thought. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*.
Mat. vi. 16.

Whatsoever good or bad accident or fortune befel him, going in or coming out, Socrates still kept the same *countenance*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 382.

**3.** Aspect or appearance conferred; seeming imparted to anything, as by words or conduct in regard to it: as, to put a good or a bad *countenance* upon anything.

I shewed no sign of it [anxiety] to discourage my Consorts, but made a Vertue of Necessity, and put a good *Countenance* on the Matter. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 495.

**4.** Appearance of favor or good will; support afforded by friendly action; encouragement; patronage.

Thou hast made him exceeding glad with thy *countenance*. Ps. xxi. 6.

That which would appear offence in us,
His *countenance*, like richest alchymy,
Will change to virtue. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

None got his *countenance*
But those whom actual merit did advance.
*Webster*, Monumental Column.

I say that this —
Else I withdraw favour and *countenance*
From you and yours forever — shall you do.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**5**†. Assumed appearance; seeming; show; pretense.

Frende of effect and frende of *countenance*.
*Chaucer*, Fortune, l. 34.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

I made a *countenance* as if I would eat him alive.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

**6.** In *old law*, credit or estimation by reason of one's estate, and with reference to his condition in life.

Thother parte, beinge men of good welthe and *countenance*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

The *countenance* of a rich and the meanness of a poor estate doth make no odds between bishops.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, vii. 5.

**Hence — 7**†. Favor resulting from estimation or repute; trust; confidence.

I gave you *countenance*, credit for your coals,
Your stills, your glasses, your materials.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

Courtiers that live upon *countenance* must sell their tongues. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

**8**†. Good appearance; presentableness.

Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of *countenance*.
*Campion* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 55).

**Copy of one's countenance**†. See *copy*. — **In countenance.** (*a*) In good face; in a composed aspect; in a state free from shame or confusion.

It puts the learned *in countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.
*Addison*, Freeholder.

(*b*) In favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were *in countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society. *N. Webster*, Dict. (ed. 1848).

**Out of countenance**, with the countenance confused or cast down; disconcerted; abashed; not bold or assured: used with *put*.

You have *put* me *out of countenance*.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

Thou ought'st to be most asham'd thy self, when thou hast *put* another *out of Countenance*.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 9.

**To keep one's countenance**, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look; refrain from expressing sorrow, anger, joy, amusement, or other emotion, by changes of countenance.

Ev'n *kept her count'nance*, when the lid removed
Disclosed the heart unfortunately loved.
*Dryden*, Sig. and Guis., l. 629.

=**Syn.** See *face*, *n.*

**countenance** (koun'te-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countenanced*, ppr. *countenancing*. [< *countenance*, *n.*] **1.** To appear friendly or favorable to; favor; encourage; aid; support; abet.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause.
Ex. xxiii. 3.

Various passages in it [his correspondence] *countenance* the supposition that his tour was partly undertaken for political purposes. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 60.

God forbid I should *countenance* such injustice.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

**2**†. To make a show of; pretend.

They were two knights of perelesse puissaunce, . .
Which to these Ladies love did *countenaunce*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

**3**†. To give effect to; act suitably to; be in keeping with.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror! *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

**countenancer** (koun'te-nan-sėr), *n.* One who countenances, favors, or encourages.

Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, lady?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

Those ingenuous and friendly men who were ever the *countenancers* of vertuous and hopefull wits.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**counter**[1] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *countere*, *countere*, *countour*, a counter, treasurer, also a coin, < OF. *conteor*, *conteur*, *countour*, a counter, computer, also an advocate, later spelled *compteur*, mod. F. *compteur*, meter, indicator (cf. F. *computateur*, computer), = Sp. Pg. *contador* = It. *contatore*, < L. *computator*, one who computes, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute, count: see *count*[1], *v.*, and cf. *computator*. *Counter* is now regarded as *count*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who counts or reckons; a computer; an auditor.

Adam of Arderne was its chef *countour*.
*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 538.

**2.** An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions or other movements.

A . . . clock-work mechanism, called a *counter*, has been for a great many years employed in the cotton-factories, and in the pumping-engines of the Cornish and other mines, to indicate the number of revolutions of the main shaft of the mill, or of the strokes of the piston.
*Ure*, Dict., III. 459.

**3.** A thing used in counting; that which indicates a number; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games; specifically, a piece of metal, ivory, wood, or other material, or a spurious or imitation coin, used for this purpose.

What comes the wool to? . . . I cannot do't without *counters*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

Using men like *Counters* or Figures in numbering and casting accounts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

Words are wise men's *counters* — they do not reckon by them — but they are the money of fools.
*Hobbes*, The Leviathan.

Books are the money of Literature, but only the *counters* of Science. *Huxley*, Universities.

**4**†. A piece of money; a coin; in plural, money.

They brake coffers and took tresours,
Gold and silver and *countours*.
*Richard Coer de Lion* (Weber, Metr. Rom.), l. 1939.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces! *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

**5.** In *early Eng. law*, an attorney or serjeant at law retained to conduct a cause in court.

*Countors* are serjeants skilful in the laws of the realm, who serve the common people to declare and defend actions in judgment, for those who have need of them, for their fees.
*W. Hughes*, tr. of Horne's Mirroir des Justices (1768), p. 65.

**counter**[2] (koun'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counture*, < ME. *countour*, *cowniure*, < OF. *contoir*, later *comptoir*, the counting-room, -table, or -bench of a merchant or banker, mod. F. *comptoir*, a shop-counter, bar, bank, < ML. *computatorium*, a counting-room or -bench, < L. *computare*, pp. *computatus*, count, compute: see *count*[1], *compute*. Cf. *counter*[1].] **1**†. A counting-room.

His bookes and bagges many oon,
He hath byforn him on his *counter* bord;
For riche was his tresor and his hord,
For whiche ful fast his *countour* dore he schette.
*Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 82.

**2.** A table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.

The smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue would leap from his *counter* and till. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 13.

Turning round upon his stool behind the *counter*, Mr. Gills looked out among the instruments in the window.
*Dickens*, Dombey and Son (1848), p. 26.

**3.** Formerly, in England, a debtors' prison: used especially as the name of two prisons for debtors in the City of London, and of one in Southwark.

The captains of this insurrection
Have tane themselves to armes, and cam but now
To both the *Counters*, wher they have releast
Sundrie indebted prisoners.
*Play of Sir Thomas More* (Harl. Misc.).

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke placed,
The *Counter* (once St. Margrets church) defaced.
*John Taylor* (1630).

That word [poet] denoted a creature dressed like a scarecrow, familiar with *compters* and spunging-houses, and perfectly qualified to decide on the comparative merits of the Common Side in the King's Bench prison and of Mount Scoundrel in the Fleet.
*Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

**counter**[3] (koun'tėr), *adv.* [Not in ME. except as a prefix (see *counter-*); < F. *contre*, against, < L. *contra*, against: see *contra*, *contra-*.] **1.** Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction: used chiefly with *run* or *go*: as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

The practice of men holds not an equal pace; yea, and often *runs counter* to their theory.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

His anger, or rather the duration of it, externally *ran counter* to all conjecture. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

It is a hard matter, and is thought a great and noble act, for men who live in the public world to do what they believe to be their duty to God, in a straight-forward way, should the opinion of society about it happen to *run counter* to them. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 130.

**2.** In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; in the reverse direction; contrariwise.

Hounds are said to hunt *counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came.
*Halliwell*, Dict. of Archaic Words.

**3**†. Directly in front; in or at the face.

They hit one another with darts, . . . which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer.
*Sandys*, Travailes.

**To hunt counter.** See *hunt*.

**counter**[3] (koun'tėr), *a.* [< *counter-*, prefix, or *counter*, *adv.*: being the prefix or adverb used separately as an adjective.] Adverse; opposite; contrary; opposing; antagonistic.

Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle.
*Is. Taylor.*

We crost
Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up
The *counter* side. *Tennyson*, The Golden Year.

**counter**[3]† (koun'tėr), *prep.* [ME. *counter*, < OF. *contre*, against: see *counter*[3], *adv.*] Against; contrary or antagonistic to.

There as the lande is weete in somer season; —
And other wey to wirche is *counter* reason.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

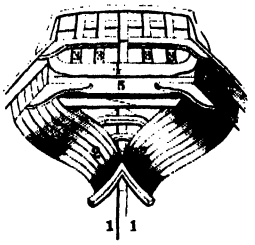
**counter**[3] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< *counter*[3], *a.*, and *counter-*, prefix.] **1.** That which is counter or antagonistic; an opposite.

[I] have founded my Round Table in the North,
And whatsoever his own knights have sworn
My knights have sworn the *counter* to it.
*Tennyson*, Last Tournament.

**2.** In *music*, any voice-part set in contrast to a principal melody or part; specifically, the counter-tenor; the high tenor or alto. Sometimes this part is sung an octave higher than it is written, thus becoming a high soprano. — **3.** That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck. —

**4.** That part of a ship which lies between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. The *counter-timbers* are short timbers in the stern, used to strengthen the counter.

Once again, through the darkness, we heard the cry under our *counter*, and again all was silent but the noise of the sea and of the storm.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary [in India, I. 20.



Frame of Ship inside of Stern.
1, 1, pointers; 2, 2, quarter-timbers; 3, 3, counter-timbers; 4, counter-timber knee; 5, main transom.

**5.** The stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot surrounding the heel of the wearer. See cut under *boot*.—**6.** In *fencing*, a parry in which the sword's point makes a complete curve, returning to its original position. The various *counters* are named with reference to the thrust to be parried, as the *counter of carte*, *of tierce*, etc.

**7.** Same as *counter-lode*. **Bass counter.** See *bass*[3]. **—Buhl and counter.** See *buhl*.

**counter**[3] (koun'tėr), *v.* [< *counter*[3], *adv.* and *n.*]

**I.** *intrans.* In *boxing*, to give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist.

His left hand *countered* provokingly.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xiv.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** In *boxing*, to meet or return by a counter-blow: as, to *counter* a blow.—**2.** In *shoemaking*, to put a counter upon; furnish with a counter: as, to *counter* a shoe.

**counter**[4]† (koun'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *counteren*, *countren*, *coutren*, encounter; by apheresis for *encounter*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To come against; meet; encounter.

Gaffray cam faste *contring* the Geaunt then,
As moche and as faste as hys courser myght ren.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3030.

**II.** *intrans.* To come into collision; encounter.

With the erle of Kent thei *countred* at Medewele.
*Langtoft*, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 38.

**counter**[4]† (koun'tėr), *n.* [By apheresis for *encounter*.] A meeting; an encounter.

Kindly *counter* under Mimick shade.
*Spenser*, Tears of the Muses, l. 207.

**counter-.** [< ME. *counter-*, *countre-*, < OF. *contre-*, < L. *contra-*: see *counter*[3] and *contra-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a doublet of *contra-*, and appearing in words of Middle English origin, or in later words formed on the analogy of such. Considered merely as an English prefix, *counter-* is to be referred to *counter*[3], *adv.*, or *counter*[3], *a.* See *counter*[3].

**counteract** (koun-tėr-akt'), *v. t.* [< *counter-* + *act*.] To act in opposition to; hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

"Alas!" continued my father, "as the greatest evil has befall'n him, I must *counteract* and undo it with the greatest good." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 8.

What this country longs for is personalities, grand persons, to *counteract* its materialities.
*Emerson*, Misc., p. 417.

=**Syn.** To thwart, check, contravene, cross, neutralize.

**counteractant** (koun-tėr-ak'tant), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ant*[1].] A counter-agent; that which counteracts.

He is certainly the sort of a bard and *counteractant* most needed for our materialistic, self-assertive, money-worshipping Anglo-Saxon races.
*Walt Whitman*, in Essays from The Critic, p. 42.

**counteraction** (koun-tėr-ak'shon), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ion*.] Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

A power capable of resisting and conquering the *counteraction* of an animal nature. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**counteractive** (koun-tėr-ak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to counteract or oppose.

**II.** *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

**counteractively** (koun-tėr-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By counteraction.

**counter-agent** (koun'tėr-ā-jent), *n.* Anything which counteracts, or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

The unexpected development of genius has no such *counter-agent* to the admiration which it naturally excites. *Brougham.*

**counter-appeal** (koun'tėr-ą-pēl'), *n.* In *law*, an appeal in opposition to or in counteraction of an appeal taken by an adversary.

**counter-appellant** (koun'tėr-ą-pel'ant), *n.* In *law*, one who takes a counter-appeal; one against whom an appeal has been taken by an adversary, and who in turn takes an appeal against the adversary.

Of the *counter-appellants* of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead; the rest were waiting with anxious hearts to know whether Henry would sacrifice or save them.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 303.

**counter-approach** (koun'tėr-ą-prōch'), *n.* In *fort.*, a work consisting of lines and trenches pushed forward from their most advanced works by the besieged in order to attack the works of the besiegers or to hinder their approaches.—**Line of counter-approach**, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks in order to scour the enemy's works.

**counter-arch** (koun'tėr-ärch), *n.* In *fort.*, an arch connecting the tops of the counterforts. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

**counter-attired** (koun'tėr-ą-tīrd'), *a.* In *her.*, having horns in two opposite directions: said of an animal having double horns, used as a bearing.

**counter-attraction** (koun'tėr-ą-trak'shon), *n.* Opposite attraction; an attraction opposite and equal, according to the law of action and reaction; attraction of an opposite kind or in an opposite direction.

**counter-attractive** (koun'tėr-ą-trak'tiv), *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction or by opposite means.

**counterbalance** (koun-tėr-bal'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbalanced*, ppr. *counterbalancing*. [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balancer* = Sp. *contrabalanzear* = Pg. *contrabalançar* = It. *contrabbilanciare*: see *counter-* and *balance*, *v.*] To weigh against with an equal weight; act against with equal power or effect; countervail; serve as a counterpoise to; offset; make up for.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder. *Boyle.*

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

Isabella, whose dignity and commanding character might *counterbalance* the disadvantages arising from the unsuitableness of her sex. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

**counterbalance** (koun'tėr-bal-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balance*: see the verb.] **1.** Equal weight, power, or influence acting in opposition to anything.

Money is the *counter-balance* to all . . . things purchasable. *Locke.*

**2.** In *mech.*, a weight used to balance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axis, so as to cause them to turn freely and to require little power to set them in motion; also, a weight by which a lever acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single-acting steam-engine; a counterpoise.

**counter-battery** (koun'tėr-bat-ėr-i), *n.* *Milit.*, a battery raised so as to play against another. The interior crest of the parapet is made nearly parallel with the interior crest of the parapet to be attacked.

Wee made a *counterbattery* against our enemies.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 123.

**counter-battled** (koun-tėr-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-embattled*.

**counter-beam** (koun'tėr-bēm), *n.* A beam attached to the platen of a printing-machine by rods which communicate to the platen a reciprocating motion.

**counterblast** (koun'tėr-blȧst), *n.* An opposing blast, literally or figuratively.

**counter-bond** (koun'tėr-bond), *n.* A bond of indemnification given to one who has become security for another.

**counterbrace** (koun'tėr-brās), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, the lee brace of the foretopsail-yard.—**2.** In a frame, a brace which transmits a strain in an opposite direction from a main brace.

**counterbrace** (koun-tėr-brās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbraced*, ppr. *counterbracing*. *Naut.*, to brace in opposite directions: as, to *counterbrace* the yards (that is, to brace the head-yards one way and the after-yards another, as while under way, for the purpose of checking headway or heaving to).

**counter-brand** (koun'tėr-brand), *n.* A mark put on branded cattle, effacing the original brand.

**counterbuff** (koun-tėr-buf'), *v. t.* To strike back; meet by a blow in an opposite direction; drive back; stop by a blow or a sudden check in front.

Whom Cuddye doth *counterbuff* with a byting and bitter proverbe *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

**counterbuff** (koun'tėr-buf), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

It shall rest
Till I conclude it with a *counterbuff*
Given to these noble rascals.
*Chapman*, All Fools, iv. 1.

Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two *counterbuffs*. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

**counter-camp** (koun'tėr-kamp), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

**counter-carte** (koun'tėr-kärt), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in carte. See *counter*[3], *n.*, 6.

**counter-cast**† (koun'tėr-kȧst), *n.* A delusive contrivance; a contrary cast.

He can devize this *counter-cast* of slight,
To give faire colour to that Ladies cause in sight.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 16.

**counter-caster**† (koun'tėr-kȧs'tėr), *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper: used in contempt.

This *counter-caster*,
He, in good time, must his lieutenant be.
*Shak.*, Othello, I. 1.

**counterchange** (koun-tėr-chānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterchanged*, ppr. *counterchanging*. [= F. *contre-changer*.] To give and receive in exchange; cause to change places; cause to change from one state to its opposite; cause to make alternate changes; alternate.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green,
And, flowing rapidly between
Their interspaces, *counterchanged*
The level lake with diamond-plots
Of dark and bright. *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

**counterchange** (koun'tėr-chānj), *n.* [= F. *contre-change*.] Interchange; reciprocation.

Posthumus anchors upon Imogen;
And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy; the *counterchange*
Is severally in all. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

**counterchanged** (koun-tėr-chānjd'), *p. a.* **1.** Exchanged.—**2.** [F. *contre-changé*.] In *her.*, having one tincture carried into another and the second into the first. Thus, in the illustration, that part of the bearing which falls upon the *gules* is *or*, and that part which falls upon the *or* is *gules*. Also *counter-changing*, *counter-colored*.

Counterchanged.
Per pale gules and or: a bear passant counterchanged.

*Counter-changed*, in heraldry, is when there is a mutual changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by reason of one or more Lines of Partition.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), I. 114.

**counterchanging** (koun-tėr-chān'jing), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*.

**countercharge** (koun-tėr-chärj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countercharged*, ppr. *countercharging*. [< F. *contre-charger*.] To charge in return; make an accusation against (one's accuser).

**countercharge** (koun'tėr-chärj), *n.* An opposing charge; specifically, a charge made by an accused person against his accuser.

**countercharm** (koun'tėr-chärm), *n.* That which has the power of opposing or counteracting the effect of a charm; an opposite charm, as of one person in contrast with another.

**countercharm** (koun-tėr-chärm'), *v. t.* To counteract the effect of a charm or of charms upon; affect by opposing charms.

**countercheck** (koun-tėr-chek'), *v. t.* To oppose or frustrate by some obstacle; check.

What we most intend is *counter-check'd*
By strange and unexpected accidents.
*Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

**countercheck** (koun'tėr-chek), *n.* Counteraction of a check; a check matching a check.

If I sent him word again . . . [his beard] was not well cut, he would say, I lie: This is called the "*Countercheck* quarrelsome." *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

Many things perplex,
With motions, checks, and *counterchecks*.
*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**counter-cheveronny** (koun'tėr-shev-ę-ron'i), *a.* In *her.*, cheveronny and divided palewise, the half chevrons alternating in tinctures: properly, *cheveronny counterchanged*: said of the field. Often used as equivalent to *cheveronny*.

**counter-claim** (koun'tėr-klām), *n.* A claim in the nature of a cross-action set up by the defendant against the plaintiff in a lawsuit. The term is sometimes used to include *set-off* and *recoupment*, and sometimes only those cross-claims which can be made the subject of an affirmative award in favor of the defendant.

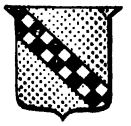
**counter-clockwise** (koun'tėr-klok-wīs), *a.* Contrary to the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: frequently used in physics to define the direction of rotation: as, the amperian currents about the north-pointing pole of a magnet are *counter-clockwise*.

**counter-clockwise** (koun'tėr-klok-wīz), *adv.* In a direction contrary to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

**counter-colored** (koun-tėr-kul'ord), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

**counter-componé**, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

**counter-compony** (koun'tėr-kom-pō'ni), *a.* [< F. *contre-componé*: see *counter-* and *componé*.] In *her.*, composed of small squares in two rows and of two tinctures alternating. See *componé*. Also *counter-componé*, *counter-camp*.



Or, a bend counter-compony.

**counter-couchant** (koun-tėr-kou'chant), *a.* In *her.*, having the heads in contrary directions applied to animals borne couchant.

**counter-courant** (koun-tėr-kō'rānt), *a.* In *her.*, running in contrary directions: applied to animals.

**counter-current** (koun'tėr-kur-ent), *n.* [< *counter-* + *current*[1]; = F. *contre-courant*. Cf. *counter-courant*.] A current in an opposite direction.

**counter-deed** (koun'tėr-dēd), *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed; a defeasance.

**counter-distinction** (koun'tėr-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* Contradistinction.

**counter-drain** (koun'tėr-drān), *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal or embanked waterway, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

**counterdraw** (koun-tėr-drâ'), *v. t.*; pret. *counterdrew*, pp. *counterdrawn*, ppr. *counterdrawing*. In *painting*, to trace, as a design or painting, on fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other transparent material.

**counter-earth** (koun'tėr-ėrth), *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, a planet in some sense opposite to the earth, required to make up the sacred number of ten planets. Some commentators suppose the counter-earth to be on the opposite side of the central fire; others that it is on the same side, but facing toward the central fire instead of away from it.

**counter-embattled** (koun'tėr-em-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled on the opposite side also; embattled on both sides. Also *counter-battled* and *battled counter*.

Argent, a fesse counter-embattled gules.

**counter-embowed** (koun'tėr-em-bōd'), *a.* In *her.*, embowed in opposite directions.

**counter-enamel** (koun'tėr-e-nam'el), *n.* The enamel applied to the back or reverse side of an enameled plate of metal. Thus, in a plaque of Limoges enamel the back is generally covered with a thin coat of enamel of uniform color. Also called by the French term *contre-émail*.

**counter-ermine** (koun'tėr-ėr-min), *n.* In *her.*, same as *ermines*.

**counter-escalloped** (koun'tėr-es-kol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

**counter-evidence** (koun'tėr-ev-i-dens), *n.* Contrary or rebutting evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

**counter-extension** (koun'tėr-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-extension*.] In *surg.*, the force applied to the part of a limb above a fracture or luxation as a counterpoise to the act of extension. See *extension*.

**counterfaced** (koun-tėr-fāst'), *a.* In *her.*, divided barwise into several pieces, and again divided palewise, the half bars or half barrulets having their tinctures alternately: said of the field. Same as *barry per pale counterchanged*. Also *counter-fessy*, *contrefacé*.

**counterfaisance**†, *n.* See *counterfesance*.

**counter-faller** (koun'tėr-fâ-lėr), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a wire supported by counterweighted arms, which passes beneath the yarns and serves to keep an even tension upon them when depressed by the faller-wire during the distributing of the yarn upon the cop.

**counterfeit** (koun'tėr-fit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **countrefet*, *contrefet*, a., *countrefete*, n., < OF. *contrefait*, mod. F. *contrefait* (= Sp. *contrahecho* = Pg. *contrafeito* = It. *contrafatto*), < ML. *contrafactus*, counterfeit, pp. of *contrafacere*, > OF. *contrefaire*, mod. F. *contrefaire* = Pr. *contrafar* = OSp. *contrafacer*, Sp. *contrahacer* = Pg. *contrafazer* = It. *contraffare*, imitate, counterfeit, < L. *contra*, against, + *facere* (> F. *faire*, etc.), make: see *counter-*, *contra-*, and *fact*, *feat*. The same radical element *-feit* occurs also in *surfeit*, *benefit*. Cf. *counterfeit*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Made in semblance or imitation of an original; imitated; copied; factitious.

> Look here, upon this picture, and on this;
> The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Specifically, made in imitation of an original, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy as genuine or original; forged; spurious: as, *counterfeit* coin; a *counterfeit* bond or deed; a *counterfeit* bill of exchange.

> The Iewes, seeking to be reuenged of this *counterfeit* Moses, could no where finde him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

3. Feigned; simulated; false; hypocritical: as, a *counterfeit* friend.

> Yet can I weep most seriously at a play, and receive with a true passion the *counterfeit* griefs of those known and professed impostures.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

4†. Counterfeiting; dissembling; cheating.

> Why, this is an arrant *counterfeit* rascal; . . . a bawd, a cutpurse. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

5†. Deformed; unnatural.

> And [she] hadde brought be-fore hir on hir sadell a dwerf, the moste *contirfet* and foulest that eny hadde sein. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

**Counterfeit Medals Act**, an English statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 45) which prohibits the manufacture, possession, and sale of medals resembling coins. =**Syn.** 1–3. *Supposititious*, etc. (see *spurious*), forged, feigned, simulated, fictitious, sham, mock.

**II.** *n.* 1. An imitation; a copy; something made in imitation of or strongly resembling another; rarely, a likeness; a portrait; an image.

> Alle tho that ben maryed han a *Countrefete*, made lyche a mannes foot, upon here Hedes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 218.
>
> What find I here?
> Fair Portia's *counterfeit*!
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.
>
> They haue no Beards but *counterfeits*, as they did thinke ours also was.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 107.

2. Specifically, an imitation or copy designed to pass as an original. In *law*: (*a*) A spurious imitation of a thing which has legal value, and fashioned or intended to be used in deceit by passing it as genuine, as a coin made of base metal in the likeness of a gold coin. (*b*) Less strictly, any imitation of such a thing and for such a purpose, as a genuine farthing gilded to pass for a sovereign, or a coin clipped at the edges and then milled, to give it the appearance of a fresh coin, or a fraudulent imitation of a bank-note. It has been held that a bank-note printed from a genuine plate, but having false signatures affixed in imitation of genuine ones, is more appropriately called a *forgery*; that such a note having fictitious or imaginary names affixed is more appropriately called *spurious*; and that only a note printed from a false plate is appropriately called a *counterfeit* note. But according to the strictest usage, it would be proper to say, in these several cases, respectively, that the milling was counterfeit, that the false signatures were counterfeit, and that naming the bank falsely with imaginary officers was a counterfeiting; and the better opinion is that a statute prohibiting counterfeiting may be deemed violated if any of the features of the genuine thing is counterfeited so as to serve the false purpose.

> I am no *counterfeit*: to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man who hath not the life of a man. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.
>
> There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real. *Tillotson.*

3†. One who feigns or simulates; a counterfeiter; an impostor.

> Now when these *counterfeits* were thus uncased,
> Out of the fore-side of their forgerie,
> And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 30.
>
> They [scorners] evidently saw that some who set up for greater purity, and a demurer shew and face of religion than their neighbours, were really *counterfeits*, and meant nothing, at the bottom, but their own interest.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

**counterfeit** (koun'tėr-fit), *v.* [< ME. *counterfeten*, *contrefeten*; from the adj. and noun, after OF. *contrefaire*, pp. *contrefait*: see *counterfeit*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a semblance of; make or be a copy of; copy; imitate; resemble; be like.

> Of alle maner craftus I con *counterfeten* heor tooles,
> Of carpunters and keruers. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 133.
>
> Glowing embers through the room
> Teach light to *counterfeit* a gloom.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

2. Specifically, to make a copy of without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud by passing the copy as original or genuine; forge: as, to *counterfeit* coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, etc.—3. To feign; make a pretense of; simulate; pretend; put on a semblance of: as, to *counterfeit* piety.

> Full well they laughed, with *counterfeited* glee,
> At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 201.

4†. To make in imitation, or as a counterpart of something else.

> And *countrefeted* was ful subtilly
> Another lettre.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 648.

5†. To feign or pretend to be (what one is not).

> The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to *counterfet* Religious. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

=**Syn.** *Mimic*, *Ape*, etc. (see *imitate*), forge, simulate, sham, feign.

**II.** *intrans.* To feign; dissemble; carry on a fiction or deception.

> How ill agrees it with your gravity,
> To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.
>
> He who *counterfeiteth*, acts a part.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

**counterfeiter** (koun'tėr-fit-ėr), *n.* 1. One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; specifically, one who illegally makes copies of current bank-notes or coin.—2. One who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretenses: as, "*counterfeiters* of devotion," *Sherwood*.

**counterfeiting** (koun'tėr-fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *counterfeit*, *v.*] In *law*, the crime of making or uttering false or fictitious coins or paper money.

**counterfeitly** (koun'tėr-fit-li), *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously; spuriously.

**counterfeitness** (koun'tėr-fit-nes), *n.* The quality of being counterfeit; spuriousness.

**counterfeiture**†, *n.* [ME. *contrefaiture*: see *contrefete*, E. *counterfeit*, and *-ure*.] Counterfeiting; hypocrisy.

> Al his *contrefaiture* is colour of sinne and bost.
> *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 336.

**counterfesance**†, **counterfaisance**† (koun'tėr-fē-zans, -fā-zans), *n.* 1. The act of forging; forgery.—2. A counterfeiting; dissimulation; artifice.

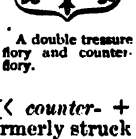
> For he in *counterfesaunce* did excell,
> And all the wyles of wemens wits knew passing well.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 8.
>
> The outward expression and *counterfaisance* of all these is the form of godliness.
> *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, The Hypocrite.

**counter-fessy** (koun-tėr-fes'i), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

**counter-fissure** (koun'tėr-fish-ūr), *n.* In *surg.*, a fracture of the skull situated opposite to the point struck.

**counter-fleuré**, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

**counter-flory** (koun-tėr-flō'ri), *a.* [< *counter-* + *flory*, F. *fleuré*, pp., < *fleur*, flower.] In *her.*, charged with flowers, such as fleurs-de-lis, which are divided and separated by the whole width of the bearing so charged. Thus, in the illustration the tressure is *counter-flory*, having half of each fleur-de-lis within and half without.



A double tressure flory and counter-flory.

**counter-flowered** (koun-tėr-flou'ėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-flory*.

**counterfoil** (koun'tėr-foil), *n.* [< *counter-* + *foil*[1].] 1. That part of a tally formerly struck in the English Exchequer which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account. Also called *counterstock*.—2. A part of a document, such as a bank-check or draft, which is retained by the person giving the document, and on which is written a memorandum of the main particulars contained in the principal document; a stub.

**counterfort** (koun'tėr-fōrt), *n.* [< *counter-* + *fort*; after F. *contre-fort*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) A portion projecting from the face of a wall; a buttress.

> There is a saving of masonry (though in general but a small one) by the use of *counterforts*. *Rankine*.

(*b*) In *medieval milit. arch.*, a redoubt or an intrenchment thrown up by the besiegers of a place as a defense against sorties or attempts

to relieve the place from without.—2. A spur or projecting part of a mountain.

**countergage** (koun'tėr-gāj), *n.* In *carp.*, a method used to measure joints by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

**counter-gear** (koun'tėr-gēr), *n.* Driving-gear separate from the machine to be driven and connecting with it by a belt.

**counter-guard** (koun'tėr-gärd), *n.* [< *counter-* + *guard*; after F. *contre-garde.*] 1. In *fort.*, a small rampart or work, properly a work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, and making a salient angle.—2. A certain part of a sword-hilt. (*a*) In general, any part of the hilt, other than the cross-guard, which serves to protect the hand. In this sense the basket-hilt and knuckle-bow are counter-guards. See cut under *hilt.* (*b*) According to some writers, that part which covers the back of the hand, as distinguished from the guard protecting the fingers. See *guard.*

**counter-hurter** (koun'tėr-hėr-tėr), *n.* [= F. *contre-heurtoir.*] In *gun.*, a piece of iron bolted to the top of the chassis-rails, at the rear end, to check the recoil of the gun-carriage. In some carriages spiral or rubber springs attached to the rear transom answer the same purpose. Similar devices at the front end of the chassis are called *hurters.*

**counter-indication** (koun'tėr-in-di-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-indication* = Sp. *contraindicacion* = Pg. *contraindicação* = It. *contraindicazione*: see *counter-* and *indication.*] Same as *contra-indication.*

**counter-influence** (koun-tėr-in'flo̅-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-influenced*, ppr. *counter-influencing.* To check or control by opposing influence.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly *counter-influenced* by the vigour of their bodily temper.
*Scott*, Sermon (1680).

**counter-irritant** (koun'tėr-ir-i-tant), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Producing artificial irritation designed to counteract a morbid condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance or an appliance employed to produce an irritation in one part of the body, in order to counteract or remove a morbid condition existing in another part. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, redden or blister it, or produce pustules, purulent issues, etc. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton-oil, tartar emetic, setons, tincture of iodine, and cautery.

**counter-irritate** (koun-tėr-ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-irritated*, ppr. *counter-irritating.* In *med.*, to produce an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part.

**counter-irritation** (koun'tėr-ir-i-tā'shon), *n.* In *med.*, the production of an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part. See *counter-irritant.*

**counter-jumper** (koun'tėr-jum'pėr), *n.* [< *counter*[2], 2, + *jumper.*] A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's or dry-goods shop. [Humorous.]

Clerks and *counter-jumpers* a'n't anything.
*O. W. Holmes*, Professor, vii.

**counter-light** (koun'tėr-līt), *n.* A light opposite to any object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage: a term used in painting.

**counter-lode** (koun'tėr-lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode running in a direction not conformable with that of the principal or main lodes of the district, and therefore intersecting them. Also called *contra-lode, counter-lode, or simply counter* or *counter.*

**counterly** (koun'tėr-li), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *party per pale* (which see, under *party*).

**countermand** (koun-tėr-mand'), *v. t.* [< F. *contremander* (= Sp. Pg. *contramandar* = It. *contrammandare*), < ML. *contramandare*, countermand, < L. *contra*, against, + *mandare*, command: see *mandate.*] 1. To revoke (a command or an order); order or direct in opposition to (an order before given), thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution.

Domineering, now commanding and then *countermanding.*
*Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans.

2. To oppose by contrary orders or action; contradict the orders of.

This Garden was made long after Semiramis' time, by a King which herein seemed to lord it ouer the Elements, and *countermand* Nature. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

My heart shall never *countermand* mine eye.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 276.

3†. To prohibit; forbid.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric cases.
*Harvey.*

**countermand** (koun'tėr-mand), *n.* [< F. *contremand* (now usually F. *contre-mandat* = Sp. *contramandato* = Pg. *contramandado* = It. *contrammandato*, < ML. *contramandatum*); from the verb.] A contrary order; a revocation of a former order, command, or notice.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow?
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

It was by positive constitution pronounced void, and no more; and, therefore, may be rescinded by the *countermand* of an equal power.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

**countermandable** (koun-tėr-man'da-bl), *a.* [< *countermand* + *-able.*] That may be countermanded.

The best rule of distinction between grants and declarations is, that grants are never *countermandable*; . . . whereas declarations are evermore *countermandable* in their natures. *Bacon*, Law Maxims, xiv.

**countermarch** (koun-tėr-märch'), *v. i.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarchar*, < F. *contre-marcher*; as *counter-* + *march*[2].] 1. To march back.

We all stood up in an instant, and Sir Harry filed off from the left very discreetly, *counter-marching* behind the chairs towards the door; after him, Sir Giles in the same manner. *Addison*, Country Etiquette.

Lights and shades
That marched and *countermarched* about the hills
In glorious apparition. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xii.

2. *Milit.*, to execute a countermarch. See *countermarch*, *n.*, 2.

**countermarch** (koun'tėr-märch), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarcha* = It. *contrammarcia*, < F. *contremarche*; from the verb.] 1. A marching back; a returning.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits?
*Jeremy Collier*, Thought.

2. *Milit.*, a change of the wings or face of a body of men, so as to bring the right to the left or the front to the rear, and retain the same men in the front rank: or a rear rank may become a front rank by countermarching round the end of the latter, which remains stationary.—3. Figuratively, a complete change or reversal of measures or conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards, by such *countermarches* and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

**countermark** (koun'tėr-märk), *n.* [= F. *contremarque* = Sp. Pg. *contramarca* = It. *contrammarca*; as *counter-* + *mark.*] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may be opened only in the presence of all the owners; specifically, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, added to that of the artificer, to show the metal to be standard.—2. A small device, inscription, or numeral, stamped upon a coin subsequent to its issue from the mint. Such marks are found on coins of all periods, and have generally been added in order to alter the original value of the coin or to give it currency in a foreign country.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

**countermark** (koun-tėr-märk'), *v. t.* [< *countermark*, *n.*] To add a countermark to, in any sense of that word.

**countermine** (koun'tėr-min), *n.* [= F. *contremine* = Sp. Pg. *contramina* = It. *contrammina*; as *counter-* + *mine*[2].] 1. *Milit.*, a mine driven from defense-works by the besieged, counter to a mine driven toward the defense-works by besiegers, the object being to meet and destroy the works of the latter party. Sometimes the two parties carry their opposing galleries so far as to meet and fight in the subterranean passages.

Hence—2. A secret plan designed to frustrate the plans of an opponent; any antagonistic action or plan.

He, . . . knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass . . . without sharp punishment. *Sir P. Sidney.*

If he arm, arm; if he strew mines of treason,
Meet him with *countermines.*
*Fletcher (and others)*, Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

**countermine** (koun-tėr-min'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *countermined*, ppr. *countermining.* [= F. *contreminer* = Sp. Pg. *contraminar* = It. *contrammінare*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To mine counter or in opposition to; resist by means of a countermine, as a besieging enemy or his works.

They *countermined* the assailants, and, encountering them in the subterranean passages, drove them back.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 18.

2. To counterwork; frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

When sadness dejects me, either I *countermine* it with another sadness, or I kindle squibs about me again, and fly into sportfulness and company. *Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

II. *intrans.* To make a countermine; counterplot; work against one secretly.

'Tis hard for man to *countermine* with God. *Chapman.*

The enemy had *countermined*, but did not succeed in reaching our mine. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

**counter-motion** (koun'tėr-mō-shon), *n.* An opposite motion; one motion counteracting another.

**counter-motive** (koun'tėr-mō-tiv), *n.* [= F. *contre-motif.*] An opposite or counteracting motive.

**countermove** (koun'tėr-möv), *n.* A countermovement.

This is one of the excellent results of the moves, the *counter-moves*, the manœuvres, which are incident to our curious system of party government.
*Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 443.

**countermove** (koun-tėr-möv'), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *countermoved*, ppr. *countermoving.* [< *counter*[3], *adv.*, + *move.*] To move in a contrary direction, or in antagonism to.

**counter-movement** (koun'tėr-möv-ment), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

**countermure** (koun'tėr-mūr), *n.* [Also *contramure*; < F. *contre-mur* (= Sp. Pg. *contramuro* = It. *contramuro*), < *contre*, against, + *mur*, < L. *murus*, a wall.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.] (*b*) A wall raised in front of another partition wall to strengthen it; a contramure.

*The city hath a threefolde wall about it*; *the innermost* very high, the next lower then that, and the third a *countermure.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 308.

**countermure** (koun-tėr-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countermured*, ppr. *countermuring.* [< F. *contre-murer*, < *contre-mur*: see *countermure*, *n.*] To fortify (a wall) with another wall.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights,
Where, *countermur'd* with walls of diamond,
I find the place impregnable.
*Kyd*, Spanish Tragedy.

**counter-naiant** (koun-tėr-nā'yant), *a.* In *her.*, represented as swimming in opposite directions: said of fishes used as bearings.

**counter-natural** (koun'tėr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Contrary to nature. [Rare.]

**counter-nebulé** (koun'tėr-neb'ū-lā), *a.* In *her.*, nebulé on the opposite side also.

**counter-negotiation** (koun'tėr-nē-gō-shi-ā'shon), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

**counter-noise** (koun'tėr-noiz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is deadened or overpowered.

**counter-opening** (koun'tėr-ō-ning), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surg.*, an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to a first.

**counter-pace** (koun'tėr-pās), *n.* [= F. *contre-pas* = Sp. *contrapaso* = Pg. *contrapasso* = It. *contrappasso*; as *counter-* + *pace.*] A step or measure in opposition to another; a contrary measure or attempt.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents.
*Swift.*

**counterpaled** (koun-tėr-pāld'), *a.* In *her.*, said of an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise, and divided again by a line fesswise, having two tinctures counterchanged. Also *contrepalé, counterpaly.*

**counterpaly** (koun-tėr-pā'li), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterpaled.*

**counterpane**[1] (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [A corruption of *counterpoint*[2], in allusion to the *panes* or squares of which bed-covers are often composed. Cf. *counterpane*[2].] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt; now, specifically, a coverlet woven of cotton with raised figures, also called *Marseilles quilt.*

Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the *counterpane.* *Tennyson*, In the Children's Hospital.

**counterpane**[2] (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [Also *counterpaine*, < OF. *contrepan* (also *contrepant*), a pledge or pawn, < *contre*, against, + *pan*, a pledge or pawn, ult. the same as *pan*, a pane: see *pawn*[1] and *pane*.] One part of an indenture; a copy or counterpart of the original of an indenture.

> Againe, Art should not, like a curtisan,
> Change habits, dressing graces every day;
> But of her termes one stable *counterpane*
> Still keepe, to shun ambiguous allay;
> That Youth, in definitions once receiv'd
> (As in Kings' standards), might not be deceiv'd.
> *Fulke Greville*, Humane Learning.

> Have you not a *counterpane* of your obligation?
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

**counter-paradox** (koun'tėr-par-a-doks), *n.* A facetious opinion or puzzling statement contrary to another opinion or statement of the same kind.

**counter-parol** (koun'tėr-pa-rōl'), *n.* *Milit.*, a word in addition to the password, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

**counter-parry** (koun'tėr-par-i), *n.* In *fencing*, a parry of the kind known as *counter*. See *counter*[3], 6.

**counterparry** (koun-tėr-par'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *counterparried*, ppr. *counterparrying*. In *fencing*, to parry by means of a counter.

**counterpart** (koun'tėr-pärt), *n.* [= F. *contre-partie* = Sp. Pg. *contraparte* = It. *contraparte*; as *counter-* + *part*.] 1. A correspondent part; a part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy; a duplicate.—2. The complement, as a certificate of hiring given by a tenant to his landlord on receiving from him a certificate of letting, or a bought note given to the seller on receiving the sold note.—3. A person or thing exactly resembling another or corresponding to another in appearance, character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a match; a fellow.

> Herodotus is the *counterpart* of some ideal Pandora, by the universality of his accomplishments.
> *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

> And in . . . its recognized and evident universality Christ's human nature is without a *counterpart*.
> *Progressive Orthodoxy*, p. 20.

4. One of two parts which fit each other, as a cipher and its key, or a seal and its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it, or a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as compensate for the other's deficiencies.

> Oh *counterpart*
> Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;
> So bold, so great, so god-like are you formed,
> How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden.*

> Opinion is but the *counterpart* of condition—merely expresses the degree of civilization to which we have attained. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 196.

5. In *music*, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another: as, the bass is the *counterpart* to the treble.

**counter-passant** (koun-tėr-pas'ant), *a.* [< F. *contre-passant*; as *counter*[2] + *passant*.] In *her.*, passant in contrary directions: said of beasts used as bearings.

**counterpedal** (koun'ter-ped-al), *a.* Opposite or correlative to pedal.—**Counterpedal surface**, in *math.*, the locus of the intersections of the normal to a given surface with the planes through a fixed point parallel to the tangent planes.

**counterpeiset**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

**counter-pendent** (koun-tėr-pen'dent), *a.* In *her.*, hanging on each side. See *pendent*.

**counterpeset**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

**counter-piston** (koun'tėr-pis-ton), *n.* A piston on which a pressure is applied opposite in direction to that on a connected main piston.

**counter-plea** (koun'tėr-plē), *n.* In *law*, a replication to a plea or request.

**counterplead** (koun-tėr-plēd'), *v. t.* [ME. *counterpleden*, *counterpleten*, < OF. *contrepleder*, *counterpleder*; as *counter-* + *plead*.] To plead the contrary of; contradict; deny.

> *Counterplede* nat conscience ne holy kirke ryghtes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 53.

> Let be thyn arguynge,
> For love ne wol not *counterpleted* be
> In ryght ne wrong.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 476.

**counterpledet**, **counterpletet**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *counterplead*.

**counterplot** (koun-tėr-plot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterplotted*, ppr. *counterplotting*. [< *counter-* + *plot*[2].] To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

> All plots that Envy's cunning aim'd at Her,
> He *counterplotted* with profounder skill.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 66.

> Every wile had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted*. *De Quincey.*

**counter-plot** (koun'tėr-plot), *n.* A plot or artifice advanced in opposition to another.

**counterpoint**[1]† (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [Now corrupted to *counterpane*[1], q. v.; ME. *counterpynt*, < OF. *contrepointe*, *contrepoinct*, a quilt; corrupted, in simulation of *contrepointer*, work the backstitch (< *contre* + *pointe*, a bodkin), from *coutrepointe*, *coutepoint* (F. *courte-pointe*), < ML. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, lit. a stitched quilt: L. *culcitra*, ML. *culcita* (> OF. *coutre*, *cotre*, *coulte*, > E. *quilt*, q. v.); *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pricked, stitched: see *point*.] A coverlet; a counterpane.

> In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
> In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,
> Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

**counterpoint**[2] (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [< F. *contrepoint* = Sp. *contrapunto* = Pg. *contraponto* = It. *contrappunto* (> D. *contrapunt*; cf. G. *contrapunkt* = Dan. Sw. *kontrapunkt*), < ML. **contrapunctum* (in music, *cantus contrapunctus*; cf. *pricksong*), < L. *contra*, against, + *punctus*, pricked, dotted, *punctum*, point: see *counter-* and *point*. In former times musical sounds were represented by dots or points placed on the lines, and the added part or parts were written by placing the proper points under or against each other—*punctum contra punctum*, point against point.] 1†. An opposite point.—2†. An opposite position or standpoint.

> Affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

3. In *music*: (*a*) The art of musical composition in general. (*b*) The art of polyphonic or concerted composition, in distinction from homophonic or melodic composition. (*c*) Specifically, the art of adding to a given melody, subject, theme, or canto fermo, one or more melodies whose relations to the given melody are fixed by rules. Strict or plain counterpoint, which began to be cultivated in the thirteenth century, and attained great extension and perfection in the fifteenth, is usually divided into several species: (1) *note against note*, in which to each note of the cantus is added one note in the accompanying part or parts; (2) *two against one*, in which to each note of the cantus two notes are added; (3) *four against one*, in which four notes are added; (4) *syncopated*, in which to each note of the cantus one note is added after a constant rhythmic interval; (5) *florid* or *figured*, in which the added part or parts are variously constructed. The melodic and harmonic intervals permitted in each species are minutely fixed by rule. Counterpoint is *two-part* when two voices or parts are used, *three-part* when three are used, etc. It is *single* when the added part uniformly lies above or below the cantus; *double* when the added part is so constructed as to be usable both above and below the cantus by a uniform transposition of an octave, a tenth, or some other interval; and *triple* when three melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable above and below one another by transposition. Among the forms of counterpoint, the canon and the fugue are the most important. (See these words.) Next to a pure and natural use of melodic intervals, various kinds of imitation between the voices are specially sought, such as augmentation, diminution, inversion, reversion, etc. (See these words.) The practice of counterpoint was specially prominent in the Gallo-Belgic school of musicians from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and it has been a part of musical training and accomplishment ever since. It is a necessary basis for all polyphonic composition, although in modern music the strictness of its early rules has been much relaxed. (*d*) A voice-part of independent character polyphonically combined with one or more other parts.—**Strict counterpoint**, counterpoint in which the use of unprepared discords is forbidden.

**counterpointé** (koun-ter-poin'tā), *a.* [= F. *contrepointé*.] In *her.*, meeting at the points: said of two chevrons, one in the usual position and the other inverted.

Argent, two chevrons counter-pointé gules.

**counterpoise** (koun'tėr-poiz), *n.* [< ME. *counterpese*, < OF. *contrepois*, F. *contre-poids* = Pr. *contrapes* = Sp. *contrapeso* = Pg. *contrapeso* = It. *contrappeso*, < ML. **contrapensum* (*contrapensium* after Rom.; also in diff. form *contrapondus*), < L. *contra* (> F. *contre*, etc.), against, + *pensum* (> OF. *pois*, F. *poids*), a weight, a portion, a pound: see *counter-* and *poise*. Cf. the verb.] 1. A weight equal to and balancing or counteracting another weight; specifically, a body or mass of the same weight with another opposed to it, as in the opposite scale of a balance.

> Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale.
> *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

Hence—2. Any equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force.

> They [the second nobles] are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon*, Empire.

> He was willing to aid the opposite party in maintaining a sufficient degree of strength to form a *counterpoise* to that of the confederates. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

> Activity, and not despondency, is the true *counterpoise* to misfortune, *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 311.

3. The state of being in equilibrium with another weight or force.

> The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
> In *counterpoise*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 1001.

4. In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other; equilibrium.—**Counterpoise bridge**. See *bridge*[1].

**counterpoise** (koun-tėr-poiz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterpoised*, ppr. *counterpoising*. [Early mod. E. usually *counterpeise*, *counterpese*, < ME. *counterpeisen*, *counterpesen*, < OF. *contrepeser* = Pr. Pg. *contrapezar* = Sp. *contrapesar* = It. *contrappesare*, < ML. **contrapensare*, counterpoise; from the noun.] 1. To act in opposition to, or counteract, as a counterpoise; counterbalance; be equiponderant to; equal in weight.

> The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another ought to be reciprocal.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul.

> The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis.
> *Bp. Wilkins.*

Hence—2. To act against in any manner with equal power or effect; balance; restore the balance to.

> The Turk is now *counterpoised* by the Persian.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

> So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> I hold it not meet, that a few conjectures should *counterpoise* the generall consent of all ages.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

> This makes us happy, *counterpoising* our hearts in all miseries. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

**counter-poison** (koun'tėr-poi-zn), *n.* [= F. *contre-poison*; as *counter-* + *poison*.] A poison that destroys the effect of another; a poison used as an antidote to another; anything administered to counteract a poison; an antidote.

> At length we learned an antidote and *counterpoison* against the filthy venomous water.
> *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 402).

**counterponderate** (koun-tėr-pon'dė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterponderated*, ppr. *counterponderating*. To counterbalance; weigh against.

**counter-potent** (koun-tėr-pō'tent), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern composed of tau-shaped figures supposed to represent the tops of tau-staffs. The figures are called in English *potents*. The bearing counter-potent is generally classed among the heraldic furs. See *fur*.

**counter-practice** (koun'tėr-prak-tis), *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

**counter-pressure** (koun'tėr-presh-ūr), *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in antagonism to another and is equal to it.

**counter-project** (koun'tėr-proj-ekt), *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party advanced in opposition to that of another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

> Wildman then brought forward a *counterproject* prepared by himself. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ix.

**counter-proof** (koun'tėr-prōf), *n.* A reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate, by laying a sheet of dampened paper upon it and passing it through the press.

**counterprove** (koun-tėr-prōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterproved*, ppr. *counterproving*. To take a counter-proof of. See *counter-proof*.

**counter-punch** (koun'tėr-punch), *n.* 1. A tool held beneath a sheet of metal to resist the blows of a hammer and form a raised boss on the surface of the sheet.—2. In *type-founding*, the steel die or punch which makes the counter or unprinted part of the letter subsequently engraved on the punch. The first process in type-making is making the counter-punch.

**counter-quartered** (koun-tėr-kwâr'tėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-quarterly*.—**Cross counter-quartered**. See *cross*.

**counter-quarterly** (koun-tėr-qwâr'tėr-li), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Having the quarters also quartered. (*b*) More rarely, having the quarters divided in any way, as per pale and the like. Also *contre-cartelé*, *counter-quartered*.

**counter-raguled** (koun'tėr-rag-ūld'), *a.* In *her.*, raguled on the opposite side also.

**counter-rampant** (koun-tėr-ram'pant), *a.* [= F. *contre-rampant.*] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions: said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *rampant combattant* or *rampant afronté* when represented face to face, and *rampant indorsed* when back to back.

**counter-reflected** (koun'tėr-rē-flek'ted), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

**Counter-remonstrant** (koun'tėr-rē-mon'strant), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant.*

**counter-revolution** (koun'tėr-rev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-révolution* = Sp. *contra-revolucion* = It. *contra-rivoluzione;* as *counter-* + *revolution.*] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

**counter-revolutionary** (koun'tėr-rev-ō-lū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

**counter-revolutionist** (koun'tėr-rev-ō-lū'shon-ist), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

**counterroll** (koun'tėr-rōl), *n.* [< *counter-* + *roll*, repr. OF. *contrerole:* see *control.*] In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

**counterrolment**† (koun'tėr-rōl-ment), *n.* [Also *contrarolment;* < *counterroll* + *-ment.*] A counter-account.

**counter-round** (koun'tėr-round), *n.* [=F. *contre-ronde* = Sp. *contrarronda*, Pg. *contraronda;* as *counter-* + *round*², *n.*] *Milit.*, a body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

**counter-salient** (koun-tėr-sā'li-ent), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

**countersay**†, *v. t.* [ME. *countreseggen;* < *counter-* + *say*¹ (after L. *contradicere:* see *contradict*).] To contradict.

Ac ich *countresegge* the nat, Cleregie, ne thy counynge, Scripture;
That ho so doth by goure doctrine doth wel, ich leyue.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 224.

**counterscale**† (koun'tėr-skāl), *n.* A counterbalance; comparison. [Rare.]

To compare their University-to yours, were to cast New-Inn in *counterscale* with Christ-Church College.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

**counter-scalloped** (koun-tėr-skol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

**counterscarf** (koun'tėr-skärf), *n.* Same as *counterscarp.*

**counterscarp** (koun'tėr-skärp), *n.* [= F. *contrescarpe* = Pg. It. *contrascarpa;* as *counter-* + *scarp.*] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.*

Wee placed a great watch in that way, which was couered with a *counterscharfe.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

**Counterscarp gallery**, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salients, the entrance being by a narrow door.—**Counterscarp wall**, the revetment of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

**counter-scuffle** (koun'tėr-skuf-l), *n.* A scuffle on equal terms; a balanced contest.

A terrible *counter-scuffle* between them and their lusts.
*Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 97.

**counter-sea** (koun'tėr-sē), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when, the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

**counterseal** (koun-tėr-sēl'), *v. t.* [= F. *contresceller* = Sp. Pg. *contrasellar;* as *counter-* + *seal*², *v.*] To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

You shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have *counter-seal'd.*
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

**counter-seal** (koun'tėr-sēl), *n.* [= F. *contre-scel* = It. *contrassigillo*, < ML. *contrasigillum*, < L. *contra*, against, + *sigillum*, seal: see *counter-* and *seal*², *n.*] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing both sides, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The Great Seals have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the other as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or Seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or *Counter-seal.*
*C. Boutell*, Heraldry, p. 304.

**countersecure** (koun'tėr-sē-kūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, ppr. *countersecuring.* To give additional security to or for.

What have the regicides promised you in return, . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *countersecure* it?
*Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

**counter-security** (koun'tėr-sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

**counter-sense** (koun'tėr-sens), *n.* [= F. *contre-sens;* as *counter-* + *sense.*] An opposite or contrary meaning. [Rare.]

There are some Words now in French which are turned to a *Countersense.* *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

**counter-shaft** (koun'tėr-shäft), *n.* A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft.—**Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

**countersign** (koun-tėr-sīn'), *v. t.* [< OF. *contresigner*, F. *contre-signer* = Sp. *contrasellar* = Pg. *contrasenhar* = It. *contrassegnare;* as *counter-* + *sign.*] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; superadd one's signature to by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation: as, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

What he [Paterculus] remarked, what he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures—we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine.
*De Quincey*, Style, iii.

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* beyond the stars.
*F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

**countersign** (koun'tėr-sīn), *n.* [< OF. *contresign, contresigne* = F. *contre-seing* = Sp. *contraseña* = Pg. *contrasenha* = It. *contrassegno;* from the verb.] 1. A private signal, in the form of a word, phrase, or number, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

Friendship, not Fame, is the *countersign* here;
Make room by the conqueror crowned in the strife
For the comrade that limps from the battle of life!
*O. W. Holmes*, My Annual (1866).

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a counter-signature.—**Syn.** 1. See *parole*, 3.

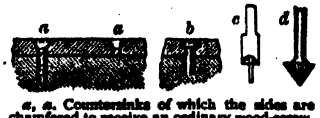
**counter-signal** (koun'tėr-sig-nal), *n.* [= F. *contre-signal;* as *counter-* + *signal.*] A signal used as an answer to another.

**counter-signature** (koun'tėr-sig-nā-tūr), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

**countersink** (koun'tėr-singk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersunk*, ppr. *countersinking.* 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order that it may be nearly or quite flush with the surface: as, to *countersink* a hole for a screw.—2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface: as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.—**Countersunk bolt, nail.** See *bolt*¹, *nail.*

**countersink** (koun'tėr-singk), *n.* 1. A drill or brace-bit for countersinking, variously made, according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A boring-bit having a conical or spherical cutter, used to make a depression to receive the head of a screw. (*b*) A blacksmiths' punch or a metal-working tool for chamfering a hole punched or drilled in metal. (*c*) A cutting-tool fitted to a drill-stock for chamfering the edge of the hole formed by the drill.




*a, a.* Countersinks of which the sides are chamfered to receive an ordinary wood-screw. *b.* Countersink for flat-head screw, or bolt-head. *c.* Countersink used in watch-making. *d.* Countersink-bit.

2. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt. *E. H. Knight.*—3. The recess in the chamber of a gun into which the rim of the cartridge fits.

**counter-slope** (koun'tėr-slōp), *n.* 1. An overhanging slope: as, a wall with a *counter-slope.* *Mahan.*—2. In *fort.*, the inclination of the sole of an embrasure upward and outward from the sill: used in contradistinction to the *downward slope* toward the front usually given to the soles in embrasure batteries.

Embrasures for guns firing with great angles of elevation may receive a *counterslope*, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the sill upwards as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece. *Tidball*, Artillery Manual, p. 206.

**counter-stand** (koun'tėr-stand), *n.* Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no *counterstand* against her.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 85.

**counter-statement** (koun'tėr-stāt-ment), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

**counter-statute** (koun'tėr-stat-ūt), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own antinomy or *counterstatute.* *Milton*, Divorce.

**counter-step** (koun'tėr-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

**counterstock** (koun'tėr-stok), *n.* Same as *counterfoil*, 1.

**counter-stroke** (koun'tėr-strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him with a *counterstroke* so swift,
That quite smit off his arme as he it up did lift.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 7.

**counter-subject** (koun'tėr-sub-jekt), *n.* In *music*, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a *second subject* by its dependent position when first used, although it may be subsequently used as an episodal subject.

**counter-surety** (koun'tėr-shör-ti), *n.* [< F. *contre-sûreté;* as *counter-* + *surety.*] A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security.

**counter-swallowtail** (koun'tėr-swol-ō-tāl), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

**counter-sway** (koun'tėr-swā), *n.* Contrary sway; opposing influence.

By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton*, Divorce.

**counter-tally** (koun'tėr-tal-i), *n.* [< ME. *countertale, countretaille*, < OF. *contretaille, countretaille*, F. *contre-taille;* as *counter-* + *tally.*] A tally serving as a check to another.

**counter-taste** (koun'tėr-tāst), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of *counter-taste*, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true. *Shenstone.*

**counter-tendency** (koun'tėr-ten-den-si), *n.* An opposite or opposing tendency.

The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it be certain to be abolished by *counter-tendencies.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 12.

**counter-tenor** (koun'tėr-ten-or), *n.* [< ME. *counter-tenur*, < OF. *contreteneur*, < It. *contratenore;* as *counter-* + *tenor.*] In *music*, a high tenor or an alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its easy compass from tenor G to treble C, and music for it is written on the alto or C clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called counter-tenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto.*

**counter-term** (koun'tėr-tėrm), *n.* A term opposed or contrary to another term; an antithetical term.

No ill, no good! such *counter-terms*, my son,
Are border-races, holding each its own
By endless war. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

**counter-tierce** (koun'tėr-tērs), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

**counter-timber** (koun'tėr-tim-bėr), *n.* See *counter*³, *n.*, 4.

**counter-time** (koun'tėr-tīm), *n.* [< *counter-* + *time*, after F. *contre-temps:* see *contretemps.*] 1. In the *manège*, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse. Hence—2. Resistance; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

**counter-traction** (koun'tėr-trak-shon), *n.* Opposite traction.

The treatment [of dislocations] was by traction and *counter-traction*, circumduction, and other dexterous manipulation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 613.

**counter-trench** (koun'tėr-trench), *n.* In *fort.*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

**counter-trippant** (koun-tėr-trip'ant), *a.* In *her.*, trippant in opposite directions: said of animals used as a bearing.

**counter-tripping** (koun-tėr-trip'ing), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippant*.

**counterturn** (koun'tėr-tėrn), *n.* The culmination of the plot of a play. See the extract.

The catastasis called by the Romans *status*, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.
*Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

**counter-type** (koun'tėr-tip), *n.* A corresponding type.

Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin *counter-type*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 4.

**countervail** (koun-tėr-vāl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *countrevailen, contrevailen*, < OF. *contrevaleir, contrevaloir* = Pr. *contravaler*, < L. *contra*, against, + *valere*, be strong, avail: see *counter-*, *vail*, *avail*.] 1. To act against or antagonize with equal force or power; act or avail with equivalent effect against; counteract.

Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,
It cannot *countervail* the exchange of joy
That one short minute gives me in her sight.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 6.

Its velocity is certainly over two hundred miles a second, and is probably much more; and this speed is such as to *countervail* the attractive force of all the stars in the known universe, since it is greater than such attractive force can produce. *The Century*, XXVII. 916.

Hence — 2. To be or furnish an equivalent of or a compensation for; make good; offset.

Mine opinion is, that all the goods in the world are not able to *countervail* man's life.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

What he wants in years and discipline
His industry and spirit *countervails*.
*Beaw. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, v. 2.

**countervail** (koun'tėr-vāl), *n.* [< *countervail*, *v.*] Counterbalancing power or weight sufficient to obviate or counteract any effect; equal efficacy or value; compensation; requital.

Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.
*South*, Sermons.

**countervailing** (koun-tėr-vā'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *countervail*, *v.*] Equalizing; compensatory; requiting.

Pain is the one supreme evil of the existence of the lower animals; an evil which (so far as we can see) has no *countervailing* good.
*F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 147.

**Countervailing duties**, in Great Britain, duties imposed on articles imported from the Isle of Man and other specified places in outlying British territory, to equalize the charges imposed on them with those imposed on articles manufactured at home or imported from abroad. Another such duty is the duty of 17*s.* an ounce on gold plate imported from abroad, and 1*s.* 6*d.* on silver plate, to countervail the charge made by the Goldsmiths' Hall for stamping those metals.

**counter-vair** (koun'tėr-vār), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-vairy*.

**counter-vairy** (koun-tėr-vār'i), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern differing from *vair* in having each cup or unit of the diaper doubled, pointing down as well as up. This bearing is considered one of the furs. See *fur*. Also *counter-vair*, *contre-vair*.

Counter-vairy.

**countervallation** (koun'tėr-va-lā'shon), *n.* Same as *contravallation*.

**counterview** (koun'tėr-vū), *n.* 1. A contrary or opposing view or opinion.

M. Peisse has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

2†. Contrast.

I desired that the senate of Rome might appear before me in one large chamber, and a modern representative in *counterview* in another. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift*.

**countervote** (koun-tėr-vōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countervoted*, ppr. *countervoting*. To vote in opposition to; outvote; overrule. [Rare.]

The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. iii.

**counterwait**†, *v. t.* [ME. *counterwaiten*; < *counter-* + *wait*.] To watch against; be on one's guard against. *Chaucer*.

**counterweigh**† (koun-tėr-wā'), *v.* I. *trans.* To weigh against; counterbalance; counterpoise. II. *intrans.* To have a counterbalancing effect.

If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not *counterweigh* with the loss of this occasion.
*Ascham*, To Raven.

**counterweight** (koun'tėr-wāt), *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

**counterwheel** (koun-tėr-hwēl'), *v. i.* or *t.* To wheel, or effect by wheeling, in an opposite direction.

The falcon charges at first view
With her brigade of talons, through
Whose shoots the wary heron beat
With a well *counterwheel'd* retreat.
*Lovelace*, Lucasta.

**counter-wind**† (koun'tėr-wind), *n.* A contrary wind.

Like as a ship . . .
Is met of many a *counter winde* and tyde.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 1.

**counterwork** (koun-tėr-wėrk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterworked*, *counterwrought*, ppr. *counterworking*. To work in opposition to; counteract; hinder by contrary operations.

Each individual seeks a several goal;
But Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole,
That *counter-works* each folly and caprice.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 239.

While we hold that like causes will produce like effects, . . . we must remember that one set of causes is often *counterworked* by another set, in which case the results will be different. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 211.

**counterwork** (koun'tėr-wėrk), *n.* 1. Opposing work or effort; countervailing action; active opposition. — 2. Something made or done in opposition to or refutation of something else.

Strauss applied a more formidable solvent to the framework of Christianity in the mythical theory of his Leben Jesu. And this, a few years later, called for the *counterwork* of Neander. *Quarterly Rev.*

**countess**[1] (koun'tes), *n.* [< ME. *countese, countes, countas, contas, contesse, cuntesse*, etc., < OF. *contesse, cuntesse*, F. *comtesse* = Pr. *contessa* = Sp. *condesa* = Pg. *condessa* = It. *contessa*, < ML. *comitissa, comitessa*, fem. of L. *comes* (*comit-*), count: see *count*[2].] 1. The title, in English, of the wife of any nobleman on the continent of Europe bearing a title equivalent to English *count*: commonly extended also to the daughters of such noblemen as a prefix to their personal names. — 2. In the British peerage, the wife or widow of an earl, or a woman possessing an earldom in her own right. The latter case is very rare. A notable instance is that of the Countess of Beaconsfield, invested with the dignity independently of her husband, Benjamin Disraeli, who was made Earl of Beaconsfield after her death.

*2d Gent.* I take it, she that carries up the train
Is that old noble lady, duchess of Norfolk.
*1st Gent.* It is; and all the rest are *countesses*.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

**countess**[2] (koun'tes), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A roofing-slate 20 inches long and 10 inches wide.

**counting-house** (koun'ting-hous), *n.* A building or office appropriated to the bookkeeping, correspondence, business transactions, etc., of a mercantile or manufacturing establishment.

**counting-room** (koun'ting-rōm), *n.* A room appropriated to the same purpose as a counting-house.

**countless** (kount'les), *a.* [< *count*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Incapable of being counted; without ascertained or ascertainable number; innumerable.

Man's inhumanity to man
Makes *countless* thousands mourn!
*Burns*, Man was Made to Mourn.

**countor**†, **countour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *counter*[1], *counter*[2].

**count-out** (kount'out), *n.* In the British House of Commons, the act of the Speaker when he counts the number of members present, and, not finding forty, intimates that there is not a quorum. The sitting then stands adjourned.

**countre**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *counter*[3].

**countre-**†. See *counter-*.

**countrify** (kun'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countrified*, ppr. *countrifying*. [< *country* + *-fy*.] To make like the country, as opposed to the city; impart the characteristics of the country or of rural life to; make rustic, as in aspect or manners.

As being one who had no pride,
And was a deal too *countrified*.
*Lloyd*, Temple of Favour.

**country** (kun'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *countrey, countrie, countree, countray*, < ME. *countre, countree, cuntrei, contre, contree, contreye, contreys*, etc., < OF. *cuntree, contree, contrie*, F. *contrée* = Pr. OSp. *contrada* = It. *contrada*, OIt. *contrata*, < ML. *contrata, contrada*, country, region, lit. that which is over against or before one, prop. adj. (sc. L. *regio*, region), fem. of **contratus* (> E. *contrate* in a literal sense), with suffix *-atus* (E. *-ate*[1]), < L. *contra*, over against: see *contra*, and cf. *counter*[2], *counter-*, etc. Compare the equiv. G. *gegend*, MHG. *gegende, gegendōte*, also *gegene, gegen, gegin*, country, < *gegen*, against: see *gain-*, *again*.] I. *n.*; pl. *countries* (-triz). 1. A region; a district of indefinite extent present to the view or thought, being or considered as the locality of residence, travel, exploration, or other action, or of description: as, a new *country*; a wild *country*; a rugged *country*; an unexplored *country*; the *countries* of central Asia.

The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country*. Acts xxvii. 27.

They desire a better *country*, that is, an heavenly.
Heb. xi. 16.

Something after death,
The undiscover'd *country*, from whose bourn
No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. The territory of a nation; an independent state, or a region once independent, and still distinct in name, population, or institutions, as England, Scotland, and Wales in Great Britain, the several states of the Austrian and German empires, etc. Many countries once distinct have been absorbed in larger territories, and have entirely lost their separate character.

And all the *countre* of Troya is the Turkes owne *countre* by inherytance, and that *countre* is properly called nowe Turkey, and none other.
*Sir R. Guylford*, Pylgrymage, p. 18.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed.
*Bp. Sprat*.

3. The rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns.

I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spectator*.

God made the *country*, and man made the town.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 749.

4. The place of one's nativity or citizenship; one's native soil; the land of one's nationality or allegiance by birth or adoption.

A steady patriot of the world alone,
And friend of every *country* save his own. *Canning*.

5. The inhabitants of a country; the people; the public.

All the *country* wept with a loud voice. 2 Sam. xv. 23.

All the *country*, in a general voice,
Cried hate upon him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Specifically — 6. In *law*, the public at large, as represented by a jury: as, a trial by the *country*; his plea concluded to the *country* (that is, it ended by requiring the submission of the issue to a jury). — 7†. In *law*, any place other than a court: as, a deed in the *country*, as opposed to an alienation by record — that is, in court. *Rapalje and Lawrence*. — 8. In *mining*, the rock adjacent to the lode; the formation in which any mineral vein or deposit is inclosed. Sometimes called *country-rock*. — 9. *Naut.*, that part of an apartment on board ship used in common by all officers of the same mess: as, the ward-room *country*. — **Black country**, a designation of those parts of the midland district of England which are in a measure blackened and deprived of verdure by the coal and iron industries. — **Conclusion to the country**. See *conclusion*. — **Old country**, a name given in the United States and the colonies to Great Britain and Ireland by emigrants from those countries, and also used of other countries in relation to their colonies. — **Ward-room country**, **steerage country** (*naut.*), the open space in the middle of a ward-room or steerage of a man-of-war not occupied by berths or state-rooms.

II. *a.* 1†. Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; national; native.

The fire which they call holy and eternall was caried before vpon sillver Aultars, and the Priestes of their Lawe wente next singinge after their *countrey* manner.
*J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

She . . . spake in her *country* language. 2 Mac. vii. 27.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the country or to the rural parts of a region; being or living in the country; rural; rustic: as, *country* roads; *country* customs; a *country* gentleman; *country* cousins; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to the *city* party.

A little beauty,
Such as a cottage breeds, she brought along with her;
And yet our *country* eyes esteem'd it much too.
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

3. Characteristic of the country or rural regions; hence, rustic; rude; unpolished: as, *country* manners. — **Country almonds, cause, mallow**, etc. See the nouns.

**country-base** (kun'tri-bās), *n.* The game of prison-bars or prison-base.

Lads more like to run
The *country base*, than to commit such slaughter.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3.

**country-bred** (kun'tri-bred), *a.* Bred or brought up in the country.

**country-dance** (kun'tri-dans), *n.* [< *country* + *dance*. Cf. *contre-dance*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite each other in lines, and dance in couples down the lines and back to their original places.

A minuet I could have forgiven — I should not have minded that — I say I should not have regarded a minuet — but *country-dances!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

**countryman** (kun'tri-man), *n.*; pl. *countrymen* (-men). [< ME. *contraiman, cuntreman*; < *country* + *man*.] 1†. An inhabitant or a native of a particular region.

At whose come the *cuntre-men* [Trojans] comford were all,
And restoret the stithe fight stuerdly agayn.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5884.

*Tra.* What *countryman*, I pray?
*Ped.* Of Mantua.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2.

2. One born in the same country with another.

In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen*. 2 Cor. xi. 26.

3. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to the town; hence, a rustic; a farmer or husbandman.

A simple *countryman*, that brought her figs.
*Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

**country-rock** (kun'tri-rok), *n.* In *mining*, the rock in which a mineral lode occurs; the country. See *country*, 8.

The great diversity of character exhibited by different sets of fissure veins which cut the same *country rock* seems incompatible with any theory of lateral secretion.
Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, No. 446.

**country-seat** (kun'tri-sēt), *n.* A dwelling in the country; a country mansion.

**countryship**† (kun'tri-ship), *n.* [< *country* + *-ship*.] Nationality. *Verstegan.*

**country-side** (kun'tri-sid), *n.* 1. A section of country; a piece of land; a neighborhood.

Like some great landslip, tree by tree,
The *country-side* descended.
*Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. The inhabitants or dwellers of a district or section of country; a neighborhood: as, the whole *country-side* was aroused by the news.

**countrywoman** (kun'tri-wum'an), *n.*; pl. *countrywomen* (-wim'en). 1†. A female inhabitant or native of a particular country or region. — 2. A woman born in the same country with another person. — 3. A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town.

**countship** (kount'ship), *n.* [< *count*[2] + *-ship*.] The rank or dignity of a count; lordship.

He addressed several remarks to him in a half jesting, half biting tone, saying, among other things, that his *countship* might have spared him the trouble of making this long journey in his old age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 113.

**count-wheel** (kount'hwēl), *n.* A wheel with a notched edge which governs the stroke of a clock in sounding the hours.

**county**[1] (koun'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *countie*, < ME. *countee, counte*, < OF. *counte, contee*, F. *comté* = Pr. *comtat, contat* = Sp. Pg. *condado* = It. *contado*, < ML. *comitatus*, the office or jurisdiction of a count or earl, L. an escort, company, train, retinue (see *comitatus*), < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, ML. a count: see *count*[2].]

I. *n.*; pl. *counties* (-tiz). 1. (*a*) Originally, the domain or territory of a count or earl. (*b*) Now, a definite division of a country or state for political or administrative purposes. In the United States the county is the political unit next below the State (except in Louisiana, which has an analogous division into parishes). Each county has, generally speaking, one or more courts, a sheriff, treasurer, clerk, and various officials engaged in the administration of justice, etc. The number of counties varies greatly in the different States. England has 40 counties (the greater number of which are also called *shires*), Wales 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. For administrative purposes several of the historical counties of England are divided, and the county of London is added, bringing the total for England up to 50. An English county has a lord lieutenant, a custos rotulorum or keeper of records, a sheriff, and other officials. Certain larger British cities are counties in themselves, or counties corporate. Abbreviated *Co.* or *co.*

The town and the *county* have shaped the life of the States of the Union. In this respect there are three classes of States; those in which the town is the political unit — the six States of New England; the second, those in which the *county* is the unit — the States of the South; the third, those of the "compromise system," as it has been called — a mixed organization of *county* and township, prevailing in the Middle States and the West.
*Austin Scott*, Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III.

2. Collectively, the inhabitants of a county. — **County corporate**, in England and Ireland, a city or town possessing the privilege of being governed by its own sheriffs and other magistrates, irrespective of the county or counties in which it is situated, as Bristol, Newcastle, Dublin, etc. — **County palatine**, in England, formerly, a county distinguished by particular privileges: so called because the owner or holder had royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice as the king had in his palace (see *palatine*); but all such powers are now vested in the crown. The counties palatine in England are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham, which were no doubt made separate regalities on account of their respective proximity to Wales and to that turbulent Northumbrian province which could be accounted a portion neither of England nor of Scotland.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a county: as, *county* families; *county* society. — **Board of county commissioners**, an elective board to which, in most counties in the United States, the administration of many important affairs of the county is intrusted. In some States it consists of the supervisors of the townships (or towns) comprised within the county. The duties of the board vary in different localities. — **County clerk**. See *clerk*. — **County court**, a court having jurisdiction for a county, usually over actions for a limited amount, and often having some administrative powers, established to facilitate minor litigation. In early English history the county court was a local parliament, containing, in its full session, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, with representatives from each township and each borough. It sat once a month, but these monthly sessions were attended by none but those who had special business, and by the officers of the townships with their qualified jurymen. The existing county courts of England were established under a statute of 1846, each comprising a defined circuit, and sitting usually once a month in each of certain divisions called *county-court districts*. They have jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, and also certain powers in equity and bankruptcy, and sometimes in admiralty. In the United States each county has a county court for local jurisdiction. In some of the States it is formed by associating all the justices of the peace of the county, and is charged with the administration of county police. See *police*. — **County rates**, in Great Britain and Ireland, rates which are levied upon the county, and collected by the boards of guardians, for the purpose of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable, as repairing bridges, jails, houses of correction, etc. — **County sessions**, in England, the general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year. — **County town**, the chief town of a county; a county-seat.

**county**[2]† (koun'ti), *n.* [An extension of *count*[2].] A count; an earl or lord.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Paris. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

**county-seat** (koun'ti-sēt), *n.* The seat of government of a county; the town in which the county and other courts are held, and where the county officers perform their functions.

The original "camp" in many places became a *county-seat*, though still retaining strong evidence in local customs of its growth and previous history.
*C. H. Shinn*, Mining Camps, p. 5.

The *county-seat* village of Moscow.
*E. Eggleston*, The Century, XXXV. 42.

**coup**[1] (koup), *v.* [Also written *cowp*; < ME. *coupen, cowpen, caupen, cawpen*, strike, fight, < OF. *couper, coper, colper*, F. *couper*, cut, cleave, slit, carve, hew, etc. (orig. to strike, cut with a blow), = Sp. Pg. *golpear* = It. *colpire*, strike, smite, hit; in Rom. from the noun, but in E. regarded rather as the source of the noun: see *coup*[1], *n.* This verb and its variant *cope*[3] seem to have been confused with forms of *chop* (D. *koppen*, etc.): see *cope*[3], and cf. *chop*[1].] I. *trans.* 1†. To cut; slash: in the extracts, with reference to shoes ornamentally slashed.

His squiers habite he had
Withoute *couped* shone [shoon, shoes].
*Torrent of Portugal* (ed. Halliwell), l. 1191.

As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores or galoches *y-couped*.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 12.

2. To upset; overturn; tilt over; turn upside down; dump: as, to *coup* the cart. [Scotch.]

Stooks are *coupet* wi' the blast.
*Burns*, 3d Epis. to J. Lapraik.

**To coup the crans**, to be overturned, subverted, overthrown. — **To coup the creels**. (*a*) To tumble head over heels. (*b*) To die.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give or exchange blows; fight.

He keppit hym kenely, and [thai] *coupid* to-gedur,
That bothe went bakward & on bent lay.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7231.

2. To upset; be overturned; fall or tumble over. [Scotch.]

I drew my scythe in sic a fury,
I near-hand *coupit* wi' my hurry.
*Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

The brig brak and the cart *coupit*.
*E. Hamilton.*

3†. To swoop.

Thane wandyrs the worme [dragon] awaye to hys heghttes,
Comes glydande fro the clowddes, and *coupes* fulle evene.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 799.

**coup**[1] (koup), *n.* [In Sc. also written *cowp*; < ME. *coup, caup*, < OF. *coup, caup, cop, colp*, F. *coup* = Pr. *colp, cop* = Sp. Pg. *golpe* = It. *colpo*, < ML. *colpus*, a blow, stroke, a reduced form of L. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < Gr. κόλαφος, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < κολάπτειν, peck, strike: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

Polydamas the port preset to Vlixes,
With the *coupe* of a kene sword kerue on his helme.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10141.

2†. A trick; a snare.

With much pain he [David] could quit himself from the wretched *coup* that the devil had once brought him good luck of. *Sp. Hooper.*

3. The act of upsetting or overturning, or state of being overturned; the act of dumping. — 4. A tumble; a fall. — 5. A fault in a seam of coal. — 6. A cart-load. [Scotch in senses 3, 4, 5, and 6.] — **Free coup**, the liberty of dumping earth or rubbish in a particular place without paying for the privilege.

**coup**[2] (koup), *v. t.* [< Icel. *kaupa* = Sw. *köpa*, buy, bargain, = E. *cheap, v.*, = D. *koopen*, > E. *cope*[2]: see *cheap, v.*, and *cope*[2].] To barter; buy and sell, as horses or cattle. [Scotch.]

**coup**[3], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *cup*.

**coup**[4] (kö), *n.* [F., a stroke, blow: see *coup*[1], *n.*] 1. A stroke or blow, especially a sudden stroke, implying promptness and force: a French word used in English in various French phrases, or singly, with conscious reference to its French use. — 2. Specifically, with reference to the northwestern tribes of the Indians of North America, a stroke that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy; hence, victory over an enemy.

Now, when all the presents had been given to the Sun, each warrior in turn counted his *coups* — that is, his successes in war. *Forest and Stream.*

He followed closely on the trail of the savages, bided his time, struck his *coup*, and recovered a pair of packhorses, which was all he required. *Life in the Far West.*

3. A coup d'état; a stroke of policy. See below.

A tyranny . . . which it required the bloodshed and the *coup* of the 9th Thermidor to overthrow.
*W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 105.

**Coup d'archet** (kö där-shā'), in *music*, a stroke of a bow. — **Coup de fouet** (kö dē fō-ā'), in *fencing*, the act of lashing the adversary's extended blade by a firm dry beat or jerk, in order to disarm him. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). — **Coup de grâce** (kö dē gräs) (literally, a stroke of mercy), the finishing stroke, as in despatching a condemned man with a single blow, or an animal that is mortally wounded, to put it out of its misery; hence, a quietus; anything that thoroughly defeats or silences an opponent. — **Coup de main** (kö dē mañ) (literally, a stroke with the hand), in war, a sudden attack by main force; hence, any sudden, energetic action intended to effect a purpose by surprise. — **Coup de soleil** (kö dē sō-lāy'), a sunstroke. — **Coup d'état** (kö dā-tä') (literally, a stroke of state), a sudden decisive measure in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, an important and usually unlooked-for change in the forms and methods of government, by the ruling power or by a party, effected illegally or by forced interpretation of law, or by violence or intrigue, for the benefit of an individual or a cabal. The principal *coups d'état* in French history, distinctively so called, are that of November 9th, 1799 (18th Brumaire, year VIII., in the republican calendar), when Napoleon Bonaparte forcibly suppressed the Directory, and that of December 2d, 1851, when Louis Napoleon as president broke up the National Assembly by force of arms and made himself temporarily dictator, preparatory to becoming emperor as Napoleon III. a year later.

The news of the *coup d'état* took England by surprise. A shock went through the whole country. Never probably was public opinion more unanimous, for the hour at least, than in condemnation of the stroke of policy ventured on by Louis Napoleon, and the savage manner in which it was carried to success. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, xxii.

**Coup de théâtre** (kö dē tā-ä'tr), a theatrical hit; a brilliant or exciting turn or trick in a play; hence, any sudden and showy action having the effect of exciting surprise or admiration by means more or less sensational. — **Coup d'œil** (kö dey). (*a*) A glance of the eye; general view.

An acacia tree or two on the eastern side, and behind it a wall-like line of mud-houses, finish the *coup d'œil*.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 261.

Specifically — (*b*) *Mil.*, that talent for rapid observation and generalization by which an officer is enabled by a glance to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of a field of battle for attack and defense, and thus to post his troops without delay so as to make the most of it. — **To count a coup**, to be credited with a victory won in battle: said of the northwestern tribes of North American Indians.

Singularly enough, the taking of a scalp does not *count a coup*, neither does the killing of an enemy. To *count a coup*, the person must take a bow or weapon or the horse of an enemy, and must have witnesses present to prove it. He must also bring with him the arms by which he *counts* his *coups*. *Forest and Stream.*

**coupable**†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *culpable*. *Chaucer.*

**coupe**[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *coup*[1].

**coupe**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *coop*.

**coupe**[3] (köp), *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, F. *coupe*, a cup: see *cup*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *cup*. — 2. [F.] A shallow open cup or bowl of silver, gold, or bronze, used as a mantel ornament. — 3. A dry measure used in parts of Switzerland before the introduction of the metric system. In Geneva it was equal to 2¼ Winchester bushels, and in Basel to 3¾. There was also formerly a coupe in Lyons, otherwise called a *quart*, containing nine tenths of a Winchester peck.

**coupe**[4]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, < L. *culpa*, fault: see *culpe, culprit*.] Fault; guilt.

Now hy-gyneth Gloton for to go to shryfte,
And hayres hym to-kirke-ward his cowpe to shewe.
*Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 351.

**coupé** (kö-pā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1. The front compartment of a French stage-coach or diligence; an end compartment of a European first-class railway-carriage, generally seated for four.—2. A low, short, four-wheeled, close carriage without the front seat, and carrying two inside, with an outside seat for the driver.—3. Same as *coupee*.

**couped** (köpt), *a.* [E. pp. from F. *couper*, cut. See *coup*[1].] In *her.*: (*a*) Cut off evenly: said of the head or limb of an animal, the trunk of a tree, etc.: in opposition to *erased* (which see). (*b*) Not extending to the edge of the escutcheon: said of an ordinary, as a cross, bend, etc. See *humetty*. Also *coupée*.—**Couped close**, cut short: said of a head when no part of the neck is visible. Also *close-couped*.

A Lion's Head Couped.

**coupee** (kö-pē'), *n.* [Also, as F., *coupé*; < F. *coupé*, a coupee, prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coupé*.] In *dancing*, a movement which a dancer makes resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation. Also spelled *coupé*.

**coupee** (kö-pē'), *v. i.* [< *coupee*, *n.*] To make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

You shall swear, I'll sigh; you shall sa! sa! and I'll *coupee*. *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, iv. 1.

**coupée** (kö-pā'), *a.* [F. *coupé* (masc.): orig. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

**coupe-gorge** (köp'gôrj), *n.* [F., lit. cut-throat; < *couper*, cut, + *gorge*, throat: see *coup*[1], *v.*, and *gorge*.] 1†. A cutthroat. *Coles*, 1717.—2. *Milit.*, a position affording an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

**couper**[1] (kö'pėr), *n.* [Appar. < *coup*[1], *v.*, cut, overturn, + *-er*[1].] A lever on the upper part of a loom, used to lift the harness.

**couper**[2] (kö'pėr), *n.* [Also *coper*; < *coup*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who buys and sells; a dealer: as, a horse-*couper*. [Prov. Eng.]

**Coupler's blue.** See *blue*.

**couple** (kup'l), *n.* [< ME. *couple*, *cupple*, *cowpul*, etc., < OF. *cuple*, *cople*, *couple*, F. *couple* = Sp. *cópula* = Pg. *copula* = It. *coppia*, couple (*copula*, copula), = Fries. *keppel* = D. *koppel* = MLG. LG. *koppel* = MHG. *kopel*, *kuppel*, G. *koppel* = Dan. *kobbel* = Sw. *koppel*, < L. *copula* (ML. also *cupla*, after OF.), a band, bond, ML. a couple: see *copula*.] 1. Two of the same class or kind connected or considered together; a brace: as, a *couple* of oranges; "a *couple* of shepherds," *Sir P. Sidney*.

Make me a *couple* of cakes. 2 Sam. xiii. 6.

Our watch to-night . . . have ta'en a *couple* of as arrant knaves as any in Messina. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5.

Though by my vow it costs me 12d. a kiss after the first, yet I did adventure upon a *couple*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 208.

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke*.

Specifically—2. (*a*) A man and woman associated together, whether by marriage or by betrothal, or accompanying each other on a given occasion, as at a party: as, a loving *couple*; a young *couple*.

Whan thei were clothed worthli in here wedes,
Alle men vpon mold migt'sen a fair *coupel*
Than was bi-twene william & this worthi mayde.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2303.

Next, with their boy, a decent *couple* came,
And call'd him Robert, 'twas his father's name.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register.

A *couple*, fair
As ever painter painted.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) A pair of forces, equal, parallel, and acting in opposite directions: they tend to make the body acted upon rotate. [A term introduced in French by Poinsot in 1804.]

The three forces, of which one is the resultant of the equal and parallel forces acting at a point, and the other two constitute a *couple* of which the moment is the same as the resulting moment, with reference to the point, fully represent any system of forces in their tendency to produce rotation and translation.
*Peirce*, Anal. Mechanics (1855), p. 41.

(*c*) In *elect.*, a pair of metallic plates in contact, used as a source of an electrical current, as in one of the cells of a voltaic battery (a voltaic couple), or in a thermo-electric battery (a thermo-electric couple). See *electricity* and *thermo-electricity*.

A *couple* consists of the whole of the bodies which exist between two cities—that is to say, zinc, copper, water, zinc. It may be supposed that each of the zinc plates is the half of two successive *couples*.
*Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 282.

(*d*) *pl.* In *carp.*, rafters framed together in pairs by means of a tie at or near their lower ends.

To bye hewed stone, & tymbre for to make *couples* and beames for the houses. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11 (1551).

3. *pl.* Association by twos; junction of two.

I'll go in *couples* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

'Sdeath! you perpetual curs,
Fall to your *couples* again, and cosen kindly,
And heartily, and lovingly, as you should.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*: they should be of the same size and humour.
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**Couple of rotations**, two equal rotations in opposite directions about parallel axes.—**Moment of a couple** (of forces). See *moment*.—Syn. 1. *Brace*, *etc.* See *pair*.

**couple** (kup'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coupled*, ppr. *coupling*. [< ME. *couplen*, *cuplen*, *cowplen*, < OF. *cupler*, *copler*, *coupler*, F. *coupler* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = It. *copulare* = Fries. *kepla* = D. *koppelen* = MLG. *koppelen* = MHG. *kopelen*, G. *koppeln* = Dan. *koble* = Sw. *koppla*, < L. *copulare*, bind, connect, < *copula*, a band, bond: see *couple*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To link or connect, as one thing with another; fasten together, especially in a pair or pairs; unite: as, to *couple* cars.

For alle that comen of that Caym a-cursed thei weren,
And alle that *coupleden* hem to that kun [kin] Crist hem hatede dedliche. *Piers Plowman* (A), x. 151.

The five curtains shall be *coupled* together one to another. Ex. xxvi. 3.

They lost no opportunity of *coupling* his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants of whom history makes mention. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. To marry; join together as husband and wife; unite in matrimony.

A parson who *couples* all our beggars. *Swift*.

3. In *organ-playing*, to connect by means of a coupler, as two keys or keyboards. See *coupler* (*a*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To embrace, as the sexes; copulate.

Thou with thy lusty crew . . .
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them and begot a race.
*Milton*, P. R., ii. 181.

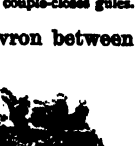
Why then let men *couple* at once with wolves.
*Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In *organ-playing*, to be susceptible of connection by means of a coupler, as one key or keyboard with another.

**couple-beggar**† (kup'l-beg"ėr), *n.* [< *couple*, *v. t.*, + obj. *beggar*.] One who makes it his business to unite beggars in marriage; a hedge-priest.

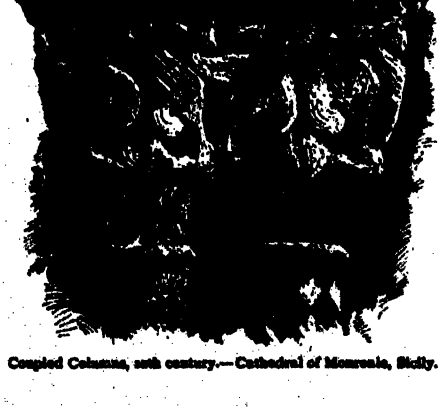
No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift*.

In another Dublin newspaper of 1744 [Faulkener's Journal, Oct. 6th and 9th] we read, "This last term a notorious *couple beggar* . . . was excommunicated in the Consistory Court by the Vicar-General of this diocese on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up to the undoing of many good families. He was so keen at this mischievous sport of marrying all people that came in his way, that he has been known to refuse three times a higher fee not to solemnise a clandestine marriage than he was to receive or did receive for doing it."
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.



Azure, a chevron azure between two couple-closes gules.

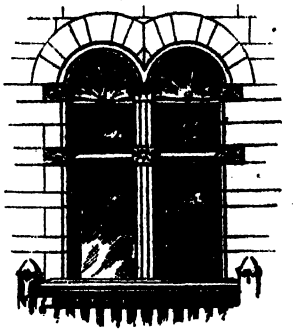
**couple-close** (kup'l-klōs), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a pair of spars for a roof; couples.—2. In *her.*, the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs unless there is a chevron between them. Also written *couple-doses*.



Coupled Columns, 12th century.—Cathedral of Monreale, Sicily.

**coupled** (kup'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couple*, *v.*] United, as two things; joined; linked; specifically, in *her.*, same as *conjoined*.—**Coupled columns**, columns united in pairs, the capitals and bases often running together. The device is usual in Romanesque architecture and in later medieval work, particularly in Italy, and is much employed by Renaissance architects. See cut in preceding column.—**Coupled windows**, a pair of windows placed side by side, and so united as to form an architectural whole: a disposition usual in medieval architecture of widely different periods.

Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church is one . . . with a grand range of Romanesque *coupled windows*, bearing date 1250.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 108.



Coupled Windows.
Building on Washington street, Boston.

**couplement** (kup'l-ment), *n.* [< OF. *couplement*, < *coupler*, couple: see *couple*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] 1. The act of coupling; union.

Joy may you have, and gentle hearts content
Of your loves *couplement*. *Spenser*, Prothalamion.

2. A pair.

Anon two female forms before our view
Came side by side, a beauteous *couplement*.
*Southey*.

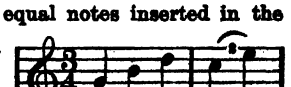
[Rare in both uses.]

**coupler** (kup'lėr), *n.* One who or that which couples, joins, or unites. Specifically—(*a*) In *organ-building*, a mechanical contrivance by which the keys of one keyboard are so connected with corresponding keys of another that when the former are depressed the latter are also depressed, and thus both can be played by a single motion. *Manual couplers* connect manual keyboards with each other; *pedal couplers* connect the pedal keyboard to a manual. *Unison couplers* connect keys of the same pitch; *octave couplers* (sometimes loosely called *super-octave* or *sub-octave*) connect keys an octave apart. Octave couplers are sometimes arranged between the keys of a single keyboard, so that it may be coupled with itself. Couplers operate in only one direction; that is, the second keyboard may be coupled with the first, but not the reverse. Also *copula*. (*b*) A ring which slides upon the handles of a nipping tool of any kind to maintain its grip upon the work. (*c*) Same as *coupling*, 4 (*b*).

**couplet** (kup'let), *n.* [< F. *couplet*, a stanza, verse, dim. of *couple*, a couple: see *couple*, *n.*] 1. In *pros.*, two lines in immediate succession, usually but not necessarily of the same length, forming a pair, and generally marked as such by riming with each other. A pair of lines joined by rime is considered a couplet, whether it forms part of a stanza or constitutes a metrical group by itself. See *distich*.

Thoughtless of ill, and to the future blind,
A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind,
Here you may nameless print your idle rhymes.
*Crabbe*.

2. In *music*, two equal notes inserted in the midst of triple rhythm to occupy the time of three; a temporary displacement of triple by duple rhythm.—3†. One of a pair, as of twins; a twin.



Couplet.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

[*Couplets* in this use corresponds to *triplets*.]

**coupling** (kup'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couple*, *v.*] 1. The act of uniting or joining.

Lufe propirly es a full *cuppillynge* of the lufande and the lufed to-gedyre as Godd and a saule in-to ane.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

2. The act of marrying.

There's such *coupling* at Pancras, that they stand behind one another, as 'twere in a Country Dance.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 2.

3. The act of embracing sexually; copulation.—4. That which couples or connects, as rafters in a building.

Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for *couplings*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11.

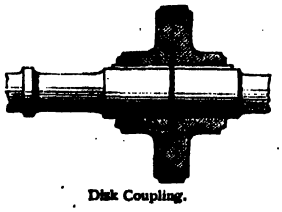
Specifically—(*a*) In *music*: (1) A couplet. (2) A couple. (*b*) The general name for a great variety of mechanical appliances for uniting parts of constructions or parts of machines, for the purpose of adding strength, of transmitting motion from one part to another, or of making a continuous passage, as for a liquid, a gas, or an electric current. A buckle, binding-screw, or fish-plate may illustrate the first; a clevis, a bell-coupling, shaft-coupling, or car-coupling, the second; a pipe-coupling or binding-post, the last. In a narrower sense a coupling is: (1) A device for uniting the ends of shafting, or a coupling-box. (See cut under *coupling-box*.) Such couplings are divided into

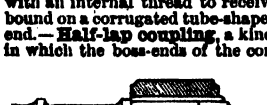
two simple classes, those that are fixed permanently on the shafting and those that are adjustable, connected or not at will, or working automatically under variations of the power. Those operated by hand, whatever the particular application of the power, are called *shifting couplings*. The automatic couplings depend chiefly on friction, the adjustment being such that under a certain load the power is communicated, while a sudden addition to the load may exceed the friction and throw the coupling out of operation. (2) A device for uniting two railroad-cars in a train. The form at one time used almost exclusively in the United States, and still occasionally employed in freight-cars, is a single link or shackle fitting into jaws at the ends of the draw-bar and held in position by pins. This has been superseded on passenger-cars by self-acting couplings, consisting usually of hooked jaws, which slide past each other and are self-locking by means of springs or their own weight. Levers are also used to operate the couplings from the car-platform. Also called *coupler*. (*c*) The part which unites the front and rear axles, or the axle-bolster, of a carriage; the perch or reach. In some carriages the bottom of the carriage forms the only coupling. (*d*) The space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints of a dog.

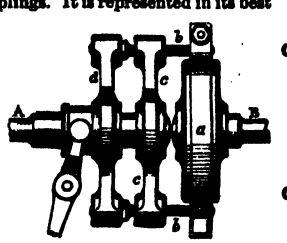
The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or long in the *couplings*.

*V. Shaw*, Book of the Dog.

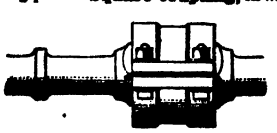
**Ball-and-socket coupling.** See *ball*.—**Differential coupling**, an extensible coupling designed for varying the speed of that part of the machinery which is driven.—**Disk coupling**, a kind of permanent coupling which consists of two disks keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts. In one of the disks there are two recesses, into which two corresponding projections on the other disk are received, and thus the two disks become locked together. This kind of coupling wants rigidity, and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected.—**Dynamometer coupling.** See *dynamometer*.—**Flexible coupling**, a device for joining pieces of shafting which are not exactly in line, or of which the relative direction is varied in the course of the work, as in a dental engine. It consists of pairs of jointed arms united by universal joints, or of spiral springs fastened at each end to the two pieces of shafting that are to be united, or of plugs or rods of rubber fitted to the shafting.—**Flexible pipe-coupling**, a pipe-connection consisting of two bell-shaped joints with a short pipe between them, which fits into each bell and enables the two pipes to be laid out of line while yet keeping the joints tight.—**Half-hose coupling**, a coupling which has a sleeve at one end with an internal thread to receive a pipe, while a hose is bound on a corrugated tube-shaped portion at the opposite end.—**Half-lap coupling**, a kind of permanent coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so that they overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure.—**Right-and-left coupling**, a turn-buckle.—**Sleeve coupling**, a tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together.—**Slip-clutch coupling**, a form of coupling belonging to the class of friction-couplings. It is represented in its best form in the annexed figure. On the shaft B is fixed a pulley, which is embraced by a friction-band *a* as tightly as may be required. This band is provided with projecting ears, with which the prongs *b b* of a fixed cross *d* on the driving-shaft A can be shifted into contact. This cross is free to slide endwise on its shaft, but is connected to it by a sunk feather, so that being thrown forward into gear with the ears of the friction-band, the shaft being in motion, the band slips round on its pulley until the friction becomes equal to the resistance, and the pulley gradually attains the same motion as the clutch. The arms and sockets *c c*, which are keyed fast on the shaft A, are intended to steady and support the prongs, and to remove the strain from the shifting part.—**Square coupling**, in *mill-work*, a kind of permanent coupling of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The two halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides, as represented in the annexed figure.—**Thimble coupling**, a kind of permanent coupling in which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured either by pins passed through the ends of the shafts and the thimble, or by a parallel key or feather bedded in the boss-ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove cut in the thimble. This last is now the more common mode of fitting. This kind of coupling is also known under the names of *ring coupling* and *jump-coupling*.

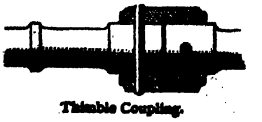

Disk Coupling.


Half-lap Coupling.

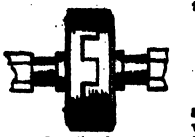


Slip-clutch Coupling.


Square Coupling.


Thimble Coupling.

**coupling-box** (kup'ling-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft. See *coupling*, 4.


Coupling-box.

**coupling-link** (kup'ling-lingk), *n.* A link for connecting or attaching together two objects, as railroad-cars, or for rendering a section of a chain detachable. See *connecting-link*.

**coupling-pin** (kup'ling-pin), *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining railroad-cars and other machinery.

**coupling-pole** (kup'ling-pōl), *n.* A pole which connects the front and back parts of the gear of a wagon. See cut under *hounds*.

**coupling-strap** (kup'ling-strap), *n.* A strap passing from the outer bit-ring of one horse of a span through the inner, and attached to the harness of his mate: used in some double harnesses to act as a curb for an unruly horse.

**coupling-valve** (kup'ling-valv), *n.* A valve in the hose-coupling of an air-brake.

**coupon** (kö'pon), *n.* [< F. *coupon*, a remnant, a coupon, < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] A printed certificate or ticket attached to and forming part of an original or principal certificate or ticket, and intended to be detached when used. Specifically—(*a*) An interest certificate printed at the bottom of a bond running for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is cut off and presented for payment. In the United States coupons are negotiable instruments on which suits may be brought detached from the bond. A purchaser of an over-due coupon takes only the title of the seller. Negotiable coupons are entitled to days of grace. (*b*) One of a series of conjoined tickets which bind the issuer to make certain payments, perform some service (as transportation over connecting railroad lines), or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received. At the settlement of each claim a coupon is detached and given up.

I was sent to a steamboat office for car tickets. . . . A fat, easy gentleman gave me several bits of paper, with *coupons* attached, with a warning not to separate them.

*L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 14.

**Coupon bond**, a bond, usually of a state or corporation, and usually payable to the bearer, for the payment of money at a future day, with severable tickets or coupons annexed, each representing an instalment of interest, which may be conveniently cut off for collection as they fall due, without impairing the principal obligation.—**Coupon-killer**, a popular name applied to either of two acts of the State of Virginia, the first of which was passed January 14th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 7), declaring certain coupons purporting to be from State bonds to be fraudulent, and forbidding their acceptance in payment of taxes; and the second, June 26th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 41), in effect prohibiting the receipt of coupons from any bonds of the State for taxes. See *Virginia coupon cases*, under *case*[1].—**Coupon ticket**, a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, entitling the holder to a specified seat, and printed in two parts, of which one is torn off and returned to the holder on entering.—**Virginia coupon cases.** See *case*[1].

**coupure** (kö-pūr'), *n.* [F., < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) An intrenchment or foss made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to defense. (*b*) A passage cut through the glacis in the reëntering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies of the besieged.—2. In *math.*, a cutting of a Riemann's surface.

**courage** (kur'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < ME. *corage*, < OF. *corage*, *curage*, *courage*, *coraige*, heart, mind, thought, inclination, desire, feeling, spirit, valor, courage, F. *courage*, spirit, valor, courage, = Pr. *coratge* = Sp. *coraje* = Pg. *coragem* = It. *coraggio* (ML. *coragium* after Rom.), < L. *cor*, = E. *heart*, > OF. *cor*, *cuer*, etc., heart: see *core*[1], *heart*, and *-age*.] 1†. Heart; mind; thought; feeling; inclination; desire.

Swiche a gret *corage*
Hadde this knight to ben a wedded man.

*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 10.

And therfore telle me what wey ye purposeth yow to go, and after I shall telle yow my *corage*, and why I have *sente for* to speke with yow and my cosins youre bretheren.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

I had such a *courage* to do him good.

*Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2.

2†. State or frame of mind; disposition; condition.

In this *courage*
Hem [olive-trees] forto grafte is goode, as sayen the sage.

*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft *courage* makes your followers faint.

*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; bravery; spirit; daring; resolution: formerly occasionally used in the plural.

In this Battel, the young Prince Henry, tho' wounded in his Face with an Arrow, yet was not wounded in his *Courage*, but continued Fighting still.

*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 162.

If number English *courages* could quell,
We should at first have shunned not met our foes.

*Dryden.*

*Courage* that grows from constitution very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; . . . *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty . . . acts always in a uniform manner.

*Addison*, Guardian.

Few persons have *courage* enough to appear as good as they really are.

*J. C. and A. W. Hare*, Guesses at Truth.

**Dutch courage.** See *Dutch*.—**Syn.** 3. Fortitude, fearlessness, daring, hardihood, gallantry, spirit, pluck. For comparison, see *brave*.

**courage**† (kur'āj), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < OF. *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage, < *corage*, heart, courage: see *courage*, *n.* In part by apheresis from *encourage*, q. v.] To animate; encourage; cheer.

He lacketh teaching, he lacketh *coraging*.

*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 36.

He will fetch you up a *couraging* part so in the garret that we are all as feared, I warrant you, that we quake again.

*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

**courageous** (ku-rā'jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *couragious*; < ME. *corageus*, *coragous*, *corajous*, *korajous*, *curajows*, < OF. *corageus*, F. *courageux* (= Pr. *coratjos*, *coratgos* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *corajoso* = It. *coraggioso*), < *corage*: see *courage*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; daring; intrepid.

These hem receyved well as noble men and gode knyghtes that weren full bolde and hardy and *coratous* in armes.

*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

Be strong and *courageous*; be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria.

2 Chron. xxxii. 7.

Horses, although low of stature, yet strong and *courageous*.

*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 13.

—**Syn.** *Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. See *brave*.

**courageously** (ku-rā'jus-li), *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; intrepidly.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, . . .
*Courageously*, and with a free desire,
Attending but the signal to begin.

*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

**courageousness** (ku-rā'jus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being courageous; bravery; valor.

The manliness of them that were with Judas, and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country.

2 Mac. xiv. 18.

**courant**[1] (kö'rant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *courant*, running (OF. *curant*), ppr. of *courir*, OF. *curre*, *corre*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*[1], formerly *currant*[1], the same word, but of older introduction.] I. *a.* Running: in *her.*, specifically said of a horse, stag, or other beast so represented. See *currant*[1], *current*[1].

Courant.

II.† *n.* [F. *cordeau courant*, a running-string, a gardeners' or carpenters' line.] A running-string.

A whole net, . . . together with the cords and strings called *Courants*, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out.

*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

**courant**[2] (kö-rant'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corant* (and, after It., *coranto*, *couranto*, *corranto*, *curranto*, *caranto*), < F. *courante*, *f.*, a dance, the air to which it is danced (> It. *corranta*), prop. fem. of *courant*, ppr. of *courir*, run: see *courant*[1], *current*[1].] 1. A kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee.

At a solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measures, then the *Corrantos* and the Galliards.

*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 62.

2. A piece of music taking its rhythm and form from such a dance. Specifically—(*a*) A piece in rather rapid triple rhythm, changing sometimes to sextuple, consisting of two repeated strains abounding in dotted notes and usually of polyphonic structure. (*b*) A piece in triple time and with many runs and passages. The first form was much used as a component of the old-fashioned suite, usually following the allemande, while the second is the commoner Italian form.

**courant**[3] (kö'rant or kö-rant'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corranto*, *coranto*, *caranto*, *curranto*; a particular use of *courant*, running, current; that is, the gazette containing the current news, or the news of the current week or month.] A gazette; a news-letter or newspaper. [Obsolete except as a name for some particular newspaper.]

The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all
Th' admir'd discourse of the prophet Bell.

*B. Jonson*, Underwoods.

I would set up a press here in Italy, to write all the scurrilous for Christendom.
*Fletcher and another*, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

I am no footpost,
No pedlar of avisos, no monopolist
Of forg'd *corantos*, monger of gazettes.
*Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

**courap** (kö-rap'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A disease in the East Indies, of a herpetic character, in which there is perpetual irritation of the surface, and eruption, especially on the groin, face, breast, and armpits.

**courbach**, *n.* See *kourbach*.

**courbaril** (kör'ba-ril), *n.* [From S. Amer. name.] Same as *anime*, 3.

**courbet**, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *curb*.

**courchef**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*. *Wright*.

**courçon** (F. pron. kör-sôn'), *n.* [F., < *court*, < L. *curtus*, short (cf. *short*).] An iron hoop or band employed to strengthen and hold together a cannon-mold during casting.

**coure**[1]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *cower*.

**coure**[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *coueren*, i. e., *coveren*, cover; an archaism (appar. misread as one syllable) in Spenser.] To cover; protect; cherish.

He *coured* it tenderly, . . .
As chicken newly hatcht.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

**courier** (kö'riėr), *n.* [= D. *koerier* = G. *courier* = Dan. *kurer* = Sw. *kurir*, < OF. *courier*, F. *courrier* = It. *corriere* = Sp. *correo* = Pg. *correio*, < ML. **currarius*, *currerius*, a runner, a messenger, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*[1]. The older form was *currour*, q. v.] 1. A messenger sent express with letters or despatches.

I attend
To hear the tidings of my friend
Which every hour his *couriers* bring.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxvi.

The establishment of relays of *couriers* to carry despatches between the king and his brother is regarded as the first attempt at a postal system in England.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 359.

2. A traveling servant whose especial duty is the making of all arrangements at hotels and on the journey for a person or party by whom he is employed.

A French *Courier* — best of servants and most beaming of men!
*Dickens*, Pictures from Italy, Going through France.

**Problem of the couriers**, in *alg.*, an ancient Indian problem the data of which are that two couriers set out simultaneously from two stations, either in the same or in contrary directions, at given rates of speed: the problem is to find when and where they will meet.

**couril** (kö'ril), *n.* [Bret.] In Brittany, one of the tiny fairies reputed to frequent druidical remains and to delight in beguiling young girls.

**courlan** (kör'lan), *n.* [F. form of S. Amer. name.] The book-name of birds of the genus *Aramus*: as, the scolopaceous *courlan*, *Aramus scolopaceus*, of South America. Also called *carau*, *crying-bird*, and *limpkin*.

**courlett** (kör'let), *n.* In *her.*, a cuirass or breastplate used as a bearing.

**courmi, curmi** (kör'mi), *n.* [Gr. *κῶρμι*, also *κόρμα*, a kind of beer; of foreign origin.] A fermented liquor made from barley; a kind of ale or beer. *Dunglison*.

**courol** (kö'rol), *n.* [F. form of native name.] A Madagascan bird of the genus *Leptosomus* and family *Leptosomatidæ*. *G. Cuvier*.

**couronne** (kö-ron'), *n.* [F., lit. a crown, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*, and *corona*.] A crown: a French word used in English in some special senses. (*a*) In *lace-making*, a decorative loop used as part of an ornamental border, whether of the whole piece of lace or of a leaf or flower in the pattern. A row of couronnes often has the effect of a row of battlements. (*b*) *At* French coin. (1) The *couronne d'or*, or gold crown, coined about 1340, and worth about $3.50. (2) The *écu à la couronne*, worth about $2.67 when first coined in 1384: but successive issues were lighter, and during the fifteenth century the usual value was $2.20. (3) The *denier à la couronne* and *gros à la couronne*, coins of silver or billon, worth from 2 to 7 United States cents. (*c*) A vegetable tracing-paper, 14 × 19 inches in size. — **Couronne des tasses** [F., lit. a crown or circle of cups: see *crown*, *n.*, *corona*, and *tass*, *tasse*], a simple kind of voltaic battery invented by Volta, long since superseded by more powerful apparatus. It consists of a series of cups arranged in a circle, each containing salt water or dilute sulphuric acid, with a plate of silver or copper and a plate of zinc immersed in it, the silver or copper of each cup being connected with the zinc of the next, and so on. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last to the zinc of the first, a current of electricity passes through the circuit. This was the first liquid battery invented. See *battery*, 8.

**couronné** (kö-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *couronner*, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *coronate* and *crown*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

**couroucou** (kö'rö-kö), *n.* [F. spelling; in E. *curucui*, q. v.] A trogon; any bird of the family *Trogonidæ*.

**courrour**†, *n.* Same as *currour*.

**course**[1] (körs), *n.* [< ME. *cours*, *course*, < OF. *curs*, *cors*, *cours*, m., *course*, f., F. *cours*, m., *course*, f., = Pr. *cors*, m., *corsa*, f., = Sp. Pg. *curso*, m., = It. *corso*, m., and *corsa*, f., a course, race, way, etc., < L. *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., a course, running, < *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1].] 1. A running or moving forward or onward; motion forward; a continuous progression or advance.

The soner Castyll Chambers, Dores, wyndows, and all maner of bordys, that the wynde myght have hys *cowse* att more large. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Pray . . . that the word of the Lord may have free *course*, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Then let me go, and hinder not my *course*:
I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a pastime of each weary step.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Thither his *course* he bends. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 573.

2. A running in a prescribed direction, or over a prescribed distance; a race; a career.

I have finished my *course*. . . . Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown. 2 Tim. iv. 7.

Stand you directly in Antonius' way,
When he doth run his *course*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Yet fervent had her longing been, through all
Her *course*, for home at last, and burial
With her own husband. *M. Arnold*.

3. The path, direction, or distance prescribed or laid out for a running or race; the ground or distance walked, run, or sailed over, or to be walked, run, or sailed over, in a race: as, there being no competition, he walked over the *course*.

The same horse has also run the round *course* at Newmarket (which is about 400 yards less than 4 miles) in 6 minutes and 40 seconds.
*Pennant*, Brit. Zoölogy, The Horse.

The King was at Ascot every day; he generally rode on the *course*, and the ladies came in carriages.
*Greville*, Memoirs, June 4, 1820.

Hence — 4. The space of distance or time, or the succession of stages, through which anything passes or has to pass in its continued progress from first to last; the period or path of progression from beginning to end: as, the *course* of a planet, or of a human life.

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by turns, and nothing long;
But in the *course* of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 549.

There are many men in this country who, in the *course* of ten years, have married as many as twenty, thirty, or more wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 229.

Through the long *course* of centuries during which time was reckoned in Olympiads, the triumphs of war . . . were forever supplying the motive and the material for new dedications at Olympia, most of which were in the form of statues of Zeus and other deities.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 325.

5. The line or direction of motion; the line in which anything moves: as, the *course* of a projectile through the air; specifically (*naut.*), the direction in which a ship is steered in making her way from point to point during a voyage; the point of the compass on which a ship sails. When referred to the true meridian, it is called the *true course*; when to the position of the magnetic needle by which the ship is steered, it is called the *compass course*.

6. In *surv.*, a line run with a compass or transit. — 7. The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; the series of phases of a process; the whole succession of characters which anything progressive assumes: as, the *course* of an argument or a debate; the *course* of a disease.

The *course* of true love never did run smooth.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

Time rolls his ceaseless *course*. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 1.

The *course* of this world is anything but even and uniform. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

8. In *tilting*, a charge or career of the contestants in the lists; a bout or round in a tournament; hence, a round at anything, as in a race; a bout or set-to.

And Agrauadain brake his spere on Segramours hauberke at the same *cours*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

The bull is brought to the bailiff's house in Tutbury, and there collared and roped, and so conveyed to the bull-ring in the High-street, where he is baited with dogs; the first *course* allotted for the king, the second for the honour of the town, and the third for the king of the minstrels.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 374.

On the 14th day of May they engage to meet at a place appointed by the king, armed with the "harneis thereunto accustomed, to kepe the fielde, and to run with every commer eight *courses*."
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 458.

9. Order; sequence; rotation; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, duty, etc.



When and how this custom of singing by *courses* came up in the Church it is not certainly known.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 39.

He [Solomon] appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests.
2 Chron. viii. 14.

They . . . wente out with a nett they had bought, to take bass & such like fish, by *course*, every company knowing their turne. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

10. Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or probable sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

Day and night,
Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 900.

The guilt thereof [sin] and punishment to all,
By *course* of nature and of law, doth pass.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

Or as the man whom she doth now advance,
Upon her gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth common things of *course* and circumstance
To the reports of common men commit.
*Sir J. Davies*, Nosce Teipsum.

11. A round or succession of prescribed acts or procedures intended to bring about a particular result: as, a *course* of medical treatment; a *course* of training.

My Lord continues still in a *Course* of Physic at Dr. Napier's. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 19.

12. A series or succession in a specified or systematized order; in schools and colleges, a prescribed order and succession of lectures or studies, or the lectures or studies themselves; curriculum: as, a *course* of lectures in chemistry, or of study in law.

A *course* of learning and ingenious studies.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1.

13. A line of procedure; method; way; manner of proceeding; measure: as, it will be necessary to try another *course* with him.

Now see the *cours* howe thai [bees] goo to and froo.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

If she did not consent to send her Son [the Duke of York], he doubted some sharper *Course* would be speedily taken. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 222.

They refuse to doe it [pay], till they see shiping provided, or a *course* taken for it.
*John Robinson*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 48.

14. A line of conduct or behavior; way of life; personal behavior or conduct: usually in the plural, implying reprehensible conduct.

I am grieved it should be said he is my brother, and take these *courses*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

And because it is impossible to defend their [sinners'] extravagant *courses* by Reason, the only way left for them is to make Satyrical Invectives against Reason.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

You held your *course* without remorse.
*Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

15. That part of a meal which is served at once and separately, with its accompaniments, whether consisting of one dish or of several: as, a *course* of fish; a *course* of game; a dinner of four *courses*.

They . . . com in to the halle as Kay hadde sette the firste *cours* be-fore the kynge Arthur.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

16. A row, round, or layer. Specifically — (*a*) In *building*, a continuous range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces, or any smaller architectural division of a building.

Betweene euery *course* of bricks there lieth a *course* of mattes made of canes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 260.

The lower *courses* of the grand wall, composed of huge blocks of gray conglomerate limestone, still remain.
*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 74.

(*b*) In *cutlers' work*, each stage of grinding or polishing on the cutler's lap or wheel. (*c*) In *mining*, a lode or vein.

They [veins of lead] often meet, and frequently form at such points of intersection *courses* of ore.
*Ure*, Dict., III. 271.

(*d*) Each series of teeth or burs along the whole length of a file. The first cutting forms a series of sharp ridges called the *first course*; the second cutting, across these ridges, forms a series of teeth called the *second course*.

17. In musical instruments, a set of strings tuned in unison. They are so arranged as to be struck one or more at a time, according to the fullness of tone desired. — 18. *Naut.*, one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards: as, the mainsail, called the *main course*, the foresail or *fore course*, and the cross-jack or *mizzen course*. See cut under *sail*.

The men on the topsail yards came down the lifts to the yard-arms of the *courses*.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 204.

The fore *course* was given to her, which helped her a little; but . . . she hardly held her own against the sea.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 235.

19. *pl.* The menstrual flux; catamenia. — 20. In *coursing*, a single chase; the chase of a hare as by greyhounds.

When it pleaseth the States to hunt for their pleasure, thither they resort, and haue their *courses* with grayhounds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 150.

We were entertained with a long *course* of an hare for neere 2 miles in sight. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 20, 1654.

**A matter of course**, something which is to be expected, as pertaining to the regular order of things; a natural sequence or accompaniment.

So accustomed to his freaks and follies that she viewed them all as *matters of course*.
*Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

**Clerk of the course.** Same as *cursitor*, 1. — **Course of a plinth**, the continuity of a plinth in the face of a wall. — **Course of crops**, the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed system of planting. — **Course of exchange**, in *com.* See *exchange*. — **Course of nature**, the natural succession of events; the inevitable sequence of natural phenomena, as of the seasons, of birth, growth, and death, etc. — **Course of the face of an arch**, in *arch.*, that face of the arch-stones in which their joints radiate from the center. — **Course of trade.** (*a*) Class of merchandise; article or commodity traded in.

He . . . gave it [£500] to this colony to be laid out in cattle, and other *course of trade*, for the poor.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 90.

(*b*) Line of business or business transactions.

In our letter we also mentioned a *course of trade* our merchants had entered into with La Tour.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 220.

(*c*) The regular succession of events in the conduct of business. (*d*) The tendency or direction of trade or of the markets. — **In course.** (*a*) In due or usual order.

The next meeting was *in course* to be at New Haven in the beginning of September.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 301.

(*b*) Of course. [Colloq. or prov.] — **In course of**, during the progress of; in process of; undergoing.

They [volunteers to serve a sufficient time] will maintain the public interests while a more permanent force shall be *in course of* preparation.
*Jefferson*, Works, VIII. 69.

**Margin of a course.** See *margin*. — **Of course**, by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special or exceptional direction or provision, and hence, as was expected; naturally; in accordance with the natural or determinate order of procedure or events: as, this effect will follow *of course*.

They both promis'd with many civil expressions and words *of course* upon such occasions.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 15, 1651.

It was *of course* that parties should, upon such an occasion, rally under different banners.
*Story*, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

*Of course*, the interest of the audience and of the orator conspire. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

**Ring course**, in an arch, an outer course of stone or brick. — **Springing-course**, in *arch.*, the horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises. — **To take course**†, to take steps or measures; decide or enter upon a course or a specific line of action or proceedings: as, he *took* the wrong *course* to bring them to terms.

This they had heard of, and were much affected therewith, and all the country in general, and *took course* (the elders agreeing upon it at that meeting) that supply should be sent in from the several towns.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 4.

=**Syn. 3.** Way, road, route, passage. — **9.** Rotation. — **12.** Series, succession. — **13.** Procedure, manner, method, mode.

**course**[1] (kōrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coursed*, ppr. *coursing*. [< *course*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hunt; pursue; chase.

My men shall hunt you too upon the start,
And *course* you soundly.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Adown his pale cheek the fast-falling tears
Are *coursing* each other round and big.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 57.

The strange figures on the tapestry . . . seemed to his bewildered fancy to *course* each other over the walls.
*J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, i.

**2.** To cause to run; force to move with speed.

*Course* them oft, and tire them in the heat.
*May*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

**3.** To run through or over: as, the blood *courses* the winding arteries.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope.*

Rapid as fire
*Coursing* a train of gunpowder.
*Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 8.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To run; pass over or through a course; run or move about: as, the blood *courses*.

Swift as quicksilver, it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

It were tedious to *course* through all his writings, which are so full of the like assertions.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

We *coursed* about
The subject most at heart, more near and near.
*Tennyson*, The Gardener's Daughter.

**2.** To engage in the sport of coursing. See *coursing*.

Both [acts] contain an exemption in respect of the pursuit and killing of hares by *coursing* with greyhounds, or by hunting with beagles or other hounds.
*S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 277.

He rode out to the downs, to a gentleman who had courteously sent him word that he was *coursing* with greyhounds. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, i.

**3**†. To dispute in the schools. *Davies.*

**course**[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *coarse*.

**course**[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *curse*[1].

**course**[4]†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *coresen*, < ME. **coresen*, < *coresor*, mod. *courser*, a groom: see *courser*[2], and cf. *corse*[4], the same word as *corse*[4], but in a more literal sense.] To groom.

Here be the best *coresed* hors,
That ever yet sawe I me.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

**coursed** (kōrst), *a.* Arranged in courses. — **Coursed masonry**, that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses. See *course*, *n.*, 16 (*a*).

**courser**[1] (kōr'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *courser*, *coursere*, *corsour*, *curser*, *courcer*, < OF. *corsier*, *coursier*, F. *coursier* = Pr. *corsier* = Sp. Pg. *corcel* = It. *corsiere*, < ML. *cursarius*, *corserius*, *curserius*, < *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., > F. *course*, etc., a course, running: see *course*[1], *n.* Cf. L. *cursor*, a runner, LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to a runner: see *cursory*, *Cursores*.] **1.** A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry.

And Merlin rode on a grete grey *courser* and bar the baner of kynge Arthur be-fore all the hoste.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 585.

"Take hym a gray *courser*," sayd Robyn,
"And a sadell newe."
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 58).

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein.
*Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 151.

**2.** One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound.
*Sir T. Hanmer.*

**3**†. A discourser; a disputant.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* . . . in the public schools. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

**4.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the genus *Cursorius*: as, the cream-colored *courser*, *Cursorius isabellinus*. (*b*) *pl.* The birds of the old group *Cursores*; the struthious birds, as the ostrich, etc.

**courser**[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *courser*, *corser*, *coresur*, < OF. *coretier*, *coratier*, *couratier*, *couletier*, mod. F. *courtier* = Pr. *corratier* = Sp. *corredor* = Pg. *corretor* = It. *curattiere*, a broker, agent, huckster, < ML. *corratarius*, *curaterius*, *corraterius* (cf. L. *curator*, > E. *curator*), < L. *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure*, *curate*, *curator*. Hence *course*[4], *corse*[4].] **1.** A broker; an agent; a dealer; especially, a dealer in horses. — **2.** A groom.

Foles [foals] with hande to touche a *corser* weyveth;
Hit hurteth hem to handel or to holde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

**courseyt**, *n.* [Earlier *coursie*, < F. *coursie* (see extract) (= It. *corsia*), < *cours*, *course*, course: see *course*.] *Naut.*, a space or passage in a galley, about a foot and a half broad, on both sides of which the slaves were placed.

*Coursie* [F.], part of the hatches of a galley, tearmed the *Coursey*; or, the gallery-like space on both sides whereof the seats of the slaves are placed. *Cotgrave.*

**coursie**[1]†, *n.* See *coursey*.

**coursie**[2] (kōr'si), *a.* In *her.*, same as *voided*.

**coursing** (kōr'sing), *n.* [< *course*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The sport of pursuing hares or other game with greyhounds, when the game is started in sight of the hounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

**2**†. Disputing in the schools. See *courser*[1], 3.

180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well; but no *coursing*, which is very bad. *Life of A. Wood.*

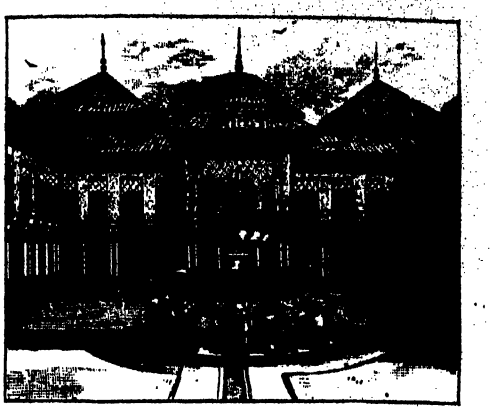
**3.** In *coal-mining*, regulation of the ventilation of a mine by systematically conducting the air through it by means of various doors, stoppings, and brattices.

**coursing-hat** (kōr'sing-hat), *n.* In *medieval armor*, a tilting-helmet.

**coursing-joint** (kōr'sing-joint), *n.* A joint between two courses of masonry.

**coursing-trial** (kōr'sing-trī'al), *n.* A competitive trial of the speed and hunting qualities of coursing dogs.

**court** (kōrt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *court*, *cort*, *curt*, < AF. *court*, OF. *cort*, *curt*, *court*, F. *cour* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. Pg. It. *corte*, < ML. *cortis*, a courtyard, yard, villa, farm, palace, retinue, < L. *cor(t-)s*, contr. of *cohor(t-)s*, a place inclosed (see *cohort*); akin to E. *yard*, *garth*, *garden*, q. v.; hence *courteous*, *courtesy*, *courtier*, *courtesan*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inclosed space connected with a building or buildings of any kind, and serving properly for their [illegible] use or service; a courtyard. It may be surrounded wholly or in part by a wall or fence, or by buildings, and is



Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

sometimes covered over entirely or partially with glass, as is common in the case of the central courts of large French buildings.

A faire quadrangular *Court*, with goodly lodgings about it foure stories high. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

Four *courts* I made, East, West, and South and North,
In each a squared lawn. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**2.** A short arm of a public street, inclosed on three sides by buildings: as, the former Jauncey *court* on Wall street in New York. — **3.** A smooth, level plot of ground or floor, on which tennis, rackets, or hand-ball is played. See *tennis-court*.

Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler,
That all the *courts* of France will be disturb'd
With chaces. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

**4.** A palace; the residence of a sovereign or other high dignitary; used absolutely, the place where a sovereign holds state, surrounded by his official attendants and tokens of his dignity: as, to be presented at *court*.

The same night sothely, sais me the lettur,
The corse caried was to *courtte* of the knight Paris.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10751.

Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

The Persian, . . . finding he had given offense, hath made a sort of apology, and said that illness had prevented him from going to *court*. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 25, 1810.

**5.** All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; specifically, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign or other princely dignitary.

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 2.

Her *court* was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.
*Tennyson*, To the Queen.

**6.** The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered. — **7.** In *law*, a tribunal duly constituted, and present at a time and place fixed pursuant to law, for the judicial investigation and determination of controversies. The court is not the judge or judges as individuals, but only when at the proper time and place they exercise judicial powers. Courts are of record (that is, such that their proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory) or not of record, general or local, of first instance or appellate, etc. The judicial system differs in different States and countries, and is constantly being modified. See phrases below.

**8.** Any jurisdiction, customary, ecclesiastical, or military, conferring the power of trial for offenses, the redress of wrongs, etc.: as, a manorial *court*; an archbishop's *court*; a *court* martial. — **9.** A session of a court in either of the two last preceding senses.

The archbishop . . .
Held a late *court* at Dunstable.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

**10.** The meeting of a corporation or the principal members of a corporation: as, the *court* of directors; the *court* of aldermen. [Eng.] — **11.** Attention directed to a person in power; address to make favor; the art of insinuation; the art of pleasing; significant attention or adulation: as, to make *court* (that is, to attempt to please by flattery and address); to pay *court* (to approach with gallantries, to woo).

Him the Prince with gentle *court* did bord.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

Flatter me, make thy *court*. *Dryden*, Aureng-zebe.

**A court in bane**, See *bane*. — **A friend at or in court.** See *friend*. — **Archdeacon's court**, the lowest in the series of English ecclesiastical courts. — **Court Christian**,

a generic term used in the English courts of common law to designate the ecclesiastical courts; specifically, the appropriate ecclesiastical court to which a common-law court might refer a question.

Many issues of fact were referred by the royal tribunals to the *court Christian* to be decided there, and the interlacing, so to speak, of the two jurisdictions was the occasion of many disputes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

**Court leet.** See *court-leet*.—**Court martial**, a court consisting of military or naval officers summoned to try cases of desertion, mutiny, breach of orders, etc.—**Court of Arches**, a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and held by the Dean of the Arches, as the official representative of the archbishop.—**Court of assistance**, the governing body in some old English parishes, corresponding to the selectmen in the United States.—**Court of Assistants**, the highest judicial court of Massachusetts in the colonial period up to 1692. It consisted of the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, and was also called the *Great Quarter Court*.—**Court of Attachments**, a court formerly held in England, before the verderers of the forest, to attach and try offenders against vert and venison.—**Court of Brotherhood**, an assembly of the mayors or other chief officers of the principal towns of the Cinque Ports of England, originally administering the chief powers of those ports; now almost extinct. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.—**Court of Claims**. (*a*) A United States court, sitting in Washington, for the investigation of claims against the government. (*b*) In some States, a county court charged with the financial business of the county.—**Court of Common Pleas**, originally, in England, a court for the trial of civil actions between subjects. It was one of the three superior courts of common law, but now forms the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Justice. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having in some cases both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole State, while in others the jurisdiction is limited to a county.—**Court of equity**. See *equity*.—**Court of guard**. (*a*) The guard-room of a fort, where soldiers lie. *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 2. (*b*) The soldiers composing the guard.

> A *court of guard* about her. *Parthenia Sacra* (1633).

**Court of Guestling**, or **of Brotherhood and Guestling**, an assembly of the members of the Court of Brotherhood, together with other representatives of the corporate members of the Cinque Ports of England, invited to sit with the mayors of the seven principal towns.—**Court of High Commission**, or **High Commission Court**, an English ecclesiastical court established by Queen Elizabeth and abolished for abuse of power in 1641.

> The abolition of those three hateful *courts*, the Northern Council, the Star Chamber, and the *High Commission*, would alone entitle the Long Parliament to the lasting gratitude of Englishmen. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

**Court of inquiry**, a court established by law for the purpose of examining into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against, any officer or soldier of the army. Its proceeding is not a trial, but an investigation, generally preliminary to determining whether the accused shall be brought before a court martial for trial. *Ives*.—**Court of King's** (or **Queen's**) **Bench** (so called because the sovereign used to sit in person), formerly, the supreme court of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—**Court of Lodemanage**†, an ancient tribunal of the Cinque Ports of England having jurisdiction over pilots or lodemen.—**Court of oyer and terminer**. See *oyer*.—**Court of Probate Acts**. See *Probate Act*, under *probate*.—**Court of Session**, the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and senators of the College of Justice, thirteen in number altogether, eight forming the inner house, which sits in two divisions, and five the outer house.—**Court of the clerk of the market**, a court incident to an English fair or market.—**Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain**, a court instituted for the trial, during the recess of Parliament, of peers or peeresses indicted for treason or felony, or for misprision of either. *Stephen*.—**Court of the ordinary**, a court held by an English bishop, exercising immediate jurisdiction as such.—**Court of Trailbaston**, a special commission instituted by Edward I. for administering criminal justice.—**Customary court**, formerly, in England, a court-baron when sitting to deal with the rights of the copyholders, the custom of the manor being the rule of decision. In this form of the court-baron tenants probably sat only as jurors.—**Days in court**. See *day*[1].—**Forest court**, in England, a court for the government of a royal forest.—**Freeholders' court**. See *court-baron*.—**General Court**, the designation given in colonial times, and subsequently by the constitutions of those States, to the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They are so called because the colonial legislature of Massachusetts grew out of the general court or meeting of the Massachusetts Company.—**High Court of Justice**, in England, a division of the Supreme Court having original and some appellate jurisdiction. The lord chief justice is its president.—**Inferior court**. See *inferior*.—**Landed Estates Court**, a tribunal created by the Irish Land Act of 1870, to facilitate the acquisition of title to land by the tenantry in Ireland.—**Lord Mayor's Court**, a court of civil jurisdiction held before the lord mayor of London, and dealing with cases in which the whole cause of action arises within the city of London.—**Manorial court**. See *court-baron*.—**Maritime courts**, such courts as have power and jurisdiction to determine maritime causes, or matters arising upon the high seas, whether civil or criminal, and whether arising out of contract or tort. *Minor*.—**Merchants' Court**. See *Strangers' Court*, below.—**Moot court**, a fictitious trial, organized for the purpose of affording practice in the trial or argument of causes to those who are studying law.—**Municipal court**, a court whose territorial limits of jurisdiction are coterminous with those of a municipal corporation, and having civil or criminal jurisdiction, or both.—**Old Court party**, **New Court party**, two opposing parties in Kentucky politics about 1826. The legislature had abolished the Supreme Court, on account of an obnoxious decision against a law to relieve debtors and help a banking enterprise, and substituted a new court in its place; hence the division.—**Parish court**, in Louisiana, one of a class of local courts having general jurisdiction in probate, guardianship, etc.—**Strangers'** or **Merchants' Court**, a court of the Massachusetts colony existing until 1692, consisting of the governor, deputy-governor, and two magistrates, instituted for the benefit of strangers trading in the colony.—**Superior Court**. (*a*) In England, a general designation of the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, and former Common Pleas and Exchequer, which are now, however, divisions of the Supreme Court. In Scotland the superior courts are the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, and Court of Exchequer. (*b*) A designation frequently prescribed by law, particularly in the United States, for a local court in a particular county or city, superior in jurisdiction to the lower class of inferior courts existing in the counties and towns throughout the State: as, the *Superior Court* of the city of New York; the *Superior Court* of Cincinnati; the *Superior Court* of Cook county (Chicago). In Connecticut and Georgia the highest court of original jurisdiction is termed the Superior Court. In Kentucky the name is given to an intermediate court of appeal.—**Supreme Court**, the designation usually prescribed by law for the highest court of the state or nation which has any original jurisdiction of a general nature. In the United States the name is usually given to the court having a general appellate jurisdiction over inferior courts, and original jurisdiction to supervise the proceedings of inferior courts and of public officers, by the special *writs* of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, quo warranto, and the like. The term has no fixed general meaning apart from the statute conferring it. For instance, in many States the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is purely appellate and supervisory. In England the Supreme Court includes the various divisions, Chancery, Queen's Bench, etc. (formerly called the Superior Courts, which have original and appellate jurisdiction), and the Court of Appeal (which has no original jurisdiction, but reviews the proceedings of the various divisions); and the decisions of the Court of Appeal are in turn reviewed by appeal to the House of Lords. In New York the name is given to the court having general original jurisdiction at law and in equity throughout the State, of all classes of actions, civil and criminal, except such minor, local, and peculiar matters as for reasons of convenience are confined in the first instance to inferior courts; and its final judgments are for the most part subject to review in the Court of Appeals. But it has also appellate jurisdiction over many inferior courts. In New Jersey the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction at law, while the equity jurisdiction is vested in the Court of Chancery, and both are subject to review in the Court of Errors and Appeals. In Connecticut the court of general original jurisdiction in law and equity is termed the Superior Court, and the appellate court is termed the Supreme Court of Errors. In Kentucky the term Superior Court is given to an appellate court, whose decisions are in turn reviewed by a Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors and other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. Its principal business is in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, which includes (subject to complex restrictions in many classes of causes) civil cases in the courts established by act of Congress; federal questions determined in State courts of last resort adversely to a claim of federal right; and a supervisory jurisdiction over criminal proceedings in United States circuit courts when two judges are disagreed.—**Surrogate's court**, in some of the United States, a probate court.—**The courts of the Lord**, the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church or public place of worship.

> My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for *the courts of the Lord*. Ps. lxxxiv. 2.

**To fence the court.** See *fence*. (For other courts, see the word characterising the title, as *admiralty*, *augmentation*, *circuit*, *county*, etc.)

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to a court; adhering to a royal court; characteristic of courts: as, *court* manners; the *court* party in the civil wars of England.—**Court holy-water**†, flattery; fine words without deeds. *Nares*.

> O nuncle, *court holy-water* in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

**court** (kōrt), *v.* [< *court*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pay court to; endeavor to gain the favor of; try to win over by plausible address; seek to ingratiate one's self with, as by flattery or obsequious attentions.

> When the king was thus *courting* his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active. *Macaulay*.

2. To seek the love of; pay addresses to; woo; solicit in marriage.

> He [the captain] fell in love with a young Gentlewoman, and *courted* her for his Wife. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 20.

> A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope*.

3. To attempt to gain by address; solicit; seek: as, to *court* commendation or applause.

> It is a certain exception against a man's receiving applause, that he visibly *courts* it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

> What can Cato do
> Against a world, a base, degenerate world,
> That *courts* the yoke, and bows the neck to Cæsar?
> *Addison*, Cato, i. 1.

> They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom. *Prescott*.

4. To hold out inducements to; invite.

> On we went; but ere an hour had pass'd,
> We reach'd a meadow slanting to the north;
> Down which a well-worn pathway *courted* us
> To one green wicket in a privet hedge.
> *Tennyson*, The Gardener's Daughter.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To act the courtier; imitate the manners of the court.

> 'Tis certain the French are the most Polite Nation in the World, and can Praise and *Court* with a better Air than the rest of Mankind. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 4.

2. To pay one's addresses; woo.

> What kissing and *courting* was there,
> When these two cousins did greet!
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 407).

**courtage**† (kōr'tāj), *n.* Brokerage.

**courtal**†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

**courtant**†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

**court-baron** (kōrt'bar'on), *n.* A domestic court in old English manors for redressing misdemeanors, etc., in the manor, and for settling tenants' disputes. It consisted of the freemen or freehold tenants of the manor, presided over by the lord or his steward. It had also some administrative powers, succeeding within its limits to the powers of the former court of the hundred. Also *baron-court*, *freeholders' court*, *manorial court*.

**court-bred** (kōrt'bred), *a.* Bred at court.

**court-card** (kōrt'kärd'), *n.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).

**court-chaplain** (kōrt'chap'lān), *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

> The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift*.

**courtcraft** (kōrt'kräft), *n.* Conduct adapted to gain favor at court; political artifice.

**court-cupboard** (kōrt'kub'ärd), *n.* A cabinet or sideboard having a number of shelves for the display of plate, etc. See *cupboard*.

> Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court cupboard*, look to the plate. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

> Here shall stand my *court-cupboard*, with its furniture of plate. *Chapman*, Mons. D'Olive.

**court-day** (kōrt'dā), *n.* A day on which a court sits or is appointed to sit to administer justice.

**court-dress** (kōrt'dres'), *n.* The costume, made according to strict regulations, which is worn on state occasions connected with the court of a sovereign, or at ceremonious festivities conducted by the chief of the state. Such costumes are either peculiar to persons having a certain rank or holding a certain office, and are uniforms strictly appertaining to their position, or they are ordered for every person presenting himself or herself, and vary according to the occasion. The rules concerning court-dress differ greatly in character, minuteness, and strictness of enforcement.

**court-dresser** (kōrt'dres'ėr), *n.* A flatterer; a courtier. [Rare.]

> Such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke*.

**courteous** (kėr'tē-us or kōr'tius), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *curteous*, *curtese*, etc.; < ME. *curteous*, a rare form of the common type *curteis* or *corteis*, also variously spelled *curtais*, *curtays*, *curtase*, *curtese*, *curteys*, *curtois*, etc., *cortais*, etc., < OF. *curteis*, *corteis*, *cortois*, etc., F. *courtois* = Pr. Sp. *cortes* = Pg. *cortez* = It. *cortese*, < ML. as if **cortensis*, < *cortis*, court: see *court*, *n.*] Having court-like or elegant manners; using or characterized by courtesy; well-bred; polite: as, a *courteous* gentleman; *courteous* words; a *courteous* manner of address.

> I have slain one of the *courteousest* knights
> That ever bestrode a steede.
> *Childe Maurice* (Child's Ballads, II. 318).

> Which fiue poyntes, whether a scholemaster shall work so[o]ner in a childe, by fearefull beating, or *curteus* handling, you that be wise, iudge.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 42.

> Sir, I was *courteous*, every phrase well-oil'd.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

=**Syn.** *Civil*, *Urbane*, etc. (see *polite*), obliging, affable, attentive, respectful.

**courteously** (kėr'tē-us-li or kōr'tius-li), *adv.* [< ME. *curteisly*, *cortaysly*, *cortaisliche*, etc.; < *courteous* + *-ly*[2].] In a courteous manner; with obliging civility or condescension; politely.

> Than seide Gawein that thei dide nothinge *curteisely* as worthi men ne that wolde he not suffre.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 439.

> The King *courteously* requested him [the Duke of Gloucester] to go and make himself ready, for that he must needs ride with him a little Way, to confer of some Business. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 148.

**courteousness** (kėr'tē-us-nes or kōr'tius-nes), *n.* The quality of being courteous; complaisance.

> Godly menne . . . muste moue and allure all menne with *courtiousnesse*, lentlenesse and beneficialnesse . . . to loue and to concorde. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Mat., v.

**courtepy**†, *n.* [ME., also *courtpie*, *courtby*, *courteby* (early mod. E. also *cote-a-pye*, simulating *cote*[2] = *coat*[2]), prob. < OD. *kort*, short, + *pij* = LG. *pi*, *pije*, a thick cloth: see *pea-jacket*.] A short cloak of coarse cloth.

> Ful thredbare was his overest *courtepy*.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 290.

> And ketten [cut] here copes and *courtpies* hem [them] made. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 191.

**courter** (kōr'tėr), *n.* [< *court*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *courtier*.] 1. One who courts, or endeavors to gain favor; a courtier.

Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people.
*An Answer to Baxter*, p. 28.

2. One who woos; a wooer.

A *courter* of wenches. *Sherwood.*

From the Isle of Man a *courter* came,
And a false young man was he.
*Margaret of Craigmargat* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 251).

**courtesan, courtesanship.** See *courtezan, courtezanship*.

**courtesy** (kėr'tē-si), *n.*; pl. *courtesies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *courtesie, curtesy, court'sy, curt'sy, curtsy*, etc., whence, in the sense of 'a movement of civility,' and in some legal senses, the present archaic spelling *curtsy* or *curtesy*, in common use along with *courtesy*; < ME. *curtesie, curteisie, corteysye, cortayeye*, rarely *courtesie*, < OF. *curteisie, cortoisie*, etc., F. *courtoisie* (= Pr. Pg. *cortezia* = Sp. *cortesía*, It. *cortesia*), courtesy, < *curteis*, etc., courteous: see *courteous*.] 1. Courtliness or elegance of manners; politeness; civility; complaisance; especially, politeness springing from kindly feeling.

And [he] brought with hym grete plente of knyghtes, for he was full of feire *courtesie* and a feire speker.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease;
*Courtesie* grows in courts, news in the citie.
Get a good stock of these.
*G. Herbert*, The Church Porch.

What a fine natural *courtesy* was his!
His nod was pleasure, and his full bow bliss.
*Lowell*, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness, or a favor done with politeness; a gracious attention.

Dame, seth god hath ordeyned yow this honour to haue so feire a companye, some *curtesie* moste I do for the love of hem, and also for the love of youreself.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 483.

Make them know
That outward *courtesies* would fain proclaim
Favours that keep within. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Hail, ye small sweet *courtesies* of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it! *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 51.

3. A gesture of reverence, respect, or civility: formerly used for both sexes; now, in a restricted sense, a kind of obeisance made by a woman, consisting in a sinking or inclination of the body with bending of the knees: in this sense now usually pronounced and often written *curtsy* (kėrt'si), Scotch also *curchie*.

With capp and knee they *courtesy* make.
*Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

With honourable action,
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies, . . .
With soft low tongue and lowly *courtesy*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i.

Some country girl scarce to a *court'sy* bred.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

With blushing cheek and *courtesy* fine
She turned her from Sir Leoline.
*Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.

4. Favor; indulgence; allowance; common consent; conventional as distinguished from legal right: as, a title by *courtesy*; the *courtesy* of England. See phrases below.

Such other dainty meates as by the *curtesie* & custome euery gest might carry from a common feast home with him to his owne house.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

**Courtesy (or curtesy) of England**, the title of a husband to enjoy for life, after his wife's decease, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizin during the wife's life, provided they have had lawful issue able to inherit. Such a holding is called *tenancy by the courtesy of England*. It exists in some of the United States. A right of tenancy by the courtesy is said to be *initiate* when by marriage and birth of issue the husband has acquired an inchoate or expectant right; it is *consummate* when by the death of the wife his life-estate in lands of which she was seized has become absolute. The courtesy of Scotland is of a similar kind, and is called *curialitas Scotiæ*.—**Courtesy of the Senate**, in the Senate of the United States, special consideration required by custom to be shown to the wishes of individual members or former members of the Senate on certain occasions. Specifically—(*a*) The custom of yielding to the wishes of senators from a particular State with regard to the confirmation or rejection of appointments to office within that State made by the President. (*b*) The custom of confirming the nomination to an office by the President of a member or former member of the Senate without the usual reference to a committee.—**Courtesy title**, a title to which one has no valid claim, but which is assumed by a person or given by popular consent. Thus, when a British nobleman has several titles, it is usual for one of his inferior titles to be assumed by his eldest son. The eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, for example, is *Marquis* of Tavistock, and the Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son is *Earl* of Dalkeith. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord* William Lennox. In Scotland the eldest son of a viscount or baron has the courtesy title of *Master*: as, the *Master* of Lovat, eldest son of Lord Lovat. In these legal uses often written *curtesy*.—**Syn.** 1. Courteousness, urbanity, good breeding. For comparison, see *polite*.

**courtesy** (kėrt'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *courtesied*, ppr. *courtesying*. [< *courtesy*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; make a courtesy: now said only of women.

The petty traffickers,
That *curt'sy* to them, do them reverence
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

Lowly louted the boys, and lowly the maidens all *courtesied*.
*Longfellow* (trans.), Children of the Lord's Supper.

**II.**† *trans.* To treat with courtesy or civility. [Rare.]

The prince politely *courtesied* him with all favours.
*Sir R. Williams*, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 5.

**courtezan, courtesan** (kėr'- or kōr'tē-zan), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courtesane, courtisane, curtizan*; < ME. *courtesane*, < F. *courtesan, cortisan* (16th century), now *courtisan*, < It. *cortegiano, cortigiano* = Sp. *cortesan* = Pg. *cortesão* (ML. *cortesanus*), masc., a courtier; F. *courtisane* = It. *cortegiana, cortigiana* = Sp. Pg. *cortesana* = Pg. *cortezana*, fem., a court lady, a gentlewoman, hence, orig. in cant use or mock euphemism, in It. and F. (now the only sense in F.), a prostitute; < It. *corteggiare* (= Sp. Pg. *cortejar* = F. *courtiser*, obs.), court, pay court to, < *corte* (= Sp. Pg. *corte*), court: see *court*, *n.*] 1†. A courtier.

The fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtesans*, priests, and the rest of the spirituality.
*Foxe*, Book of Martyrs (ed. 1641), I. 511.

2. A prostitute.

I endeavoured to give her [Virtue] as much of the modern ornaments of a fine lady as I could, without danger of being accused to have dressed her like a *courtezan*.
*Boyle*, Occasional Reflections.

**courtezanship, courtesanship** (kėr'- or kōr'tē-zan-ship), *n.* [< *courtezan, courtesan*, + *-ship*.] The character or practices of a courtezan.

**court-favor** (kōrt'fā'vor), *n.* A favor or benefit obtained at court; good standing at court.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**court-fool** (kōrt'fōl'), *n.* A buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, nobles, etc., for their amusement.

**court-frumpt**, *n.* A snub of favor, or a rebuff at court.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few *court-frumps* for it. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1

**court-guide** (kōrt'gīd'), *n.* A directory or book containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry. [Eng.]

**court-hand** (kōrt'hand), *n.* The old so-called "Gothic" or "Saxon" hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings in England.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

By this hand of flesh,
Would it might never write good *court-hand* more,
If I discover. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

**court-house** (kōrt'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which courts of law are held; a building appropriated to the use of law-courts.—2. In the southern United States, the village or town in which such a building is situated; a county-seat: common in the names of places: as, Culpeper *Court-House*, in Virginia. Abbreviated *C. H.*

**courtier** (kōr'tiėr), *n.* [< ME. **courtier*, *courteour* (Gower), < OF. *courtier*, a judge, prob. also a courtier, < ML. **cortarius*, **curtarius*, lit. belonging to a court (cf. *curtarius*, n., the possessor of a farm or villa), < *cortis, curtis*, a court, yard, farm, villa, etc.: see *court*. As an E. word *courtier* may be regarded as < *court* + *-i-er* (*-yer*), as in *collier, grasier, lawyer*, etc.] 1. One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign or other high dignitary.

*Chlo.* Are we invited to court, sir?
*Tib.* You are, lady, by the great Princess Julia, who longs to greet you with any favours that may worthily make you an often *courtier*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 1.

In this and other passages there is something of the tone of a disappointed statesman, perhaps of a disappointed *courtier*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 368.

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III. *Suckling.*

**courtierism** (kōr'tiėr-izm), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-ism*.] The arts, practices, or character of a courtier.

Prince Schwartzenberg in particular had a stately aspect, . . . beautifully contrasted with the alarming alacrity, the perked-up *courtierism*, and preternatural nullity of many here. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 196.

**courtierly** (kōr'tiėr-li), *a.* [< *courtier* + *-ly*[1].] Courtier-like; characterised by courtliness.

His *courtierly* admirers, plying him with questions.
*L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 344.

**courtiery**† (kōr'tiėr-i), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-y*[3]. Cf. *courtry*.] The manners of a courtier.

In his garb he savours
Little of the nicety,
In the sprucer *courtiery*.
*B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

**courtin**†, **courtine**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *curtain*. *Wright.*

**court-lands** (kōrt'lands'), *n. pl.* In *Eng. law*, a demain, or land kept in the lord's hands to serve his family; a home farm.

**courtledge** (kōrt'lej), *n.* A perverted form (as if *court* + *ledge*[1]) of *courtilage*, usually *curtilage*.

A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls.
*Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xiv.

**court-leet** (kōrt'lēt), *n.* An English court of record held in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet, for petty offenses, indictments to higher courts, and some administrative functions. It has now fallen into general disuse.

Where the ancient machinery of *court-leet* and court-baron had worn itself out the want of magisterial experience or authority had been supplied by an elected council.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 510.

**courtleest**, *a.* [< *court* + *-less*.] Uncourtly; not elegant.

These answers by silent curtsies from you are too *courtless* and simple. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

**court-like** (kōrt'līk), *a.* Courtly; polite; elegant.

'Fore me, you are not modest,
Nor is this *court-like!*
*Beau. and Fl.*, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

**courtliness** (kōrt'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance with dignity.

**courtling**† (kōrt'ling), *n.* [< *court* + *-ling*[1].] A courtier; a retainer or frequenter of a court.

Although no bred *courtling*, yet a most particular man.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**courtly** (kōrt'li), *a.* [< *court* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to a court or to courts.

To promise is most *courtly* and fashionable.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1.

Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord,
But one who lives by lance and sword,
Whose castle is his helm and shield,
His lordship, the embattled field.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 19.

2. Elegant; polite; refined; courteous: as, "*courtly* accents fine," *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.—3. Disposed to court the great; somewhat obsequious; flattering. *Macaulay.*

**courtly** (kōrt'li), *adv.* [< *court* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a gracious or flattering manner.

**court-man**†, *n.* A courtier.

**court-marshal** (kōrt'mär'shal), *n.* One who acts as marshal at a court.

**court-martial** (kōrt'mär'shal), *v. t.* To arraign and try by court martial (as an officer of the army or navy) for offenses against the military or naval laws of the country. See *court martial*, under *court*.

**court-mourning** (kōrt'mōr'ning), *n.* Mourning worn for the death of a prince, or for one of the royal family or their relatives.

**courtnall**†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **courtner*, < *court* + *-n-er*, as in *ostiner*.] A courtier.

Good fellowe, I drinke to thee,
And to all *courtnalls* that courteous be.
*King and Miller of Mansfield* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

**courtoist**, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.

**court-passage**†, *n.* A game at dice for two players.

I've had a lucky hand these fifteen year
At such *court-passage*, with three dice in a dish.
*Middleton*, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

**courtpie**†, *n.* Same as *courtepy*.

**court-plaster** (kōrt'plas'tėr), *n.* [So called because originally applied by ladies of the *court* as ornamental patches on the face.] Black, flesh-colored, or transparent silk varnished with a solution of isinglass to which benzoin or glycerin, etc., is sometimes added, used for covering slight wounds.

**courtrace**†, *n.* [< *courter*, *courtier*, + *-ess*.] A court lady.

If plain, stale slut, not a *courtress*.
*Greene*, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

**court-rolls** (kôrt'rōlz'), *n. pl.* The records of a court. See *roll*.

**courtry**†, *n.* [< *court* + *-ry*.] The whole body of courtiers.

There was an Outlaw in Ettricke Forests,
Counted him nought, nor a' his *courtrie* gay.
*Song of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

**court-shift** (kôrt'shift'), *n.* A political artifice. *Milton.*

**courtship** (kôrt'ship), *n.* [< *court* + *-ship*.] 1. The act of paying court to dignitaries, especially for the purpose of gaining favors; the paying of interested respect and attention; the practices of a courtier. [Obsolete or rare.]

A practice of *courtship* to greatness hath not hitherto, in me, aimed at thy thrift. *Ford*, Fancies, Ded.

The Magistrate whose Charge is to see to our Persons, and Estates, is to bee honour'd with a more elaborate and personall *Courtship*, with large Salaries and Stipends. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The wooing of a woman; the series of attentions paid by a man to a woman for the purpose of gaining her love and ultimately her hand in marriage, or the mutual interest engendered and avowed between them, antecedent to a declaration of love or an engagement of marriage.

There is something excessively fair and open in this method of *courtship*; by this both sides are prepared for all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow. *Goldsmith.*

Discussing how their *courtship* grew, . . .
And how she look'd, and what he said.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3†. Courtly behavior; refinement; elegance of manners, speech, etc., such as is becoming at court.

Whiles the young lord of Telemon, her husband,
Was packeted to France to study *courtship*.
*Ford*, Fancies, i. 1.

Sweet lady, by your leave. I could wish myself more full of *courtship* for your fair sake.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 2.

One Tylo, brought up at the court, cunningly sewing together all the old shreds of his *courtship*, . . . pretended to be Frederick the emperour. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 205.

4†. Political artifice; court policy; finesse.

[The queen] being composed of *courtship* and Popery, this her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled among the people. *Fuller.*

**courtshipment**† (kôrt'ship-ment), *n.* Behavior at court; artificial manners.

Girdles her in home spunne bays,
Then makes her conversant in layes
Of birds, and swaines more innocent
That kenne not guile nor *courtshipment*.
*Lovelace*, Lucasta.

**court-sword** (kôrt'sôrd'), *n.* A light dress-sword worn as a part of a gentleman's court-dress.

**courtyard** (kôrt'yärd), *n.* A court or an inclosure about a house or adjacent to it.

A long passage led from the door to a paved *courtyard* about forty feet square, planted with a few flowers and shrubs. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

**coury** (kou'ri), *n.* [The native name.] A superior kind of catechu made in southern India by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca Catechu*.

**cous-cous** (kös'kös), *n.* [Also written *couscous*, *kous-kous*; the native name.] A favorite west African dish, consisting of flour, flesh or fowls, oil, and the leaves of *Adansonia digitata*, or baobab. Also called by the natives *lalo*.

**couscous** (kös'kös), *n.* [F. spelling, as *coescoes*, the D., and *Cuscus*, the NL., spelling of the native name: see *Cuscus*.] The native name of a kind of phalanger, the spotted phalanger of the Moluccas. Also written *coescoes*. See *Cuscus*.

**couscousou** (kös'kö-sö), *n.* A dish in vogue in Barbary, similar to the *cous-cous* of west Africa. See *cous-cous*.

**couseranite** (kö'zę-ran-īt), *n.* A mineral occurring in square prisms, probably an altered form of the species dipyre of the scapolite group, originally obtained from the district of Couserans, department of Ariège, France.

**cousin**[1] (kuz'n), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cosin*, *cosin*, *cosen*, *cosen*, *cousin*, *coosen*; < ME. *cousin*, *cosin*, *cosyn*, also *cousine* (which is sometimes used as fem., distinguished from masc. *cousin*), < OF. *cosin*, *cusin*, *cousin*, F. *cousin* (> G. *cousin* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cosin* = It. *cugino*, m. (OF. *cosine*, *cousine*, F. *cousine* (> G. *cousine* = Dan. *kusine* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cosina* = It. *cugina*, fem.), < ML. *cosinus* (fem. **cosina*), contr. of L. *consobrinus* (fem. *consobrina*), the child of a mother's sister, a cousin, a relation, < *com-*, together, + *sobrinus*, fem. *sobrina*, a cousin by the mother's side, for **sororinus*, **sosorinus*, < *soror* (for **sosor*), sister, = E. *sister*, q. v. Cf. *cousin*[2], *cozen*.] I. *n.* 1. In general, one collaterally related by blood more remotely than a brother or sister; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; hence, a term of address used by a king to a nobleman, particularly to one who is a member of the council, or to a fellow-sovereign. In English royal writs and commissions it is applied to any peer of the degree of an earl—a practice dating from the time of Henry IV., who was related or allied to every earl in the kingdom.

And [she] myzte kisse the kynge for *cosyn*, an she wolde.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 182.

Twenty-four of my next *cozens*
Will help to dinge him downe.
*Old Robin of Portingale* (Child's Ballads, III. 35).

Behold, thy *cousin* Elizabeth ["Elisabeth, thy kinswoman," in the revised version], she hath also conceived a son. Luke i. 36.

We here receive it
A certainty, vouch'd from our *cousin* Austria.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

My noble lords and *cousins* all, good morrow.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.

Specifically, in modern usage—2. The son or daughter of an uncle or an aunt, or one related by descent in a diverging line from a known common ancestor. The children of brothers and sisters are called *cousins*, *cousins german*, *first cousins*, or *full cousins*; children of first cousins are called *second cousins*, etc. Often, however, the term *second cousin* is loosely applied to the son or daughter of a *cousin german*, more properly called a *first cousin once removed*.

You are my mother's own sister's son;
What nearer *cousins* then can we be?
*Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 251).

**Cousin german** [< F. *cousin germain*: see *cousin*[1] and *german*[1]], a cousin in the first generation; a first cousin.

It might perhaps seem reasonable unto the Church of God, following the general laws concerning the nature of marriage, to ordain in particular that *cousin-germans* shall not marry. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.

Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
A *cousin-german* to great Priam's seed.
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

**To call cousins**†, to claim relationship.

He is half-brother to this Witword by a former wife, who was sister to my Lady Wishfort, my wife's mother; if you marry Millamant, you must *call cousins* too.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.

My new cottage . . . is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to *call cousins* with the mansion-house.
*Walpole*, Letters (1752), I. 202.

**To have no cousin**†, to have no equal.

So heer are pardons half a dosen,
For ghostely riches they *have no cosen*.
*Heywood*, Four Ps.

II.† *a.* Allied; kindred.

Her former sorrow into suddein wrath,
Both *coosen* passions of distroubled spright
Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

**cousin**[1] (kuz'n), *v. t.* [< *cousin*[1], *n.* Cf. *cousin*[2] = *cozen*[2], cheat, ult. the same word.] To call "cousin"; claim kindred with. See *cousin*[1], *n.*

**cousin**[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cozen*[2].

**cousinage**[1]†, *n.* [ME. *cousinage*; < *cousin*[1] + *-age*. Cf. *cosinage*.] The relationship of cousins; collateral kinship in general. *Chaucer.*

**cousinage**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozenage*[2].

**cousiner**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozener*.

**cousiness**† (kuz'n-es), *n.* [< ME. *cosynes*; < *cousin*[1] + *-ess*.] A female cousin.

Ther-for, curteise *cosynes*, for loue of crist in heuene,
Kithe noug thi kindenes & konseyle me the best.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 625.

**cousinhood** (kuz'n-hůd), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-hood*.] 1. Relationship as of cousins.

Promotion proceeds not by merit, but by cash and *cousinhood*. *London Daily News*, May 11, 1857.

2. Cousins, or persons related by blood, collectively.

There were times when the *cousinhood*, as it [the Temple connection] was nicknamed, would of itself have furnished almost all the materials necessary for the construction of an efficient Cabinet. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

**cousinly** (kuz'n-li), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or becoming to a cousin.

No one finds any harm, Tom,
In a quiet *cousinly* walk. *Praed.*

She was not motherly, or sisterly, or *cousinly*.
*The Century*, XXV. 691.

**cousinry** (kuz'n-ri), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ry*.] Cousins collectively; relatives; kindred.

Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex.
*Carlyle*, Cromwell, i.

**cousinship** (kuz'n-ship), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ship*.] The state of being cousins; relationship by blood; cousinhood.

However, this *cousinship* with the duchess came out by chance one day. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lii.

**cousiny** (kuz'ni or kuz'n-i), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to cousins or collateral relationship.

As for this paper, with these *cousiny* names,
I—'tis my will—commit it to the flames. *Crabbe.*

**cousnert**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cozener*.

**coussinet** (F. pron. kö-sē-nā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *coussin*, a cushion: see *cushion*.] In *arch.*, a member of the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus.

**cousso**, *n.* See *kousso*.

**cousu** (kö-sü'), *a.* [F. (< L. *consutus*), pp. of *coudre*, sew, < L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] In *her.*, same as *rempli*, but admitting in some cases of two metals or two colors being carried side by side, contrary to the usual custom: as, a chief argent *cousu* or.

**couteau** (kö-tō'), *n.*; pl. *couteaux* (-tōz'). [Formerly *coutel*; locally in United States *cuttoe*; F. *couteau*, < OF. *coutel* = Pr. *coltelh*, *cotelh* = Sp. *cuchillo* = Pg. *cutela* = It. *coltello*, *coltello*, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *colter* and *cutlass*.] A knife or dagger; specifically, a long, straight double-edged weapon carried in the middle ages by persons not of the military class, as on journeys, or by foot-soldiers and attendants on a camp.—**Couteau de Brèche**, a variety of the partizan or halberd, a weapon resembling a short, broad sword-blade fixed on a staff.—**Couteau de chasse**, a hunting-knife, or hunters' knife, especially for breaking or cutting up the quarry.

**couth**†, **couthe**† (köth), *pret.* [< ME. *couth*, *couthe*, *coude*, < AS. *cūthe*, pret.: see *could*, *can*[1].] Knew; was able: an obsolete form of *could*.

Alle the sciences vnder sonne and alle the sotyle-craftes
I wolde I knewe and *couth* kyndely in myne herte!
*Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 49.

Well *couth* he tune his pipe and frame his stile.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., January.

**couth**† (köth), *pp.* and *a.* [< ME. *couth*, < AS. *cūth*, pp. See *can*[1], and cf. *uncouth*, *kithe*.] Known; well-known; usual; customary: an obsolete past participle of *can*[1].

William thei receyued,
With clipping & kesseng & alle *couthe* dedes.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

**couthie**, **couthy** (kö'thi), *a.* [An extension of *couth*, known.] Kindly; neighborly; familiar. [Scotch.]

Fu' weel can they ding dool away
Wi' comrades *couthie*.
*Fergusson*, Rising of the Session.

**couthie**, **couthy** (kö'thi), *adv.* [< *couthie*, *couthy*, *a.*] In a kindly manner; lovingly. [Scotch.]

I spier'd [asked] for my cousin fu' *couthy* and sweet.
*Burns*, Last May a Braw Wooer.

**coutil** (kö'til), *n.* A heavy cotton or linen fabric, much like canvas, used in the manufacture of corsets.

**couvade** (kö-väd'), *n.* [F., a brooding, sitting, cowering, < *couver*, hatch, brood, sit, cower, < L. *cubare*, lie down: see *cove*[2], *covey*[1].] A custom, reported in ancient as well as modern times among some of the primitive races in all parts of the world, in accordance with which, after the birth of a child, the father takes to bed, and receives the delicacies and careful attention usually given among civilized people to the mother. The custom was observed, according to Diodorus, among the Corsicans; and Strabo notices it among the Spanish Basques, by whom, as well as by the Gascons, it is said still to be practised. Travelers, from Marco Polo downward, have reported a somewhat similar custom among the Siamese, the Dyaks of Borneo, the negroes, the aboriginal tribes of North and South America, etc.

**couvert** (kö-vär'), *n.* [F., plate, napkin, spoon, knife, and fork, of each guest, also the spoon and fork only, lit. a cover, < *couvrir*, cover: see *cover*[1], *covert*.] See *cover*[1], 6.

**couverte** (kö-värt'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *cuberta* = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta*, *cuberta*), glaze, deck, lit. a cover, orig. pp. fem. of *couvrir*, cover: see *cover*[1], *covert*.] In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.

**couveuse** (kö-vęz'), *n.* [F., fem., < *couver*, brood, hatch: see *couvade*, *cove*[2].] 1. A brooder.—2. An apparatus for the preservation of infants prematurely born. It is designed principally to protect the child from the immediate influence of the atmosphere, preserving a uniform temperature approximating to that of the human body, and to provide for an adequate supply of pure warmed air.

**couvre-nuque** (kö'vr-nůk), *n.* [F., < *couvrir*, cover (see *cover*[1]) + *nuque*, the nape of the neck.] In *armor*, that part of a helmet which protects the neck. Such appendages were rare in classical antiquity, and were apparently unknown to the Roman legionary. In the early time of the middle ages the neck was protected by the camail, and the fully developed armet, following the form of the person accurately, protected the nape of the neck by a plate of steel, of which the edge fitted a groove in the gorgerin, allowing a free side-

wise movement. (See *armet.*) In the headpieces of the sixteenth century, after the abandonment of the full panoply of steel, the couvre-nuque was a large plate secured to the lower edge of the helmet behind, or more commonly a series of plates, like the tassets, moving one upon another and secured to a lining of leather or some other material by rivets.

**couxia** (kō′shi-ạ), *n.* 1. Same as *couxio.*—2. The *Pithecia satanus*, or black-bearded saki.

**couxio** (kō′shi-ō), *n.* The red-backed saki, *Pithecia chiropotes*, a South American monkey of the subfamily *Pitheciinæ.*

**covado** (kō-vä′dō), *n.* [Pg., also *coto*, a cubit, ell Flemish, < L. *cubitum, cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit.*] A cloth-measure of Portugal; a cubit. It is theoretically 24 Portuguese inches; but in retail trade the *covado avantajado* is employed, which is variously said to be from ⅞ to 1¼ inches longer. It has no doubt varied. Taking it at 24⅞ inches (the usual statement), it is equal to 26.7 English inches. The same measure was used in Brazil; but both countries have now adopted the metric system.

**covariant** (kō-vā′ri-ạnt), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *variant.*] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to a similarly derived transform of its primitive; a function of the coefficients and variables of a given quantic, such that when the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new variables and coefficients is equal to the old function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. Covariants were discovered by Cayley, and so named by Sylvester, 1852.

**cove**[1] (kōv), *n.* [A word with a wide range of meanings: < ME. **cove* (not recorded), < AS. *cofa*, a chamber, room (applied also to the ark), ONorth. *cofa*, a chamber, also a cave, = Icel. *kofi*, a hut, shed, cell, = Norw. *kove*, a closet, = Sw. dial. *kove*, a hut, = MLG. *kove, kave, kofe*, LG. *kave, kowe*, a pen, a sty, stall, = MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben* (G. also *kofen*, < LG.), a cabin, stall, cage (cf. MHG. *kobel*, a little cottage, and OHG. *chubisi*, a hut); Goth. form not recorded. Perhaps akin to *cub*[3], a stall, *cubby*, a snug, confined place (see *cub*[3], *cubby*[1]), but not to *cave*[1], *coop, cup*, or *alcove*, with which last word *cove* is often erroneously connected. In the architectural sense, *cove* corresponds to It. *cavetto*, lit. a little hollow.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess or nook in the shore of any considerable body of water.

On both sides every halfe myle gallant *Coues*, to containe in many of them 100 sayle.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

At length I spied a little *cove* on the right shore of the creek, to which with great pain and difficulty I guided my raft. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, p. 39.

Waves that up a quiet *cove*
Rolling slide. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

Hence—2. A hollow, nook, or recess in a mountain, or among mountains. The word *cove* is used with this meaning in various regions, especially in the Lake district of England, and in parts of the Appalachian range in the United States. The coves of the Blue Ridge in Virginia are oval, almost entirely inclosed, valleys, and are a prominent topographical feature of that part of the Appalachian system.

3. In *arch.*, a concavity; any kind of concave molding; the hollow of a vault. The term is commonly applied to the curve which is sometimes used to connect the ceiling of a room with the walls, and which springs from above the cornice. See *coved ceiling*, under *coved.*

4†. In *ship-building*, a curved or arched molding at the bottom of the taffrail. An elliptical molding above it was called the *arch of the cove.*

**cove**[1] (kōv), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *coved*, ppr. *coving.* [< *cove*[1], *n.*] To arch over.

The brook ploughed down from the higher barrows, and the *coving* banks were roofed with furze.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

**cove**[2]† (kōv), *v. t.* [< OF. *cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, hatch, < L. *cubare*, lie down, in comp. *incubare*, brood, incubate: see *cubation, incubate*, etc., and cf. *couvade* and *covey*[1].] To brood, cover, or sit over.

Not being able to *cove* or sit upon them [eggs], . . . she bestoweth them in the gravel.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 800.

**cove**[3] (kōv), *n.* [Also *covey*, in old slang written *cofe* (whence *cuffin*), gipsy *cova*, a thing, *covo*, that man, *covi*, that woman.] A man; a person; a fellow: generally preceded by some adjective: as, an *old cove*; a *rum cove*; a *flash cove*, etc. [Slang.]

There's a *gentry cove* here. *Wits' Recreations* (1654).

A *ben cove*, a *brave cove*, a gentry cuffin.
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

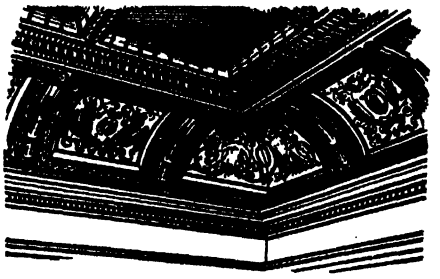
**cove-bracketing** (kōv′ brak′et-ing), *n.* The wooden skeleton forming a cove: applied chiefly to the bracketing for the cove of a ceiling.

**coved** (kōvd), *p. a.* [< *cove*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Forming an arch; arched; curving; concave.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs.
*H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xliv.

That singular *coved* cornice which seems to have been universal in Roman basilicas, though not found anywhere else that I am aware of. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 414.

**Coved ceiling**, a ceiling formed in a coved or arched manner at its junction with the side walls. Such ceilings



Coved Ceiling.—Louvre Palace, Paris.

are frequently elaborately ornamented with panels enriched with moldings or carvings.

**covellin, covelline** (kov′el-in), *n.* [Perhaps from a proper name, *Covell.*] Native copper sulphid (CuS), usually occurring massive, of an indigo-blue color, hence called *indigo-copper.*

**covellite** (kov′el-īt), *n.* Same as *covellin.*

**coven**[1]†, *n.* See *covin*[1].

**coven**[2]†, *n.* See *covent.*

**covenablet**, *a.* [< ME. *covenable*, contr. *conable*, and by corruption *comenable*, < OF. *covenable, cuvenable*, also *convenable*, mod. F. *convenable* (> E. *convenable*, q. v.) = Pr. *convenable, covenhable* = Pg. *convinhavel*, < ML. *convenibilis*, irreg. < L. *convenire* (> OF. *covenir, cuvenir, convenir*, F. *convenir*), come together, agree: see *convene, convenient.*] 1. Suitable; fit; proper; due.

Thei [herbs and trees] waxen faste in swiche places as ben *covenable* to them. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, *lii.* prose 2.

Wherfor and a *couenable* name he putte to the place.
*Wyclif*, Ex. xv. 23.

Weche foure and twenty sholde, to the *couenable* somaunse [summons] of the forseyde meyre, come.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 349.

2. Accordant; agreeing; consistent.

The witnessingis weren not *couenable.*
*Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 56.

**covenablenesst**, *n.* [< ME. *covenablenesse*; < *covenable* + *-ness.*] Suitableness; fitness; opportunity.

To alle nede time is and *couenablenesse* [var. *cessoun*, Purv.]. *Wyclif*, Eccl. viii. 6.

**covenablety**†, *n.* [< ME. *covenablete*, < OF. *covenablete, cuvenablete, convenablete*, < *covenable*: see *covenable* and *-ty.*] Suitableness; fitness; suitable time or opportunity.

Fro that tyme he sougte *couenablete* [var. *oportunyte*, Purv.] for to bitake him. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvi. 16.

**covenably**†, *adv.* [< ME. *covenably, covenabli*; < *covenable, a.*] Suitably; conveniently; proportionately.

He sougte how he schulde bitraye him *couenably.*
*Wyclif*, Mark xiv. 11 (Oxf.).

Thei han grete Leves, of a Fote and an half of lengthe: and thei ben *covenably* large [wide].
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

**covenant** (kuv′ẹ-nant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covnant*, < ME. *covenant, covenaunt, covenand*, rarely *convenant*, contr. *covnant, cownand, conant, conand*, and by corruption *comenaunt*, < OF. *covenant, cuvenant, couvenant, convenent, covinent*, also *convenant*, F. *convenant* (= Pr. *convinent, covinent* = It. *convenente*), agreement, < *covenant, cuvenant*, etc., adj., < L. *convenien(t-)s*, agreeing, agreeable, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire* (> OF. *covenir, cuvenir*, etc.), agree: see *covenable*, and cf. *convenient*, of which *covenant* is ult. a doublet. Cf. equiv. *covent.*] 1. A mutual compact or agreement of two or more persons to do or to refrain from doing some act; a contract; a compact.

I made *couenaunt*, true to be,
Firste whanne y baptisid was.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Love prays. It makes *covenants* with Eternal Power in behalf of this dear mate. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 168.

2. In *law*: (*a*) In general, an agreement under seal; a specialty; any promise made by deed.

Let specialities be therefore drawn between us,
That *covenants* may be kept on either hand.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

*Covenants* are to be understood according to the plain meaning of the words, and not according to any secret reservation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

(*b*) More particularly, a subordinate stipulation forming part of the same sealed instrument with the agreement to which it is incidental: as, a *covenant* of warranty of title in a deed.—3. In Biblical usage, the free promise of God, generally, though not always expressly, accompanied by the requirement of the fulfilment of certain conditions on the part of man.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a *covenant* between me and the earth. Gen. ix. 13.

4. *Eccles.*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, as that they will act together in harmony with the precepts of the gospel. Specifically, in *Scottish hist.*, the bond or engagement subscribed in 1638, and often called the National Covenant, based upon the covenant or oath for the observance of the confession of faith drawn up in 1581 (preceded by a similar one in 1557), which was signed and enjoined upon all his subjects by James VI. (afterward James I. of England), and renewed in 1590 and 1596. Its object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian or Reformed religion against popery, and its particular cause was the attempt of Charles I. to force a liturgy upon Scotland. At the restoration of episcopacy in 1662, both the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 (see below) were proscribed, and liberty of conscience was not regained until after the revolution of 1688.

5†. Specifically, an indenture; an article of apprenticeship.

Euery prentes of the sayd craft that is inrolled and trewly seruethe his *covenand*, shall pay a spone of selver.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

At Michalmas next my *cov'nant* comes out,
When every man gathers his fee.
*Jolly Pinder* [pound-keeper] *of Wakefield* (Child's [Ballads, V. 206).

**Action of covenant**, or **covenant** merely, the common-law form of action by which a plaintiff claims damages for breach of covenant or contract under seal.—**Breach of covenant.** See *breach.*—**Concurrent covenant.** See *dependent covenant.*—**Covenant against encumbrances.** See *encumbrance.*—**Covenant of redemption**, in *theol.*, a covenant which the Father is thought by certain theologians to have made with the Son, whereby the former agreed to give to the latter the elect, provided the latter would do and suffer all that he afterward did and suffered for their redemption.—**Covenant of works**, in *theol.*, the covenant before the fall, conditioned on obedience: distinguished from the *covenant of grace*, or the covenant after the fall, conditioned on faith.—**Covenant real**, a covenant by which a person covenants for his heirs as well as for himself, as is usually the case in covenants for title, thus binding them to the performance of the covenant if they should inherit assets from him, but not otherwise.—**Covenants which run with the land**, covenants relating to real property, such that either the liability to perform or the right to take advantage passes to the transferee of the estate of either party.—**Covenant to stand seized to uses**, a covenant by which an owner of land covenants, in consideration of blood or marriage, that he will stand seized or possessed of the same to the use of his wife or a near relative. This, under the statute of uses, which declared the ownership to be in the person beneficially interested, operated as a conveyance to the latter.—**Covenant with Christ**, the covenant into which the members of most non-liturgical churches publicly enter on uniting with the church, to live as loyal and faithful followers of Jesus Christ.—**Covenant with the church**, a covenant similar to the preceding, to walk in harmony with the particular church of which the one covenanting desires to become a member, and to labor for its peace and prosperity.—**Dependent or concurrent covenant**, a covenant which will not sustain an action in case of breach, without a performance or tender of performance of the covenant on the other side.—**Half-way covenant**, a practice which prevailed for a time in the Puritan churches in New England, in the seventeenth century, according to which persons who had been baptized in their infancy were admitted to the privileges and prerogatives of church-membership, provided they assented to the doctrines of faith, entered into covenant with the church, and did not lead scandalous and immoral lives, although they gave no evidence of conversion and made no profession of Christian experience.—**Independent covenant**, a covenant which must be performed, and the breach of which will sustain an action, irrespective of whether the covenantee has performed the covenants upon his part in the same instrument or agreement.—**National Covenant.** See *covenant*, 4.—**Solemn League and Covenant**, a solemn contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and commissioners from the English Parliament in 1643, having for its object a uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, according to the Presbyterian standards. It was opposed to both popery and prelacy.—**The Old Covenant, the New Covenant**, the Jewish and Christian dispensations respectively; the designations of the two parts of the Bible, commonly called the Old and the New Testament. See *testament.*—**Syn.** *Engagement*, etc. (see *promise*, *n.*); *Covenant, Contract*, compact, bargain, convention, mutual pledge. *Covenant*, as now used (apart from its legal meaning), carries with it the idea of solemnity, and is generally used of religious matters, no civil penalty necessarily following the infraction of it, while *contract* has a much wider sense as applied to some agreement between two or more. As law terms, *covenant* generally implies an agreement in writing, signed and sealed, whereas *contract* includes verbal agreements or such as are not signed and sealed.

**covenant** (kuv′ẹ-nant), *v.* [< *covenant, n.*] I. *intrans.* To enter into a formal agreement; contract; bind one's self by contract; agree formally or solemnly: as, A *covenants* with B

to convey to him a certain estate; with *for* before the thing or price.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver. Bible, xxvi. 15.

I had *covenanted* at Montreal to give him a new hat with silver button and loop. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 96.

II. *trans.* 1. To agree or subscribe to or promise by covenant; engage by a pledge.

According to the word that I *covenanted* with you. Hag. ii. 5.

To the Irish hee so farr condiscended, as first to tolerate in privat, then to *covenant* op'nly, the tolerating of Popery. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

We were asked to *covenant* that we would make no change without the consent of the laity; but neither could they make any change without the consent of the bishops and clergy. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 810.

2†. To demand as a condition or stipulation; stipulate.

Imprimis then, I *covenant* that your Acquaintance be general; that you admit no sworn Confident, or Intimate of your own Sex. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

**Covenanted civil service.** See *civil*.—**Covenanted mercies**, in *theol.*, divine mercies pledged in some specific divine promise, as to those that have received baptism, for example, in contradistinction to *uncovenanted mercies*—that is, mercies not so specifically promised.

**covenant-breaker** (kuv′ę-nant-brā′kėr), *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton.*

**covenanted** (kuv′ę-nan-ted), *a.* [< *covenant* + *-ed*[2].] Holding a position, situation, or the like, under a covenant or contract.

We shall be obliged henceforward to have more natives in the service, and the duties of the *covenanted* civilians sent from Europe will be more and more those of supervision and wise guidance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 27.

**covenantee** (kuv′ę-nan-tē′), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-ee*[1].] The party to a covenant to whom the performance of its obligation is expressed to be due.

**covenanter** (kuv′ę-nan-tėr), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes a covenant; a party to an agreement or contract.

A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the *covenanter*.
*Hobbes*, De Corpore Politico, I. 2.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of those who in the seventeenth century, particularly in 1638 and 1643, bound themselves by solemn covenant to uphold and maintain the Presbyterian doctrine and polity as the religion of the country, to the exclusion of both prelacy and popery. The name continued to be applied to those who dissented from the final settlement in 1688, more definitely called *Cameronians*, and afterward *Reformed Presbyterians*. See *covenant*, *n.*, 4.

I am sorry to hear of new oathes in Scotland between the *covenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letters.

**covenanting** (kuv′ę-nan-ting), *p. a.* [< *covenant* + *-ing*[2].] 1. Of or pertaining to the Covenanters: as, the *covenanting* cause.—2. Belonging to the extreme party of Presbyterians, known as *Covenanters*, who dissented from the final settlement of the matters at issue between the Scottish church and the king, and afterward formed the Reformed Presbyterian Church: as, a *covenanting* minister.

Strike this day as if the anvil
Lay beneath your blows the while,
Be they *Covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle!
*Aytoun*, Burial March of Dundee.

**covenantor** (kuv′ę-nan-tor), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-or*; equiv. to *covenanter*.] In *law*, that party to a covenant, agreement, or contract by whom the obligation expressed in it is to be performed.

**covenous**† (kuv′ę-nus), *a.* See *covinous*.

**covent**, *n.* [Also, rarely, *coven*, *covin*, < ME. *covent*, *covand*, *covaund* (= MLG. *kovent*, *havent*, convent), < OF. *covent*, *covant*, *couvant*, *chouvent*, *chouvant*, also *convent*, *couvent*, = Pr. *covent*, *coven* = Sp., Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, agreement, covenant, ML. also a convent: see *convent*, of which *covent* is a doublet, the older form in E. In the sense of 'covenant,' in part confused with *covenant*. Cf. *covin-tree*.] 1. A meeting; a gathering; an assembly.

If ther shal entre into youre *covent*, or gederynge to-ydere, a man. *Wyclif*, Jas. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

Thou hast defendid me fro the *covent* of warieris. *Wyclif*, Ps. lxiii. 3 (Oxf.).

2. A convent or monastery; the monks or nuns collectively.

All the *Covents* standing about ye Herse, without the sayles, singing diuerse antems.
*Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.

The abbot sayd to his *covent*.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 60).

We were met by two Franciscan Friars, who saluted and conveyed us to their *covent*. Sandys, Travailes, p. 120.

[Hence the name of *Covent* Garden, in London, a garden formerly attached to a convent or monastery, now the site of a celebrated theater of that name; also of the city of *Coventry*.]

3. An agreement; a covenant.

Serve thou thy wife, as thi *covenande* was.
*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, II. 220.

Thyne *covendes* for to fulfille. *MS. in Halliwell.*

**Coventry Act, to send to Coventry.** See *act*, *send*.

**coventry-bell** (kuv′ęn-tri-bel), *n.* [The name *Coventry*, ME. *Coventre*, is generally explained from the convent (ME. *covent*) established there by Earl Leofric, 11th century, but the AS. form *Cofentreó*, *Cofantreó* means 'tree of the cove or cave' (gen. of *cofa*, a cove, a chamber (see *cove*[1]), + *treó*, tree), or perhaps 'tree of Cofa' (a proper name).] A name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium*.

**coventry-blue** (kuv′ęn-tri-blö), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry in England, and used for embroidery.

I have lost my thimble and a skein of *Coventry blue*.
*B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

**coventry-rape** (kuv′ęn-tri-rāp), *n.* The *Campanula Rapunculus*, having tuberous turnip-like roots.

**cove-plane** (kōv′plān), *n.* A molding-plane cutting out a quarter-round or scotia. *E. H. Knight.*

**cover**[1] (kuv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *couveren*, *coveren*, *kuveren*, also *keveren*, *kiveren* (> mod. dial. *kiver*), < OF. *covrir*, *cuvrir*, *couvrir*, F. *couvrir* = Pr. *cobrir*, *cubrir* = Sp. *cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir* = It. *coprire*, < L. *cooperire*, cover, < *co-* (intensive) + *operire*, shut, hide, conceal: see *coöperculum*, etc., and cf. *aperient*, *apert*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put something over or upon so as to protect, shut in, or conceal; overlay; overspread or envelop with something; specifically, to put a cover or covering (designed for the purpose) upon: as, to *cover* a dish; to *cover* a chair with plush; to *cover* a table with a cloth; to *cover* the body with clothes.

The locusts . . . shall *cover* the face of the earth. Ex. x. 5.

The valleys are *covered* over with corn. Ps. lxv. 13.

Go to thy fellows; bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

2. To hide or screen as by something overspread or intervening, either literally or figuratively; cause to be invisible or unobserved; put out of sight or consideration: as, the top of the mountain was *covered* by a cloud; they sought to *cover* their guilt: often followed by *up*: as, the thieves *covered up* their tracks.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me, even the night shall be light about me. Ps. cxxxix. 11.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. 1 Pet. iv. 8.

No monument,
Though high and big as Pelion, shall be able
To *cover* this base murder.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

How come others only to make use of the pretence of vertue to deceive, and of honesty and integrity to *cover* the deepest dissimulation? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. To pardon or remit: a scriptural use.

Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is *covered*. Ps. xxxii. 1.

Thou hast *covered* all their sin. Ps. lxxxv. 2.

The sin or defilement is *covered*, a legal term which is often equivalent to atonement.
*Bible Commentary*, Ps. xxxii. 1.

4. Reflexively and figuratively, to invest or overspread (one's self or one's reputation with): as, he *covered himself* with glory.

In the whole proceedings of the powers that *covered themselves* with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland, there is none more marked for selfish profligacy. *Brougham.*

5. To shelter; protect; defend: as, a squadron of horse *covered* the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around.
*Cowley.*

The loss of the Spaniards, *covered* as they were by their defences, was inconsiderable. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

6. To put the usual head-covering on; replace the hat on.

For if the woman be not *covered*, let her also be shorn. 1 Cor. xi. 6.

Nay; pray be *covered*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

7. To travel or pass over; move through: as, the express *covered* the distance in fifteen minutes.—8. To copulate with: said of male animals.—9. To be equal to; be of the same extent or amount; be coextensive with; be equivalent to: as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses.—10. To include, embrace, or comprehend: as, an offense not covered by any statute; the explanation does not cover all the facts of the case.

We cannot say that the vague term "the beginning" *covers* the geological ages, because there is no chaotic condition between these and the human period.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 84.

11. To aim at directly; bring into effective range and aim, as of a rifle or other firearm: as, he *covered* the thief with his pistol; hence, to command, in a military sense; occupy a commanding position with regard to.

The king was encamped in Shoa, *covering* and keeping in awe his Mahometan provinces, Fatigar and Dawaro.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 146.

12. To brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs or chicks.

Where finding life not yet dislodged quight,
He much rejoyst, and *courd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

Whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough.
*Addison*, Spectator.

13. To counterbalance; compensate for: as, to *cover* one's loss.—14. To contain; comprise.—**Covered battery.** See *battery*.—**Covered consecutives.** See *consecutive*.—**Covered money.** See *money*.—**Covered way.** (*a*) In *fort.*, an open corridor bordering the ditch, and ranging round the outworks, so as to form a continuous line of communication, masked from the enemy by a parapet, which in modern use is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the outworks to a besieged garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. If repulsed in a sortie, the covered way affords the garrison a secure point of retreat. (*b*) In *arch.*, a recess left in a brick or stone wall to receive the roofing. *Gwilt.* Also *covert-way*.—**To cover into**, to transfer to: as, to *cover* the balance of an appropriation *into* the Treasury.

There remains a considerable sum (about $2,000) to *cover into* the treasury. *Science*, V. 374.

**To cover shorts** or **short sales**, on the *stock exchange*, to buy in such stocks as have been sold short, in order to meet one's engagements or for protection against loss. See *short*.—**To cover the buckle**, to execute a peculiar and difficult step in dancing. [Colloq.]

Triplet played like Paganini, or an intoxicated demon. Woffington *covered the buckle* in gallant style; she danced, the children danced. *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, viii.

**To cover the feet.** See *foot*.—**Syn. 2.** To disguise, secrete, screen, shield, mask, cloak, veil, shroud.

II. *intrans.* 1. To envelop or be spread over something so that it is invisible: specifically said of opaque paints (those having "body"), which readily conceal the material upon which they are spread.

The product [white lead] *covers* as well as the best substance made by the Dutch process, and better than that made by the French, being denser and of a finer grain.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 421.

2. To lay a table for a meal; prepare a banquet.

To *cover* courtly for a king. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 169.

*Lor.* Bid them prepare dinner.
*Laun.* That is done, too, sir: only, *cover* is the word.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

3. To put one's hat on.

**cover**[1] (kuv′ėr), *n.* [< *cover*[1], *v.* Cf. *covert*.] 1. Something which is laid, placed, or spread over or upon another thing to inclose, close, envelop, or protect it: as, the *cover* of a box or a dish; the *cover* of a bed; the *cover* of a book.

The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis a *cover* was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

The canvas *cover* of the buggy had been folded away under it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 125.

2. Something which veils, screens, or shuts from sight; an obstruction to vision or perception; a concealment; a screen; a disguise: as, to address a letter under *cover* to another person; he assumed the disguise of a merchant as a *cover* for his design.

Their bluntness, as it is the seeming effect of sincerity, is the best *cover* to artifice. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

The main body retired under *cover* of the night. *Hay.*

3. Shelter of any kind; defense, as against the weather or an enemy; protection: as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.

By being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I went under *cover* of this escort to the end of their march. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 336.

4. Shrubbery, woods, thicket, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game: as, to beat a *cover*; to ride to *cover*.

The game was then driven from the *cover*.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel *covers*.
*Tennyson*, The Brook.

5. In *roofing*, that part of a slate, tile, or shingle which is covered by the overlap of the course above.—6. [Cf. F. *couvert*, with same sense: see *couvert*.] The utensils, such as plate, knives, forks, spoons, napkin, wine-glasses, etc., required at table by one person: so called because originally brought together in a case, or in compact form, for transportation, traveling, or the like: as, the traveling *cover* of King George IV. in the Jones collection at South Kensington; to lay a *cover*.—7. The cap-head or end-piece of an upright steam-cylinder.—**To break cover.** See *break*.—**To draw a cover.** See *draw*.—**Syn.** See *covering*.

**cover**[2]†, *v.* [< ME. *coveren, cuveren, kuveren, keveren*, < OF. *cobrer, coubrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cobrar*, < ML. **cuperare* (cf. deriv. *cuperamentum*) for *recuperare*, recover: see *recover* and *recuperate*.]
I. *trans.* 1. To gain; win; get; obtain.

I schulde *keuer* the more comfort to karp yow wyth.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1221.

2. To restore; recover; heal; cure.

Quen that comly he *keuered* his wyttes.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1755.

I scholde *covere* agayn my sigght. *Seven Sages*, l. 357.

Here may men fynde a faythfull frende,
That thus has *couered* vs of oure care.
*York Plays*, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* 1. To get on; advance.

Thei *keuered* with clene strengthe with him to towne.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3647.

2. To recover; get well.

Than were we *covered* of oure cares colde.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 762.

**coverclet**†, *n.* [< ME. *coverkyl, covercle*, < OF. *covercle*, F. *couvercle*, < L. *cooperculum*, a cover, < *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] A small cover; a lid; an operculum.

A litel roundel as a sercle.
Paraventre brode as a *coverole*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 792.

The *covercle* of a shell-fish.
*Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 11.

**cover-cloth** (kuv'ėr-klôth), *n.* A covering for a lace-maker's pillow. Each pillow has three cover-cloths. The first is a part of the pillow itself, and the pattern is adjusted upon it; the others are detachable. One is used to protect the lace as it is finished, and the other is fastened under the bobbins, and is thrown over the pillow when not in use, to keep it clean. *Dict. of Needlework.*

**coverer** (kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which covers or lays a cover.

Constantyn shal be here cook and *couerer* of here churche.
*Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 176.

**cover-glass** (kuv'ėr-glȧs), *n.* A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation. Also called *cover-slip*.

Pure cultures of Bacterium lactis were found to be present in every one, as was easily ascertained by *cover-glass* preparations. *Med. News*, XLIX. 514.

**covering** (kuv'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *coveryng, kovering*; verbal n. of *cover*[1], *v.*] 1. That which covers, as a lid or canopy; a cover; something spread or laid over or wrapped about another, as for concealment, protection, or warmth; specifically, clothing: as, feathers are the natural *covering* of birds.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. Gen. viii. 13.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. Job xxiv. 7.

The human mind, fed by constant accessions of knowledge, periodically grows too large for its theoretical *coverings*, and bursts them asunder to appear in new habiliments. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 72.

2. The act or process of placing a cover upon something; specifically, in *bookbinding*, the process of putting covers on a book. In pamphlet-binding *covering* is done by gluing or pasting the paper cover on the back of the sewed sheets. In leather-work it is effected by drawing the leather over the boards attached to the sides of the book, and turning it in over the edges of the boards and back. The covering of cloth-bound books is technically known as *casing*.
3. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.—**Syn.** Screen, veil, disguise, mask, cloak; envelop, wrapper, integument, case, cover, vesture.

**covering-board** (kuv'ėr-ing-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *plank-sheer*.

The deep ship, pressed down pretty nearly to her *covering-board* by the weight of her whole topsails.
*W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

**covering-seed** (kuv'ėr-ing-sēd), *n.* An old popular name for comfits. *Nares.*

**covering-strap** (kuv'ėr-ing-strap), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a plate put under and riveted to two meeting plates in a strake, to connect them.

**coverlet** (kuv'ėr-let), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1], *n.*, + dim. suffix *-let*, of ME. *coverlyte*, < OF. *covrelit*, F. *couvre-lit*, a bed-covering, < *covrir, couvrir*, cover, + *lit*, < L. *lectus*, a bed: see *cover*[1], *v.*, and *lectual*. Cf. *coverlid*.] Originally, any covering for a bed; now, specifically, the outer covering.

They have loos'd out Dick o' the Cow's three ky,
And tane three *co'erlets* aff his wife's bed.
*Dick o' the Cow* (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

The Heroe's Bed,
Where soft and silken *Coverlets* were spread.
*Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

Every man stretches his legs according to the length of his *coverlet*. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 4.

**coverlid** (kuv'ėr-lid), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1] + *lid*, of *coverlet*, F. *couvre-lit*: see *coverlet*.] A corruption of *coverlet*.

The silk star-broider'd *coverlid*
Unto her limbs itself doth mould.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

**cover-point** (kuv'ėr-point), *n.* 1. A fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the right of and behind point, and whose duty it is to stop and return all balls batted toward him. See *cricket*[2].—2. In the game of lacrosse, a player who stands just in front of point, and who should prevent the ball from coming near the goal.

**co-versed** (kō-vėrst'), *a.* [< *co-*[2] + *versed*.] Used only in the phrase *co-versed sine* (which see, under *sine*).

**cover-shame**† (kuv'ėr-shām), *n.* Anything used to conceal shame or infamy, or prevent disgrace.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

Those dangerous plants called *cover-shame*, alias savin, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons.
*Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition* (Harl. Misc., [IV. 440).

**cover-side** (kuv'ėr-sīd), *n.* A country or region having covers in it; a hunting-region.

**cover-slip** (kuv'ėr-slip), *n.* Same as *cover-glass*.

**cover-slut**† (kuv'ėr-slut), *n.* [< *cover*[1], *v. t.*, + obj. *slut*.] Something to hide sluttishness. [Rare.]

Rags and *coversluts* of infamy. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

**covert** (kuv'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.*: < ME. *covert*, < OF. *covert, cuvert, couvert*, F. *couvert* = Sp. *cubierto* = Pg. *coberto, cuberto* = It. *coperto, coverto*, covered, < L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire* (> OF. *covrir, cuvrir, couvrir*, F. *couvrir*, etc., cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*). II. *n.*: < ME. *covert, coverte*, < OF. *covert, couvert* (F. *couvert*), m., *coverte, couverte*, f., cover, covert, F. *couverte*, f., deck, glazing, = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta, cuberta* = It. *coperta, coverta*, f., cover; < ML. *coopertum*, a cover, covert (of woods), etc., *cooperta*, a cover, covered place, deck, etc.: neut. and fem. respectively of L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire*, cover: see above. Cf. *couvert, couverie*, and *cover*[1], *n.*] I. *a.* 1. Covered; hidden; private; secret; concealed; disguised.

How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 1.

By what best way,
Whether of open war or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 41.

An ugly *covert* smile
Lurked round the captain's mouth.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 306.

2. Sheltered; not open or exposed: as, a *covert* place.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenters' work. *Bacon*, Gardens.

On one side are *covert* branches hung,
'Mong which the nightingales have always sung
In leafy quiet. *Keats*, Epistle to G. F. Mathew.

3. In *law*, under cover, authority, or protection: said of a married woman. See *feme covert*, under *feme*.—**Syn.** *Latent, Occult*, etc. See *secret*.
II. *n.* 1. A protection; a shelter; a defense; something that covers and shelters.

His cuntre keppit in *couert* & pes
To the last of his lyf, as a lord shuld.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13652.

A tabernacle . . . for a *covert* from storm and from rain.
Isa. iv. 6.

The shepherd drives his fainting flock
Beneath the *covert* of a rock.
*Dryden*, tr. of Horace, I. xxix.

2. Something that conceals or hides; a screen; a disguise; a pretext; an excuse.

It is the custom of bad men and Hypocrits to take advantage at the least abuse of good things, that under that *covert* they may remove the goodness of those things rather then the abuse. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

3. A thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; a cover for game.

She came down by the *covert* of the hill. 1 Sam. xxv. 20.

When they couch in their dens, and abide in the *covert* to lie in wait. Job xxxviii. 40.

Enforst to seeke some *covert* nigh at hand,
A shadie grove not farr away they spide,
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 7.

Together let us beat this ample field,
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 10.

Pensive as a bird
Whose vernal *coverts* Winter hath laid bare.
*Wordsworth*, Calais, August 7, 1802.

The joyous wolf from *covert* drew.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 9.

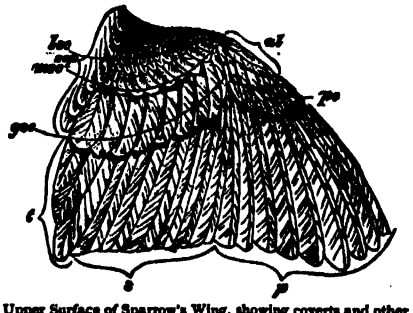
4. Same as *coverture*, 3.

To this the plaintiff only replied, that she was now only under *covert*, and not liable to any debts contracted when she was a single woman.
*Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

5. In *fowling*, a company; a flock.

A *covert* of cootes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, feathers covering the bases, or more, of the large feathers of the wing or tail; the tectrices. They are divided into *superior* and *inferior*, or *upper* and *lower*, coverts. The upper wing-coverts are divided into *primary*, which overlie the bases of the primaries, and *secondary*, which overlie the bases of the secondaries. The last-named set are subdivided into the *greater* coverts, a single row projecting furthest upon the secondaries; the *median* coverts, a single row coming next in order; and the *lesser* or *least* coverts, including all the remainder, without distinction of rows. The secondary coverts are also *antebrachial* or *cubital*, being situated upon the forearm; the primary coverts are *manual*, situated upon the manus. The under wing-coverts and the upper and under tail-coverts are not subdivided. Tail-coverts of either set sometimes project far beyond the tail-feathers, forming, for instance, the gorgeous train of the peacock. The extent to which the upper wing-coverts overlie the secondaries is available as a character in classification; it is least in the *Passeres*, the highest birds. *See tectrices.*—**In covert**, in secret; covertly.




Upper Surface of Sparrow's Wing, showing coverts and other feathers. (From Coues's "Key to N. A. Birds.")

*al*, alula or bastard wing; *p*, nine primaries; *s*, six secondaries; *t*, three inner secondaries, commonly called tertiaries or tertials; *scp*, a row of scapularies; *pc*, the primary coverts, overlying the primaries; *gc*, greater secondary coverts, furthest overlying the secondaries; *mc*, middle secondary coverts, or median coverts, next overlying the secondaries; *lc*, lesser secondary coverts, or least coverts, in several indistinguishable rows.

So fit Agents of State are Women sometimes, that can transact a Business in *Covert*, which if Men should attempt, they would soon be discovered. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 208.

**To break covert.** See *break*.

**covert**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *coverten*, < *covert*, a cover: see *covert*, *n.*] To cover.

This is husbondrie
To *covert* hem with sumwhat whille thay drie.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

**covert-baron** (kuv'ėrt-bar'ọn), *n.* Same as *feme covert* (which see, under *feme*).

**covertical** (kō-vėr'ti-kạl), *a.* In *geom.*, having common vertices.

**covertly** (kuv'ėrt-li), *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Whan Blase herde Merlin thus *covertly* speke he thought longe on these wordes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 305.

That monarch, with his usual insidious policy, had *covertly* dispatched an envoy to Barcelona.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

**covertness** (kuv'ėrt-nes), *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

**coverture** (kuv'ėr-tụr), *n.* [< ME. *coverture, coverture* (= MLG. *koverture*), < OF. *coverture, couverture*, F. *couverture* = Pr. *cubertura* = Sp. Pg. *cobertura* = It. *copritura*, < ML. *coopertura*, < L. *cooperire*, pp. *coopertus*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] 1†. A cover or covering.

The *coverteures* of hir veyn aparayles.
*Chaucer*, Boethius, iv. meter 2.

Whose dismall brow
Contemnes all roofes or civill *coverture*.
*Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

The *couverture* is of quilted work.
*J. Howell*, Ancient Armour, I. 241.

2. A covert or shelter; covering; protection; disguise; pretense. [Obsolete or rare.]

All this is done but for a scuttle,
To hide your falsehods under a *coverture*,
But he shall dye to morrow be ye sure.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1539.

Against his cruell scorching heate,
Where hast thou *coverture*?
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

He . . . saw their shame that sought
Vain *coverture*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 337.

3. Specifically, in *law*, the status of a married woman considered as under the cover or power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme covert*. At common law coverture disabled a woman from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or her husband without his allowance or confirmation. Also *covert*.

**covert-way** (kuv'ėrt-wā), *n.* Same as *covered way* (which see, under *cover*[1], *v. t.*).

**covet** (kuv'et), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cuvet*; < ME. *coveten, coveiten, coveyten*, < AF. *cuveiter*, OF. *coveiter, convoiter*, F. *convoiter* (with inserted *n*) = Pr. *cobeitar, cubitar* (cf. Sp. *codiciar* = Pg. *cobiçar, cubiçar*, covet, < Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça, cubiça*, < ML. *cupiditia*: see *covetise*) = It. *cubitare*, covet, < ML. as if **cupiditare*, desire, covet, < *cupidita(t-)s*, desire (> ult. E. *cupidity*), *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *cupidous, Cupid.*] I. *trans.* 1. To desire or wish for with eagerness; desire earnestly to obtain or possess: in a good sense.

Me liketh it well for that thow *covetyest* prowesse and valour. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 521.

*Covet* earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

The nature of man doth extremely *covet* to have somewhat in his understanding fixed and immovable.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 222.

They [the salmon] *covet* to swim, by the instinct of nature, about a set time. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 128.

2. To desire inordinately or without due regard to the rights of others; wish to gain possession of in an unlawful way; long for, as that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess.

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house. Ex. xx. 17.

O blinde desire: oh high aspiring harte.
The country Squire doth *couet* to be Knight.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 61.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To long for, hanker after, aspire to.—2. To lust after.

II. *intrans.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil: which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith.
1 Tim. vi. 10.

I'll rather keep
That which I have, than, *coveting* for more,
Be cast from possibility of all. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

**covetable** (kuv'e-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *covet* + *-able.*] That may be coveted.

**coveter** (kuv'e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *covetere*; < *covet* + *-er.*] One who covets.

We ben no *coueyteris* of yuelis *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. x. 6.

**covetingly** (kuv'e-ting-li), *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

Most *covetingly* ready. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

**covetise**†, *n.* [< ME. *covetise, coveitise*, < AF. **cuveitise*, OF. *coveitise*, F. *convoitise* = Pr. *cubiticia* = OSp. *cobdicia*, Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça, cubiça* = It. *cupidigia, cupidezza*, < ML. *cupiditia*, equiv. to L. *cupidita(t-)s*, desire, < *cupidus*, desirous: see *cupidity* and *covet.*] Covetousness; avarice; avaricious desire.

*Coueitise* to conne and to knowe sciences
Putte oute of paradys Adam and Eue.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xvii. 223.

A clergyman must not be covetous, much less for *covetise* must he neglect his cure.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 241.

**covetiveness** (kuv'e-tiv-nes), *n.* [< **covetive* (< *covet* + *-ive*) + *-ness.*] In *phren.*, same as *acquisitiveness*, 2.

**covetous** (kuv'e-tus), *a.* [< ME. *coveitous, covaitous, covetous, covetus*, etc., < AF. **coveitus, coveitus*, OF. *convoitous*, F. *convoiteux* = Pr. *cobeitos, cubitos* (cf. Sp. *codicioso* = Pg. *cobiçoso*) = It. *cubitoso*, < ML. as if **cupiditosus* (cf. *cupidiosus, cupidinosus*), < L. *cupidita(t-)s*, desire: see *covet.*] 1. Very desirous; eager for acquisition: in a good sense: as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning.

The bretouns pressed to the batelle as thei that were desirous to luste and *covetous* to do chiualrie.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 645.

Saba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom, and fair virtue,
Than this pure soul shall be.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4.

I must much value the frequent Respects you have shown me, and am very *covetous* of the Improvement of this Acquaintance. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

2. Specifically, inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess, especially in an unlawful or unjust way; carried away by avarice.

A bishop then must be . . . patient, not a brawler, not *covetous*. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

He is so base and *covetous*,
He'll sell his sword for gold.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

**covetously** (kuv'e-tus-li), *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily: If he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it?
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

**covetousness** (kuv'e-tus-nes), *n.* [< *covetous* + *-ness.* The ME. equiv. term was *covetise*, q. v.] 1. Strong desire; eagerness. [Rare or obsolete.]

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2.

2. The character of being covetous, in an evil sense; a strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing something, without regard to law or justice; overbearing avarice.

Both parties had an inordinate desire to have that they had not, and that is *covetousness*.
*Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts, . . . *covetousness*. Mark vii. 22.

The character of *covetousness* is what a man generally acquires more through some niggardliness or ill grace in little and inconsiderable things than in expenses of any consequence. *Pope*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

=Syn. 2. *Avarice, Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), greediness, hankering.

**covetta** (kọ̄-vet'ạ), *n.* [See *cove*[1], *coving.*] A carpenters' plane for molding framework; a quarter-round.

**covey**[1] (kuv'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covie*, < ME. *covey, cove*, < OF. *coveye, covee*, F. *couvée* (= It. *covata*; also *cova, covo*, and aug. *covone*—Florio), a brood, a flock of birds, esp. of partridges, < *cover*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, sit on, lurk, or lie hid: see *cove*[2], and cf. *couvade*, a doublet of *covey*[1].] 1. In *hunting*, specifically, a flock of partridges; hence, in general use, a flock of any similar birds.

The Sport and Race no more he minds;
Neglected Tray and Pointer lie;
And *Covies* unmolested fly. *Prior*, Alma, i.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison*, Guardian.

Mr. Harrison scared up some *coveys* of the frankolin, a large bird resembling the pheasant.
*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 251.

2. A company; a party; a bevy.

Thou shalt have a monopoly of playing confirmed to thee and thy *covey*, under the emperor's broad seal.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

=Syn. *Pack, Brood*, etc. See *flock.*

**covey**[2] (kō'vi), *n.* [< *cove*[3] + dim. *-ey*[1].] Same as *cove*[3].

**co-vibrate** (kō-vī'brāt), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *vibrate.*] To vibrate along with another or others. [Rare.]

When the vibrations are so rapid that there are sixteen complete movements back and forth in a second, an entirely different sensation is produced, which we call sound; . . . a special nerve—the auditive—is organized to respond to or *co-vibrate* with them.
*Le Conte*, Sight, Int., p. 12.

**covid** (kō'vid), *n.* [< Pg. *covado*, also *coto* = Sp. *codo* = F. *coude*, a cubit, < L. *cubitum*, a cubit: see *covado, cubit.*] A variable measure of length in use in India and neighboring countries. The covids of Batavia, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are stated at from 18 to 18.6 inches; those of Mocha and Sumatra at from 15 to 16 inches. The covid of China is the *chih*, equal to 14.1 inches.

**covin**[1]† (kuv'in), *n.* [Also *covine, coven*, < ME. *covin, covine, covyne, coveyne*, < AF. *covine*, OF. *covine, covaine, couvaine*, later *couvine*, a secret agreement, a plot, < *covenir*, come together, agree: see *covenant.*] 1. A secret agreement; secret fraud; collusion.

Ye shall truely and plainly disclose, open, vtter and reueale, and shew the same vnto this said fellowship, without fraude, colour, *couin*, or delay.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 262.

Specifically—2. In *law*, a collusive agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.

In 1283 they issued a proclamation forbidding all congregations, *covins*, and conspiracies of workmen in general. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxlvi.

**covin**[2]†, *n.* Same as *covent.*

**coving** (kō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cove*[1], *v.*] In *building*, an arch or arched projecture, as when a house is built so as to project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture is arched with timber, lathed, and plastered.

The *covings* were formerly placed at right angles to the face of the wall, and the chimney was finished in that manner. *Gwilt*, Encyc. of Arch., p. 949.

**Covings of a fireplace**, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast.

**covinous**† (kuv'i-nus), *a.* [< *covin* + *-ous.*] Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent. Also spelled *covenous.*

**covin-tree**†, *n.* [< *covin*[2], *coven*[2], for *covent*, a meeting, + *tree.*] A tree marking a place of appointed or customary meeting; a trysting-tree; specifically, such a tree in front of a mansion or castle, marking the spot where the laird received and took leave of his guest. [Scotch.]

I love not the castle when the *covin-tree* bears such acorns as I see yonder. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, I. 28.

**cow**[1] (kou), *n.*; pl. *cows* (kous), old pl. *kine* (kin). [< ME. *cow, kow, cou, cu, ku*, pl. *ky, kye, kie, kuy* (> mod. Sc. *kye*), also in double pl. form (with suffix *-en* as in *oxen*), *kyn, kin, kyen, kuyn, kiyn, kien, kine* (> modern *kine*), < AS. *cū*, dat. sing. and nom. acc. pl. *cȳ*, a cow, = OS. *kū, kō, kuo* = OFries. *kū* = D. *koe* = MLG. *ko, ku*, LG. *ko* = OHG. *chuo, chua*, MHG. *kuo, ku*, G. *kuh* = Icel. *kȳr* (acc. *kū*) = Sw. Dan. *ko* (Goth. not found), a cow, = Olr. *bō* = Gael. *bō*, a cow, = W. *buw*, cattle, kine, = L. *bos* (*bov-*), m., also f. (the fem. being also more distinctly expressed by *bos femina*, or else by another word, *vacca*, a cow, related to E. *ox*), an ox, a bull or cow (whence ult. E. *beef* (which is thus a doublet of *cow*), *bovine*, etc.), = Gr. *βοῦς* (*βοϝ-*), m. and f., an ox, a bull or cow, = Skt. *go*, a cow, a bull.] 1. The female of the genus *Bos* or ox (the male of which is called a *bull*, or in a restricted sense an *ox*). See *ox.*—2. The female of various other large animals, the male of which is termed a *bull*, as of many ruminants, of eared seals, etc.—3†. A timid person; a coward.

The veriest *cow* in a company brags most.
*Cotgrave* (under *crier*).

**Humble cow.** See *humble.*

**cow**[2] (kou), *v. t.* [< ME. **ȝouen* (?), not found, < Icel. *kūga*, cow, force, tyrannize over, = Sw. *kufva*, check, curb, subdue, = Dan. *kue*, bow, coerce, subdue; further connections unknown.] To depress with fear; cause to shrink or crouch with fear; daunt the spirits or courage of; intimidate; overawe.

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man!
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

=Syn. To overawe, intimidate, abash, daunt.

**cow**[3] (kou), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In *mining*, a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving.—2. A kind of self-acting brake formerly employed on inclined planes; a trailer. *E. H. Knight.*

**cow**[4] (kou), *n.* [A reduced form of *cowl*[1], q. v.] The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind; a cowl. See *cowl*[1], 3.

**cow**[5]† (kou), *v. t.* [A var. of *coll*: see *coll*[1].] To cut; clip. [Scotch.]

But we will *cow* our yellow locks,
A little abune our bree.
*Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, [V. 184).

**cow**[5]† (kou), *n.* [< *cow*[5], *v.*] A cut or clip, especially of the hair: as, he has gone to the barber's to get a *cow*. [Scotch.]

**cowage**, *n.* See *cowhage.*

**cowan** (kou'an), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. One whose occupation is the building of dry stone walls: used especially of one who has not been regularly trained in the mason's trade. [Scotch.] Hence—2. One who is not a Free-Mason.

**coward** (kou'ạrd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *coward, couard, cueard* (= OFlem. *kwaerd* = Pr. *coart* = OSp. *couarde, cobarde, cobardo*, Sp. *cobarde* = Pg. *cobarde, covarde* = It. *codardo*, a coward, cowardly; all these being appar. derived from or adapted from the OF.), < AF. *couard, couart, cuard*, OF. *couard* (*coüard*), *coward, couart, cuart, coart*, F. *couard*, a coward, orig. as an epithet of the timid hare (called *la cowarde ou la court cowe*, 'the bobtail'; > OFlem. *kwaerd*, ME. *Cwaert, Kywart*, as the name of the hare in "Reynard, the Fox," tr. by Caxton; ML. *cuardus*, a hare), with allusion also perhaps to a cowed dog with its tail between its legs (cf. OF. *lion couard*, in heraldry, a lion with its tail between its legs), orig. an adj., with the depreciative suffix *-ard*, 'having a (short, drooping, or otherwise ridiculous) tail' (cf. OF. *couarde*, f., a tail, *couart*, m., a rump or haunch, as of venison), < OF. *coue, coe, coe*, F. *queue* = Pr. *coa* = Sp.

**Pg.** It. *coda*, < L. *cauda*, LL. ML. also *coda*, tail: see *cauda*, *cue*[1], *queue*. The word *coward* has been more or less associated in E. with *cow*[1], the animal ('one afraid of a cow,' or 'having the heart of a cow,' whence the accom. form *cowheart:* see *cow*[1], *n.*, 3), with *cowherd*[1] (assumed to be a timid person; whence the accom. spelling of *cowherd*[2], *cowheard*[2]), with *cow*[2], intimidate, and with *cower*, crouch as with fear.]

**I.** *n.* 1. One who lacks courage to meet danger; one who shrinks from exposure to possible harm of any kind; a timid or pusillanimous person; a poltroon; a craven.

When Merlin saugh that he dide a-bide, he cried lowde, "What, *coward*, wher-fore a-bideste thow? whi dreste thow not that thow haste vndirtaken, for it is sene that thow arte a-ferde." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 221.

*Cowards* die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2.

2. In *her.*, an animal represented with the tail hanging down, or turned up between the legs, as a lion or other beast of prey. Also *coué*.

**=Syn.** 1. *Coward*, *Poltroon*, *Craven*, *Dastard*, *Pusillanimous* (person) express an ignoble quality of fear, or fear showing itself in dishonorable ways. *Coward* is the general word, covering the others, is most often used, and is least opprobrious. *Poltroon*, *craven*, and *dastard* are highly energetic words, used only in the effort to make a person's cowardice seem contemptible. The distinction between them is not clearly marked. A *poltroon* has somewhat more of the mean-spirited and contemptible in his character; a *craven* skulks away, accepts any means of escape, however dishonorable, from a dangerous position, duty, etc.; a *dastard* is base, and therefore despicable, in his cowardice. *Dastard* is the strongest of these words. A *pusillanimous* person is, literally, one of little courage; his cowardice is only the most conspicuous part of a general lack of force in mind and character, making him spiritless and contemptible.

I was a *coward* on instinct. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Nor . . . is the peace principle to be carried into effect by fear. It can never be defended, it can never be executed by *cowards*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 197.

*West.* My heart for anger burns, I cannot brook it.
*K. Hen.* Be patient, gentle Earl of Westmoreland.
*Clif.* Patience is for *poltroons*, and such as he;
He durst not sit there had your father liv'd.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Yonder comes a knight.
. . . A *craven;* how he hangs his head.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

You are all recreants and *dastards;* and delight to live in slavery to the nobility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8.

The *pusillanimous* monarch knew neither when to punish nor when to pardon. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

**II.** *a.* 1. Lacking courage; timid; timorous; fearful; craven: as, a *coward* wretch.

O *coward* conscience, how dost thou afflict me!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3.

Is there, for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, an' a' that?
The *coward* slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a' that.
*Burns*, For A' That.

2. Of or pertaining to a coward; proceeding from or expressive of fear or timidity: as, a *coward* cry; *coward* tremors.

Be men of spirit!
Spurn *coward* passion!
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

He had no painful pressure from without,
That made him turn aside from wretchedness,
With *coward* fears. *Wordsworth.*

**coward**† (kou'ärd), *v. t.* [< ME. *cowarden*, *couarden*, < OF. *coarder*, F. *couarder;* from the noun.] To make afraid.

Which *cowardeth* a man's heart.
*W. Swinderby*, Letter in Foxe's Martyrs.

**cowardice** (kou'är-dis), *n.* [< ME. *cowardis*, *-ise*, *-yse*, < OF. *couardise*, F. *couardise* (= It. *codardigia*), cowardice, < *couard*, etc., coward: see *coward*, *n.*] Want of courage to face danger, difficulty, opposition, etc.; dread of exposure to harm or pain of any kind; fear of consequences; pusillanimity; dishonorable fear.

Ye be come hider to hide yow for *cowardise*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 404.

'Tis not his arm
That acts such wonders, but our *cowardice*.
*Lust's Dominion*, iv. 2.

Full of *cowardice* and guilty shame.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**=Syn.** Poltroonery, dastardliness, cowardliness.

**cowardiet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. *couardie*, *cuardie* (= Pr. *coardia* = Sp. *cobardía* = Pg. *cobardia* = It. *codardia*), cowardice, < *couard*, etc., coward: see *coward*, *n.*] Cowardice. *Chaucer.*

**cowardize** (kou'är-diz), *v. t.* [< *coward* + *-ize.*] To render cowardly. [Obsolete or rare.]

Wickedness naturally tends to dishearten and *cowardize* men. *J. Scott*, Sermon before the Artillery Company (1690).

**cowardlike** (kou'ärd-lik), *a.* Like a coward; cowardly; pusillanimous. [Rare.]

If I should *cowardlike* surrender up
The interest. *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy.

**cowardliness** (kou'ärd-li-nes), *n.* Want of courage; timidity; cowardice.

I know not whether he more detests *cowardliness* or cruelty. *Bp. Hall*, Characters, The Valiant Man.

**cowardly** (kou'ärd-li), *a.* [< *coward* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Wanting courage to face danger, or to incur harm or pain; timid; timorous; fearful; pusillanimous.

Faithless alike to his people and his tools, the King did not scruple to play the part of the *cowardly* approver, who hangs his accomplice. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Proceeding from fear of danger or harm; mean; base; befitting a coward: as, a *cowardly* action.

The policy of reserve has been stigmatized, and sometimes justly, as *cowardly*, but it is usually safe.
*H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 77.

**=Syn.** Dastardly, craven, faint-hearted, chicken-hearted.

**cowardly** (kou'ärd-li), *adv.* [< *coward* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a coward; dishonorably; basely.

He sharply reproved them as men of no courage, who had most *cowardly* turned their backs upon their enemies. *Knolles.*

**cowardoust** (kou'ärd-us), *a.* [< *coward* + *ous.*] Cowardly. *Barret.*

Come, you're as mad now as he's *cowardous*.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, iii. 1.

**cowardry**† (kou'ärd-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cowardrie*, *cowardree;* < *coward* + *-ry.*] Cowardice.

Be therefore counselled herein by me,
And shake off this vile harted *cowardree*.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale.

**cowardship** (kou'ärd-ship), *n.* [< *coward* + *-ship.*] The state or fact of being a coward. [Rare.]

A very dishonest paltry boy, and more a coward than a hare: his dishonesty appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him; and for his *cowardship*, ask Fabian. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

**cowbane** (kou'bān), *n.* A popular name of the *Cicuta virosa*, or water-hemlock: so named from its supposed injurious effect upon cows. See *Cicuta*.—**Spotted cowbane**, a similar species of the United States, *C. maculata*.

**cow-beck** (kou'bek), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A preparation of hair and wool used for hats.

**cow-bell** (kou'bel), *n.* 1. A bell (usually of a rounded oblong shape and dull, heavy tone) designed to be attached to the neck of a cow to indicate her whereabouts.—2. An American name of the bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*.

**cowberry** (kou'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cowberries* (-iz). [< *cow*[1] + *berry*[1]. Cf. *bilberry*.] A name of the plant *Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa* or red huckleberry. See *Vaccinium*.

**cow-bird** (kou'bėrd), *n.* 1. An oscine passerine bird of America, belonging to the family *Icteridæ* and genus *Molothrus;* especially, *M. ater* or *M. pecoris*, so called from its accompanying cattle. It is polygamous and parasitic, depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, like the European cuckoo, and leaving them to be hatched by the foster-parents. The male is from 7½ to 8 inches long, glossy black with metallic sheen and a chocolate-brown head; the female is smaller and dull dark-brownish. This species is very abundant in the United States.

Cow-bird (*Molothrus ater*).

The bronzed cow-bird, *M. æneus*, is a larger species, found in Texas and southward; there are several others in the warmer parts of America. Also *cow-blackbird* and *cow-bunting*.

2. A name sometimes given in Great Britain to the rose-colored pastor, *Pastor* (*Throupmaphilus*) *roseus*. *Macgillivray.*

**cow-blackbird** (kou'blak'bėrd), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*, 1.

**cow-blakes** (kou'blāks), *n. pl.* Dried cow-dung used as fuel.

**cow-boy** (kou'boi), *n.* 1. A boy who takes charge of cows or drives them to and from pasture.—2. On the great plains of the western United States, a man employed by a stockman or ranchman in the care of grazing cattle, doing his work on horseback.

Colorado is not a State of homes, and it never will be a populous State. Like Nevada, it is a district of miners' cabins and of *cow-boys'* huts. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 462.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American revolution, chiefly refugees belonging to the British side, who infested the neutral ground between the British and American lines in the neighborhood of New York, and plundered the whigs or revolutionists.

West Chester County . . . was now [1780] almost wholly at the mercy of the revolutionary banditti called the *Cow-boys*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

**cow-bunting** (kou'bun'ting), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*, 1.

**cow-calf** (kou'kăf), *n.* A female calf. See *free-martin*.

**cow-catcher** (kou'kach'ėr), *n.* A strong frame in front of a locomotive, for removing obstructions, such as strayed cattle, from the rails. It is generally made of wrought-iron in the form of a coned wedge, having a flat wedge-shaped bottom bar placed a few inches above, and extending across and a little beyond, the rails. Also called *pilot*.

**cow-chervil** (kou'chėr'vil), *n.* A popular name of *Chærophyllum sylvestre*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe, found in hedge-banks and woods, and said to be eaten by cattle. Also called *cow-parsley*, *cow-weed*. See *chervil*.

**cow-cress** (kou'kres), *n.* A coarse kind of cress, *Lepidium campestre*.

**cowcumber** (kou'kum-ber), *n.* A form of *cucumber*, once in regular literary use, but now regarded as only provincial.

**cowdie-gum** (kou'di-gum), *n.* Same as *kauri-gum*.

**cow-doctor** (kou'dok'tọr), *n.* A veterinary physician. Also called *cow-leech*.

**cower** (kou'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *couren*, < Icel. *kūra* = Sw. *kura* = Dan. *kure*, lie quiet, rest, doze; prob. related to Icel. *kyrr*, older form *kvirr*, quiet, = Sw. *qvar*, remaining, = Dan. *kvær*, silent, quiet, = Goth. *kwairrus*, gentle, = MHG. *kürre*, G. *kirre*, tame. G. *kauern*, squat in a cage, is from *kaue*, a cage (see *cavel*[1], *cage*). W. *cwrian*, cower, is prob. from the E.] To sink by bending the knees; crouch; squat; stoop or sink downward, especially in fear or shame.

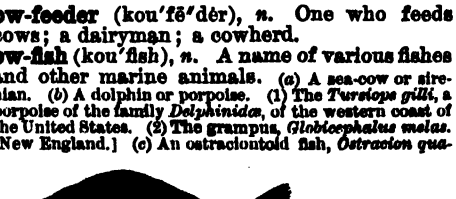
To hur [their] God Seraphin the gonies [people] gon all *Koure* doune on hur knees [&] karpen these wordes.
*Aliscaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 558.

Our dame sits *cowering* o'er a kitchen fire. *Dryden.*

She *cowered* low upon the ground,
With wild eyes turned to meet her fate.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 39.

**cow-feeder** (kou'fē'dėr), *n.* One who feeds cows; a dairyman; a cowherd.

**cow-fish** (kou'fish), *n.* A name of various fishes and other marine animals. (*a*) A sea-cow or sirenian. (*b*) A dolphin or porpoise. (1) The *Tursiops gilli*, a porpoise of the family *Delphinidæ*, of the western coast of the United States. (2) The grampus, *Globicephalus melas*. [New England.] (*c*) An ostraciontoid fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*, with strong antrorse supraocular spines, like horns, common in tropical Atlantic waters, and occasionally found along the southern coast of the United States. Also called *cuckold*. (*d*) A local name in Orkney of sundry oval bivalve shell-fish, as clams.



Cow-fish (*Ostracion quadricorne*).

**cow-gate** (kou'gāt), *n.* Right of pasture for cattle. See *gate*.

I scarcely ever knew a *cow-gate* given up for want of ability to obtain a cow.
*A. Hunter*, Georgical Essays, II. 196.

**cow-grass** (kou'gras), *n.* 1. A species of clover, *Trifolium medium*, resembling the common red clover, at one time much cultivated in England.—2. Same as *knot-grass*, *Polygonum aviculare*.

**cowhage** (kou'āj), *n.* [Also written *couhage*, *cowage*, and *coivitch* (an accom. form, as if < *cow*[1] + *itch*), < Hind. *kawānch*, *kodnch*, cowhage.] 1. (*a*) The hairs of the pods of a leguminous plant, *Mucuna pruriens*. The pod is covered with a thick coating of short, stiff, brittle brown hairs, which are retrorsely serrate toward the top. They easily penetrate the skin, and produce an intolerable itching. They are employed medicinally as a mechanical vermifuge. (*b*) The entire pods of *M. pruriens*. (*c*) The plant itself.—2. In the West Indies, a euphorbiaceous shrub, *Acidoton uvens*, bearing capsules covered with stinging hairs. The twining cowhage of the same region is a woody climber of the same order, *Tragia volubilis*, with hispid capsules.—**Cowhage cherry**. See *Barbados cherry*, under *cherry*[1].

**cowheard**[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *cowherd*[1].

**cowheard**[2]†, *n.* See *cowherd*[2], *coward*.

**cowheart** (kou'härt), *n.* [An accom. form of *coward*, q. v.] A coward. [Prov. Eng.]

**cowhearted** (kou'här'ted), *a.* [See *cowheart*.] Timid.

**cow-heel** (kou'hēl), *n.* The foot of a cow or calf boiled to a gelatinous consistency.

**cow-herb** (kou'ėrb), *n.* The field-soapwort, *Saponaria Vaccaria*.

**cowherd**[1] (kou'hėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*; < *cow*[1] + *herd*[1].] One whose occupation is the care of cattle.

> And for her sake her cattell fedd awhile,
> And for her sake a *cowheard* vile became
> The servant of Admetus, *cowheard* vile.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 39.

**cowherd**[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowheard*: see *coward*, *n.*] A former false spelling of *coward*, simulating *cowherd*[1]. See *coward*.

**cowhide** (kou'hīd), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. The skin of a cow prepared for tanning, or the thick coarse leather made from it.—2. In the United States, a stout flexible whip made of braided leather or of rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of the leather called cowhide: as, heavy *cowhide* boots.

**cowhide** (kou'hīd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cowhided*, ppr. *cowhiding*. [< *cowhide*, *n.*, 2.] To beat or whip with a cowhide.

> He got his skin well beaten — *cow-hided*, as we may say — by Charles XII. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 356.

**cow-hitch** (kou'hich), *n.* *Naut.*, a slippery or lubberly hitch or knot.

**cow-hocked** (kou'hokt), *a.* With the hocks turning inward like those of a cow: said of dogs.

**cow-house** (kou'hous), *n.* [< ME. *couhous*; < *cow*[1] + *house*.] A house or building in which cows are kept or stabled.

**cowish**[1] (kou'ish), *a.* [In form < *cow*[1] + *-ish*[1]; the sense imported from *coward*.] Timorous; fearful; cowardly. [Rare.]

> It is the *cowish* terror of his spirit,
> That dares not undertake. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

**cowish**[2] (kou'ish), *n.* [Prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] A plant found in the valley of the Columbia river, probably some species of *Peucedanum*. The root is of the size of a walnut, and resembles in taste the sweet potato.

**cowitch** (kou'ich), *n.* Same as *cowhage*.

**cow-keeper** (kou'kē'pėr), *n.* One whose business is to keep cows; a dairyman; a herdsman.

> Here's my master, Victorian, yesterday a *cow-keeper*, and to-day a gentleman. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

**cow-killer** (kou'kil'ėr), *n.* One who or that which kills cows.—**Cow-killer ant**, a Texan species of hymenopterous insects, of the family *Mutillidæ*: so called from the popular belief that these wasps, which superficially resemble ants, kill cattle by their stinging.

**cowl**[1] (koul), *n.* [< ME. *cowle*, *coule* (also *covel*, *covele* (written *couel*, *couele*), and *cuvel*, *kuvele* appar. after the Icel. *kufl*), < AS. *cūle*, *cuhle*, *cugle*, *cugele* (the form **cufl* given in some dictionaries is not authenticated) = D. *kovel* = MLG. *kogel*, *koggel*, *kagel*, also *kovel*, LG. *kagel* = OHG. *cugeli*, *cugul*, MHG. *kugele*, G. *kugel*, *kogel* = Icel. *kufl* (appar. from the Celtic, or from the supposed AS. form **cufl*) = OF. *coule*, *cole* = Pr. *cogula* = Sp. *cogulla* = Pg. *cogula* = It. *cuculla*, *cocolla*, formerly also *cucula*, f., also *cuculio*, formerly *cucuglio*, *cuculio*, m., = W. *cwcwll*, *cwfl* = Ir. *cochal*, < L. *cucullus*, m., LL. also *cuculla*, f., a covering (for the head, for the feet, or for merchandise), a cap or hood fastened to a garment, in ML. esp. a monk's hood. Hence (from L.) *cucullate*, etc.] 1. A hood attached to a gown or robe, and admitting of being drawn over the head or of being worn hanging on the shoulders: worn chiefly by monks, and characteristic of their dress or profession.

> What differ more (you cry) than crown and *cowl*!
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 199.

2. A garment with a hood (*vestis caputiata*), black or gray or brown, varying in length in different ages and according to the usages of different orders, but having these two permanent characteristics, that it covered the head and shoulders, and that it was without sleeves. *Cath. Dict.* Hence—3. A monk.

> Ere yet, in scorn of Peter's pence,
> And number'd beed, and shrift,
> Bluff Harry broke into the spence,
> And turn'd the *cowls* adrift.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

4. A covering, originally cowl-shaped, for the top of a chimney or the upper end of a soil-pipe or ventilating shaft, made to turn with the wind, and intended to assist ventilation.—5. A wire cap or cage on the top of a locomotive-funnel.

**cowl**[2] (koul), *n.* [Formerly spelled *coul*; < ME. **couel*, earlier *cuvel* (in comp. *cuvel-staf*, cowl-staff), < OF. *cuvel*, later *cuveau*, a little tub, dim. of *cuve*, a tub, vat, < L. *cupa*, a tub, vat, cask, later a cup: see *cup*, *coop*.] An old name in some parts of England for a tub or large vessel for holding liquids; specifically, a large vessel for water, to be carried on a pole between two persons.

> That the comyns haue the *Cowle* to mete ale with.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

**cow-lady**† (kou'lā'di), *n.* An insect of the family *Coccinellidæ*; a ladybird or a ladybug.

> A paire of buskins they did bring
> Of the *cow-ladyes* corall wing.
> *Musarum Deliciæ* (1656).

**cowled** (kould), *a.* [< *cowl*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wearing a cowl; hooded.

> Yet not for all his faith can see
> Would I that *cowled* churchman be.
> *Emerson*, The Problem.

> While I stood observing, the measure of enjoyment was filled up by the unbargained spectacle of a white-*cowled* monk trudging up a road which wound into the gate of the town. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 212.

2. Shaped like a cowl; cucullate: as, a *cowled* leaf.

**cow-leech** (kou'lēch), *n.* Same as *cow-doctor*.

**cow-leeching** (kou'lē'ching), *n.* The act or art of healing the distempers of cows.

**cow-lick** (kou'lik), *n.* A tuft of hair which presents the appearance of hair that has been licked by a cow, as on herself or on a calf, out of its proper position and natural direction. Also called *calf-lick*.

**cowl-muscle** (koul'mus'l), *n.* The trapezius muscle: from its other name *cucullaris* (which see).

**cowlstaff**† (koul'stȧf), *n.*; pl. *cowlstaves* (-stāvz). [Also written, erroneously, *colestaff*, *colstaff*, *colstaff*; ME. *cuvelstaf*, < *cuvel*, *coul*, E. *cowl*[2], + *staf*, E. *staff*.] A staff or pole on which a tub or other vessel or weight is supported between two persons.

> Go take up these clothes here, quickly; where's the *cowl-staff*? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3.

> Instead of bills, with *colstaves* come: instead of spears, with spits. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 2.

**To ride upon a cowlstaff**†, to be henpecked, as husbands who allow themselves to be abused by their wives.

> I know there are many that wear horns and *ride* daily *upon colstaves*; but this proceeds not so often from the fault of the females as the silliness of the husband, who knows not how to manage a wife. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 7.

**cow-man** (kou'man), *n.* A stock-owner; an owner of cattle; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

> A gloomy outlook for the future of the *cow-man*.
> *New York Evening Post*, Jan. 14, 1887.

**cow-mass**† (kou'mȧs), *n.* A pageant on St. John's day, June 24th, at Dunkirk in French Flanders (formerly held by the English).

> Thus ended the *cowmass*, a show scarce exceeded by any in the known world. *Town and Country Magazine*, 1789.

**cow-milker** (kou'mil'kėr), *n.* One who milks cows; any mechanical device for milking cows.

**co-work** (kō-wėrk'), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *work*.] To work jointly; coöperate.

**co-worker** (kō-wėr'kėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *worker*.] One who works with another; a coöperator.

> *Co-workers* with God. *South*, Sermons, III. xi.

**cowp** (koup), *v.* and *n.* See *coup*[1].

**cow-paps** (kou'paps), *n.* A local English name of an alcyonarian polyp, *Aleyonarium digitatum*. Also called *dead-men's-fingers*.

**cow-parsley** (kou'pärs'li), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil*.

**cow-parsnip** (kou'pärs'nip), *n.* A wild umbelliferous plant of the genus *Heracleum* (which see).

**cow-path** (kou'pȧth), *n.* A path or track made by cows.

> Country lasses . . . see nothing uncommon or heroic in following a *cow-path*.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 194.

**cow-pea** (kou'pē), *n.* A plant, *Vigna Catiang*. See *pea*.

**cowpen-bird** (kou'pen-bėrd), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*.

**Cowperian** (kou- or kō-pē'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by William Cowper, an English anatomist (1666–1709).—**Cowperian glands**, in various animals, a pair of accessory prostatic or urethral glands of lobulated or follicular structure, which pour a mucous secretion into the urethra. In man they are small, about the size of a pea, lying beneath the membranous portion of the urethra, close behind the bulb, and emptying into the bulbous portion of the tract. Their size, shape, and position vary in different animals, in some of which they are much more highly developed than in man. Also called *Cowper's glands* and *glandulæ Cowperi*.

**cow-pilot** (kou'pī'lọt), *n.* A fish, *Pomacentrus saxatilis*, of a greenish-olive color, with 5 or 6 vertical blackish bands rather narrower than their interspaces, common in the West Indies, and extending along the southern coast of the United States.

**cow-plant** (kou'plant), *n.* The *Gymnema lactifera*, an asclepiadaceous woody climber of Ceylon, the milky juice of which is used for food by the Singhalese.

**cowpock** (kou'pok), *n.* One of the pustules of cowpox.

**cow-poison** (kou'poi'zn), *n.* The *Delphinium trollifolium* of California, a native larkspur.

**cow-pony** (kou'pō'ni), *n.* A pony used in herding cattle. [Western U. S.]

> I put spurs to the smart little *cow-pony*, and loped briskly down the valley.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 36.

**cowpox** (kou'poks), *n.* A vaccine disease which appears on the teats of a cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue color, approaching to livid. These vesicles are elevated at the margin and depressed at the center; they are surrounded with inflammation, and contain a limpid fluid or virus which is capable of communicating genuine cowpox to the human subject, and of conferring, in a great majority of instances, a complete and permanent security against smallpox. Also called *vaccinia*. See *vaccination*.

**cow-quakes** (kou'kwāks), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*.

**cowrie**, *n.* See *cowry*.

**cowrie-pine** (kou'ri-pīn), *n.* See *kauri*.

**cowry** (kou'ri), *n.*; pl. *cowries* (-riz). [Also written *cowrie*, sometimes *kouree*, repr. Hind. *kauri*, Beng. *kari*, a cowry.] 1. The popular name of *Cypræa moneta*, a small yellowish-white shell with a fine gloss, used by various peoples as money. It is abundant in the Indian ocean, and is collected in the Maldive and East Indian islands, in Ceylon, in Siam, and on parts of the African coast. It was used in China as a medium of exchange in primitive times, before the introduction of a metallic currency, and also in Bengal, where, as late as 1854, 5,120 cowries were reckoned as equal to a rupee. It is still so employed in Africa, and in the countries of Further India. In Siam 6,400 cowries are equal to about 1*s.* 6*d.* of English money.

Money Cowry (*Cypræa moneta*), natural size.

> The small shells called *cowries* are considered preservatives against the evil eye.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 322.

2. In general, any shell of the genus *Cypræa* or family *Cypræidæ*.

**cow-shark** (kou'shärk), *n.* A shark of the family *Hexanchidæ* or *Notidanidæ*.

**cowslip** (kou'slip), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cowslippe*; < ME. *cowslyppe*, *couslyppe*, *cowslowpe*, *cowslope*, *cowslop*, corruptly *cowyslepe* (and *cowslek* (Prompt. Parv.), 'cow's leek'), < AS. *cūslyppe*, also *cūsloppe*, cowslip, in one passage associated with *oxanslyppe*, *oxan slyppe*, i. e. *oxslip*, now written *oxlip*, as *cowslip* is taken as 'cow's lip' ("because the cow licks this flower up with her lips"—Minsheu), < *cū*, cow, + *slyppe*, *sloppe* (in this form only in the above compounds), the sloppy droppings of a cow (ME. *sloppe*, a puddle, E. *slop*[1], q. v.), akin to *slype*, *slipe*, a viscid substance, < *slopen*, pp. of *slūpan*, dissolve: see *slop*[1] and *slip*. The name alludes to the common habitat of the flower, in pastures and along hedges. In ME. it seems to have been applied to several different plants.] 1. The popular name of several varieties of *Primula veris*, a favorite wild flower found in British pastures and hedge-banks, and cultivated in the United States. It has umbels of small, buff-yellow, scented flowers on short pedicels. Its flowers have been used as an anodyne.

> The *cowslips* tall her pensioners be;
> In their gold coats spots you see.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1.

2. In the United States, the more common name of the marsh-marigold, *Caltha palustris*.—**American cowslip**, *Dodecatheon Meadia*, a primulaceous plant of the middle and southwestern United States, also known as the *shooting-star*.—**Bugloss** or **Jerusalem cowslip**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—**Cowslip ale**, ale flavored with the blossoms of the cowslip (*Primula veris*), added after the fermentation. Sugar is added before bottling. *Bickerdyke*.—**Cowslip wine**, a wine made by fermenting cowslips with sugar. It is used as a domestic soporific.—**French** or **mountain cowslip**, the yellow auricula of the Alps, *Primula Auricula*.—**Virginian cowslip**, the *Mertensia Virginica*, from its resemblance to the Jerusalem cowslip.

**cowslipped** (kou'slipt), *a.* [< *cowslip* + *-ed*².] Adorned with cowslips.

From rushes green, and brakes, and *cowslipped* lawns.
*Keats.*

**cow-stone** (kou'stōn), *n.* A boulder of the greensand. [Local.]

**cowt** (kout), *n.* [Also *cowte*: see *colt*.] A colt. [Scotch.]

Yet aft a ragged *cowte*'s been known
To make a noble aiver. *Burns*, A Dream.

**cow-tree** (kou'trē), *n.* A name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice, especially of a South American tree, *Brosimum galactodendron*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, and allied to the fig-tree. When the trunk is incised, a rich, milky, nutritious juice, in appearance and quality resembling cow's milk, is discharged in such abundance as to render it an important food-product to the natives of the region where it grows. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about 1 foot long and 3 or 4 inches broad. The cow-tree of Pará is a sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops elata*, the milk of which resembles cream in consistence, but is too viscid to be a safe article of food. Also called *milk-tree*.

**cow-troopial** (kou'trō'pi-al), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*. See *troopial*.

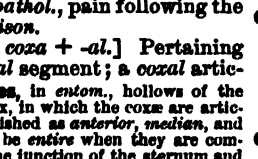
**cow-weed** (kou'wēd), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil*.

**cow-wheat** (kou'hwēt), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Melampyrum*.

**cox**† (koks), *n.* [Abbrev. from *coxcomb*.] A coxcomb.

Go; you're a brainless *cox*, a toy, a fop. *Beau. and Fl.*

**coxa** (kok'sạ), *n.*; pl. *coxæ* (-sē). [L.] 1†. The femur or thigh-bone.—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) The hip-bone, os coxæ or os innominatum. (*b*) The hip-joint.—3. In *entom.*, the first or basal joint (sometimes called the hip) of an insect's leg, by which it is articulated to the body. It may be entirely uncovered, as in many flies, or received into a coxal cavity or deep hollow in the lower surface of the thorax, as in most beetles. Coxæ are said to be *contiguous* when those of a pair are close together, *separate* when there is a space between them, *distant* when they are widely separate, *prominent* when they protrude from the coxal cavities, *globose* when they are shaped like a ball, *transverse* when they lie across the body with the succeeding joint of the leg attached to the inner end, etc. These distinctions are of great value in classification. Sometimes the coxa has a small accessory piece called the *trochanter*, which, however, is not a true joint. Some of the older entomologists included the first two joints of the leg in the term *coxa*, the first being distinguished as the *patella* and the second as the *trochanter*.



Leg of Caraboid Beetle, enlarged.
*a*, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c*, femur; *d*, tibia; *e*, tarsus.

4. The basal joint of the leg of a spider or a crustacean; a coxopodite (which see).

**coxagra** (kok-sag'rạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἀγρα, a taking (used as in *chiragra*, *podagra*, etc.).] In *pathol.*, pain following the sciatic nerve. *Dunglison.*

**coxal** (kok'sal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the coxa: as, a *coxal* segment; a *coxal* articulation.—**Coxal cavities**, in *entom.*, hollows of the lower surface of the thorax, in which the coxæ are articulated. They are distinguished as *anterior*, *median*, and *posterior*, and are said to be *entire* when they are completely closed behind by the junction of the sternum and epimera, *open* when a space is left protected only by membrane, *separate* when the sternum extends between them, and *confluent* when the sternum is not visible between them. Much use is made of these characters in classification.—**Coxal lines**, in *entom.*, two curved, slightly prominent lines on the first ventral abdominal segment of certain *Coleoptera*, behind the coxæ. They limit a space which is inclined toward the base of the abdomen, passing under the coxæ.

**coxalgia** (kok-sal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain of the hip or haunch.

**coxalgic** (kok-sal'jik), *a.* [< *coxalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of coxalgia; affected with coxalgia.

**coxarthritis** (kok-sär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἄρθρον, joint, + *-itis*.] Same as *coxitis*.

**coxcomb** (koks'kōm), *n.* [For *cockscomb*, i. e., *cock's comb*: see *cockscomb*.] 1†. The comb of a cock. See *cockscomb*, 1.—2. The comb, resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps; hence, the fool's cap itself.

There, take my *coxcomb*. Why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

Here is all
We fools can catch the wise in—to unknot,
By privilege of *coxcombs*, what they plot.
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

3. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabour you a little better,
And beat a little more care into your *coxcombs*.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

4. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a conceited and pretentious dunce.

I cannot think I shall become a *coxcomb*,
To ha' my hair curled by an idle finger.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

As a *coxcomb* is a fool of parts, so is a flatterer a knave of parts. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

*Coxcombs* and pedants, not absolute simpletons, are his game. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

5†. A kind of silver lace frayed out at the edges. *Davies.*

It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of *coxcomb*, that he might not appear worse than his fellows. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, xi.

6. Same as *cockscomb*, 2.—**Syn. 4.** *Coxcomb*, *Fop*, *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, *Beau*, prig, popinjay, jackanapes. The first five are used only of men. The distinguishing characteristic of a *coxcomb* is vanity, which may be displayed in regard to accomplishments, looks, dress, etc., but perhaps most often as to accomplishments. *Fop* is not quite so broad as *coxcomb*, applying chiefly to one who displays vanity in dress and pertness in conversation, with a tendency to impertinence in manner. *Dandy* is applied only to one who gives excessive attention to elegance and perhaps affectation in dress. An *exquisite* is one who prides himself upon his superfine taste in dress, manners, language, etc., when a fair judgment would be that his taste is overwrought, petty, or affected. (See quotation from Bulwer, under *exquisite*.) *Beau* is an old name for one who has too much understanding to be a mere dandy, but still overdoes in the matter of dress, sometimes carrying it to an extreme, as *Beau* Nash, *Beau* Brummel. Beau Brummel might perhaps be called the typical *fop*.

Most *coxcombs* are not of the laughing kind;
More goes to make a *fop* than *fops* can find.
*Dryden*, Pilgrim, Prol., l. 15.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
*Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 104.

The all-importance of clothes . . . has sprung up in the intellect of the *dandy* without effort, like an instinct of genius. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved *beaux*?
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 13.

**coxcombical, coxcomical** (koks-kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ic-al*.] Like or characteristic of a coxcomb; conceited; foppish.

John Lylly, . . . who wrote that singularly *coxcomical* work called "Euphues and his England," was in the very zenith of his absurdity and reputation.
*Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails. *Irving.*

**coxcombically, coxcomically** (koks-kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.

But this *coxcombically* mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
For numbers genuinely British,
Is quite too finical and skittish.
*Byrom*, Remarks.

**coxcombity** (koks'kō-mi-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ity*.] That which is in keeping with the character of a coxcomb. [Rare.]

Inferior masters paint *coxcombities* that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.
*C. Knight*, Once upon a Time, II. 140.

**coxcombly**† (koks'kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

My looks terrify them, you *coxcombly* ass! I'll be judged by all the company whether thou hast not a worse face than I. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

You are as troublesome to a poor Widow of Business as a young *coxcombly* rhiming Lover.
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

**coxcombry** (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ry*.] 1. Coxcombs collectively.—2. The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

The extravagances of *coxcombry* in manners and apparel are indeed the legitimate, and often the successful, objects of satire, during the time when they exist.
*Scott*, Monastery, Int., p. xv.

**coxcomical, coxcomically.** See *coxcombical*, *coxcombically*.

**coxcomicality** (koks-kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomical* + *-ity*.] The character of a coxcomb; coxcombry. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

**coxendix** (kok-sen'diks), *n.*; pl. *coxendices* (-di-sēz). [L.] The hip; the haunch-bone.

**coxitis** (kok-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hip-joint. Also *coxarthritis*.

**coxocerite** (kok-sos'e-rit), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, the basal joint of an antenna, considered as answering to the coxopodite of an ambulatory leg.

**coxoceritic** (kok-sos-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *coxocerite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a coxocerite.

**coxo-epimeral** (kok'sō-e-pim'e-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *epimera* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a coxopodite and an epimeron: applied by Huxley to the articular membranes between the coxopodites and epimera of certain somites of the crawfish.

**coxofemoral** (kok-sō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the os innominatum or coxa and to the femur: as, a *coxofemoral* articulation or ligament.

**coxon**† (kok'sn), *n.* A contracted form of *cockswain*.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our *coxon*, so they waked me.
*Pepys*, Diary, March 25, 1660.

**coxopodite** (kok-sop'ō-dit), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. πούς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*².] In *Arthropoda*, as a crustacean, the proximal joint of a developed limb by which the limb articulates with its somite or segment of the body. Morphologically it may be a protopodite, or a coxopodite and a basipodite together may represent a protopodite. See extract under *protopodite*. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley*. See cut under *Podophthalmia*.

**coxopoditic** (kok-sop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *coxopodite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a coxopodite: as, *coxopoditic* setæ. *Huxley.*

**coxosternal** (kok-sō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *sternum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coxa and the sternum of an arthropod.

**coxswain,** *n.* See *cockswain*.

**coy**¹ (koi), *a.* [< ME. *coy*, *koy*, < OF. *coi*, *quoi*, *quei*, *coy*, *quoy*, *coit*, *quoit*, quiet, still, calm, tranquil, slow (to do a thing), private, secret, mod. F. *coi*, quiet, still, = Pr. *quets* = Sp. Pg. *quedo*, *quieto* = It. *cheto*, *quieto*, < L. *quietus*, quiet, still, calm, whence directly E. *quiet*, which is thus a doublet of *coy*: see *quiet*, *a.*] 1†. Quiet; still.

He be-heilde his [Merlin's] felowes, that were stille and *koy*, that seiden not o worde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

2. Manifesting modesty; shrinking from familiarity; bashful; shy; retiring.

*Coy* or sobyr, sobrius, modestus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans;
*Coy* looks with heart-sore sighs. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

Nor the *coy* maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 249.

Her air, her manners, all who saw admired;
Courteous though *coy*, and gentle though retired.
*Crabbe*, Parish Register.

3. Disposed to repel advances; disdainful.

'Twas told me, you were rough, and *coy*, and sullen.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii.

—**Syn. 2.** Shrinking, distant, bashful, backward, diffident, demure.

**coy**¹ (koi), *v.* [< ME. *coyen*, *coien*, < *coy*, *a.* Cf. *acoy* (of which *coy*, *v.*, is prob. in part an abbr.), and see *decoy*, *v.*, which is peculiarly related to *coy*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To quiet; soothe.

I *coye*, I styll or apayse, Ie acquoyse. I can nat *coye* hym, je ne le puis pas acquoyser. *Palsgrave.*

*Coye* hem that they seye noon harme of me.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 801.

2. To caress with the hand; stroke caressingly.

*Coyyn*, blandior. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

He raught forth his right hand & his [the steed's] rigge [back] frotus [rubs],
And *coies* hym as he kan with his clene hands.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

3. To coax; allure; entice; decoy. See *decoy*, *v.*

*Coynge* [read *coiynge*, that is, *coying*] or styrunge to werkyn [var. sterynge to done a werke], instigacio.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation, . . . who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.
*Bp. Rainbow*, Sermons, p. 29.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be coy; behave with coyness or bashfulness; shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite *it*.

He comes to woo you, see you do not *coy it*.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

One kiss—nay, damsel! *coy it* not.
*Scott*, Harold the Dauntless, ii. 9.

2. To make difficulty; be slow or reluctant.

Nay, if he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.
*Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

**coy**²† (koi), *n.* [< ME. *coye*; from the verb.] 1. A stroke or noise made to coy or quiet an animal, as a horse; a soothing sound or utterance.

No man may on that stede ryde
But a blennan [black man], . . .
For he hym maketh with mocche pryde
A nyse *coye*.
The *coye* is with hys handys two
Clappynde togedere to and fro.
*Octovian*, l. 1244 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

2. A decoy. See *decoy*, *n.*

Till the great mallard be catch't in the coy,
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 122.

**coy**[2] (koi), *n.* [E. dial., prob. < MD. *koye*, D. *kooi*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (cf. *kouw*, a cage), = E. Fries. *kaje*, *kooi*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = MLG. LG. *kaje*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. G. *kaje*, a berth, = Dan. *kaje*, a berth, hammock, = Sw. *kaja*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < L. *cavea* (ML. *cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cage*: see *cage*, *cave*[1], *coe*[2].] A cage or pen for lobsters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**coy-duck**† (koi'duk), *n.* A decoy-duck.

His main scope is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a *coy-duck*, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.
*Bp. Bramhall*, Works, III. 504.

**coyish** (koi'ish), *a.* [< *coy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat coy or reserved.

This *coyish* paramour. *Drant*, tr. of Horace, ii. 3.

**coyly** (koi'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coyly*; < *coy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Quietly.

A messengere cam the Brehaignons vnto,
Entred brehaigne without tarying,
Ful *coyly* and preualy within entring.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2184.

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.

As she *coyly* bound it round his neck,
And made him promise silence. *Coleridge.*

**coynet**, *n.* See *coigne*[2].

**coyness** (koi'nes), *n.* The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

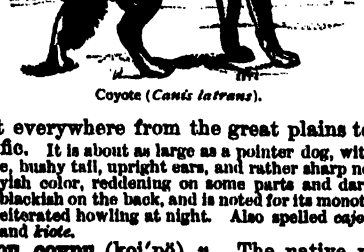
When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

=Syn. *Diffidence*, *Shyness* (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

**coynie**, *n.* Same as *coigne*[2].

**coynte**†, *a.* Same as *quaint*.

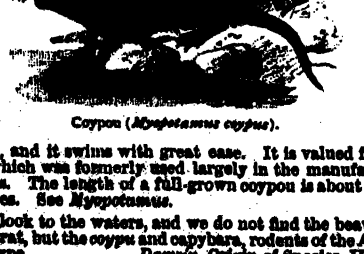
**coyote** (kō-yō'te), *n.* [< Sp. *coyote*, < Mex. *coyotl*.] The Spanish and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-wolf of western North America, *Canis latrans*, abundant al-



Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

most everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with full pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose, of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with blackish on the back, and is noted for its monotonous and reiterated howling at night. Also spelled *cajote*, *cayote*, and *kiote*.

**coypou, coypu** (koi'pō), *n.* The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and



Coypou (*Myopotamus coypus*).

round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypou is about 2 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.

We look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the *coypu* and capybara, rodents of the American type. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, II. 349.

**coystril, coystrill**†, *n.* Same as *coistril*.

You . . . bragging *coystril*!
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

**cozz** (kuz), *n.* [Abbr. of *cozen*[1], now usually spelled *cousin*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cousin*[1].

My dearest *cozz*,
I pray you, school yourself.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 2.

I'll not detain you, *cozz*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

**cozie, cosie** (kōz), *n.* [Formed from *cozy*, *a.*] Anything snug, comfortable, or cozy; specifically, a cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête. [Rare.]

They might have a comfortable *cozie*.
*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxvi.

**cozie, cosie** (kōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cozied*, *cosied*, ppr. *cozying*, *cosying*. [Like *cozie*, *n.*, formed from *cozy*, *a.*] To be snug, comfortable, or cozy; cuddle. [Rare.]

The sailors *cosie* round the fire with wife and child.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, iii.

**cozen**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cousin*[1].

**cozen**[2] (kuz'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cosen*, *cosin*, *coozen*, *coosen*, *coosin*, *cousen*, *cousen*, *cousin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cousin*, a relative; < F. *cousiner*, call "cousin," claim kindred for advantage, sponge, < *cousin*, cousin: see *cousin*[1], *n.* and *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cheat; defraud.

A stateller resolution arms my confidence,
To *cozen* thee of honour. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

O lover, art thou grown too full of dread
To look him in the face whom thou feared'st not
To *cozen* of the fair thing he had got?
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 364.

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters.
*Locke*, Education.

II. *intrans.* To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceitfully.

Some cogging, *cozening* slave. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he *Cousen* and Cheats as soon as he comes home?
*Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 76.

**cozenage**[1]†, *n.* See *cousinage*[1].

**cozenage**[2] (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [< *cozen*[2] + *-age*.] Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had heap'd together
By *cozenage*, perjury, or sordid thrift.
*Massinger*, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

The art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Betray not by the *cozenage* of sense
Thy votaries. *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, vi.

**cozener** (kuz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cosener*, *coosener*, *cousiner*, *cousner*, etc.; < *cozen*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad; therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

**cozening** (kuz'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cozen*[2], *v.*] Cheating; defrauding.

**cozier**†, *n.* See *cosier*.

**cozily, cosily** (kō'zi-li), *adv.* In a cozy manner; snugly; warmly; comfortably.

**coziness, cosiness** (kō'zi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being cozy.

**cozy, cosy** (kō'zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *coozy*, *cosey*, *cozie*, *cosie*; orig. Sc., and perhaps related to *cosh*, neat, snug, comfortable, quiet, social: see *cosh*[2].] I. *a.* Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are *cozie* i' the neuk,
And formin' assignations.
*Burns*, Holy Fair.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very *cosey*, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.

How *cozy* and pleasant it is here! *Harper's Mag.*

II. *n.* A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

**C. P.** An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

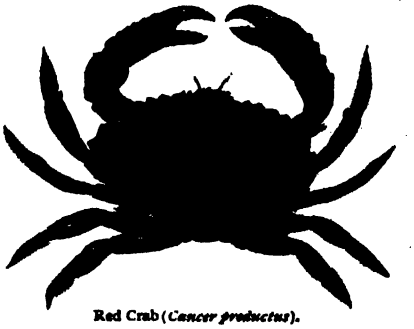
**C. P. C.** An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

**C. P. S.** An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

**Cr.** 1. A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *chromium*.

**C. R.** An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (*b*) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina Regina*, Caroline the Queen.

**crab**[1] (krab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *crabbe*, < ME. *crabbe*, < AS. *crabba* = D. *krab* = MLG. *krabbe* (> G. *krabbe*, and prob. the earlier G. form *krappe*, = F. *crabe*) = Icel. *krabbi* = Sw. *krabba* = Dan. *krabbe* = (with diff. suffix) OHG. *chrebiz*, *crebiz* (> ult. E. *crawfish*, *crayfish*, q. v.), MHG. *krebe*, *krebez*, G. *krebs* (> Dan. *krebs*) = D. *kreeft* = Sw. *kräfta*, a crawfish. Perhaps connected with OHG. *chrapfo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with E. *cramp*[1]; cf. W. *craf*, claws or talons, *crafu*, scratch, *crafanc*, a crab. The L. *carabus* (see *Carabus*) is not akin.] 1. A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass *Podophthalmia*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*: distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*. The anterior limbs are not used for progression, being chelate or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so disposed that the animal can move on land in any direction without turning; but its commonest mode of progression is sidewise, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species



Red Crab (*Cancer productus*).

also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus mœnas*. The common blue or edible crab of the United States is *Lupa diacantha*, now called *Callinectes hastatus* or *Neptunus hastatus*; when molting, it is called *soft-shelled crab*. The small crabs found in oysters are species of *Pinnotheridæ*, called *pea-crabs*. Those which have soft tails and live in univalve shells are hermit-crabs, *Paguridæ*. Tree-crabs are of the genus *Birgus*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Gecarcinidæ*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maia*, as *M. squinado*, the corwich of Europe; and the name is extended to many other maioid forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the outstretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Gelasimus*, of the family *Ocypodidæ*, which also contains the racer-crabs or horsemen, species of *Ocypoda*, so called from their swiftness. *Rock-crab* is a name of various species of *Cancridæ* proper. Box-crabs belong to the family *Calappidæ*. Porcelain-crabs are small bright-colored species of *Porcellanidæ*. Some handsome species of *Portunidæ* are called *lady-crabs*; and members of this family are also known as *swimming crabs*, *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, etc., the hinder legs being broadened and flattened to serve for swimming, as in our common edible crab. The red crab is *Cancer productus*. Many other crabs are distinguished by qualifying terms. See the compounds and the technical names.

*Crabbes* is a manere of fisace in there sea.
*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 51.

You yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if, like a *crab*, you could go backward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

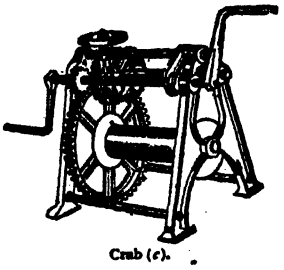
2. Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab: as, the glass-*crabs*; the king-*crabs*. See the compounds.—3. A crab-louse.—4. [*cap.*] Cancer, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Cancer*, 2.—5†. An arch.

This work is isett upon sixe *crabbes* [Latin *cancros*] thewe of hard marbilston.
*Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 221.

6. *pl.* The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair bellowed out "*Crabs*," and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vi.

7. A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances. (*a*) An engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (*b*) A pillar sometimes used for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which bearing-levers are thrust. (*c*) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, etc. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (*d*) A machine used in rope-walks for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. (*e*) A claw used to temporarily secure a portable machine to the ground. Also called *crab-winch*. (*f*) An iron trivet to set over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]—**Crab's claws**, in *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab, formerly used



Crab (*c*).

as absorbents.—**Crab's eyes**, in *materia medica*, concretions formed in the stomach of the crawfish, formerly in much repute in a powdered state as antacids.—**To catch a crab**. (*a*) To miss a stroke in rowing and fall backward. (*b*) Among professional oarsmen, to sink the oar-blade so deeply in the water that it cannot be lifted easily, and hence tends to throw the rower out of the boat.

**crab**[1] (krab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [< *crab*[1], *n.* Cf. MLG. freq. *krabbeln*, creep about.] 1. To fish for or catch crabs: as, to go *crabbing*.—2. Figuratively, to act like a crab in crawling backward; back out; "crawfish": as, he tried to *crab* out of it. [Colloq., U. S.]

**crab**[2] (krab), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe*, < Sw. (in comp.) *krabb-äpple*, a crab-apple; perhaps < *krabba*, a crab (crustacean), in allusion to the astringent juice. Cf. *crabbed*.] 1. A small, tart, and somewhat astringent apple, of which there are several varieties, cultivated chiefly for ornament and to be made into preserves, jelly, etc.; the crab-apple.

> She's as like this as a *crab*'s like an apple.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5.
>
> Go home, ye knaves, and lay *crabbes* in the fyre.
> *Playe of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

2. The tree producing the fruit. The wild species of northern Europe is the original of the common apple, *Pyrus Malus*. Of the cultivated crabs, the Siberian crab (*P. prunifolia*), the Chinese crab (*P. spectabilis*), and the cherry-crab (*P. baccata*) are all natives of northern Asia. Several species of *Pyrus* in the United States are also known as crab-apples, but are of no value. See *apple*, 1.

3. A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-apple; a crabstick.

> Out bolts her husband upon me with a fine taper *crab* in his hand. *Garrick*, Lying Valet, i. 2.

**crab**[3] (krab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [E. dial. also *crob*, q. v.; < ME. **crabben*, found only in pp. adj. *crabbed*, q. v.; prob. = MD. D. *krabben* = MLG. LG. *krabben*, scratch, scrape, = Icel. *krabba*, scrawl (freq. MD. *krabbelen*, scratch, scrawl, D. *krabbelen*, scrawl, = MLG. *krabbeln*, crawl about); in a secondary form also MD. *kribben*, scratch, D. *kribben*, quarrel, be peevish or cross (freq. D. *kribbelen*, scrawl, be always quarrelsome, = G. *kribbeln*, tickle, irritate, fret); whence, from the same base, MD. D. *kribbig*, peevish, cross, crabbed, = MLG. *kribbisch* = G. *kreppisch*, peevish, cross, crabbed. In E. the word, most familiar in the form *crabbed*, has long been associated with *crab*[2], a sour apple, *crabbed* being understood as 'sour.'] I. *trans.* 1. To irritate; fret; vex; provoke; make peevish, cross, sour, or bitter, as a person or his disposition; make crabbed.

> Whowbeit he was verie hat [hot] in all questiones, yit when it twitched his particular, no man could *crab* him.
> *J. Melville*, Diary, 1578 (Woodrow Soc.), p. 65.
>
> 'Tis easier to observe how age or sickneasse sowers and *crabbes* our nature. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

2. To break or bruise. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be peevish or cross.—2. In *falconry*, to seize each other when fighting: said of hawks. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

**crab**[3] (krab), *n.* [< *crab*[3], *a.*; with allusion to *crab*[2], *n.*] A crabbed, sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

**crab**†[3] (krab), *a.* [Partly < *crab*[3], *v.*, and *crabbed*, partly < *crab*[2], *n.*] Sour; rough; harsh to the taste.

> She speakes as sharply, and lookes as sowerly, as if she had beene new squeased out of a *crab* orenge.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, iii.
>
> Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
> Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast.
> *Dryden.*

**crab-apple** (krab'ap'l), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe appulle* (= Sw. *krabbäpple*); as *crab*[2] + *apple*.] Same as *crab*[2].

**crabbet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crab*[1], *crab*[2].

**crabbed** (krab'ed), *a.* [< ME. *crabbed*, *crabbid*; associated with the verb *crab*[3], q. v.] 1. Sour or harsh to the taste.—2. Perverse; cross; peevish; morose; springing from a sour temper or character: as, a *crabbed* man.

> I toke ful gode hede
> How thow contraryedest Clergye with *crabbed* wordes.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 157.
>
> *Crabbed* age and youth cannot live together.
> *Shak.*, Pass. Pilgrim, xii.
>
> Lee-lang nights, wi' *crabbit* leuks,
> Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks [cards].
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

3. Difficult; perplexing; uninviting: as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

> Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
> He understood b' implicit faith.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 129.
>
> How charming is divine philosophy!
> Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose;
> But musical as is Apollo's lute.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 477.
>
> To be lord of a manor is to be the lord of a secular ruin, in which he that knows the secret of the *crabbed* spell-book may call up the ghosts of a vanished order of the world. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 11.

4. Very intricate or irregular; difficult to decipher or understand: as, *crabbed* handwriting; *crabbed* characters.

> The document in question had a sinister look, it is true; it was *crabbed* in text, and from a broad red ribbon dangled the great seal of the province.
> *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 215.

**crabbedly** (krab'ed-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; perversely; with asperity; with perplexity.

> So *crabbedlie* iumbled them both together.
> *Holinshed*, Chron., Ireland, i.

**crabbedness** (krab'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *crabbednesse*; < *crabbed* + *-ness*.] 1. Perversity; peevishness; asperity; moroseness; bitterness; sourness; harshness of temper or character.

> These misfortunes . . . "increased the natural *crabbedness* of his wife's temper." *Everett*, Orations, II. 131.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; unintelligibility.

> The mathematics with their *crabbedness*.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 9.

**crabber** (krab'ėr), *n.* One who catches crabs; a crab-catcher.

**crabbery** (krab'ę-ri), *n.*; pl. *crabberies* (-riz). [< *crab*[1] + *-ery*.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

> The wide expanse of water is choked up by numerous great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales, or *crabberies*, from the number of small crabs.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 102.

**crabbing**[1] (krab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crab*[1], *v.*] The act or art of fishing for crabs.

**crabbing**[2] (krab'ing), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The operation of removing completely all dirt and grease from stuffs by soap and alkalis before they are subjected to dyeing. It is usually performed by passing the fabrics through vats containing detergent liquids, and then squeezing them between rollers.

**crabbit** (krab'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *crabbed*.

**crabby**† (krab'i), *a.* [< *crab*[3] + *-y*[1]; an alteration of *crabbed*.] Difficult; perplexing; crabbed; disagreeable.

> Perstus is *crabby*, because auntient.
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villany, Prol.

**crab-catcher** (krab'kach'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches crabs.—2. A name of sundry birds: in Jamaica, the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*; in South America, the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia*. See *Cancroma*.

**crab-eater** (krab'ē'tėr), *n.* 1. The least bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*.—2. The cobia or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*. *Dr. S. L. Mitchill.* Also called *cubby-yew*.

**crabert**, *n.* The aquatic vole or water-rat of Europe, *Arvicola amphibia*. *I. Walton.*

**crab-faced**† (krab'fāst), *a.* Having a sour, disagreeable look; as, "a *crab-faced* mistress," *Beaumont.*

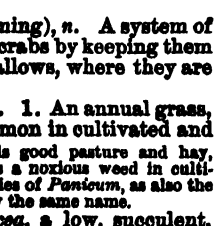
**crab-farming** (krab'fär'ming), *n.* A system of protecting or preserving crabs by keeping them in pens in salt-water shallows, where they are fattened for market.

**crab-grass** (krab'gras), *n.* 1. An annual grass, *Panicum sanguinale*, common in cultivated and waste grounds. It affords good pasture and hay, but, from its rapid growth, is a noxious weed in cultivated fields. Some other species of *Panicum*, as also the *Eleusine Indica*, are known by the same name.

2. The *Salicornia herbacea*, a low, succulent, chenopodiaceous plant, growing upon the seashore and supposed to be eaten by crabs.

**crabite** (krab'it), *n.* [< *crab*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A name sometimes given to a fossil crab or crawfish.

**crab-lobster** (krab'lob'stėr), *n.* An anomurous crustacean of the genus *Porcellana*.



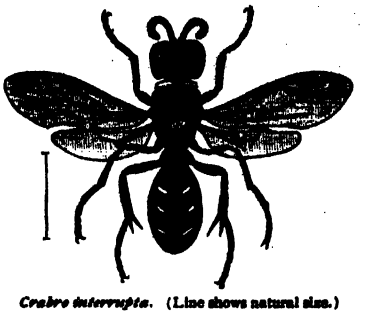
Crab-louse (*Phthirius pubis*), enlarged.

**crab-louse** (krab'lous), *n.* A kind of louse, *Pediculus* or *Phthirius pubis* or *inguinalis*, found at times in the hair of the pubis and perinæum, and sometimes on other portions of the body, clinging with great tenacity, and difficult to eradicate: so called from its shape and general appearance. It is destroyed by mercurial ointment.

**crab-oil** (krab'oil), *n.* [Appar. < *crab*[2] + *oil*, but prop. an accom. of *carap-oil*.] An oil extracted from the nuts of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

**crab-pot** (krab'pot), *n.* A device for catching crabs, consisting of a frame of wickerwork open at the top.

**Crabro** (krā'brō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crabro*, a hornet: see *hornet*.] The typical genus of the family *Crabronidæ*, containing large black-and-yellow species, as *C. cephalotes*. A characteristic American form is *C. semimaculatus*, with six yellow spots on the



*Crabro interrupta*. (Line shows natural size.)

subpedunculate abdomen. The name of the genus is also the specific name of the common hornet, *Vespa crabro*, of a different family. *C. interrupta* is a common North American species, extending from Canada all through the eastern United States.

**crab-roller** (krab'rō'lėr), *n.* In *printing*, a small roller which distributes printing-ink on the ink-cylinder of the Adams printing-press: so called because its motion is sidewise and apparently diagonal. Also known as the *ductor* or *doctor*.

**Crabronidæ** (kra-bron'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crabro*(*n-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, related to the *Vespidæ*, or wasps and hornets, and having short antennæ and a large truncate head. The species burrow in the ground, in decayed wood, etc., and the sting of some of them is very painful. The genera are about 20 in number, and the species are very numerous. They are generally known as *sand-wasps* and *wood-wasps*.

**crab's-claw** (krabz'klâ), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*: so called from the shape of its leaves.

**crabs'-eyes** (krabz'īz), *n. pl.* A name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

**crabsidle** (krab'sī'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabsidled*, ppr. *crabsidling*. [< *crab*[1] + *sidle*.] To move sidewise, like a crab.

> Others *crabsidling* along. *Southey*, Letters (1800), I. 105.

**crab-spider** (krab'spī'dėr), *n.* 1. A laterigrade spider, as one of the family *Thomisidæ*: so called from its habit of moving sidewise.—2. A scorpion.

**crabstick** (krab'stik), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *stick*.] A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, such a stick of any wood.

> Adams, brandishing his *crabstick*, said he despised death as much as any man. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

**crabstock** (krab'stok), *n.* A wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon.

> Let him tell why a graft, taking nouriahment from a *crabstock*, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 435.

**crabstone** (krab'stōn), *n.* A chalky mass or calcareous concretion developed on either side of the stomach of crustaceans, as the decapods, previous to the casting of the shell, and supposed to be a deposit stored up for the calcification of the new shell.

**crab-tree** (krab'trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *crab-tre*; < *crab*[2] + *tree*.] I. *n.* The tree which bears crabs, or crab-apples.

> We have some old *crab-trees* here at home that will not Be grafted to your relish. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

II. *a.* Made of the wood of the crab. The wood is used principally by millwrights for the teeth of wheels.

> The tinker had a *crab-tree* staff,
> Which was both good and strong.
> *Robin Hood and the Tinker* (Child's Ballads, V. 223).

**crab-winch** (krab'winch), *n.* Same as *crab*[1], 7 (*e*).

**crab-wood** (krab'wud), *n.* [Appar. < *crab*[2] + *wood*[1], but prop. an accom. of *carap-wood*.] The wood of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

**crab-yaws** (krab'yâz), *n. pl.* The name applied to the tumors of frambœsia (yaws) when they appear on the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. In these places the thicker epidermis forms hard, callous lips, and the tumors are painful.

**cracchet**, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *crotch*[1].

**Cracidæ** (kras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gallinaceous birds peculiar to the warmer parts of America, intermediate between the fowls proper and the pigeons, and forming with the old-world *Megapodiidæ*, or mound-birds, the suborder *Peristeropodes*, or pigeon-toed fowls, so called because the hind toe is insistent as in the pigeons. The family contains the numerous and diversified forms known as curassows, hoccos, guans, etc. It is divided into three subfamilies: *Cracinæ* proper, the curassows and hoccos, with 4 genera and 12 species; *Oreophasinæ*, with a single genus and species; and *Penelopinæ*, the guans, with 7 genera and about 40 species. The chachalaca, *Ortalida vetula maccalli*, is the only representative of the family in the United States. See cuts under *curassow* and *guan*.

**Cracinæ** (kra-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cracidæ*.

**crack** (krak), *v.* [Early mod. E. *cracke*, *crakke*, < ME. *crakken*, *craken*, < AS. *cracian* (also transposed, *cearcian*, > ME. *charken*, *cherkin*, E. *chark*[1], q. v.), crack, = D. *kraken*, crack, creak, *krakken*, crack, = MLG. LG. *kraken* (> F. *craquer*) = OHG. *chrahhôn*, MHG. G. *krachen*, crack; cf. Gael. *crac*, crack, break, *crac*, a crack, fissure. Prob. an imitative word: see *chark*[1], a doublet of *crack*, and cf. *creak*[1], *crick*[1], *crake*[1], *clack*, *click*, *clock*, *knack*, *crash*, etc. Hence *crackle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To break with a sudden sharp sound; be or become shattered or shivered.

> Dear Girdle, help! should'st heav'nly Thou be slack,
> Soon would my overstretched heart-strings *crack*.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 227.
>
> Splinter'd spear-shafts *crack* and fly.
> *Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

2. To burst; split; open in chinks or fissures; be or become fractured on the surface; become chapped or chopped.

> My lips gyn *crake*. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 325.
>
> Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
> That heaven's vault should *crack*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

3. To fail or be impaired; give way. [Colloq.]

> The credit . . . of exchequers *cracks* when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

4. In *racing slang*, to give out; fail; fall behind: said of a horse.—5. To give forth a loud or sharp, abrupt sound; crackle as burning brushwood; snap: as, the whip *cracks*.

> I will board her, though she chide as loud
> As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

6. To call out loudly; shout; bawl.—7. To boast; brag; talk exultingly.

> Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3.
>
> Galen *cracks* how many several cures he hath performed in this kind by use of baths alone.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 285.
>
> I wonder if yon poor sick chap at Moss Brow would fancy some o' my sausages. They're something to *crack* on, for they are made fra' an old Cumberland receipt.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

8. To chat; talk freely and familiarly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> "What, howe, mate! thow stondyst to ny,
> Thy felow may nat hale the by";
> Thus they begyn to *crake*.
> *Pilgrims Sea-Voyage* (E. E. T. S.), l. 16.
>
> Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, ii. 522.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To break; sever; sunder.

> In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

2. To break in pieces; smash; split.

> Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

3. To break with grief; affect deeply. [Rare or obsolete, *rend* or *break* being now used.]

> O madam, my old heart is *crack'd!* *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

4. Specifically, to break or cause to burst into chinks; break partially, or on the surface; break without entire separation of the parts: as, to *crack* glass or ice.

> I had lever to *crake* thy crowne.
> *Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 72).
>
> Honour is like that glassy bubble,
> That finds philosophers such trouble;
> Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole doth fly.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 297.
>
> *Crack'd* the helmet through. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. To open and drink: as, to *crack* a bottle of wine.

> They went to a tavern and there they dined,
> And bottles cracked most merrilie.
> *Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 251).
>
> You'll *crack* a quart together. Ha! will you not, master Bardolph? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

6. To mar; impair; spoil; hence, when applied to the brain, to dement.

> Alas, his care will go near to *crack* him.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.
>
> He thought none poets till their brains were *crack't*.
> *Roscommon.*
>
> One story disproved *cracks* all the rest.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 472.

7. To make a snapping sound with; cause to make a sharp, sudden sound: as, to *crack* a whip.

> He neither *cracked* his whip, nor blew his horn.
> *Wordsworth*, Hart-Leap Well.

8. To boast or brag in regard to; exult in or about.

> For then they glory; then they boast and *crack* that they have played the men indeed, when they have so overcome as no other living creature but only man could: that is to say, by the might and puissance of wit!
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

9†. To use in utterance; talk: as, to "*crack* Latin," *Wyclif*.

> Or *crack* out bawdy speeches and unclean.
> *B. Jonson*, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

**A nut to crack.** See *nut*.—**To crack a crib**, to break into a house; commit burglary. [Thieves' slang.]—**To crack a joke**, to make a jest; say or relate something witty or sportive.—**To crack up**, to cry up; extol; puff. [Colloq.]

> "Mexico," the bricklayer said, "is not what it has been *cracked up* to be." *The American*, VII. 334.

**crack** (krak), *n.* [< ME. *crak*, a loud noise, din, = D. *krak* = LG. *krak* (> F. *crac*) = OHG. *chrac*, MHG. G. *krach*; from the verb.] 1. A chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening or displacement: as, a *crack* in a board, in a wall, or in glass.

> He restlessly watched the stars through the *cracks* of the boarded roof. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 31.

Hence—2. A moral breach, flaw, or defect: as, there is a decided *crack* in his character or reputation.

> I cannot
> Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress.
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.
>
> Her faults
> Or *cracks* in duty and obedience.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

3. A sharp or loud sound, more or less sudden, explosive, or startling; the sound of anything suddenly rent or broken: as, a *crack* of thunder; the *crack* of a whip.

> He, unconcerned, would hear the mighty *crack*,
> And stand secure amidst a falling world.
> *Addison*, tr. of Horace, iii. 3.

4. A sharp, resounding blow: as, he gave him a *crack* on the head.

> His steep fall,
> By how much it doth give the weightier *crack*,
> Will send more wounding terror to the rest.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

5†. A gun: as, "*crakys* of war," *Barbour*.—6. A broken, changing, infirm, or otherwise altered tone of voice, as that of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

> Though now our voices
> Have got the mannish *crack*.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

7. Mental aberration; mania; crankiness: as, he has a *crack*.

> I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose *crack* toward politics I have heretofore mentioned.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

8. A crazy person; a crank. [Colloq.]

> I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a *Crack* and a Projector.
> *Addison*, London Cries.

9†. One who excels; one of superior merit; the best.

> 1st *Gent.* What dost think, Jockey?
> 2d *Gent.* The *crack* o' the field['s] against you.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

10. A lie; a fib. [Old slang.]

> That's a damned confounded *crack*.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

11†. A boast.

> Great labour hath been about this matter; great *cracks* hath been made, that all should be well.
> *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
>
> Out of this fountain proceed all those *cracks* and brags.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 182.

12†. A boaster.—13†. A prostitute. *Johnson.*—14†. A boy, generally a pert, lively boy.

> When he was a *crack*, not thus high.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.
>
> Nay, Cupid, leave to speak improperly; since we are turned *cracks*, let's study to be like *cracks*; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

15. An instant: as, I'll be with you in a *crack*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

> He turn'd his back, and in a *crack*
> Was cleanly out of sight, man.
> *Battle of Tranent-Muir* (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).
>
> Puts spurs to his hack,
> Makes a dash through the crowd, and is off in a *crack!*
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 59.

16. Free, familiar conversation; a comfortable chat. [Scotch.]

> Good-morrow, nibour Symon; come sit down
> And gie's your *cracks*.—What's a' the news in town?
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 1.
>
> She was the wit of the village, and delighted in a *crack* with her master, when she could get it.
> *Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, vii.
>
> What is *crack* in English? A chat. The synonym is as perfect as possible; yet the words are subtly distinguished by a whole hemisphere of feeling. A chat, by comparison "wi' a *crack*," is a poor, frivolous, shallow, altogether heartless business. A *crack* is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it. *P. P. Alexander.*

**The crack of doom.** See *doom*.

**crack** (krak), *a.* [< *crack*, *n.* and *v.*, in sense of 'boast.'] Excellent; first-rate; having qualities to be proud of; in definite use, the best or most excellent: as, a *crack* shot; a *crack* regiment; the *crack* player of the band. [Colloq.]

> You've seen Mr. Kean,
> I mean in that scene
> Of Macbeth—by some thought the *crack* one of the piece.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 30.
>
> Cox's, I fancy, is the *crack* hotel of London. Lady Byron boarded there then.
> *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 69.

**crack-brained** (krak'brānd), *a.* Having an impaired intellect; more or less demented.

> A race of odd *crack-brained* schismaticks do croak in every corner. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

**cracked** (krakt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crack*, *v.*] 1. Burst or split; rent; partially severed: as, a *cracked* pitcher.—2. Broken or changing, as the voice of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

> His name was Gama; *crack'd* and small his voice.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

3. Blemished, as an impaired reputation.

> The reputation of an intrigue with such a *cracked* pitcher does me no honour at all.
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

4. Imperfect, as a doubtful title.

> Three things cause jealousy: a mighty state, a rich treasure, a fair wife; or, where there is a *cracked* title, much tyranny and exactions. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 565.

5. Impaired intellectually; crazy.

> I was ever of opinion that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains.
> *Bacon*, Holy War.

**cracker** (krak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cracks or breaks (transitively). Specifically—(*a*) In *flint-manuf.*, a man who breaks the flint stones into flakes, and sorts the fragments according to size. (*b*) In *anthracite mining*, a coal-breaker or -crusher. (*c*) A machine with grooved rollers for crushing and grinding raw rubber. (*d*) A tooth.

2. One who or that which cracks (intransitively). Specifically—(*a*) A small kind of firework filled with powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises in quick succession; a fire-cracker. (*b*) A noisy, boasting fellow; a talker. [Rare or obsolete.] Formerly also *craker*.

> Great *crakers* were never great fighters.
> *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.
>
> What *cracker* is this same, that deafs our ears
> With this abundance of superfluous breath?
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

3. A boast; a lie. [Colloq.]—4. A thin hard or crisp biscuit. [American.]

> Students at the necessary duty of eating brown Boston *crackers*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 14.
>
> I've been sitting for hours among distinguished people, listening to excellent discourse; but I had a *cracker* in my coat pocket, which I wanted to eat and didn't dare.
> Quoted in *Merriam's* Life of Bowles, II. 414.

5. A bird, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.—6. *pl.* The parrots as an order, *Enucleatores*.—7. One of an inferior class of white hill-dwellers in some of the southern United States, especially in Georgia and Florida. The name is said to have been applied because cracked corn is their chief article of diet; it is as old in Georgia and Florida as the times of the revolution. Also called *sand-killer*.

> This being inhabits the Southern States under various names. . . . In Virginia he is known as the "mean white" or "poor white," and among the negroes as "poor white trash." In North Carolina he flourishes under the title of "conch." In South Carolina he is called "low-downer." In Georgia and Florida we salute him with the crisp and significant appellation of *cracker*.
> *J. S. Bradford*, Lippincott's Mag., VI. 457.
>
> "I was amused enough," said Nina, "with Old Hundred's indignation at having got out the carriage and horses to go over to what he called a *Cracker* funeral."
> *H. B. Stowe*, Dred, I. 182.

It would not be easy to convince a Mohammedan of Algiers, a Christian of Rome, or a *cracker* of Mississippi.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 485.

**crack-hemp**† (krak'hemp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *hemp*.] One destined to stretch a rope — that is, one who deserves to be hanged; a wretch fated to the gallows. Also called *crack-rope*.

Come hither, *crack-hemp*. . . . Come hither, you rogue.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

**cracking** (krak'ing), *n.* [< ME. *crakkyng*; verbal n. of *crack*, *v.*] 1. The act of breaking; a breaking or snapping.

Ther was gret noise and *crakkynge* of speres, and many oon throwe to grounde bothe horse and man, and that dured longe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

2†. A more or less loud sound of breaking or snapping; a resounding noise.

Then the first cors come with *crakkyng* of trumpes.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

**crackle** (krak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crackled*, ppr. *crackling*. [< ME. *crakelen*, crackle, quaver in singing, = MLG. *krakelen*, make a loud cry, cackle; freq. of *crack*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To make slight cracks, or sudden sharp, explosive noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; crepitate: as, burning thorns *crackle*.

Had I a Wreath of Bays about my Brow,
I should contemn that flourishing Honour now,
Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear
It Rage and *Crackle* there.
*Cowley*, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey, st. 9.

A thousand villages to ashes turns,
In *crackling* flames a thousand harvests burns.
*Addison*, The Campaign.

The tempest *crackles* on the leads.
*Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

2. To quaver in singing. *Cuckoo and Nightingale*, l. 119. — 3. In *lute-playing*, to play the tones of a chord in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.

II. *trans.* To cover with a network of minute cracks, as porcelain or glass.

Some of it [Chinese porcelain] is *crackled*, not accidentally, but by a careful process. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 634.

**crackle** (krak'l), *n.* [< *crackle*, *v.*] 1. One of a series of small, sharp, quickly repeated noises, such as are made by a burning fire; crackling.

From the same walls Savonarola went forth to his triumphs, short-lived almost as the *crackle* of his martyrdom. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

2. A small crack; specifically, a network of cracks characterizing the surface-glaze of some kinds of porcelain and fine pottery. It penetrates the glaze, and is produced artificially by causing the glaze to shrink more than the body of the ware: as, a fine *crackle* showing purple lines; a coarse *crackle* with black lines, etc. Some of the most delicate crackles are said to be produced by the heat of the sun, to which the newly applied glaze is exposed; dry color is then rubbed over the piece, filling up the cracks, and the piece is afterward fired.

**crackle-china** (krak'l-chī'nȧ), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

**crackled** (krak'ld), *a.* [< *crackle* + *-ed*².] Covered with a network of small cracks: as, *crackled* porcelain or glass.

The soft creamy-looking *crackled* glaze adds an additional charm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 590.

**Crackled ware**, porcelain or faience decorated with crackle.

**crackle-glass** (krak'l-glȧs), *n.* An ornamented glass made by plunging a mass attached to the end of a blowpipe, while at a glowing red heat, into hot water, and then opening and blowing it out. Its surface is filled with minute cracks, so that it resembles a mass of thawing ice, and is beautifully pellucid. Also called *ice-glass*.

**crackle-porcelain** (krak'l-pôrs'lȧn), *n.* A variety of ceramic ware in which the enamel is covered with fine cracks; crackled ware. See *crackle*, *n.*, 2. In Chinese ware the crackled effect is restricted to certain portions of the glaze, leaving the remaining portions plain, thus producing ornamental effects. Also called *crackle-china*, *crackle-ware*, and *craclilin*.

**crackless** (krak'les), *a.* [< *crack* + *-less*.] Without crack, seam, or opening.

Behind was a solid blackness — a *crackless* bank of it.
*S. L. Clemens*, Life on Mississippi, p. 571.

**crackle-ware** (krak'l-wâr), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

**cracklin** (krak'lin), *n.* [For *crackling*.] Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

**crackling** (krak'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crackle*, *v.* Cf. D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel: see *cracknel*.] 1. The making or emitting of small, abrupt, frequently repeated cracks or reports.

The *crackling* of thorns under a pot. Eccl. vii. 6.

The blaze of papers, the melting of seals, and *crackling* of parchments, made a very odd scene.
*Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Small, busy flames play through the fresh-laid coals,
And their faint *cracklings* o'er our silence creep.
*Keats*, To my Brothers.

2. The browned skin of roast pig.

For the first time in his life (in the world's life indeed) he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

3. *pl.* In the United States, the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been tried out. *Bartlett.* — 4. In Great Britain, a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting. — 5. Three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeve by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

**cracknel** (krak'nel), *n.* [< ME. *crakenelle*, an alteration of F. *craquelin*, < D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel (= E. *crackling*), < *kraken*, crack: see *crack*, *v.*] 1. A small, brittle fancy biscuit shaped in a dish; a hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

Whan the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste thereon, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a *crakenell*, or byaket. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvii.

Take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknels*, and a cruse of honey. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

2. *pl.* Small bits of fat pork fried crisp. — **Cracknel bread**, bread in which pork cracknels are mixed: a luxury among the negroes of the southern United States. Also called *goody-bread*. [U. S.]

**crack-rope**† (krak'rōp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *rope*.] Same as *crack-hemp*.

Away, you *crack-ropes*, are you fighting at the court gate? *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

Ha! ha! you do not know the mystery; this lady is a boy, a very *crackrope* boy. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iv. 3.

**crack-skull** (krak'skul), *n.* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow.

**cracksman** (kraks'man), *n.*; pl. *cracksmen* (-men). [< *crack's*, poss. of *crack*, + *man*.] A burglar. [Slang.]

Whom can I herd with? *Cracksmen* and pickpockets.
*Bulwer*, What will he Do with It? vii. 5.

**crack-tryst** (krak'trist), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *tryst*.] One who fails to keep his engagements or trysts. [Scotch.]

**cracky** (krak'i), *a.* [Sc., < *crack*, *v.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Talkative: often used to express the loquacity of a person in liquor.

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.
*A. Wilson*, Poems, p. 8.

2. Affable; agreeable in conversation.

**Cracovian** (kra-kō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cracow* + *-ian*, after F. *Cracovien*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Cracow, capital of Poland for several centuries, now in the province of Galicia. — **Cracovian catechism.** See *catechism*, 2.

II. *n.* A person belonging to Cracow.

**Cracovienne** (kra-kō-vi-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Cracovien*, Cracovian.] 1. A Polish dance of graceful and fanciful character, somewhat like the mazurka. — 2. Music written for or in imitation of the movement of such a dance, in duple rhythm with frequent syncopations.

**cracow**† (krak'ō), *n.* [ME. *cracowes*, *crakowis*; so called from *Cracow* in Poland; G. *Krakau*, Pol. *Krakov*.] A long-toed boot or shoe introduced into England in the reign of Richard II., and named from the city of Cracow. Also called, from the name *Poland*, *pollyns*. For the same form used in armor, see *pollyns* and *solleret*.

Cracows, from the Harleian MSS.

**Cracticus** (krak'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρακτικός, noisy, < κράζειν, croak, scream, shriek. Cf. *crake*² and *Crax*.] A genus of shrikes peculiar to the Australian and Papuan islands, having as its type *C. robustus* or *C. personatus*. See *Barita* and *Vanga*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

**-cracy.** [= F. *-cratie*, < L. *-cratia*, < Gr. *-κρατία* (in comp. ἀριστο-κρατία, aristocracy, δημο-κρατία, democracy, etc.), with adj. in *-κρατικός* (L. *-craticus*, F. *-cratique*, E. *-cratic*, whence mod. nouns in F. *-crate*, E. *-crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.), < κρατεῖν, rule, < κρατύς, strong, hard, = E. *hard*, q. v.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'government,' 'rule,' as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, *theocracy*, etc.: also used as an English formative with the preceding vowel *-o-*, as in *mobocracy*, or without it, as in *bureaucracy* (French *bureaucratie*). The accompanying adjective is in *-cratic*, *-cratical*, whence the noun in *-crat*, signifying one who represents or favors the system or government referred to, as *aristocrat*, *democrat*, *bureaucrat*, etc.

**cradle** (krā'dl), *n.* [< ME. *cradel*, *cradil*, *credel*, < AS. *cradol*, *cradel*, *cradul*, a cradle, < Ir. *craidhal* = Gael. *creathall*, a cradle, a grate (cf. W. *cryd*, a cradle); akin to L. *cratis*, a hurdle (> E. *crate* and ult. *grate*² and *grill*¹), and to E. *hurdle*: see *crate*, *grate*², *grill*¹, *hurdle*.] 1. A little bed or cot for an infant, usually mounted on rockers, or balanced or suspended in such a manner as to admit of a rocking or swinging motion.

A squyer hym [the child] bar in a litill *cradell*, hym before, vpon his horse nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 296.

No sooner was I crept out of my *cradle*
But I was made a king, at nine months old.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

This child is not mine as the first was; . . .
Yet it lies in my little one's *cradle*,
And sits in my little one's chair.
*Lowell*, The Changeling.

Hence — 2. The place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence: as, Asia, the *cradle* of the human race; the *cradle* of liberty, etc. — 3. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen. — 4. A name of various mechanical contrivances. (*a*) That part of the stock of a crossbow where the missile is put. (*b*) In *surg.*: (1) A case in which a broken leg is laid after being set. (2) A semicircular case of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bedclothes with the injured part, in cases of wounds, fractures, etc. (*c*) In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways*. (*d*) A frame placed under the bottom of a ship to support her while being hauled up on a marine railway. (*e*) In *engraving*, a steel tool shaped like a currycomb, with sharp teeth, used in laying mezzotint grounds. Also called *rocker*. (*f*) In *agri.*, a frame of wood with a row of long curved teeth projecting above and parallel to a broad scythe-blade, for cutting oats and other cereals and laying them in a straight swath as they are cut.

A brush sithe [scythe] and grass sithe, with rifle to stand, A *cradle* for barile, with rubstone and sand.
*Tusser*, Husbandrie, p. 37.

(*g*) In *arch.*, a centering of ribs latticed with spars, used for building culverts and other arches. (*h*) A large wooden frame in which a canal-boat or barge may be floated in order to be raised or lowered by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks. (*i*) In *mining*: (1) In gold-mining, a machine for separating gold from auriferous gravel or sand. It resembles in form a child's cradle, and, like it, has rockers; hence also called a *rocker*, and sometimes a *cradle-rocker*. This apparatus for washing gold is next in simplicity to the pan. It was extensively used in California and Australia in the early days of gold-washing, but, except among Chinese miners, it has now almost entirely disappeared, its place having been taken first by the tom, and later by the sluice. (2) A suspended scaffold used in shafts. (*j*) In *carp.*, the rough framework or bracketing which forms ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. (*k*) In life-saving apparatus, a basket or car running on a line, in which persons are transferred from a wreck to the shore. (*l*) A chock used for supporting boats on board ship. (*m*) In *hat-making*, a circular iron frame with pegs projecting inward, on which hats are hung and lowered into the dye-vessel to be colored.

Mining-Cradle.

5. An old game played by children: same as *cat's-cradle*. — **Armor-plate cradle.** See *armor-plate*. — **Come-and-cradle mill.** See *mill*. — **Cradle printing-machine**, a printing-machine in which the cylinder has only a half-revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion. [Rare.] Known in America as the *oscillating machine*.

**cradle** (krā'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cradled*, ppr. *cradling*. [< *cradle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To place

or rock in a cradle; quiet by or as if by rocking.

O little did my mother ken,
That day she cradled me,
The lands I was to travel in,
Or the death I was to die!
*The Queen's Marie* (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

To view the fair earth in its summer sleep,
Silent, and cradled by the glimmering deep.
*Bryant*, To the Apennines.

2. To nurse in infancy.

Cain, . . . *cradled* yet in his fathers household.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

3. To cut with a cradle, as grain.

Yet are we, be the moral told,
Alike in one thing—growing old,
Ripened like summer's *cradled* sheaf.
*Hallock*, The Recorder.

4. To wash in a miners' cradle, as auriferous gravel.

II. *intrans.* To lie in or as if in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks
Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

**cradle-bar** (krā'dl-bär), *n.* In *mech. construction*, a bar forming part of a cradle-shaped member or device.

**cradle-cap** (krā'dl-kap), *n.* A cap worn by a very young child.

**cradle-clothes** (krā'dl-klōᴛʜz), *n. pl.* 1. Clothes worn by a young child in the cradle.

O, that it could be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd
In *cradle-clothes* our children where they lay!
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. Blankets and other coverings for a child while lying in the cradle.

**cradle-hole** (krā'dl-hōl), *n.* 1. A rut or slight depression in a road; specifically, such a depression formed in snow which covers a road. —2. A spot in a road from which the frost is melting. [U. S. in both senses.]

**cradle-rocker** (krā'dl-rok'ėr), *n.* See *cradle*, 4 (*i*) (1).

**cradle-scythe** (krā'dl-sīᴛʜ), *n.* A broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.

**cradle-vault** (krā'dl-vâlt), *n.* Same as *barrel-vault*.

**cradle-walk**† (krā'dl-wâk), *n.* A walk or an avenue arched over with trees.

The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, trellisages, and square *cradle-walks* with windows clipped in them.
*Walpole*, Letters (1763), II. 451.

**cradling** (krā'dling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cradle*, *v.*] 1. The act of rocking in a cradle; hence, nurture in infancy; the period of infancy.

From his *cradling*
Begin his service's first reckoning.
*Otia Sacra* (1648), p. 83.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) Timber framing for sustaining the laths and plaster of a vaulted ceiling. (*b*) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is attached.—3. In *cooperage*, the cutting of a cask in two lengthwise, so as to enable it to pass through a narrow place, the pieces being afterward united.

**craft**[1] (kraft), *n.* [< ME. *craft*, *craft*, *craft*, power, skill, cunning, guile (sense of 'vessel' not found), < AS. *craft*, power, skill, etc., rarely a vessel, = OS. *kraft* = OFries. *kraft* = D. *kracht* = OHG. *chraft*, MHG. G. *kraft* = Icel. *kraptr*, *kraftr* = Sw. Dan. *kraft*, power, might, great force, skill; root unknown.] 1†. Strength; power; might.

She . . . made his foomen al his [Samson's] *craft* espien.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 78.

He that conquerid the Crosse be *craftes* of armes,
That Criste was on crucifiede, that kyng es of hevene.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 285.

And many other thinges thei don, be *craft* of hire Enchauntementes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

2. Ability; dexterity; skill; especially, skill in making plans and carrying them into execution; dexterity in managing affairs; adroitness; practical cunning.

Poesy is his [the poet's] skill or *craft* of making.
*B. Jonson.*

The *craft*
Of a shrewd Counsellor, eager to protect
The Church. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 16.

3. Specifically, cunning, art, skill, or dexterity applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; subtlety.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death. Mark xiv. 1.

The tradesman, the attorney, comes out of the din and *craft* of the street, and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 22.

4†. A device; a means; an art; art in general.

The lyf so short, the *craft* so long to lerne.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 1.

The playner parte of ffraunce a *crafte* hath founde
To repe in litel space a worlde of londe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

5. A trade, occupation, or employment requiring the exercise of special skill or dexterity, especially of manual skill; a handicraft.

That no man set vp the *crafte* of bakyng from henseforth with-yn the said Cite . . . on-less that he be a franchesaid man. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth.
Acts xix. 25.

Inglorious implements of *craft* and toil, . . . you would I extol. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

6. The members of a trade, collectively; a guild.

They schalle . . . chese theym iij. of the said *crafte*, of the most abilist persons. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

7. *Naut.*, a vessel; collectively, vessels of any kind.

Right against the bay, where the Dutch fort stands, there is a navigable river for small *craft*.
*Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

8. See the extract.

The whole outfit of the [whale]boat has two general and rather indefinite names, "boat gear" and "*craft*"; but the word *craft* applies particularly to the weapons immediately used in the capture.
*C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 226.

**The craft**, freemasonry. = Syn. 5. See *occupation*.

**craft**[1]† (kraft), *v.* [< ME. *crafte*n, play tricks, also attain (as by skill), < *craft*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To play tricks.

You have *crafted* fair. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To use skill upon; manipulate.

And they bene laden, I vnderstand,
With wollen cloth all maner of colours
By dyers *crafted* full diuers, that ben ours.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 193.

2. Specifically, to build.

Let *crafte* it [a cistern] up pleasaunt as it may suffice
Unto thi self, as best is broode and longe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

**craft**[2] (kraft), *n.* A Scotch form of *croft*.

**craft-guild**† (kraft'gild), *n.* A guild formed by the members of a craft; a trade-union.

The principal object of the *Craft-Gilds* was to secure their members in the independent, unimpaired, and regular earning of their daily bread by means of their craft.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxv.

**craftily** (kraf'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *craftily*, *craftili*, *-lik*, *-liche*, etc. (also *craftly*, < AS. *cræftlice*), = OS. *kraftigliko* = MHG. *kreftecliche*; as *crafty* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Skilfully.

Cranes and curlues *craftyly* rosted.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

To-morow I muste to Kyrkesley,
*Craftely* to be leten blode.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. With cunning; artfully; cunningly; wilily.

Either you are ignorant,
Or seem so, *craftily*; and that's not good.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

**craftiness** (kraf'ti-nes), *n.* [< *crafty* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*. Job v. 13.

Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 2 Cor. iv. 2.

No one knew better than he [Machiavelli] that it was not by fraudulent diplomacy or astute *craftiness* that Florence had attained her incomparable renown.
*S. Amos*, Science of Politics, p. 36.

**craftless** (kraft'les), *a.* [< *craft*[1] + *-less*.] Free from craft or cunning. [Rare.]

Covetousness . . . undoes those who specially belong to God's protection: helpless, *craftless*, and innocent people.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, § 6.

**craftsman** (krafts'man), *n.*; pl. *craftsmen* (-men). [< *craft's*, poss. of *craft*[1], + *man*.] A member of a craft; an artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

**craftsmanship** (krafts'man-ship), *n.* [< *craftsman* + *-ship*.] The skill or vocation of a craftsman; the state of being a craftsman; mechanical workmanship.

One of the ultimate results of such *craftsmanship* might be the production of pictures as brilliant as painted glass, as delicate as the most subtle water-colours, and more permanent than the Pyramids.
*Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 123.

I have rarely seen a more vivid and touching embodiment of the peculiar patience of mediæval *craftsmanship*.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 266.

**craftsmaster**† (krafts'mas'tėr), *n.* [< *craft's*, poss. of *craft*[1], + *master*.] One skilled in a craft or trade.

It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language, or (as they are wont to say) not halfe his *craftes maister*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.



Hee is not his *crafts-master*, hee doth not doe it right.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2 (1600).

**crafty** (kraf'ti), *a.* [< ME. *crafty*, *crafte*, *crafti*, *crefti*, < AS. *crafiġ* (= D. *krachtig* = MLG. *krachtich*, *krechtich*, LG. *krachtig* = OHG. *chreftig*, *kreftig*, MHG. *kreftic*, G. *kräftig* = Icel. *kröptugr* = Sw. Dan. *kraftig*), < *craft*, strength, craft: see *craft*[1], *n.*] 1. Possessing or displaying skill, especially manual skill or art: as, "*crafty* work," *Piers Plowman*. [Archaic.]

He was a noble *craftie* man of trees.
*Wyclif*, Ex. xxxviii. 22.

I found him a judicious, *crafty*, and wise man.
*Evelyn*, Diary, May 28, 1656.

It [the People's Palace] will fill that lad's mind with thoughts and make those hands deft and *crafty*.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 231.

2. Skilful in devising and executing schemes, especially secret or evil schemes; cunning; artful; wily; sly.

The *crafty* enemy, knowing the habits of the garrison to sleep soundly after they had eaten their dinners and smoked their pipes, stole upon them at the noontide of a sultry summer's day. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 221.

*Crafty*, yet gifted with the semblance of sincerity, combining the piety of pilgrims with the morals of highwaymen. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 149.

3. Characterized by or springing from craft or deceit: as, *crafty* wiles. = Syn. 2. *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

**crag**[1] (krag), *n.* [= Sc. *crag*, *craig*; < ME. *crag*, < W. *craig* = Gael. *creag*, a rock, crag, = Ir. *craig*, a rock (cf. *carrach*, rocky); cf. W. *careg*, a stone, = Gael. *carraig*, a rock, cliff, = Bret. *karrek*, a rock in the sea; from the noun repr. by Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf, = W. *caer*, a wall, fort. From the same ult. source are *chert* and *cairn*.] 1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or projecting part of a rock.

That witty werwolf went ay bi-side,
& kouchid him vnder a *bragge* to kepe this two beris.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2340.

Here had fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a *crag* that tumbles from the cliff.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

A heap of base and splintery *crags*
Tumbled about by lightning and frost.
*Lowell*, Appledore.

2. In *geol.*, certain strata of Pliocene age occurring in the southeastern counties of England. They consist of sandy and shelly deposits similar in character to those now forming in the North Sea, and contain numerous fossils. There are three divisions of the crag, the white, red or Suffolk, and Norwich, the latter containing many bones of the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and other large mammals.—**Crag-and-tail**, in *geol.*, rocks which have a moderate and smooth slope on one side, and a steeper, rougher face on the other. This peculiar arrangement is believed to have been, in most cases at least, caused by moving ice.

**crag**[2] (krag), *n.* [Sc. also *craig*, neck, throat (> Ir. *craig*, throat, gullet); appar. < MD. *krage*, neck, throat, D. *kraag*, neck, collar, = MLG. *krage*, neck, throat (> Icel. *kragi* = Sw. *krage* = Dan. *krave*, collar, shirt-front, bosom), = MHG. *krage*, G. *kragen*, collar, orig. neck or throat: see *craw*[1], which is ult. identical with *crag*[2] (cf. *draw* and *drag*), and cf. *carcanet*.] 1†. The neck; the throat; the scrag.

They looken bigge as Bulls that bene bate,
And bearen the *cragge* so stiffe and so state,
As cocke on his dunghill crowing cranck.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

The devil put the rope about her *crag*.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, i. 2.

2. The craw. [Prov. Eng.]

**cragged** (krag'ed), *a.* Full of crags, or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with sharp prominences and inequalities.

These wayes are too rough, *cragged* and thornie for a daintie traueller. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

Must oft into its *cragged* rents descend,
The higher but to mount. *J. Baillie.*

**craggedness** (krag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.
*Brerewood*, Languages, p. 176.

**cragginess** (krag'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being craggy.

The *cragginess* and steepiness of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible.
*Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, *cragginess*, and desolation. *The Century*, XXVII. 112.

**craggy** (krag'i), *a.* [< ME. *craggy*; < *crag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rock.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

From the *craggy* ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.
*Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

**cragsman** (kragz'man), *n.*; pl. *cragsmen* (-men). [< *crag*[1] + *man*.] One who is dexterous in climbing crags; specifically, one who climbs cliffs overhanging the sea to procure sea-fowls or their eggs. Also *craigsman*.

A bold *cragsman*, scaling the steepest cliffs.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXIV. 889.

**craifish**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

**craig**[1] (krāg), *n.* Same as *crag*[1]. [Scotch.]

Meg was deaf as Ailsa *Craig*. *Burns*, Duncan Gray.

**craig**[2] (krāg), *n.* Same as *crag*[2].

The knife that nicket Abel's *craig*,
He'll prove you fully,
It was a faulding jocteleg.
*Burns*, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

**craiget** (krā'get), *a.* [Sc., < *craig*[2] + *-et* = E. *-ed*[2].] Necked: as, a lang-*craiget* heron.

**craig-fluke** (krāg'flōk), *n.* A local name of the pole, *Glyptocephalus microcephalus*. [Scotch.]

**craigie** (krā'gi), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *craig*[2].] The neck; the throat: same as *crag*[2].

If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant,
May I ne'er weet my *craigie*.
*Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

**craigsman** (krāgz'man), *n.* Same as *cragsman*.

**craik** (krāk), *n.* and *v.* Scotch spelling of *crake*[2].

**crail** (krāl), *n.* Same as *creel*.

**crail-capon** (krāl'kā'pon), *n.* A haddock dried without being split. [Scotch.]

**craisey** (krā'zi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. According to one conjecture it is a corruption of *Christ's eye*, a medieval name of the marigold and transferred to some *Ranunculaceæ*.] A local name in England for the buttercup.

**crake**[1]†, *v. i.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, q. v.] Same as *crack*.

All the day long is he facing and *craking*
Of his great actes in fighting and fray-making.
*Udall*, Roister Doister, i. 1.

Then is she mortall borne, how-so ye *crake*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

**crake**[1]†, *n.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, *n.* See *crake*[2].] A boast.

Leasinges, backbytinges, and vain-glorious *crakes*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xi. 10.

**crake**[2] (krāk), *n.* [In Sc. spelling *craik*; < ME. *crake*, a crow, < Icel. *kráka* = Sw. *kråka* = Dan. *krage*, a crow; imitative, like the associated verb *croak*, q. v. (see *crake*[1] = *crack*). The crakes (rails) are so called, independently, from their peculiar note; cf. NL. *Crex*, < Gr. κρίξ, a sort of land-rail, named from its cry; cf. *Crax*, *Cracidæ*.] 1. A crow; a raven. Compare *nightcrake*. [Prov. Eng.]

Fulfild es now the *crakes* crying
That tald bifore of al this thing.
*Seven Sages*, l. 3893.

2. A general name for the small rails with short bills shaped somewhat like that of the domestic hen. They are of the family *Rallidæ*, subfamily *Rallinæ*, genera *Crex*, *Porzana*, etc., and are found in most parts of the world. Among the best-known species are the small spotted crake of Europe, *Porzana porzana*, and the Carolina crake, sora, or soree of North America, *P. carolina*. (See cut under *Porzana*.) Another is the land-rail or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*, whose singular note, "crek, crek," is heard from fields of rye-grass or corn in the early summer. The cry may be so exactly imitated by drawing the blade of a knife across an indented bone, or the thumb over a small-toothed comb, that by these means the bird may be decoyed within sight. It is pretty, the upper part of the body being mottled with darkish-brown, ashen, and warm chestnut tints. It weighs about 6 ounces, and is 10 inches long. These birds make their appearance in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the month of April, and take their departure for warmer climates before the approach of winter. They are occasionally seen on the eastern coast of the United States.

Mourn, clam'ring *craiks*, at close o' day,
'Mang fields o' flow'ring clover gay.
*Burns*, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

**crake**[2] (krāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *craked*, ppr. *craking*. [Ult. identical with *crake*[1], *crack*: see *crake*[2], *n.*] To cry like a crake; utter the harsh cry of the corn-crake.

**crakeberry** (krak'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *crakeberries* (-iz). [< *crake*[2], a crow, + *berry*[1]: so called from its black color.] A species of *Empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath; the crowberry, *E. nigrum*.—**Portugal crakeberry**, the *Corema alba*.

**crake-herring** (krāk'her'ing), *n.* An Irish name for the scad. *Day*.

**crakel**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *crackle*.

**crake-needles** (krāk'nē'dlz), *n.* Same as *crane-needles*.

**craker**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cracker*, 2 (*b*).

**crall**†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *crawl*[1].

**cram** (kram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crammed*, ppr. *cramming*. [< ME. *crammen*, *crommen* (also *cremmen*, < Icel. *kremja*), < AS. *crammian*, cram, stuff, = Icel. *kremja*, squeeze, bruise, = Sw. *krama*, squeeze, press, strain, = Dan. *kramme*, crush, crumple (cf. G. *krammen*, claw); in form a secondary verb, < AS. *crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *cram*), press, bruise: see *crim*, and cf. *cramp*[1], *crimp*. Cf. Icel. *kramr*, bruised, melted, half-thawed, = Sw. Norw. *kram*, wet, clogged (applied to snow), from the same ult. source. Cf. *clam*[1], to which *cram* is related as *cramp* to *clamp*[1].] I. *trans.* 1. To press or drive, particularly thrust (one thing), into another forcibly; stuff; crowd: as, to *cram* things into a basket or bag.—2. To fill with more than can be properly, conveniently, or comfortably contained; fill to repletion; overcrowd: as, to *cram* a room with people.

*Cram* our ears with wool. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

This ode is . . . *crammed* with effete and monstrous conceits. *E. Gosse*, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 122.

However full, with something more
We fain the bag would *cram*.
*Whittier*, The Common Question.

3. To fill with food beyond what is necessary, or to satiety; stuff.

Children would . . . be freer from diseases . . . if they were not *crammed* so much . . . by fond mothers.
*Locke*, Education, § 13.

4. To endeavor to qualify (a pupil or one's self) for an examination, or other special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to passing the examination; coach.

I can imagine some impertinent inspector, having *crammed* the children, . . . to put . . . us old people out to show our grammatical paces. *Blackwood's Mag.*

5. To tell lies to; fill up with false stories. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily or to satiety; stuff one's self.

Swinish gluttony . . .
*Crams*, and blasphemes his feeder.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 779.

2. To store the memory hastily with facts, for the purpose of passing an examination or for some other immediate use; in general, to acquire knowledge hurriedly by a forced process, without assimilating it: as, to *cram* for a civil-service examination; to *cram* for a lecture.

Knowledge acquired by *cramming* is soon lost.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 109.

The successful expositor of a system of thought is not the man who is always *cramming*, and who perhaps keeps but a few weeks in advance of the particular theme which he is expounding. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

**cram** (kram), *n.* [< *cram*, *v.*] 1. In *weaving*, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.—2. The act or the result of cramming the memory; information acquired hurriedly and not assimilated.

It is the purpose of education so to exercise the faculties of mind that the infinitely various experience of after-life may be observed and reasoned upon to the best effect. What is popularly condemned as *cram* is often the best-devised and best-conducted system of training towards this all-important end. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 100.

The very same lecture is genuine instruction to one boy and mere *cram* to another. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 253.

3. A lie. [Slang.]—**Cram-paper**, a paper on which are written all the questions likely to be asked at an examination.

**cramasie**†, *n.* Same as *cramoisie*.

**crambambuli** (kram-bam'bū-li), *n.* Burnt rum and sugar.

**crambe** (kram'bē), *n.* [L., < Gr. κράμβη, cabbage, cole, kale.] 1†. Cabbage.

I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your *crambe*. *Calfhill*, p. 120.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of which there are several species in Europe and western Asia. The sea-cabbage or sea-kale, *C. maritima*, is a perennial herb with white honey-scented flowers, growing on the sea-coast. It has been in use as a pot-herb from early times, and since the middle of the eighteenth century has come into common cultivation in England. The young shoots and blanched leaves are cooked and served like asparagus, and are esteemed a choice delicacy.

3†. Same as *crambo*.

**Crambessa** (kram-bes'ä), *n.* [NL.; as *Crambus* + fem. term. *-essa*.] The typical genus of the family *Crambessidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1869.

**Crambessidæ** (kram-bes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambessa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, without central mouth and tentacles, with a single central subgenital porticus, and with dorsal and ventral suctorial cusps and eight mouth-arms.

**Crambidæ** (kram'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid microlepidopterous insects, taking name from the genus *Crambus*; the grass-moths. The technical characters are: palpi similar in both sexes, long, stretched forward horizontally; maxillary palpi brush-shaped; fore wings with 12, rarely 11, veins, the first not forked; hind wings with an open middle cell, and the hinder middle vein hairy at the base. It is a large and homogeneous family of small moths which fly among grass and are usually found in open fields. The numerous species are widely distributed over the globe; the larvæ feed on various cultivated cereals, as well as other grasses, often doing much damage. Also *Crambidi*, *Crambinæ*, and *Crambites*.

*Crambus vulgivagellus*, slightly enlarged.

**Crambinæ** (kram-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of moths, of the family *Crambidæ*.

**crambo** (kram'bō), *n.* [Origin obscure; said to be made from L. *crambe* (< Gr. κράμβη), cabbage, in the proverbial expression *crambe repetita*, 'cabbage warmed over,' for anything repeated: see *crambe*. Otherwise explained as perhaps an abbr. of *carambole* (q. v.), a term in billiards. The technical names of old games are often transferred with altered sense to new ones.] 1. A game in which one person or side has to find a rime to a word which is given by another, or to form a couplet by matching with a line another line already given, the new line being composed of words not used in the other.

Get the Maids to *Crambo* in an Evening, and learn the knack of Rhiming. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

A little superior to these are those who can play at *crambo*, or cap verses. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 504.

2. A word which rimes with another.

And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift*, To Stella.

**Dumb crambo**, a game in which the players are divided into two sides, one of which must guess a word chosen by the other from a second word which is told them, and which rimes with the first. In guessing, it is not allowable to speak the words, but the guessing party have to act in pantomime one word after another until they find the right one.

**crambo** (kram'bō), *v. i.* [< *crambo*, *n.*] To rime as in the game of crambo. [Rare.]

Change my name of Miles
To Guiles, Wiles, . . . or the foulest name
You can devise to *crambo* with for ale.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

**crambo-clink** (kram'bō-klingk), *n.* Rime; riming. [Scotch.]

A' ye wha live by sowps o' drink,
A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink*, . . .
Come mourn wi' me.
*Burns*, On a Scotch Bard.

That old metre of Provence, . . . saved by the Scottish poets out of the old mystery-plays to become the *crambo-clink* of Ramsay and his circle, of Fergusson and of Burns. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 603.

**crambo-jingle** (kram'bō-jing'gl), *n.* Same as *crambo-clink*.

Amaist as soon as I could spell,
I to the *crambo-jingle* fell.
*Burns*, 1st Epistle to Lapraik.

**Crambus** (kram'bus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. κράμβος, dry, parched, shriveled.] A genus of pyralid moths, giving name to a family *Crambidæ* or a subfamily *Crambinæ*, having the wings in repose rolled around the body in tubular form. They are known as *veneers* or *grass-moths*, from their living in the grass. The species are numerous. The vagabond, *C. vulgivagellus*, of North America, is a characteristic example. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

**crame** (krām), *n.* [Sc., also written *krame*, *cræme*, *craim*, *cream*, a booth or stall, wares, = Icel. *kram*, toys (wares), = Sw. Dan. *kram*, wares (in comp. *kram-bod*, a shop, booth), < D. *kraam*, a booth or stall, wares, = MHG. *krām* (also *krāme*), G. *kram*, a booth, wares, prop. the covering of a booth, awning.] 1. A merchant's booth; a shop or tent where goods are sold; a stall.

Booths (or as they are here called, *craims*) containing hardware and haberdashery goods are erected in great numbers at the faro [fair].
*P. Lesmaden*, Roxb. Statist. Acc., x. 207.

2. A parcel of goods for sale; a peddler's pack.

Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or *creame* vpon his back. *Skene*, Verb. Sig.

3. A warehouse. *Imp. Dict.*

**crammer** (kram'ėr), *n.* 1. One who prepares himself or others, as for an examination, by cramming.